

FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/HB 1141

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:

116 Y's 0 N's

SPONSOR: Rep. Steube

GOVERNOR'S ACTION: Approved

COMPANION BILLS: CS/CS/SB 1502

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/HB 1141 was passed by the House on April 28, 2011, and subsequently passed the Senate on May 2, 2011. The bill was approved by the Governor on May 31, 2011, chapter 2011-93, Laws of Florida, and took effect on May 31, 2011. The bill implements Amendment 2, now s. 3(g), Art. VII of the Florida Constitution, providing a partial ad valorem tax exemption on homestead property for Florida military personnel who are deployed outside the United States, which passed as Amendment 2 on the 2010 general election ballot.

In addition, the bill:

- designates military operations that qualify a servicemember for the tax exemption;
- requires the Florida Department of Military Affairs to annually submit a report to the Legislature of all known and unclassified military operations outside the United States;
- requires a servicemember applying for the tax exemption to provide proof of eligibility;
- permits a spouse or other specified person to apply for the exemption on behalf of the deployed servicemember;
- provides procedures for property appraisers to apply or deny the partial ad valorem tax exemption;
- requires a person appealing a denial of the exemption to file the appeal on or before the 30th day following the mailing of the denial notice by the property appraiser; and
- authorizes the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules to administer the provisions of this act.

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) met on May 18, 2011, to review CS/CS/HB 1141. The provisions of the bill can be expected to reduce local government property tax taxable values, and the REC adopted an estimated negative impact for FY 2011-12 of \$1.3 million in school taxes and \$1.5 million in non-school taxes, at current millage rates. By FY 2014-15, assuming current millage rates, the estimated negative impact is expected to be \$1.7 million in school taxes and \$2.0 million in non-school taxes.

The bill took effect upon becoming a law on May 31, 2011, and first applies to ad valorem tax rolls for 2011.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

CURRENT SITUATION

Property Taxes in Florida

The ad valorem tax or “property tax” is an annual tax levied by counties, cities, school districts, and some special districts based on the value of real and tangible personal property as of January 1 of each year.¹ The “taxable value” of real and tangible personal property is the fair market value, or “just value,” of the real and tangible personal property adjusted for any exclusions, differentials, or exemptions allowed by the constitution or the statutes.² Tax bills are mailed in November of each year based on the previous January 1 valuation and payment is due by the following March 31.

Property taxes are the largest single tax revenue source for local governments in Florida, with approximately \$25.1 billion levied in fiscal year 2010-11.³

The Florida Constitution reserves ad valorem taxation to local governments and prohibits the state from levying ad valorem taxes on real and tangible personal property.⁴ In addition, the Florida Constitution strictly limits the Legislature’s authority to provide exemptions or adjustments to fair market value.⁵ However, the Florida Constitution provides for property tax relief in the form of certain valuation differentials, assessment limitations, and exemptions.⁶

Property Tax Benefits Available to Veterans

Chapter 196, F.S., provides the following homestead exemptions that may apply to military service veterans:

- for certain permanently and totally disabled veterans and for surviving spouses of veterans;⁷
- for disabled veterans confined to wheelchairs;⁸
- for totally and permanently disabled persons;⁹ and
- for certain disabled ex-servicemembers or surviving spouses.¹⁰

¹ Section 192.001(12), F.S., defines “real property” as land, buildings, fixtures, and all other improvements to land. The terms “land,” “real estate,” “realty,” and “real property” may be used interchangeably. Section 192.001(11)(d), F.S., defines “tangible personal property” as all goods, chattels, and other articles of value (but does not include the vehicular items enumerated in s. 1(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution and elsewhere defined) capable of manual possession and whose chief value is intrinsic to the article itself.

² Sections 192.001(2) and (16), F.S., define the terms “assessed value” and “taxable value.” “Assessed value” is generally synonymous with “just value” unless a constitutional exception such as Save Our Homes applies to reduce the assessed value of the property. “Taxable value” is the assessed value minus any applicable exemptions such as the \$25,000 homestead exemption. “Just value” is the estimated fair market value of the property.

