Florida Senate - 2008

By the Committee on Finance and Tax; and Senator Haridopolos

593-06529-08

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to property taxation; amending s. 193.114,
3	F.S.; revising the requirements specifying the information
4	that must be included on the real property assessment roll
5	and on the tangible personal property roll; amending s.
6	193.1142, F.S.; authorizing the executive director of the
7	Department of Revenue to require that additional data be
8	provided on the assessment rolls; requiring that
9	assessment rolls be submitted in a format specified by the
10	executive director; authorizing a property appraiser to
11	use an alternative format in a case of hardship;
12	specifying additional parcel-level data that may be
13	required; amending s. 193.155, F.S.; revising provisions
14	governing the manner in which homestead property may be
15	assessed at less than just value; providing for
16	calculating the assessment reduction that may be
17	transferred from a prior homestead to a new homestead;
18	requiring that notice of the abandonment of a homestead be
19	in writing and delivered to the property appraiser before
20	or at the time of filing a new application; providing
21	procedures for the transfer of an assessment limitation
22	from a previous homestead to a new homestead; authorizing
23	property appraisers to share confidential tax information;
24	authorizing a taxpayer to file an action in circuit court
25	requiring a property appraiser to provide certain
26	information; authorizing a taxpayer to file a petition
27	with the value adjustment board; providing for a
28	nonrefundable fee; authorizing a taxpayer to file for the
29	transfer of an assessment limitation in a year subsequent

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30 to the first year following establishment of the new 31 homestead; prohibiting a refund of taxes for previous 32 years; providing requirements for hearings before the 33 value adjustment board; amending ss. 193.1554 and 34 195.1555, F.S., relating to nonhomestead residential 35 property and nonresidential real property; requiring that an increase in the value of property be apportioned among 36 37 parcels under certain conditions; amending s. 193.1556, 38 F.S.; requiring that a property owner notify the property 39 appraiser of any change in ownership or control; amending 40 s. 194.011, F.S.; providing procedures under which a 41 taxpayer may object to an assessment of homestead property 42 at less than just value; requiring that the value 43 adjustment board in the previous county hear the matter if 44 the taxpayer disagrees with the previous assessment; providing for an appeal in the taxpayer's new county under 45 certain circumstances; requiring that the circuit court 46 review decisions of the value adjustment boards under 47 48 certain circumstances; amending s. 196.031, F.S.; 49 specifying the order in which homestead exemptions are 50 applied; amending s. 196.183, F.S.; clarifying the 51 taxation of freestanding property; clarifying the meaning 52 of the phrase "site where the owner of tangible personal 53 property transacts business"; providing for previously 54 assessed owners to qualify for the exemption without 55 filing a return at the option of the property appraiser; 56 requiring that property appraisers annually notify 57 taxpayers of the duty to file a return if they no longer 58 qualify for the exemption; amending s. 197.3632, F.S.;

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59 requiring that the tax collector provide certain 60 additional information to the Department of Revenue concerning non-ad valorem assessments; amending s. 61 62 200.065, F.S.; clarifying the calculation of maximum 63 millage beginning in the 2009-2010 fiscal year; amending 64 s. 200.185, F.S.; clarifying the calculation of maximum millage for the 2008-2009 fiscal year; authorizing the 65 66 Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules; delaying 67 the date by which applications for an assessment of 68 property under s. 193.155(8), F.S., for 2008 must be 69 submitted; requiring the Department of Revenue to report 70 to the Legislature by a specified date on the effect of 71 recent changes in the law governing tax notices and the 72 assessment limitations and maximum millage limitations; 73 providing for the Legislature to appropriate moneys to 74 offset the reduction in ad valorem tax revenue experienced 75 by fiscally constrained counties; requiring that counties 76 apply to the Department of Revenue; specifying the 77 documentation that must be provided to the department; 78 providing a formula for calculating the reduction in ad 79 valorem revenue; providing for application of the act; 80 providing effective dates.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Effective July 1, 2008, and applicable to the 2009 and subsequent tax rolls, subsections (2) and (3) of section 193.114, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 4 of chapter

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87	2007-339, Laws of Florida, are amended, and subsection (6) is
88	added to that section, to read:
89	193.114 Preparation of assessment rolls
90	(2) The department shall promulgate regulations and forms
91	for the preparation of the real property assessment roll shall
92	include to reflect:
93	(a) The just value.
94	(b) The school district assessed value.
95	(c) The nonschool district assessed value.
96	(d) The difference between just value and school district
97	and nonschool district assessed value for each statutory
98	provision resulting in such difference.
99	(e) The school taxable value.
100	(f) The nonschool taxable value.
101	(g) The amount of each exemption or discount causing a
102	difference between assessed and taxable value.
103	(h) The value of new construction.
104	(i) The value of any deletion from the property causing a
105	reduction in just value.
106	(j) Land characteristics, including the land use code, land
107	value, type and number of land units, land square footage, and a
108	code indicating a combination or splitting of parcels in the
109	previous year.
110	(k) Improvement characteristics, including improvement
111	quality, construction class, effective year built, actual year
112	built, total living or usable area, number of buildings, number
113	of residential units, value of special features, and a code
114	indicating the type of special feature.

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115	(1) The market area code, according to department
116	guidelines.
117	(m) The neighborhood code, if used by the property
118	appraiser.
119	(n) For each sale of the property in the previous year, the
120	sale price, sale date, official record book and page number or
121	clerk instrument number, and the basis for qualification or
122	disqualification as an arms-length transaction. Sale data must be
123	current on all tax rolls submitted to the department and sale
124	qualification decisions must be recorded on the tax roll within 3
125	months after the sale date.
126	(o) A code indicating that the physical attributes of the
127	property as of January 1 were significantly different than that
128	at the time of the last sale.
129	(p) The name and address of the owner or fiduciary
130	responsible for the payment of taxes on the property and an
131	indicator of fiduciary capacity, as appropriate.
132	(q) The state of domicile of the owner.
133	(r) The physical address of the property.
134	(s) The United States Census Bureau block group in which
135	the parcel is located.
136	(t) Information specific to the homestead property,
137	including the social security number of the homestead applicant
138	and the applicant's spouse, if any, and, for homestead property
139	to which a homestead assessment difference was transferred in the
140	previous year, the number of owners among whom the previous
141	homestead was split, the assessment difference amount, the county
142	of the previous homestead, the parcel identification number of

