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Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Budget Subcommittee on Finance and Tax

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the administration of property tax; amending s. 192.001, F.S.; clarifying definitions governing the administration of property tax; repealing s. 192.117, F.S., relating to the Property Tax Administration Task Force; amending s. 193.114, F.S.; revising provisions requiring that certain information be included on the real property assessment roll following a transfer of ownership; defining the term "ownership transfer date"; amending s. 193.122, F.S.; requiring a property appraiser to publish a notice of the date of certification of the tax roll on the appraiser's website; amending s. 193.155, F.S.; clarifying provisions allowing a taxpayer to file an application for homestead assessment in the year following eligibility; amending ss. 193.1554 and 193.1555, F.S.; specifying that property is assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year that the property becomes eligible for assessment rather than the year in which the property is placed on the tax roll; providing for the assessment of a parcel that is created by combining or dividing a parcel that is eligible for assessment as nonhomestead residential property or nonresidential real property; amending ss. 193.501, 193.503, and 193.505, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring that the tax collector report deferred tax liability to the



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Department of Revenue; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; clarifying provisions requiring that an objection to an assessment be filed within a specified period; amending s. 194.032, F.S.; providing for a petitioner's hearing before the value adjustment board to be rescheduled under certain circumstances; amending s. 194.034, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Department of Revenue be notified of decisions by the value adjustment board or special magistrate; requiring that the clerk provide certain information to the department upon request; amending s. 194.035, F.S.; deleting requirements that the department establish the range of payments for special magistrates and that reimbursements to counties be prorated under certain circumstances; requiring that all parties to a petition be notified of certain communications concerning a complaint relating to a special magistrate; directing the legal counsel for the board to review certain communications, obtain other information, and advise the board; providing for removal of a special magistrate under certain circumstances; prohibiting a counsel's recommended decision from being reconsidered until certain conditions are fulfilled; requiring notification of all parties of actions taken by the board concerning the complaint about the special magistrate; amending s. 194.037, F.S.; revising requirements for the information that is provided by the clerk in a newspaper of general circulation regarding the tax



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impact of petitions before the value adjustment board; amending s. 194.171, F.S.; defining the term "rendered" for purposes of determining the time within which to contest a tax assessment; amending s. 195.096, F.S.; revising requirements for the Department of Revenue to provide certain information concerning its review of assessment rolls to the Legislature and county commissions; providing for such information to be provided upon request; repealing s. 195.0985, F.S., relating to a requirement that the department publish annual ratio studies; amending s. 195.099, F.S.; allowing the department discretion in reviewing assessments of certain businesses; amending s. 196.012, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "new business" and "expansion of an existing business"; amending s. 196.031, F.S.; providing for ad valorem tax exemptions to be applied in the order that results in the lowest taxable value of a homestead; amending s. 196.081, F.S.; authorizing an applicant for an exemption for a disabled veteran or for a surviving spouse to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.082, F.S.; authorizing an applicant for a discount available to disabled veterans to apply for the discount before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.091, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for disabled veterans confined to a wheelchair to apply for the exemption



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before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.101, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for totally and permanently disabled persons to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.121, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to provide certain forms electronically; amending s. 196.1995, F.S.; authorizing the board of county commissioners of a charter county to call and hold a referendum to determine whether to grant economic development ad valorem tax exemptions; revising the language of ballot questions relating to the authority to grant economic development tax exemptions; providing for application of a provision limiting the calling of another referendum within a certain time; specifying additional information that must be included in a written application requesting adoption of an ordinance granting an economic development ad valorem tax exemption; specifying factors for a board of county commissioners or governing authority of a municipality to consider when deciding whether to approve or reject applications for economic development tax exemptions; providing legislative intent; limiting the allowable duration of an economic development tax exemption granted by a county or municipal ordinance; authorizing written tax exemption agreements consistent with the act upon approval of a tax exemption application; specifying that the written



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tax agreement must require the applicant to report certain information at a specific time before expiration of the exemption; authorizing the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality to revoke, in whole or in part, the exemption under certain circumstances; amending s. 196.202, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for widows, widowers, blind persons, or persons who are totally and permanently disabled to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.24, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for disabled ex-servicemembers or a surviving spouse to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 197.182, F.S.; increasing the maximum value of refund that may be made by the tax collector without approval by the Department of Revenue; amending ss. 197.253, 197.3041, and 197.3073, F.S., relating to certain tax deferrals; conforming cross-references; amending s. 200.065, F.S., relating to the method of fixing millage; clarifying provisions requiring publication of notice; conforming crossreferences; amending s. 200.069, F.S.; requiring a property appraiser, at the request of the governing body of a county, to mail an additional form along with the notice of proposed taxes to notify taxpayers of the portion of the proposed nonvoted county millage rate that is attributable to each constitutional



officer and the county commission; amending ss. 218.12 and 218.125, F.S.; providing for certain undistributed moneys to revert to the fund from which the appropriation was made if a fiscally constrained county fails to apply for its distribution; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Subsections (2) and (18) of section 192.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

192.001 Definitions.—All definitions set out in chapters 1 and 200 that are applicable to this chapter are included herein. In addition, the following definitions shall apply in the imposition of ad valorem taxes:

- (2) "Assessed value of property" means an annual determination of the just or fair market value of an item or property, or the value of the homestead property as limited pursuant to s. 4(d), Art. VII of the State Constitution, or, if a property is assessed solely on the basis of character or use or at a specified percentage of its value, pursuant to s. 4(a)or 4(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution, its classified use value or fractional value.
- (18) "Complete submission of the rolls" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, accurate tabular summaries of valuations as prescribed by department rule; a computer tape copy of the real property assessment roll including for each parcel total value of improvements, land value, the two most recently recorded selling prices and other transfer data



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required by s. 193.114, the value of any improvement made to the parcel in the 12 months preceding the valuation date, the type and amount of any exemption granted, and such other information as may be required by department rule; an accurate tabular summary by property class of any adjustments made to recorded selling prices or fair market value in arriving at assessed value, as prescribed by department rule; a computer tape copy of the tangible personal property assessment roll, including for each entry a unique account number and such other information as may be required by department rule; and an accurate tabular summary of per-acre land valuations used for each class of agricultural property in preparing the assessment roll, as prescribed by department rule.