³ 2011 Florida Tax Handbook. Available at: <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/revenues/reports/tax-handbook/taxhandbook2011.pdf>

⁴ Section 1(a), Art. VII, Florida Constitution.

⁵ Section 4, Art. VII, Florida Constitution.

⁶ Valuation differentials, assessment limitations, and exemptions are authorized in Article VII, Florida Constitution.

⁷ Section 196.081, F.S.

⁸ Section 196.091, F.S.

⁹ Section 196.101, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 196.24, F.S.

In addition, current law provides an ad valorem tax discount for veterans who are age 65 or older who are partially or totally permanently disabled. This discount applies if the disability was combat related, the veteran was a Florida resident at the time of entering the military service of the United States, and the veteran was honorably discharged upon separation from military service.¹¹

No special tax relief is provided to military personnel deployed on active duty for military operations outside the United States.

Deployed Military Personnel

The number of deployed military personnel is in constant flux. According to data provided by the Florida Department of Military Affairs, approximately 5,082 military personnel who claim Florida as their home of record¹² were deployed overseas on active duty in support of Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Noble Eagle as of January 31, 2011.

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Number of Military Personnel</u>
Army	211
Navy	1,343
Air Force	1,712
Marine Corps	79
Army Reserve	521
Florida National Guard	656
Marine Corps Reserve	320
Navy Reserve	67
Air Force Reserve	98
Coast Guard	55
Coast Guard Reserve	20
<u>TOTAL:</u>	5,082

Amendment 2 (2010)

In 2009, the Florida Legislature approved the placement of an amendment to s. 3, Art. VII of the Florida Constitution on the 2010 general election ballot (Amendment 2). The passage of Amendment 2 requires the Legislature to provide an additional homestead property tax exemption for members of the United States military or military reserves, the United States Coast Guard or its reserves, or the Florida National Guard who receive a homestead exemption and were deployed in the previous year on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of military operations designated by the Legislature. The exempt amount is based upon the number of days in the previous

¹¹ Section 196.082, F.S.

¹² Claiming Florida as a home of record is not an indicator of the number of servicemembers who actually own homestead property in Florida.

calendar year that the person was deployed on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of military operations designated by the Legislature. Amendment 2 also provided an effective date of January 1, 2011.

On November 2, 2010, 77.8% of voters in Florida approved Amendment 2.¹³

EFFECT OF THE BILL

CS/CS/HB 1141 implements Amendment 2 (now s. 3(g), Art. VII of the Florida Constitution), and creates s. 196.173, F.S. This new section of statute provides direction for the implementation of the additional homestead property tax exemption by law for members of the United States military or military reserves, the United States Coast Guard or its reserves, or the Florida National Guard who receive a homestead exemption and were deployed in the previous year on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of military operations designated by the Legislature.

The amount of the exemption is equal to the taxable value of the homestead of the servicemember on January 1 of the year in which the exemption is sought multiplied by the number of days that the servicemember was on a qualifying deployment in the preceding calendar year and divided by the number of days in that year.

For the purposes of s. 196.173, F.S., the bill defines the term “servicemember” to mean a member or former member of any branch of the United States military or military reserves, the United States Coast Guard or its reserves, or the Florida National Guard.

Designation of Approved Military Operations

The bill designates that servicemembers who were deployed during the preceding calendar year on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn are eligible for the exemption. The bill also provides the start dates for the three operations and the end date for Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Department of Military Affairs Report on Military Operations from the Preceding Calendar Year

By January 15 of each year, the Department of Military Affairs is required to submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the tax committees of each house of the Legislature a report of all known and unclassified military operations outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii for which servicemembers based in the continental United States have been deployed during the previous calendar year.

The report is to include:

- the official and common names of the military operations;
- the general location and purpose of each military operation;
- the date each military operation commenced; and
- the date each military operation terminated, unless the operation is ongoing.