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143	the previous homestead, and the year in which the difference was
144	transferred.
145	(u) A code indicating confidentiality pursuant to s.
146	119.071.
147	(v) The millage for each taxing authority levying tax on
148	the property.
149	(w) For tax rolls submitted subsequent to the tax roll
150	submitted pursuant to s. 193.1142, a notation indicating any
151	change in just value from the tax roll initially submitted
152	pursuant to s. 193.1142 and a code indicating the reason for the
153	change.
154	(a) A brief description of the property for purposes of
155	location and, effective January 1, 1996, a market area code
156	established according to department guidelines. However, if a
157	property appraiser uses a neighborhood code, beginning in 1994,
158	the property appraiser shall provide the neighborhood code to the
159	department.
160	(b) The just value (using the factors set out in s.
161	193.011) of all property. The assessed value for school district
162	levies and for nonschool district levies shall be separately
163	listed.
164	(c) When property is wholly or partially exempt, a
165	categorization of such exemption. There shall be a separate
166	listing on the roll for exemptions pertaining to assessed value
167	for school district levies and for nonschool district levies.
168	(d) When property is classified so that it is assessed
169	other than under s. 193.011, the value according to its
170	classified use and its value as assessed under s. 193.011.

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171	(e) The owner or fiduciary responsible for payment of taxes
172	on the property, his or her address, and an indication of any
173	fiduciary capacity (such as executor, administrator, trustee,
174	etc.) as appropriate.
175	(f) The millage levied on the property, including
176	separately, school district millage and nonschool district
177	millage.
178	(g) A separate listing for taxable value for school
179	district levies and for nonschool district levies. The tax shall
180	be determined by multiplying the millages by the taxable values
181	for school district levies and nonschool district levies.
182	(3) The department shall promulgate regulations and forms
183	for the preparation of the tangible personal property roll shall
184	include to reflect:
185	(a) An industry code.
186	(b) A code reference to tax returns showing the property.
187	(c) The just value of furniture, fixtures, and equipment.
188	(d) The just value of leasehold improvements.
189	(e) The assessed value.
190	(f) The difference between just value and school district
191	and nonschool district assessed value for each statutory
192	provision resulting in such difference.
193	(g) The taxable value.
194	(h) The amount of each exemption or discount causing a
195	difference between assessed and taxable value.
196	(i) The penalty rate.
197	(j) The name and address of the owner or fiduciary
198	responsible for the payment of taxes on the property and an
199	indicator of fiduciary capacity, as appropriate.

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200	(k) The state of domicile of the owner.
201	(1) The physical address of the property.
202	(m) The millage for each taxing authority levying tax on
203	the property.
204	(a) A code reference to the tax returns showing the
205	property.
206	(b) The just value (using the factors set out in s.
207	193.011) of all such property subject to taxation.
208	(c) When property is wholly or partially exempt, a
209	categorization of such exemption.
210	(d) The owner or fiduciary responsible for payment of taxes
211	on the property, his or her address, and an indication of any
212	fiduciary capacity (such as executor, administrator, trustee,
213	etc.) as appropriate.
214	(e) The millages levied on the property.
215	(f) The tax, determined by multiplying the millages by the
216	taxable value.
217	(6) The rolls shall be prepared in the format and contain
218	the data fields specified pursuant to s. 193.1142.
219	Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 193.1142, Florida
220	Statutes, is amended to read:
221	193.1142 Approval of assessment rolls
222	(1) (a) Each assessment roll shall be submitted to the
223	executive director of the Department of Revenue for review in the
224	manner and form prescribed by the <u>executive director</u> department
225	on or before July 1. The department shall require the assessment
226	roll submitted under this section to include the social security
227	numbers required under s. 196.011. The roll submitted to the
228	executive director department need not include centrally assessed

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229 properties prior to approval under this subsection and subsection 230 (2). Such review by the executive director shall be made to 231 determine if the rolls meet all the appropriate requirements of law relating to form and just value. Upon approval of the rolls 232 by the executive director, who, as used in this section includes 233 234 or his or her designee, the hearings required in s. 194.032 may 235 be held.

236 (b) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, 237 the executive director is authorized to require that additional 238 data be provided on the assessment roll submitted under this 239 section and subsequent submissions of the tax roll. The executive 240 director is authorized to notify property appraisers by April 1 241 of each year of the form and content of the assessment roll to be 242 submitted on July 1.

243 The roll shall be submitted in the compatible (C) 244 electronic format specified by the executive director. This 245 format includes comma delimited, or other character delimited, 246 flat file. Any property appraiser subject to hardship because of 247 the specified format may provide written notice to the executive 248 director by May 1 explaining the hardship and may be allowed to 249 provide the roll in an alternative format at the executive 250 director's discretion. If the tax roll submitted pursuant to this 251 section is in an incompatible format or if its data field 252 integrity is lacking in any respect, such failure shall operate 253 as an automatic extension of time to submit the roll. Additional 254 parcel-level data that may be required by the executive director 255 include, but are not limited to codes, fields, and data 256 pertaining to: 257

The elements set forth in s. 193.114; and 1.

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258 2. Property characteristics, including location and other 259 legal, physical, and economic characteristics regarding the 260 property, including, but not limited to, parcel-level 261 geographical information system information. 262 Section 3. Subsection (8) of section 193.155, Florida 263 Statutes, as amended by section 5 of chapter 2007-339, Laws of 264 Florida, is amended to read: 193.155 Homestead assessments.--Homestead property shall be 265

assessed at just value as of January 1, 1994. Property receiving the homestead exemption after January 1, 1994, shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year in which the property receives the exemption unless the provisions of subsection (8) apply.

271 Property assessed under this section shall be assessed (8) 272 at less than just value following a change of ownership when the 273 person who establishes a new homestead has received a homestead 274 exemption as of January 1 of either of the 2 immediately 275 preceding years. A person who establishes a new homestead as of 276 January 1, 2008, is entitled to have the new homestead assessed 277 at less than just value only if that person received a homestead exemption on January 1, 2007, and only if this subsection applies 278 279 retroactive to January 1, 2008. For purposes of this subsection, 280 a husband and wife who owned and both permanently resided on a 281 previous homestead shall each be considered to have received the 2.82 homestead exemption even though only the husband or the wife 283 applied for the homestead exemption on the previous homestead. 284 The assessed value of the newly established homestead shall be 285 determined as provided in this subsection.