Section 2. Section 192.117, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 3. Paragraphs (n) and (p) of subsection (2) of section 193.114, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

193.114 Preparation of assessment rolls.-

- (2) The real property assessment roll shall include:
- (n) The recorded selling For each sale of the property in the previous year, the sale price, ownership transfer sale date, and official record book and page number or clerk instrument number for each deed or other instrument transferring ownership of real property and recorded or otherwise discovered during the period beginning 1 year before the assessment date and up to the date the assessment roll is submitted to the department., and The basis for qualification or disqualification as an armslength transaction of each transfer or sale shall be included on the assessment roll. Sale data must be current on all tax rolls submitted to the department, and Sale qualification decisions



for transfers must be recorded on the assessment tax roll within 3 months after the sale date that the deed or other transfer instrument is recorded or otherwise discovered. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "ownership transfer date" means the date on which the deed or other transfer instrument is signed and notarized or otherwise executed.

(p) The name and address of the owner or fiduciary responsible for the payment of taxes on the property and an indicator of fiduciary capacity, as appropriate.

Section 4. Effective July 1, 2011, and applicable to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (2) of section 193.122, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 193.122 Certificates of value adjustment board and property appraiser; extensions on the assessment rolls.—
- (2) After the first certification of the tax rolls by the value adjustment board, the property appraiser shall make all required extensions on the rolls to show the tax attributable to all taxable property. Upon completion of these extensions, and upon satisfying himself or herself that all property is properly taxed, the property appraiser shall certify the tax rolls and shall within 1 week thereafter publish notice of the date and fact of extension and certification in a periodical meeting the requirements of s. 50.011 and publicly display a notice of the date of certification in the office of the property appraiser and publish the notice on the website of the property appraiser. The property appraiser shall also supply notice of the date of the certification to any taxpayer who requests one in writing. These certificates and notices shall be made in the form required by the department and shall be attached to each roll as



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required by the department by regulation.

Section 5. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraph (j) of subsection (8) of section 193.155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.155 Homestead assessments.—Homestead property shall be 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.

- (8) Property assessed under this section shall be assessed at less than just value when the person who establishes a new homestead has received a homestead exemption as of January 1 of either of the 2 immediately preceding years. A person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2008, is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value only if that person received a homestead exemption on January 1, 2007, and only if this subsection applies retroactive to January 1, 2008. For purposes of this subsection, a husband and wife who owned and both permanently resided on a previous homestead shall each be considered to have received the homestead exemption even though only the husband or the wife applied for the homestead exemption on the previous homestead. The assessed value of the newly established homestead shall be determined as provided in this subsection.
- (j) Any person who is qualified to have his or her property assessed under this subsection and who fails to timely file an application for such assessment his or her new homestead in the first year following eligibility may file in a subsequent year.



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The assessment reduction, calculated as if the application for assessment under this subsection had been timely filed, shall be applied to assessed value in the year such assessment the transfer is first approved, and refunds of tax may not be made for previous years.

Section 6. Subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section 193.1554, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 193.1554 Assessment of nonhomestead residential property.-
- (2) For all levies other than school district levies, nonhomestead residential property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1, 2008. Property that becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section placed on the tax roll after January 1, 2008, shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year in which the property becomes eligible is placed on the tax roll.
- (3) Beginning in 2009, or the year following the year the property becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section is placed on the tax roll, whichever is later, the property shall be reassessed annually on January 1. Any change resulting from such reassessment may not exceed 10 percent of the assessed value of the property for the prior year.
- (7) Any increase in the value of property assessed under this section which is attributable to combining or dividing parcels shall be assessed at just value, and the just value shall be apportioned among the parcels created. A parcel that is created by combining or dividing a parcel that is eligible for assessment pursuant to this section retains such eligibility and shall be assessed as provided in this subsection. A parcel that is combined or divided after January 1 and that is included as a



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combined or divided parcel on the tax notice shall not be considered to be a combined or divided parcel for purposes of this section until the January 1 that it is first assessed as a combined or divided parcel.

Section 7. Subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section 193.1555, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

193.1555 Assessment of certain residential and nonresidential real property.-

- (2) For all levies other than school district levies, nonresidential or nonhomestead real property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1, 2008. Property that becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section placed on the tax roll after January 1, 2008, shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year in which the property becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section is placed on the tax roll.
- (3) Beginning in 2009, or the year following the year the property becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section is placed on the tax roll, whichever is later, the property shall be reassessed annually on January 1. Any change resulting from such reassessment may not exceed 10 percent of the assessed value of the property for the prior year.
- (7) Any increase in the value of property assessed under this section which is attributable to combining or dividing parcels shall be assessed at just value, and the just value shall be apportioned among the parcels created. A parcel that is created by combining or dividing a parcel that is eligible for assessment pursuant to this section retains such eligibility and shall be assessed as provided in this subsection. A parcel that



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is combined or divided after January 1 and that is included as a combined or divided parcel on the tax notice shall not be considered to be a combined or divided parcel for purposes of this section until the January 1 that it is first assessed as a combined or divided parcel.

Section 8. Subsection (7) of section 193.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.501 Assessment of lands subject to a conservation easement, environmentally endangered lands, or lands used for outdoor recreational or park purposes when land development rights have been conveyed or conservation restrictions have been covenanted.-

(7) (a) The property appraiser shall report to the department showing the just value and the classified use value of property that is subject to a conservation easement under s. 704.06, property assessed as environmentally endangered land pursuant to this section, and property assessed as outdoor recreational or park land.