¹³Data from the Division of Elections within the Florida Department of State. Available at <http://election.dos.state.fl.us/initiatives/initdetail.asp?account=10&seqnum=72> (last accessed March 26, 2011).

Procedures to Claim the Exemption

A servicemember who seeks to claim the additional tax exemption must file an application for exemption with the property appraiser on or before March 1 of the year following the year of the qualifying deployment. The application must be prescribed by the Department of Revenue and furnished by the property appraiser.

The servicemember must provide:

- proof that the servicemember participated in a qualifying deployment;
- the dates of the qualifying deployment; and
- other information necessary to verify eligibility for and the amount of the exemption.

The bill permits certain specified persons to apply for the exemption on behalf of the deployed servicemember:

- the servicemember's spouse, if the homestead property to which the exemption applies is held by the entireties or jointly with the right of survivorship;
- by a person who has been designated by the servicemember to take actions on his or her behalf pursuant to chapter 709, F.S.; or
- the personal representative of the servicemember's estate.

The property appraiser must approve or deny a servicemember's application for the exemption within 30 days after receipt of the application or within 30 days after receiving notice of the designation of qualifying deployments by the Legislature, whichever is later. If a servicemember's application for the exemption is denied, the property appraiser must send a notice of disapproval no later than July 1, citing the reason for disapproval and advising the servicemember of the right to appeal the decision.

The bill amends s. 194.011, F.S., requiring a person appealing the denial of a deployed servicemember exemption to the value adjustment board to file the appeal on or before the 30th day following the mailing of the denial notice by the property appraiser.

The bill also amends s. 196.011, F.S., requiring the application form for the deployed servicemember tax exemption to meet certain conditions in order to be considered a complete application. These conditions include a requirement that a servicemember must include his or her social security number, as well as his or her spouse's social security number, on the application form for the exemption.

Rulemaking Authority

The bill grants the Department of Revenue the authority to adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, F.S., to administer the provisions of the act. The emergency rules are to remain in effect for six months after the rules are adopted, and the rules may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules.

Special Provisions Relating to Deployment that Occurred During the 2010 Year

Section 5 of the bill relates to implementing the tax exemption for the 2010 calendar year. The exemption will be applied to the ad valorem tax rolls for 2011.

Eligible servicemembers will have until June 1, 2011, to file a claim for an additional tax exemption for a qualifying deployment during the 2010 calendar year. If a servicemember fails to meet the June 1 deadline and subsequently submits an application to the property appraiser, the property appraiser may grant the tax exemption if the property appraiser determines the failure to meet the application deadline occurred due to extenuating circumstances. If the property appraiser determines that extenuating circumstances did not prevent an applicant from meeting the deadline and denies the application, the applicant may file a petition with the value adjustment board.

The bill took effect upon becoming a law on May 31, 2011, and first applies to ad valorem tax rolls for 2011.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See FISCAL COMMENTS.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) met on May 18, 2011 to review CS/CS/HB 1141. The provisions of the bill can be expected to reduce local government property tax taxable values, and the REC adopted an estimated negative impact for FY 2011-12 of \$1.3 million in school taxes and \$1.5 million in non-school taxes, at current millage rates. By FY 2014-15, assuming current millage rates, the estimated negative impact is expected to be \$1.7 million in school taxes and \$2.0 million in non-school taxes.

2. Expenditures:

See FISCAL COMMENTS.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Military personnel eligible for the exemption will see a reduction in property taxes.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on private businesses in Florida.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

Both the Department of Revenue and the Department of Military Affairs will have to assign personnel to fulfill the requirements of this bill; however, they did not specify if they will be able to meet the requirements within existing resources or if they will need additional funding for personnel expenses.

In addition, the bill creates additional duties for county property appraisers. They must approve or deny a servicemember's application for the exemption within 30 days after receipt of the application or within 30 days after receiving notice of the designation of qualifying deployments by the Legislature, whichever is later. Also, if a servicemember's application for the exemption is denied, the property appraiser must send a notice of disapproval no later than July 1, citing the reason for disapproval and advising the servicemember of the right to appeal the decision.