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286 (a) If the just value of the new homestead as of January 1 287 is greater than or equal to the just value of the immediate prior 288 homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the immediate prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of the new 289 290 homestead shall be the just value of the new homestead minus an amount equal to the lesser of \$500,000 or the difference between 291 292 the just value and the assessed value of the immediate prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior 293 294 homestead was abandoned. Thereafter, the homestead shall be 295 assessed as provided in this section.

296 If the just value of the new homestead as of January 1 (b) 297 is less than the just value of the immediate prior homestead as 298 of January 1 of the year in which the immediate prior homestead 299 was abandoned, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be equal to the just value of the new homestead divided by the just 300 301 value of the immediate prior homestead and multiplied by the 302 assessed value of the immediate prior homestead. However, if the 303 difference between the just value of the new homestead and the 304 assessed value of the new homestead calculated pursuant to this 305 paragraph is greater than \$500,000, the assessed value of the new 306 homestead shall be increased so that the difference between the 307 just value and the assessed value equals \$500,000. Thereafter, 308 the homestead shall be assessed as provided in this section.

(c) If two or more persons who have each received a homestead exemption as of January 1 of either of the 2 immediately preceding years and who would otherwise be eligible to have a new homestead property assessed under this subsection establish a single new homestead, the reduction <u>from</u> in just value is limited to the higher of the difference between the just

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315 value and the assessed value of either of the prior eligible 316 homesteads as of January 1 of the year in which either of the 317 eligible prior homesteads was abandoned, but may not exceed 318 \$500,000.

319 If two or more persons abandon jointly owned and (d) 320 jointly titled property that received a homestead exemption as of 321 January 1 of either of the 2 immediately preceding years, and one 322 or more such persons establish a new homestead that would otherwise be eligible for assessment under this subsection, each 323 324 person establishing a new homestead is entitled to a reduction 325 from in just value for the new homestead equal to the just value 326 of the prior homestead minus the assessed value of the prior 327 homestead divided by the number of owners of the prior homestead, 328 unless the title of the property contains specific ownership 329 shares, in which case the share of reduction from just value 330 shall be proportionate to the ownership share. In calculating the 331 assessment reduction to be transferred from a prior homestead 332 that has an assessment reduction for living quarters of parents 333 or grandparents pursuant to s. 193.703, the value calculated 334 pursuant to s. 193.703(6) must first be added back to the 335 assessed value of the prior homestead. The total reduction from 336 in just value for all new homesteads established under this 337 paragraph may not exceed \$500,000. There shall be no reduction 338 from just in assessed value of any new homestead unless the prior 339 homestead is reassessed at just value or is reassessed under 340 subsection (3) or this subsection as of January 1 after the abandonment occurs. 341

342 (e) If one or more persons who previously owned a single
 343 homestead and each received the homestead exemption qualify for a

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344 new homestead exemption where all persons who qualify for 345 homestead exemption in the new homestead also qualified for 346 homestead exemption in the previous homestead without an 347 additional person qualifying for homestead exemption in the new 348 homestead, the reduction in just value shall be calculated 349 pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), without application 350 of paragraph (c) or paragraph (d). (f) For purposes of receiving an assessment reduction 351 352 pursuant to this subsection, a person entitled to assessment 353 under this section may abandon his or her homestead even though 354 it remains his or her primary residence by notifying the property 355 appraiser of the county where the homestead is located. This 356 notification must be in writing and delivered at the same time as 357 or before timely filing a new application for homestead exemption 358 on the property.

359 (g) (e) In order to have his or her homestead property 360 assessed under this subsection, a person must file a form 361 provided by the department as an attachment to the application for homestead exemption. This form, which must include a sworn 362 363 statement attesting to the applicant's entitlement to assessment 364 under this subsection, shall be considered sufficient 365 documentation for applying for assessment under this subsection. 366 provide to the property appraiser a copy of his or her notice of 367 proposed property taxes for an eligible prior homestead or other 368 similar documentation at the same time he or she applies for the 369 homestead exemption, and must sign a sworn statement, on a form 370 prescribed by the department, attesting to his or her entitlement 371 to the assessment. The department shall require by rule that the 372 required form documentation be submitted with the application for

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373 homestead exemption application under the timeframes and 374 processes set forth in chapter 196 to the extent practicable, and 375 that the filing of the statement be supported by copies of such 376 notices.

377 (h)1. If the previous homestead was located in a different 378 county than the new homestead, the property appraiser in the 379 county where the new homestead is located must transmit a copy of the completed form together with a completed application for 380 381 homestead exemption to the property appraiser in the county where 382 the previous homestead was located. If the previous homesteads of applicants for transfer were in more than one county, each 383 384 applicant from a different county must submit a separate form.

385 2. The property appraiser in the county where the previous 386 homestead was located must return information to the property 387 appraiser in the county where the new homestead is located by 388 April 1 or within 2 weeks after receipt of the completed 389 application from that property appraiser, whichever is later. As 390 part of the information returned, the property appraiser in the 391 county where the previous homestead was located must provide 392 sufficient information concerning the previous homestead to allow 393 the property appraiser in the county where the new homestead is 394 located to calculate the amount of the assessment limitation 395 difference which may be transferred and must certify whether the 396 previous homestead was abandoned and has been or will be 397 reassessed at just value or reassessed according to the 398 provisions of this subsection as of the January 1 following its 399 abandonment. 400 3. Based on the information provided on the form from the

401 property appraiser in the county where the previous homestead was

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402 located, the property appraiser in the county where the new
 403 homestead is located shall calculate the amount of the assessment
 404 limitation difference which may be transferred and apply such
 405 difference to the January 1 assessment of the new homestead.
 406 4. All property appraisers having information-sharing

400 4. All property appraisers having information sharing
 407 agreements with the department are authorized to share
 408 confidential tax information with each other pursuant to s.
 409 195.084, including social security numbers and linked information
 410 on the forms provided pursuant to this section.

411 5. The transfer of any limitation is not final until any 412 values on the assessment roll on which the transfer is based are 413 final. If such values are final after tax notice bills have been 414 sent, the property appraiser shall make appropriate corrections 415 and a corrected tax notice bill shall be sent. Any values that 416 are under administrative or judicial review shall be noticed to 417 the tribunal or court for accelerated hearing and resolution so 418 that the intent of this subsection may be carried out.

419 <u>6. If the property appraiser in the county where the</u> 420 previous homestead was located has not provided information 421 sufficient to identify the previous homestead and the assessment 422 limitation difference is transferable, the taxpayer may file an 423 action in circuit court, in that county, seeking to establish 424 that such property appraiser must provide such information.