(b) The tax collector shall annually report to the department the amount of deferred tax liability collected pursuant to this section.

Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (9) of section 193.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.503 Classification and assessment of historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes.-

(9)

(d) The tax collector shall annually report to the department the amount of deferred tax liability collected pursuant to this section.



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Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (9) of section 193.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.505 Assessment of historically significant property when development rights have been conveyed or historic preservation restrictions have been covenanted.-

(9)

(c) The tax collector shall annually report to the department the amount of deferred tax liability collected pursuant to this section.

Section 11. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.-

- (3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in substantially the form prescribed by the department. Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be filed as follows:
- (d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water recharge classification application, an application for classification as historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be



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filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s. 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.253, s. 197.3041, or s. 197.3073.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 194.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.032 Hearing purposes; timetable.-

(2) The clerk of the governing body of the county shall prepare a schedule of appearances before the board based on petitions timely filed with him or her. The clerk shall notify each petitioner of the scheduled time of his or her appearance no less than 25 calendar days prior to the day of such scheduled appearance. Upon receipt of this notification, the petitioner shall have the right to reschedule the hearing a single time by submitting to the clerk of the governing body of the county a written request to reschedule, no less than 5 calendar days before the day of the originally scheduled hearing. A copy of the property record card containing relevant information used in computing the taxpayer's current assessment shall be included with such notice, if said card was requested by the taxpayer. Such request shall be made by checking an appropriate box on the petition form. No petitioner shall be required to wait for more than a reasonable time not to exceed 4 hours from the scheduled time; and, if his or her petition is not heard in that time, the petitioner may, at his or her option, report to the chairperson of the meeting that he or she intends to leave; and, if he or she is not heard immediately, the petitioner's administrative remedies will be deemed to be exhausted, and he or she may be



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rescheduled for good cause seek further relief as he or she deems appropriate. Failure on three occasions with respect to any single tax year to convene at the scheduled time of meetings of the board shall constitute grounds for removal from office by the Governor for neglect of duties.

Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 194.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.034 Hearing procedures; rules.-

(2) In each case, except when a complaint is withdrawn by the petitioner or is acknowledged as correct by the property appraiser, the value adjustment board shall render a written decision. All such decisions shall be issued within 20 calendar days after of the last day the board is in session under s. 194.032. The decision of the board shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall include reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser. When a special magistrate has been appointed, the recommendations of the special magistrate shall be considered by the board. The clerk, upon issuance of the decisions, shall, on a form provided by the Department of Revenue, notify by firstclass mail each taxpayer and, the property appraiser, and the department of the decision of the board. If requested by the Department of Revenue, the clerk shall provide these notices or relevant statistics in the manner and form requested by the department.

Section 14. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (1) of section 194.035, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:



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194.035 Special magistrates; property evaluators.—

(1) In counties having a population of more than 75,000, the board shall appoint special magistrates for the purpose of taking testimony and making recommendations to the board, which recommendations the board may act upon without further hearing. These special magistrates may not be elected or appointed officials or employees of the county but shall be selected from a list of those qualified individuals who are willing to serve as special magistrates. Employees and elected or appointed officials of a taxing jurisdiction or of the state may not serve as special magistrates. The clerk of the board shall annually notify such individuals or their professional associations to make known to them that opportunities to serve as special magistrates exist. The Department of Revenue shall provide a list of qualified special magistrates to any county having with a population of 75,000 or fewer less. Subject to appropriation, the department shall reimburse counties having with a population of 75,000 or fewer less for payments made to special magistrates appointed for the purpose of taking testimony and making recommendations to the value adjustment board pursuant to this section. The department shall establish a reasonable range for payments per case to special magistrates based on such payments in other counties. Requests for reimbursement of payments outside this range shall be justified by the county. If the total of all requests for reimbursement in any year exceeds the amount available pursuant to this section, payments to all counties shall be prorated accordingly. If a county having a population of fewer less than 75,000 does not appoint a special magistrate to hear each petition, the person or persons



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designated to hear petitions before the value adjustment board or the attorney appointed to advise the value adjustment board shall attend the training provided pursuant to subsection (3), regardless of whether the person would otherwise be required to attend, but shall not be required to pay the tuition fee specified in subsection (3). A special magistrate appointed to hear issues of exemptions, deferrals, and classifications shall be a member of The Florida Bar with no less than 5 years' experience in the area of ad valorem taxation. A special magistrate appointed to hear issues regarding the valuation of real estate shall be a state-certified state certified real estate appraiser with not less than 5 years' experience in real property valuation. A special magistrate appointed to hear issues regarding the valuation of tangible personal property shall be a designated member of a nationally recognized appraiser's organization with not less than 5 years' experience in tangible personal property valuation. A special magistrate need not be a resident of the county in which he or she serves. A special magistrate may not represent a person before the board in any tax year during which he or she has served that board as a special magistrate. Before appointing a special magistrate, a value adjustment board shall verify the special magistrate's qualifications. The value adjustment board shall ensure that the selection of special magistrates is based solely upon the experience and qualifications of the special magistrate and is not influenced by the property appraiser. The special magistrate shall accurately and completely preserve all testimony and, in making recommendations to the value adjustment board, shall include proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and



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reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser. The expense of hearings before magistrates and any compensation of special magistrates shall be borne three-fifths by the board of county commissioners and two-fifths by the school board.

- (4) (a) If, before a final decision, any communication is received from a party concerning a complaint about a special magistrate, a copy of the communication shall promptly be furnished to all parties, the board clerk, and legal counsel for the board. Such communication may not be furnished to the board or special magistrate unless a copy is immediately furnished to all parties. However, a party may waive notice under this paragraph.
- (b) The legal counsel for the board must review the communication, obtain such other information regarding the complaint as reasonably necessary, and advise the board as to any action that should be taken in response to the communication. Such action may include requiring the special magistrate to implement the requirements of law or to reconsider the recommended decision. The board may also remove a special magistrate from serving further in an official capacity if he or she subsequently fails to comply with the board's action.
- (c) A recommended decision may not be reconsidered as the result of communications concerning a complaint until all parties have been furnished all communications and have been afforded adequate opportunity to respond.
- (d) The board clerk shall notify the parties of any action taken by the board concerning the complaint about the special magistrate.



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Section 15. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (1) of section 194.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.037 Disclosure of tax impact.-

- (1) After hearing all petitions, complaints, appeals, and disputes, the clerk shall make public notice of the findings and results of the board in at least a quarter-page size advertisement of a standard size or tabloid size newspaper, and the headline shall be in a type no smaller than 18 point. The advertisement shall not be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices and classified advertisements appear. The advertisement shall be published in a newspaper of general paid circulation in the county. The newspaper selected shall be one of general interest and readership in the community, and not one of limited subject matter, pursuant to chapter 50. The headline shall read: TAX IMPACT OF VALUE ADJUSTMENT BOARD. The public notice shall list the members of the value adjustment board and the taxing authorities to which they are elected. The form shall show, in columnar form, for each of the property classes listed under subsection (2), the following information, with appropriate column totals:
- (a) In the first column, the number of parcels for which the board granted exemptions that had been denied or that had not been acted upon by the property appraiser.
- (b) In the second column, the number of parcels for which petitions were filed concerning a property tax exemption.
- (c) In the third column, the number of parcels for which exemption petitions were filed but were not considered by the board because such petitions were withdrawn or settled prior to



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the board's consideration.

- (d) (c) In the fourth third column, the number of parcels for which the board considered the petition and reduced the assessment from that made by the property appraiser on the initial assessment roll.
- (d) In the fourth column, the number of parcels for which petitions were filed but not considered by the board because such petitions were withdrawn or settled prior to the board's consideration.
- (e) In the fifth column, the number of parcels for which petitions were filed requesting a change in just or assessed value, including requested changes in assessment classification.
- (f) In the sixth column, the number of parcels for which value petitions were filed but were not considered by the board because such petitions were withdrawn or settled prior to the board's consideration.
- (q) (f) In the seventh sixth column, the net change in county taxable value from the assessor's initial roll which results from board decisions.
- (h) (g) In the eighth seventh column, the net shift in taxes to parcels not granted relief by the board. The shift shall be computed as the amount shown in column 6 multiplied by the applicable millage rates adopted by the taxing authorities in hearings held pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(d) or adopted by vote of the electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution, but without adjustment as authorized pursuant to s. 200.065(6). If for any taxing authority the hearing has not been completed at the time the notice required herein is prepared, the millage rate used shall be that adopted in the



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hearing held pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(c).

Section 16. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (2) of section 194.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.171 Circuit court to have original jurisdiction in tax cases.-

(2) No action shall be brought to contest a tax assessment after 60 days from the date the assessment being contested is certified for collection under s. 193.122(2), or after 60 days from the date a decision is rendered concerning such assessment by the value adjustment board if a petition contesting the assessment had not received final action by the value adjustment board prior to extension of the roll under s. 197.323. For purposes of this subsection, the term "rendered" means a decision issued by the value adjustment board and sent by firstclass mail to the petitioner as provided in s. 194.034(2).

Section 17. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraph (f) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 195.096, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

195.096 Review of assessment rolls.-

(2) The department shall conduct, no less frequently than once every 2 years, an in-depth review of the assessment rolls of each county. The department need not individually study every use-class of property set forth in s. 195.073, but shall at a minimum study the level of assessment in relation to just value of each classification specified in subsection (3). Such indepth review may include proceedings of the value adjustment board and the audit or review of procedures used by the counties to appraise property.



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(f) Within 120 days following the receipt of a county assessment roll by the executive director of the department pursuant to s. 193.1142(1), or within 10 days after approval of the assessment roll, whichever is later, the department shall complete the review for that county and develop forward its findings, including a statement of the confidence interval for the median and such other measures as may be appropriate for each classification or subclassification studied and for the roll as a whole, employing a 95 percent 95-percent level of confidence, and related statistical and analytical details to the Senate and the House of Representatives committees with oversight responsibilities for taxation, and the appropriate property appraiser. Upon releasing its findings, the department shall notify the chairperson of the appropriate county commission or the corresponding official under a consolidated charter that the department's findings are available upon request. The department shall, within 90 days after receiving a written request from the chairperson of the appropriate county commission or the corresponding official under a consolidated charter, forward a copy of its findings, including the confidence interval for the median and such other measures of each classification or subclassification studied and for all the roll as a whole, and related statistical and analytical details, to the requesting party.

(3) (a) Upon completion of review pursuant to paragraph (2)(f), the department shall publish the results of reviews conducted under this section. The results must include all statistical and analytical measures computed under this section for the real property assessment roll as a whole, the personal



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property assessment roll as a whole, and independently for the following real property classes whenever the classes constituted 5 percent or more of the total assessed value of real property in a county on the previous tax roll:

- 1. Residential property that consists of one primary living unit, including, but not limited to, single-family residences, condominiums, cooperatives, and mobile homes.
- 2. Residential property that consists of two or more primary living units.
- 3. Agricultural, high-water recharge, historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, and other use-valued property.
 - 4. Vacant lots.
 - 5. Nonagricultural acreage and other undeveloped parcels.
 - 6. Improved commercial and industrial property.
- 7. Taxable institutional or governmental, utility, locally assessed railroad, oil, gas and mineral land, subsurface rights, and other real property.