425 <u>7. If the information from the property appraiser in the</u> 426 <u>county where the previous homestead was located is provided after</u> 427 <u>the procedures in this section are exercised, the property</u> 428 <u>appraiser in the county where the new homestead is located shall</u> 429 <u>make appropriate corrections and a corrected tax notice and tax</u> 430 bill shall be sent.

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431	8. This subsection does not authorize the consideration or
432	adjustment of the just, assessed, or taxable value of the
433	previous homestead property after the expiration of the relevant
434	timeframe for value adjustments and appeals for the tax year.
435	9. The property appraiser in the county where the new
436	homestead is located shall promptly notify a taxpayer if the
437	information received, or available, is insufficient to identify
438	the previous homestead and the amount of the assessment
439	limitation difference which is transferable. Such notification
440	shall be sent on or before July 1 as specified in s. 196.151.
441	10. The taxpayer may correspond with the property appraiser
442	in the county where the previous homestead was located to further
443	seek to identify the homestead and the amount of the assessment
444	limitation difference which is transferable.
445	11. If the property appraiser in the county where the
446	previous homestead was located supplies sufficient information to
447	the property appraiser in the county where the new homestead is
448	located, such information shall be considered timely if provided
449	in time for inclusion on the notice of proposed property taxes
450	sent pursuant to ss. 194.011 and 200.065(1).
451	12. If the property appraiser has not received information
452	sufficient to identify the previous homestead and the amount of
453	the assessment limitation difference which is transferable before
454	mailing the notice of proposed property taxes, the taxpayer may
455	file a petition with the value adjustment board in the county
456	where the new homestead is located.
457	(i) Any person who is qualified to have his or her property
458	assessed under this subsection and who fails to file an
459	application by March 1 may file an application for assessment

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460 under this subsection and may file, pursuant to s. 194.011(3), a 461 petition with the value adjustment board requesting that an 462 assessment under this subsection be granted. Such petition may be 463 filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th 464 day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser 465 as provided in s. 194.011(1). Notwithstanding s. 194.013, such 466 person must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon filing the 467 petition. Upon reviewing the petition, if the person is qualified 468 to receive the assessment under this subsection and demonstrates 469 particular extenuating circumstances judged by the property 470 appraiser or the value adjustment board to warrant granting the 471 assessment, the property appraiser or the value adjustment board 472 may grant an assessment under this subsection. For the 2008 473 assessments, all such petitioners for assessment under this 474 subsection shall be considered to have demonstrated particular 475 extenuating circumstances. 476 (j) Any person who is qualified to have his or her property 477 assessed under this subsection and who fails to timely file an 478 application for his or her new homestead in the first year 479 following eligibility may file in a subsequent year. The 480 assessment reduction shall be applied to assessed value in the 481 year the transfer is first approved, and refunds of tax may not 482 be made for previous years. 483 (k) The property appraisers of the state shall, as soon as 484 practicable after March 1 of each year and on or before July 1 of 485 that year, carefully consider all applications for assessment 486 under this subsection which have been filed in their respective 487 offices on or before March 1 of that year. If, upon 488 investigation, the property appraiser finds that the applicant is

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489 entitled to assessment under this subsection, the property 490 appraiser shall make such entries upon the tax rolls of the 491 county as are necessary to allow the assessment. If, after due 492 consideration, the property appraiser finds that the applicant is 493 not entitled under the law to assessment under this subsection, 494 the property appraiser shall immediately make out a notice of 495 such disapproval, giving his or her reasons therefore, and a copy 496 of the notice must be served upon the applicant by the property 497 appraiser either by personal delivery or by registered mail to 498 the post office address given by the applicant. The applicant may 499 appeal the decision of the property appraiser refusing to allow 500 the assessment under this subsection to the value adjustment 501 board, and the board shall review the application and evidence 502 presented to the property appraiser upon which the applicant 503 based the claim and shall hear the applicant in person or by 504 agent on behalf of his or her right to such assessment. Such 505 appeal shall be heard by an attorney special magistrate if the 506 value adjustment board uses special magistrates. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the property 507 appraiser in the cause and grant assessment under this subsection 508 to the applicant if, in its judgment, the applicant is entitled 509 510 to be granted the assessment or shall affirm the decision of the 511 property appraiser. The action of the board is final in the cause 512 unless the applicant, within 15 days following the date of 513 refusal of the application by the board, files in the circuit 514 court of the county in which the homestead is located a 515 proceeding against the property appraiser for a declaratory 516 judgment as is provided by chapter 86 or other appropriate 517 proceeding. The failure of the taxpayer to appear before the

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518	property appraiser or value adjustment board or to file any paper
519	other than the application as provided in this subsection does
520	not constitute any bar to or defense in the proceedings.
521	Section 4. Present subsections (7), (8), and (9) of section
522	193.1554, Florida Statutes, as created by section 10 of chapter
523	2007-339, Laws of Florida, are renumbered as subsections (8),
524	(9), and (10), respectively, and a new subsection (7) is added to
525	that section, to read:
526	193.1554 Assessment of nonhomestead residential property
527	(7) Any increase in the value of property assessed under
528	this section which is attributable to combining or dividing
529	parcels shall be assessed at just value, and the just value shall
530	be apportioned among the parcels created.
531	Section 5. Present subsections (7), (8), and (9) of section
532	193.1555, Florida Statutes, as created by section 12 of chapter
533	2007-339, Laws of Florida, are renumbered as subsections (8),
534	(9), and (10), respectively, and a new subsection (7) is added to
535	that section, to read:
536	193.1555 Assessment of certain residential and
537	nonresidential real property
538	(7) Any increase in the value of property assessed under
539	this section which is attributable to combining or dividing
540	parcels shall be assessed at just value, and the just value shall
541	be apportioned among the parcels created.
542	Section 6. Section 193.1556, Florida Statutes, as created
543	by section 14 of chapter 2007-339, Laws of Florida, is amended to
544	read:
545	193.1556 Notice of change of ownership or control Annual
546	application required for assessment

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547 (1) Every person or entity who, on January 1, has the legal 548 title to real property that is entitled to assessment under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 shall, on or before March 1 of each year, 549 550 file an application for assessment under s. 193.1554 or s. 551 193.1555 with the county property appraiser, listing and 552 describing the property for which such assessment is claimed, and 553 certifying its ownership and use. The Department of Revenue shall 554 prescribe the forms upon which the application is made. Failure 555 to make application, when required, on or before March 1 of any 556 year constitutes a waiver of the assessment under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 for that year, except as provided in subsection (4) 557 558 or subsection (5).