When one of the above classes constituted less than 5 percent of the total assessed value of all real property in a county on the previous assessment roll, the department may combine it with one or more other classes of real property for purposes of assessment ratio studies or use the weighted average of the other classes for purposes of calculating the level of assessment for all real property in a county. The department shall also publish such results for any subclassifications of the classes or assessment rolls it may have chosen to study.

(b) When necessary for compliance with s. 1011.62, and for



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those counties not being studied in the current year, the department shall project value-weighted mean levels of assessment for each county. The department shall make its projection based upon the best information available, utilizing professionally accepted methodology, and shall separately allocate changes in total assessed value to:

- 1. New construction, additions, and deletions.
- 2. Changes in the value of the dollar.
- 3. Changes in the market value of property other than those attributable to changes in the value of the dollar.
 - 4. Changes in the level of assessment.

In lieu of the statistical and analytical measures published pursuant to paragraph (2)(f) $\frac{a}{a}$, the department shall publish details concerning the computation of estimated assessment levels and the allocation of changes in assessed value for those counties not subject to an in-depth review.

(c) Upon publication of data and findings as required by this subsection, the department shall notify the committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives having oversight responsibility for taxation and the appropriate property appraiser and county commission chairperson or corresponding official under a consolidated charter. Copies of the data and findings shall be provided upon request.

Section 18. Section 195.0985, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 19. Section 195.099, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.099 Periodic review.



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- (1) (a) The department may shall periodically review the assessments of new, rebuilt, and expanded business reported according to s. 193.077(3), to ensure parity of level of assessment with other classifications of property.
- (b) This subsection shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- (2) The department may shall review the assessments of new and expanded businesses granted an exemption pursuant to s. 196.1995 to ensure parity of level of assessment with other classifications of property.

Section 20. Effective July 1, 2011, subsections (15) and (16) of section 196.012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

196.012 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- (15) "New business" means:
- (a) 1. A business or nonprofit organization starting operations in the state which will create new, full-time jobs that the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of a municipality has determined are jobs for which the board or governing authority wishes to provide incentives through ad valorem tax exemptions granted in accordance with the requirements of s. 196.1995; establishing 10 or more jobs to employ 10 or more full-time employees in this state, which manufactures, processes, compounds, fabricates, or produces for sale items of tangible personal property at a fixed location and which comprises an industrial or manufacturing plant;
 - 2. A business establishing 25 or more jobs to employ 25 or



more full-time employees in this state, the sales factor of which, as defined by s. 220.15(5), for the facility with respect to which it requests an economic development ad valorem tax exemption is less than 0.50 for each year the exemption is claimed; or

- 3. An office space in this state owned and used by a corporation newly domiciled in this state; provided such office space houses 50 or more full-time employees of such corporation; provided that such business or office first begins operation on a site clearly separate from any other commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business.
- (b) Any business located in an enterprise zone or brownfield area that first begins operation on a site clearly separate from any other commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business; or \div
- (c) A business that is situated on property annexed into a municipality and that, at the time of the annexation, is receiving an economic development ad valorem tax exemption from the county under s. 196.1995.
 - (16) "Expansion of an existing business" means:
- (a) The expansion of an existing business or nonprofit organization, other than its relocation to another community, which results in a net increase of new, full-time jobs for which the board or governing authority wishes to provide incentives through ad valorem tax exemptions granted pursuant to s. 196.1995; or
- 1. A business establishing 10 or more jobs to employ 10 or more full-time employees in this state, which manufactures, processes, compounds, fabricates, or produces for sale items of



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tangible personal property at a fixed location and which comprises an industrial or manufacturing plant; or

2. A business establishing 25 or more jobs to employ 25 or more full-time employees in this state, the sales factor of which, as defined by s. 220.15(5), for the facility with respect to which it requests an economic development ad valorem tax exemption is less than 0.50 for each year the exemption is claimed; provided that such business increases operations on a site colocated with a commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business, resulting in a net increase in employment of not less than 10 percent or an increase in productive output of not less than 10 percent.

(b) Any business that is located in an enterprise zone or brownfield area and that increases operations on a site collocated colocated with a commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business.

Section 21. Subsection (7) of section 196.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.031 Exemption of homesteads.-

- (7) Unless the homestead property is totally exempt, the exemptions provided in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) and other homestead exemptions shall be applied in the order that results in the lowest taxable value. as follows:
- (a) The exemption in paragraph (1) (a) shall apply to the first \$25,000 of assessed value;
- (b) The second \$25,000 of assessed value shall be taxable unless other exemptions, as listed in paragraph (d), are applicable in the order listed;
 - (c) The additional homestead exemption in paragraph (1) (b),



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for levies other than school district levies, shall be applied to the assessed value greater than \$50,000 before any other exemptions are applied to that assessed value; and

(d) Other exemptions include and shall be applied in the following order: widows, widowers, blind persons, and disabled persons, as provided in s. 196.202; disabled ex-servicemembers and surviving spouses, as provided in s. 196.24, applicable to all levies; the local option low-income senior exemption up to \$50,000, applicable to county levies or municipal levies, as provided in s. 196.075; and the veterans percentage discount, as provided in s. 196.082.

Section 22. Subsection (5) is added to section 196.081, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.081 Exemption for certain permanently and totally disabled veterans and for surviving spouses of veterans.-

(5) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Government or United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded. Any refund of excess taxes paid shall be limited to the time period set forth in s. 197.182(1)(c).

Section 23. Subsection (6) is added to section 196.082, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.082 Discounts for disabled veterans.-

(6) An applicant for the discount under this section may apply for the discount before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans



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Affairs. Upon receipt of the documentation, the discount shall be granted as of the date of the original application, and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded. Any refund of excess taxes paid shall be limited to the time period set forth in s. 197.182(1)(c).

Section 24. Subsection (4) is added to section 196.091, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.091 Exemption for disabled veterans confined to wheelchairs.-

(4) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Government or United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application, and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded. Any refund of excess taxes paid shall be limited to the time period set forth in s. 197.182(1)(c).

Section 25. Subsection (8) is added to section 196.101, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.101 Exemption for totally and permanently disabled persons.-

(8) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application, and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded. Any refund of excess taxes paid shall be limited to the time period set forth in s. 197.182(1)(c).



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Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 196.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.121 Homestead exemptions; forms.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall provide, by electronic means or other methods designated by the department, furnish to the property appraiser of each county a sufficient number of printed forms to be filed by taxpayers claiming to be entitled to said exemption and shall prescribe the content of such forms by rule.

Section 27. Effective July 1, 2011, section 196.1995, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.1995 Economic development ad valorem tax exemption.-

- (1) The board of county commissioners of any county or the governing authority of any municipality shall call a referendum within its total jurisdiction to determine whether its respective jurisdiction may grant economic development ad valorem tax exemptions under s. 3, Art. VII of the State Constitution if:
- (a) The board of county commissioners of the county or the governing authority of the municipality votes to hold such referendum; or
- (b) The board of county commissioners of the county or the governing authority of the municipality receives a petition signed by 10 percent of the registered electors of its respective jurisdiction, which petition calls for the holding of such referendum; or
- (c) The board of county commissioners of a charter county receives a petition or initiative signed by the required percentage of registered electors in accordance with the



procedures established in the county's charter for the enactment of ordinances or for approval of amendments of the charter, including a county that has a charter requiring signatures from fewer than 10 percent of its registered electors, which petition or initiative calls for the holding of such referendum.

(2) The ballot question in such referendum shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the board of county commissioners of this county (or the governing authority of this municipality, or both) be authorized to grant, pursuant to s. 3, Art. VII of the State Constitution, property tax exemptions to new businesses and expansions of existing businesses that are expected to create new, full-time jobs and have been evaluated as being of economic interest to the community?

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.... Yes-For authority to grant exemptions.

.... No-Against authority to grant exemptions.

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(3) The board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality that calls a referendum within its total jurisdiction to determine whether its respective jurisdiction may grant economic development ad valorem tax exemptions may vote to limit the effect of the referendum to authority to grant economic development tax exemptions for new businesses and expansions of existing businesses located in an enterprise zone or a brownfield area, as defined in s. 376.79(4). If an area nominated to be an enterprise zone pursuant to s. 290.0055 has not yet been designated pursuant to



s. 290.0065, the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality may call such referendum prior to such designation; however, the authority to grant economic development ad valorem tax exemptions does not apply until such area is designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. The ballot question in such referendum shall be in substantially the following form and shall be used in lieu of the ballot question prescribed in subsection (2):

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Shall the board of county commissioners of this county (or the governing authority of this municipality, or both) be authorized to grant, pursuant to s. 3, Art. VII of the State Constitution, property tax exemptions for new businesses and expansions of existing businesses that which are located in an enterprise zone or a brownfield area, are expected to create new, full-time jobs, and have been evaluated as being of economic interest to the community?

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- Yes-For authority to grant exemptions.
- No-Against authority to grant exemptions.

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(4) A referendum pursuant to this section may be called only once in any 12-month period. If a referendum is called or held on or before the effective date of any amendment to this section, the board of county commissioners does not need to call or hold another referendum.

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(5) Upon a majority vote in favor of such authority, the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality, at its discretion, by ordinance may exempt from ad



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valorem taxation up to 100 percent of the assessed value of all improvements to real property made by or for the use of a new business and of all tangible personal property of such new business, or up to 100 percent of the assessed value of all added improvements to real property made to facilitate the expansion of an existing business and of the net increase in all tangible personal property acquired to facilitate such expansion of an existing business, provided that the improvements to real property are made or the tangible personal property is added or increased on or after the day the ordinance is adopted. However, if the authority to grant exemptions is approved in a referendum in which the ballot question contained in subsection (3) appears on the ballot, the authority of the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality to grant exemptions is limited solely to new businesses and expansions of existing businesses that are located in an enterprise zone or brownfield area. Property acquired to replace existing property shall not be considered to facilitate a business expansion. The exemption applies only to taxes levied by the respective unit of government granting the exemption. The exemption does not apply, however, to taxes levied for the payment of bonds or to taxes authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any such exemption shall remain in effect for up to 10 years with respect to any particular facility, regardless of any change in the authority of the county or municipality to grant such exemptions. The exemption shall not be prolonged or extended by granting exemptions from additional taxes or by virtue of any reorganization or sale of the business receiving



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the exemption.

- (6) With respect to a new business as defined by s. $196.012(15)(b) \frac{(c)}{(c)}$, the municipality annexing the property on which the business is situated may grant an economic development ad valorem tax exemption under this section to that business for a period that will expire upon the expiration of the exemption granted by the county. If the county renews the exemption under subsection (7), the municipality may also extend its exemption. A municipal economic development ad valorem tax exemption granted under this subsection may not extend beyond the duration of the county exemption.
- (7) The authority to grant exemptions under this section expires 10 years after the date such authority was approved in an election, but such authority may be renewed for subsequent 10-year periods if each 10-year renewal is approved in a referendum called and held pursuant to this section.
- (8) Any person, firm, or corporation which desires an economic development ad valorem tax exemption shall, in the year the exemption is desired to take effect, file a written application on a form prescribed by the department with the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality, or both. The application shall request the adoption of an ordinance granting the applicant an exemption pursuant to this section and shall include the following information:
- (a) The name and location of the new business or the expansion of an existing business;
- (b) A description of the improvements to real property for which an exemption is requested and the date of commencement of