559 (2) The owner of property that was assessed under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 in the prior year, or a property owner 560 561 who filed an original application that was denied in the prior 562 year solely for not being timely filed, may reapply on a short 563 form as provided by the department. The short form shall require 564 the applicant to affirm that the ownership and use of the 565 property have not changed since the initial application and that 566 no changes, additions, or improvements have been made to the 567 property.

568 (3) Once an original application for assessment under s. 569 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 has been granted, in each succeeding year 570 on or before February 1, the property appraiser shall mail a 571 renewal application to the applicant, and the property appraiser 572 shall accept from each such applicant a renewal application on a form to be prescribed by the Department of Revenue. Such renewal 573 574 application shall be accepted as evidence of eligibility for 575 assessment under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 by the property

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576 appraiser unless he or she denies the application. Upon denial, 577 the property appraiser shall serve, on or before July 1 of each 578 year, a notice setting forth the grounds for denial on the 579 applicant by first-class mail. Any applicant objecting to such 580 denial may file a petition as provided for in s. 194.011(3). 581 (4) The value adjustment board shall grant assessment under 582 s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 for an otherwise eligible applicant if 583 the applicant can clearly document that failure to apply by March 1 was the result of postal error. 584 585 (5) Any applicant whose property qualifies for assessment under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 and who fails to file an 586 application by March 1, may file an application for such 587 588 assessment and may file, pursuant to s. 194.011(3), a petition 589 with the value adjustment board requesting that assessment under 590 s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 be granted. Such petition may be filed 591 at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day 592 following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser as 593 provided in s. 194.011(1). Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 594 194.013, such person must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon 595 filing the petition. Upon reviewing the petition, if the 596 applicant's property qualifies for assessment under s. 193.1554 597 or s. 193.1555 and the applicant demonstrates particular 598 extenuating circumstances judged by the property appraiser or the 599 value adjustment board to warrant granting such assessment, the 600 property appraiser or the value adjustment board may grant such 601 assessment.

602 (6) A county may, at the request of the property appraiser
 603 and by a majority vote of its governing body, waive the
 604 requirement that an annual application or statement be made for

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605 assessment of property within the county under s. 193.1554 or s. 606 193.1555 after an initial application is made and such assessment 607 is granted. Notwithstanding such waiver, refiling of an 608 application or statement shall be required when any property 609 assessed under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 is sold or otherwise 610 disposed of; when the ownership changes in any manner; or when 611 any change, addition, or improvement is made to the property. In 612 its deliberations on whether to waive the annual application or statement requirement, the governing body shall consider the 613 614 possibility of fraudulent claims that may occur due to the waiver 615 of the annual application requirement.

616 (7) Any person or entity that owns It is the duty of the 617 owner of any property assessed under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555 618 must who is not required to file an annual application or 619 statement to notify the property appraiser promptly of any change 620 of ownership or control of the property whenever the use of the 621 property or the status or condition of the owner changes. If any 622 property owner fails to so notify the property appraiser and the 623 property appraiser determines that for any year within the prior 624 10 years the owner's property was not entitled to assessment under s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555, the owner of the property is 625 626 subject to the taxes avoided as a result of such failure plus 15 627 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the 628 taxes avoided. It is the duty of the property appraiser making 629 such determination to record in the public records of the county 630 a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that person or entity in the county, and such property must be identified in the 631 632 notice of tax lien. Such property is subject to the payment of 633 all taxes and penalties. Such lien when filed shall attach to any

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property, identified in the notice of tax lien, owned by the 634 635 person or entity that illegally or improperly was assessed under 636 s. 193.1554 or s. 193.1555. If such person or entity no longer owns property in that county, but owns property in some other 637 638 county or counties in the state, it shall be the duty of the 639 property appraiser to record a notice of tax lien in such other 640 county or counties, identifying the property owned by such person or entity in such county or counties, and it becomes a lien 641 642 against such property in such county or counties.

643 Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 194.011, Florida 644 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that 645 section, to read:

646

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.--

647 (2) Any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on 648 any property taxable to him or her, including the assessment of 649 homestead property at less than just value under s. 193.155(8), 650 may request the property appraiser to informally confer with the taxpayer. Upon receiving the request, the property appraiser, or 651 652 a member of his or her staff, shall confer with the taxpayer 653 regarding the correctness of the assessment. At this informal 654 conference, the taxpayer shall present those facts considered by 655 the taxpayer to be supportive of the taxpayer's claim for a 656 change in the assessment of the property appraiser. The property 657 appraiser or his or her representative at this conference shall 658 present those facts considered by the property appraiser to be 659 supportive of the correctness of the assessment. However, nothing 660 herein shall be construed to be a prerequisite to administrative 661 or judicial review of property assessments.

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662	(6) The following provisions apply to petitions to the
663	value adjustment board concerning the assessment of homestead
664	property at less than just value under s. 193.155(8):
665	(a) If the taxpayer does not agree with the amount of the
666	assessment limitation difference for which the taxpayer qualifies
667	as stated by the property appraiser in the county where the
668	previous homestead property was located, or if the property
669	appraiser in that county has not stated that the taxpayer
670	qualifies to transfer any assessment limitation difference, upon
671	the taxpayer filing a petition to the value adjustment board in
672	the county where the new homestead property is located, the value
673	adjustment board in that county shall, upon receiving the appeal,
674	send a notice to the value adjustment board in the county where
675	the previous homestead was located, which shall reconvene if it
676	has already adjourned.
677	(b) Such notice operates as a petition in, and creates an
678	appeal to, the value adjustment board in the county where the
679	previous homestead was located of all issues surrounding the
680	previous assessment differential for the taxpayer involved.
681	However, the taxpayer may not petition to have the just,
682	assessed, or taxable value of the previous homestead changed.
683	(c) The value adjustment board in the county where the
684	previous homestead was located shall set the petition for hearing
685	and notify the taxpayer, the property appraiser in the county
686	where the previous homestead was located, the property appraiser
687	in the county where the new homestead is located, and the value
688	adjustment board in that county, and shall hear the appeal. Such
689	appeal shall be heard by an attorney special magistrate if the
690	value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead

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691	was located uses special magistrates. The taxpayer may attend
692	such hearing and present evidence, but need not do so. The value
693	adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was
694	located shall issue a decision and send a copy of the decision to
695	the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead
696	is located.
697	(d) In hearing the appeal in the county where the new
698	homestead is located, that value adjustment board shall consider
699	the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where
700	the previous homestead was located on the issues pertaining to
701	the previous homestead and on the amount of any assessment
702	reduction for which the taxpayer qualifies. The value adjustment
703	board in the county where the new homestead is located may not
704	hold its hearing until it has received the decision from the
705	value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead
105	
706	was located.
706	was located.
706 707	was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision
706 707 708	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new</pre>
706 707 708 709	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of</pre>
706 707 708 709 710	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous</pre>
706 707 708 709 710 711	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located.</pre>
706 707 708 709 710 711 712	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located. Section 8. Subsection (7) is added to section 196.031,</pre>
706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located. Section 8. Subsection (7) is added to section 196.031, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 6 of chapter 2007-339,</pre>
706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located. Section 8. Subsection (7) is added to section 196.031, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 6 of chapter 2007-339, Laws of Florida, to read:</pre>
706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located. Section 8. Subsection (7) is added to section 196.031, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 6 of chapter 2007-339, Laws of Florida, to read: 196.031 Exemption of homesteads</pre>
706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located. Section 8. Subsection (7) is added to section 196.031, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 6 of chapter 2007-339, Laws of Florida, to read: 196.031 Exemption of homesteads (7) The exemptions provided in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b)</pre>
706 707 708 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717	<pre>was located. (e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located. Section 8. Subsection (7) is added to section 196.031, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 6 of chapter 2007-339, Laws of Florida, to read: 196.031 Exemption of homesteads (7) The exemptions provided in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) and other homestead exemptions shall be applied as follows:</pre>

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720 (b) The second \$25,000 of assessed value shall be taxable 721 unless other exemptions, as listed in paragraph (d), are 722 applicable in the order listed; 723 The additional homestead exemption in paragraph (1)(b), (C) 724 for levies other than school district levies, shall be applied to 725 the assessed value greater than \$50,000 before any other 726 exemptions are applied to that assessed value; and 727 (d) Other exemptions include and shall be applied in the 728 following order: widows, widowers, blind persons, and disabled 729 persons, as provided in s. 196.202; disabled ex-servicemembers 730 and surviving spouses, as provided in s. 196.24, applicable to 731 all levies; the local option low-income senior exemption up to 732 \$50,000, applicable to county levies or municipal levies, as 733 provided in s. 196.075; and the veterans percentage discount, as 734 provided in s. 196.082. 735 Section 9. Section 196.183, Florida Statutes, as created by 736 section 8 of chapter 2007-339, Laws of Florida, is amended to 737 read: 738 196.183 Exemption for tangible personal property.--739 (1) Each tangible personal property tax return is eligible 740 for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of up to \$25,000 of 741 assessed value. A single return must be filed for each site in 742 the county where the owner of tangible personal property 743 transacts business. Owners of freestanding property placed at 744 multiple sites, other than sites where the owner transacts

business, must file a single return, including all such property located in the county. Freestanding property placed at multiple sites includes vending and amusement machines, LP/propane tanks, utility and cable company property, billboards, leased equipment,

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and similar property that is not customarily located in the 749 750 offices, stores, or plants of the owner, but is placed throughout 751 the county. Railroads, private carriers, and other companies 752 assessed pursuant to s. 193.085 shall be allowed one \$25,000 753 exemption for each county to which the value of their property is 754 allocated. The \$25,000 exemption for freestanding property placed 755 at multiple locations and for centrally assessed property shall 756 be allocated in equal amounts to each taxing authority levying 757 tax on such property. If, in so allocating the exemption, the 758 full allocated exempt amount for any taxing authority cannot be 759 taken, any unused portion shall be reallocated among the 760 remaining taxing authorities.

761 (2) For purposes of this section, a "site where the owner 762 of tangible personal property transacts business" includes 763 facilities where the business ships or receives goods, employees 764 of the business are located, goods or equipment of the business 765 are stored, or goods or services of the business are produced, 766 manufactured, or developed, or similar facilities located in 767 offices, stores, warehouses, plants, or other locations of the 768 business. Sites where only the freestanding property of the owner 769 is located shall not be considered sites where the owner of 770 tangible personal property transacts business.

771 <u>(3)(2)</u> The requirement that an annual tangible personal 772 property tax return pursuant to s. 193.052 be filed for taxpayers 773 owning taxable property the value of which, as listed on the 774 return, does not exceed the exemption provided in this section is 775 waived. In order to qualify for this waiver, a taxpayer must file 776 an initial return on which the exemption is taken. If, in 777 subsequent years, the taxpayer owns taxable property the value of

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778 which, as listed on the return, exceeds the exemption, the 779 taxpayer is obligated to file a return. The taxpayer may again 780 qualify for the waiver only after filing a return on which the 781 value as listed on the return does not exceed the exemption. A 782 return filed or required to be filed shall be considered an 783 application filed or required to be filed for the exemption under 784 this section.

785 (4) Owners of property previously assessed by the property 786 appraiser without a return being filed may, at the option of the 787 property appraiser, qualify for the exemption under this section 788 without filing an initial return.

789 (5) (3) The exemption provided in this section does not 790 apply in any year a taxpayer fails to timely file a return that 791 is not waived pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$. 792 Any taxpayer who received a waiver pursuant to subsection (3) or 793 subsection (4) (2) and who owns taxable property the value of 794 which, as listed on the return, exceeds the exemption in a 795 subsequent year and who fails to file a return with the property 796 appraiser is subject to the penalty contained in s. 193.072(1)(a) 797 calculated without the benefit of the exemption pursuant to this 798 section. Any taxpayer claiming more exemptions than allowed 799 pursuant to subsection (1) is subject to the taxes exempted as a 800 result of wrongfully claiming the additional exemptions plus 15 801 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the 802 taxes exempted. By February 1 of each year, the property 803 appraiser shall notify by mail all taxpayers whose requirement 804 for filing an annual tangible personal property tax return was 805 waived in the previous year. The notification shall state that a 806 return must be filed if the value of the taxpayer's tangible

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807 personal property exceeds the exemption and include the penalties 808 for failure to file such a return.

809 (6) (4) The exemption provided in this section does not 810 apply to a mobile home that is presumed to be tangible personal 811 property pursuant to s. 193.075(2).