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construction of such improvements;

- (c) A description of the tangible personal property for which an exemption is requested and the dates when such property was or is to be purchased;
- (d) Proof, to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality, that the applicant is a new business or an expansion of an existing business, as defined in s. 196.012(15) or (16);
- (e) The number of jobs the applicant expects to create along with the average and median wage of the jobs and whether the jobs are full-time or part-time;
- (f) The expected time schedule for job creation; and (g) (e) Other information deemed necessary by the department.
- (9) Before it takes action on the application, the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality shall deliver a copy of the application to the property appraiser of the county. After careful consideration, the property appraiser shall report the following information to the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality:
- (a) The total revenue available to the county or municipality for the current fiscal year from ad valorem tax sources, or an estimate of such revenue if the actual total revenue available cannot be determined;
- (b) Any revenue lost to the county or municipality for the current fiscal year by virtue of exemptions previously granted under this section, or an estimate of such revenue if the actual revenue lost cannot be determined;



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- (c) An estimate of the revenue which would be lost to the county or municipality during the current fiscal year if the exemption applied for were granted had the property for which the exemption is requested otherwise been subject to taxation; and
- (d) A determination as to whether the property for which an exemption is requested is to be incorporated into a new business or the expansion of an existing business, as defined in s. 196.012(15) or (16), or into neither, which determination the property appraiser shall also affix to the face of the application. Upon the request of the property appraiser, the department shall provide to him or her such information as it may have available to assist in making such determination.
- (10) The board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality may consider any economically related characteristics or criteria deemed necessary or appropriate when exercising its discretion whether to approve or reject an application for an exemption but, at a minimum, must consider the following:
- (a) The total number of new jobs to be created by the applicant.
 - (b) The average wage and median wage of the new jobs.
 - (c) The capital investment to be made by the applicant.
- (d) Whether the business or operation qualifies as an industry that the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality may target.
- (e) The environmental impact of the proposed business or operation.
 - (f) The extent to which the applicant intends to source its



supplies and materials within the applicable jurisdiction.

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The Legislature intends to vest counties and municipalities with as much discretion as legally permissible to determine the new jobs for which incentives should be provided through the granting of ad valorem tax exemptions under this section.

- (11) (10) An ordinance granting an exemption under this section shall be adopted in the same manner as any other ordinance of the county or municipality and shall include the following:
- (a) The name and address of the new business or expansion of an existing business to which the exemption is granted;
- (b) The total amount of revenue available to the county or municipality from ad valorem tax sources for the current fiscal year, the total amount of revenue lost to the county or municipality for the current fiscal year by virtue of economic development ad valorem tax exemptions currently in effect, and the estimated revenue loss to the county or municipality for the current fiscal year attributable to the exemption of the business named in the ordinance;
- (c) The period of time, not to exceed 10 years, for which the exemption will remain in effect and the expiration date of the exemption; and
- (d) A finding that the business named in the ordinance meets the requirements of s. 196.012(15) or (16).
- (12) Upon approval of an application for a tax exemption under this section, the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality and the applicant may enter into a written tax exemption agreement, which may include



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performance criteria and must be consistent with the requirements of this section or other applicable laws. The agreement must require the applicant to report at a specific time before the expiration of the exemption the actual number of new, full-time jobs created and their actual average and median wage. The agreement may provide the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality with authority to revoke, in whole or in part, the exemption if the applicant fails to meet the expectations and representations described in subsection (8).

Section 28. Section 196.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.202 Property of widows, widowers, blind persons, and persons totally and permanently disabled.-

- (1) Property to the value of \$500 of every widow, widower, blind person, or totally and permanently disabled person who is a bona fide resident of this state shall be exempt from taxation. As used in this section, the term "totally and permanently disabled person" means a person who is currently certified by a physician licensed in this state, by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by the Social Security Administration to be totally and permanently disabled.
- (2) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor or from the Social Security Administration. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application, and



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the excess taxes paid shall be refunded. Any refund of excess taxes paid shall be limited to the time period set forth in s. 197.182(1)(c).

Section 29. Section 196.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.24 Exemption for disabled ex-servicemember or surviving spouse; evidence of disability.-

(1) Any ex-servicemember, as defined in s. 196.012, who is a bona fide resident of the state, who was discharged under honorable conditions, and who has been disabled to a degree of 10 percent or more while serving during a period of wartime service as defined in s. 1.01(14), or by misfortune, is entitled to the exemption from taxation provided for in s. 3(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution as provided in this section. Property to the value of \$5,000 of such a person is exempt from taxation. The production by him or her of a certificate of disability from the United States Government or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor before the property appraiser of the county wherein the ex-servicemember's property lies is prima facie evidence of the fact that he or she is entitled to the exemption. The unremarried surviving spouse of such a disabled ex-servicemember who, on the date of the disabled ex-servicemember's death, had been married to the disabled ex-servicemember for at least 5 years is also entitled to the exemption.

(2) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation,



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the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application, and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded. Any refund of excess taxes paid shall be limited to the time period set forth in s. 197.182(1)(c).

Section 30. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 197.182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order refunds.-

(1)

(i) If the refund is not one that can be directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than \$2,500 \$400, which the tax collector shall make directly, without order from the department, and from undistributed funds, and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities.

Section 31. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 197.253, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.253 Homestead tax deferral; application.-

(2)

(b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment board shall be in writing on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. Such appeal shall be filed with the value adjustment board as



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provided in s. 194.011 within 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of disapproval. The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral and, at the election of the applicant, shall hear the applicant in person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on his or her right to homestead tax deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant homestead tax deferral to the applicant, if in its judgment the applicant is entitled thereto, or affirm the decision of the tax collector. Such action of the value adjustment board shall be final unless the applicant or tax collector or other lienholder, within 15 days from the date of disapproval of the application by the board, files in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located, a proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding.