812 Section 10. Subsection (5) of section 197.3632, Florida813 Statutes, is amended to read:

814 197.3632 Uniform method for the levy, collection, and 815 enforcement of non-ad valorem assessments.--

(5) (a) By September 15 of each year, the chair of the local 816 817 governing board or his or her designee shall certify a non-ad 818 valorem assessment roll on compatible electronic medium to the 819 tax collector. The local government shall post the non-ad valorem 820 assessment for each parcel on the roll. The tax collector shall 821 not accept any such roll that is not certified on compatible 822 electronic medium and that does not contain the posting of the 823 non-ad valorem assessment for each parcel. It is the 824 responsibility of the local governing board that such roll be 825 free of errors and omissions. Alterations to such roll may be 826 made by the chair or his or her designee up to 10 days before 827 certification. If the tax collector discovers errors or omissions 828 on such roll, he or she may request the local governing board to 829 file a corrected roll or a correction of the amount of any 830 assessment.

(b) Beginning in 2009, by December 15 of each year, the tax
 collector shall provide to the department a copy of each local
 governing board's non-ad valorem assessment roll containing the
 data elements and in the format prescribed by the executive
 director. In addition, beginning in 2008, a report shall be

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836	provided to the department by December 15 of each year for each
837	non-ad valorem assessment roll, including, but not limited to,
838	the following information:
839	1. The name and type of local governing board levying the
840	non-ad valorem assessment;
841	2. Whether or not the local government levies a property
842	tax;
843	3. The basis for the levy;
844	4. The rate of assessment;
845	5. The total amount of non-ad valorem assessment levied;
846	and
847	6. The number of parcels affected.
848	Section 11. Subsection (5) of section 200.065, Florida
849	Statutes, is amended to read:
850	200.065 Method of fixing millage
851	(5) Beginning in the 2009-2010 fiscal year and in each year
852	thereafter:
853	(a) The maximum millage rate that a county, municipality,
854	special district dependent to a county or municipality, municipal
855	service taxing unit, or independent special district may levy is
856	a rolled-back rate based on the amount of taxes which would have
857	been levied in the prior year if the maximum millage rate had
858	been applied, adjusted for <u>change</u> growth in per capita Florida
859	personal income and changes in geographic boundaries not adopted
860	by referendum, unless a higher rate is adopted, in which case the
861	maximum is the adopted rate. The maximum millage rate applicable
862	to a county authorized to levy a county public hospital surtax
863	under s. 212.055 and which did so in fiscal year 2007 shall
864	exclude the revenues required to be contributed to the county

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865 public general hospital in the current fiscal year for the 866 purposes of making the maximum millage rate calculation, but 867 shall be added back to the maximum millage rate allowed after the roll back has been applied, the total of which shall be 868 considered the maximum millage rate for such a county for 869 870 purposes of this subsection. The revenue required to be 871 contributed to the county public general hospital for the 872 upcoming fiscal year shall be calculated as 11.873 percent times 873 the millage rate levied for countywide purposes in fiscal year 874 2007 times 95 percent of the preliminary tax roll for the 875 upcoming fiscal year. A higher rate may be adopted only under the 876 following conditions:

1. A rate of not more than 110 percent of the rolled-back rate based on the previous year's maximum millage rate, adjusted for <u>change growth</u> in per capita Florida personal income <u>and</u> <u>changes in geographic boundaries not adopted by referendum</u>, may be adopted if approved by a two-thirds vote of <u>the membership of</u> the governing body of the county, municipality, or independent district; or

2. A rate in excess of 110 percent may be adopted if approved by a unanimous vote of <u>the membership of</u> the governing body of the county, municipality, or independent district or by a three-fourths vote <u>of the membership of the governing body</u> if the governing body has nine or more members<u>,</u> or if the rate is approved by a referendum.

(b) The millage rate of a county or municipality, municipal
service taxing unit of that county, and any special district
dependent to that county or municipality may exceed the maximum
millage rate calculated pursuant to this subsection if the total

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894 county ad valorem taxes levied or total municipal ad valorem 895 taxes levied do not exceed the maximum total county ad valorem 896 taxes levied or maximum total municipal ad valorem taxes levied 897 respectively. Voted millage and taxes levied by a municipality or 898 independent special district that has levied ad valorem taxes for 899 less than 5 years are not subject to this limitation. The millage 900 rate of a county authorized to levy a county public hospital 901 surtax under s. 212.055 may exceed the maximum millage rate 902 calculated pursuant to this subsection to the extent necessary to 903 account for the revenues required to be contributed to the county 904 public hospital. Total taxes levied may exceed the maximum 905 calculated pursuant to subsection (6) as a result of an increase 906 in taxable value above that certified in subsection (1) if such 907 increase is less than the percentage amounts contained in 908 subsection (6) or if the administrative adjustment cannot be made 909 because the value adjustment board is still in session at the 910 time the tax roll is extended; otherwise however, if such 911 increase in taxable value exceeds the percentage amounts 912 contained in this subsection, millage rates subject to this 913 subsection, s. 200.185, or s. 200.186 may must be reduced so that 914 total taxes levied do not exceed the maximum.

916 Any unit of government operating under a home rule charter 917 adopted pursuant to ss. 10, 11, and 24, Art. VIII of the State 918 Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII of the 919 State Constitution of 1968, which is granted the authority in the 920 State Constitution to exercise all the powers conferred now or 921 hereafter by general law upon municipalities and which exercises 922 such powers in the unincorporated area shall be recognized as a

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923 municipality under this subsection. For a downtown development 924 <u>authority established before the effective date of the 1968 State</u> 925 <u>Constitution which has a millage that must be approved by a</u> 926 <u>municipality, the governing body of that municipality shall be</u> 927 <u>considered the governing body of the downtown development</u> 928 <u>authority for purposes of this subsection.</u>

929 Section 12. Subsections (5) and (8) of section 200.185, 930 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 931
 200.185
 Maximum millage rates for the 2007-2008 and 2008

 932
 2009 fiscal years.-

933 (5) In the 2008-2009 fiscal year, a county, municipal 934 service taxing units of that county, and special districts 935 dependent to that county; a municipality and special districts 936 dependent to that municipality; and an independent special 937 district may levy a maximum millage determined as follows:

938 The maximum millage rate that may be levied shall be (a) 939 the rolled-back rate calculated pursuant to s. 200.065 and 940 adjusted for change growth in per capita Florida personal income 941 and geographic boundary changes not adopted by referendum, except 942 that ad valorem tax revenue levied in the 2007-2008 fiscal year 943 shall be reduced by any tax revenue resulting from a millage rate 944 approved by a super majority vote of the governing board of the 945 taxing authority in excess of the maximum rate that could have 946 been levied by a majority vote as provided in this section. For a 947 county authorized to levy a county public hospital surtax under s. 212.055 and which did so in fiscal year 2007, the maximum 948 949 millage rate shall exclude the revenues required to be 950 contributed to the county public general hospital in the current 951 fiscal year for the purposes of making the maximum millage rate

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952 calculation, but shall be added back to the maximum millage rate 953 allowed after the applicable percentage of the rolled-back rate 954 as provided in subparagraphs (2)(a)1. through 5. has been 955 applied, the total of which shall be considered the maximum 956 millage rate for such a county for purposes of this subsection. 957 The revenue required to be contributed to the county public 958 general hospital for the upcoming fiscal year shall be calculated 959 as 11.873 percent times the millage rate levied for countywide 960 purposes in fiscal year 2007 times 95 percent of the preliminary 961 tax roll for the upcoming fiscal year. For a downtown development 962 authority established before the effective date of the 1968 State 963 Constitution which has a millage that must be approved by a 964 municipality, the governing body of that municipality shall be 965 considered the governing body of the downtown development 966 authority for purposes of this subsection.

967 (b) A rate of not more than 110 percent of the rate in 968 paragraph (a) may be levied if approved by a two-thirds vote of 969 <u>the membership of</u> the governing body <u>of the county, municipality,</u> 970 <u>or independent district</u>.

971 (c) A rate in excess of the millage rate allowed in 972 paragraph (b) may be levied if approved by a unanimous vote of 973 <u>the membership of</u> the governing body <u>of the county, municipality,</u> 974 <u>or independent district</u> or by a three-fourths vote <u>of the</u> 975 <u>membership of the governing body</u> if the governing body has nine 976 or more members, or if approved by a referendum of the voters.

977 (8) The millage rate of a county or municipality, municipal
978 service taxing unit of that county, and any special district
979 dependent to that county or municipality may exceed in any year
980 the maximum millage rate calculated pursuant to this section if

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the total county ad valorem taxes levied or total municipal ad 981 982 valorem taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001, do not exceed the 983 maximum total county ad valorem taxes levied or maximum total 984 municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001, 985 respectively. Voted millage, as defined in s. 200.001, and taxes 986 levied by a municipality or independent special district that has 987 levied ad valorem taxes for less than 5 years are not subject to 988 the limitation on millage rates provided by this section. Total 989 taxes levied may exceed the maximum calculated pursuant to this 990 section as a result of an increase in taxable value above that 991 certified in s. 200.065(1) if such increase is less than the 992 percentage amounts contained in s. 200.065(6) or if the 993 administrative adjustment cannot be made because the value 994 adjustment board is still in session at the time the tax roll is extended; otherwise however, if such increase in taxable value 995 996 exceeds the percentage amounts contained in s. 200.065(6), 997 millage rates subject to this section may must be reduced so that 998 total taxes levied do not exceed the maximum. Any unit of 999 government operating under a home rule charter adopted pursuant 1000 to ss. 10, 11, and 24, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1001 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII of the State 1002 Constitution of 1968, which is granted the authority in the State 1003 Constitution to exercise all the powers conferred now or 1004 hereafter by general law upon municipalities and which exercises 1005 such powers in the unincorporated area shall be recognized as a 1006 municipality under this section.

1007Section 13. (1) The executive director of the Department1008of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to

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593-06529-08 20081588c1 1009 adopt emergency rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54(4), Florida 1010 Statutes, for the purpose of implementing this act. 1011 (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such 1012 emergency rules shall remain in effect for 18 months after the 1013 date of adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of 1014 procedures to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency 1015 rules. 1016 Section 14. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 1017 193.155(8)(e), (f), and (g), Florida Statutes, for the 2008 1018 taxable year, the property appraiser must accept and consider applications for assessment under s. 193.155(8), Florida 1019 1020 Statutes, which are submitted by May 1. 1021 Section 15. The Department of Revenue shall report by 1022 February 1, 2009, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker 1023 of the House of Representatives on the effect of recent changes 1024 in law on the Notice of Proposed Property Taxes as specified in 1025 s. 200.069, Florida Statutes. The report shall examine the 1026 consistency, completeness, and accuracy of the information being 1027 provided to taxpayers in light of recently enacted exemptions 1028 from property tax and assessment increase limitations, and shall 1029 examine the effect of these exemptions and assessment increase 1030 limitations on school and nonschool taxable value and the maximum 1031 millage levy limitations. 1032 Section 16. (1) Beginning with in the 2008-2009 local fiscal year, the Legislature shall appropriate moneys to offset 1033 the reductions in ad valorem tax revenue experienced by fiscally 1034 constrained counties, as defined in s. 218.67(1), Florida 1035 1036 Statutes, which occur as a direct result of the implementation of 1037 revisions of Article VII of the State Constitution approved in a

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1038 special election held on January 29, 2008, or in the general 1039 election held in November of 2008. The moneys appropriated for 1040 this purpose shall be distributed in July of each local fiscal 1041 year among the fiscally constrained counties based on each county's proportion of the total reduction in ad valorem tax 1042 1043 revenue resulting from the implementation of the revision. 1044 (2) On or before February 1 of each year, beginning in 1045 2009, each fiscally constrained county shall apply to the 1046 Department of Revenue to participate in the distribution of the 1047 appropriation and provide documentation supporting the county's estimated reduction in ad valorem tax revenue in the form and 1048 1049 manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The documentation 1050 must include an estimate of the reduction in taxable value 1051 directly attributable to revisions of Article VII of the State Constitution for all county taxing jurisdictions within the 1052 1053 county and shall be prepared by the property appraiser in each fiscally constrained county. The documentation must also include 1054 1055 the county millage rates applicable in all such jurisdictions for 1056 both the current year and the prior year; rolled-back rates, determined as provided in s. 200.065, Florida Statutes, for each 1057 1058 county taxing jurisdiction; and maximum millage rates that could 1059 have been levied by majority vote pursuant to s. 200.185, Florida Statutes. For purposes of this section, each fiscally constrained 1060 1061 county's reduction in ad valorem tax revenue shall be calculated 1062 as 95 percent of the estimated reduction in taxable value times the lesser of the 2007 applicable millage rate or the applicable 1063 1064 millage rate for each county taxing jurisdiction in the prior 1065 year.

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1066 Section 17. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this 1067 act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law and applies 1068 to the 2008 and subsequent tax rolls.