Section 32. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 197.3041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.3041 Tax deferral for recreational and commercial working waterfronts; application.—

(2)

(b) An appeal of the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment board must be in writing on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The appeal must be filed with the value adjustment board as provided in s. 194.011 within 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the



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notice of disapproval, and the board must approve or disapprove the appeal within 30 days after receipt. The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral and, at the election of the applicant, shall hear the applicant in person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on his or her right to the tax deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant a tax deferral to the applicant if, in its judgment, the applicant is entitled to the tax deferral or shall affirm the decision of the tax collector. Action by the value adjustment board is final unless the applicant or tax collector or other lienholder, within 15 days after the date of disapproval of the application by the board, files in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located a de novo proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding.

Section 33. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 197.3073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.3073 Deferral application.

(2) The tax collector shall consider and render his or her findings, determinations, and decision on each annual application for a deferral for affordable rental housing within 45 days after the date the application is filed. The tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon applicable information available under this section. The determinations and findings of the tax collector are not quasi-



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judicial and are subject exclusively to review by the value adjustment board as provided by this section. A tax collector who finds that a property owner is entitled to the deferral shall approve the application and file the application in the permanent records.

(b) An appeal by the property owner of the decision of the tax collector to deny the deferral must be submitted to the value adjustment board on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The appeal must be filed with the value adjustment board as provided in s. 194.011 within 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of disapproval, and the board must approve or disapprove the appeal within 30 days after receipt of the appeal. The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the property owner based a claim for deferral and, at the election of the property owner, shall hear the property owner in person, or by agent on the property owner's behalf, concerning his or her right to the deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant a deferral to the property owner if, in its judgment, the property owner is entitled to the deferral or shall affirm the decision of the tax collector. Action by the value adjustment board is final unless the property owner or tax collector or other lienholder, within 15 days after the date of disapproval of the application by the board, files for a de novo proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located.

Section 34. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraph (a) of



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subsection (5) and paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section 200.065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

200.065 Method of fixing millage.-

- (5) Beginning in the 2009-2010 fiscal year and in each year thereafter:
- (a) The maximum millage rate that a county, municipality, special district dependent to a county or municipality, municipal service taxing unit, or independent special district may levy is a rolled-back rate based on the amount of taxes which would have been levied in the prior year if the maximum millage rate had been applied, adjusted for change in per capita Florida personal income, unless a higher rate was is adopted, in which case the maximum is the adopted rate. The maximum millage rate applicable to a county authorized to levy a county public hospital surtax under s. 212.055 and which did so in fiscal year 2007 shall exclude the revenues required to be contributed to the county public general hospital in the current fiscal year for the purposes of making the maximum millage rate calculation, but shall be added back to the maximum millage rate allowed after the roll back has been applied, the total of which shall be considered the maximum millage rate for such a county for purposes of this subsection. The revenue required to be contributed to the county public general hospital for the upcoming fiscal year shall be calculated as 11.873 percent times the millage rate levied for countywide purposes in fiscal year 2007 times 95 percent of the preliminary tax roll for the upcoming fiscal year. A higher rate may be adopted only under the 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 change in per capita Florida personal income, may be adopted if approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership of 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 the membership of the governing body of the county, municipality, or independent district or by a three-fourths vote of the membership of the governing body if the governing body has nine or more members, or if the rate is approved by a referendum.

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Any unit of government operating under a home rule charter adopted pursuant to ss. 10, 11, and 24, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1968, which is granted the authority in the State Constitution to exercise all the powers conferred now or hereafter by general law upon municipalities and which exercises such powers in the unincorporated area shall be recognized as a municipality under this subsection. For a downtown development authority established before the effective date of the 1968 State Constitution which has a millage that must be approved by a municipality, the governing body of that municipality shall be considered the governing body of the downtown development authority for purposes of this subsection.

(10) (a) In addition to the notice required in subsection (3), a district school board shall publish a second notice of intent to levy capital outlay and capital improvement additional taxes under s. 1011.71(2) and (3). Such notice shall specify the



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projects or number of school buses anticipated to be funded by such capital outlay and capital improvement additional taxes and shall be published in the size, within the time periods, adjacent to, and in substantial conformity with the advertisement required under subsection (3). The projects shall be listed in priority within each category as follows: construction and remodeling; maintenance, renovation, and repair; motor vehicle purchases; new and replacement equipment; payments for educational facilities and sites due under a leasepurchase agreement; payments for renting and leasing educational facilities and sites; payments of loans approved pursuant to ss. 1011.14 and 1011.15; payment of costs of compliance with environmental statutes and regulations; payment of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the educational and ancillary plants of the school district; payment of costs of leasing relocatable educational facilities; and payments to private entities to offset the cost of school buses pursuant to s. 1011.71(2)(i). The additional notice shall be in the following form, except that if the district school board is proposing to levy the same millage under s. 1011.71(2) and (3) which it levied in the prior year, the words "continue to" shall be inserted before the word "impose" in the first sentence, and except that the second sentence of the second paragraph shall be deleted if the district is advertising pursuant to paragraph (3)(e):

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1330 NOTICE OF TAX FOR SCHOOL

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CAPITAL OUTLAY



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The ... (name of school district) ... will soon consider a measure to impose a ... (number) ... mill property tax for the capital outlay projects listed herein.

This tax is in addition to the school board's proposed tax of ...(number)... mills for operating expenses and is proposed solely at the discretion of the school board. THE PROPOSED COMBINED SCHOOL BOARD TAX INCREASE FOR BOTH OPERATING EXPENSES AND CAPITAL OUTLAY IS SHOWN IN THE ADJACENT NOTICE.

The capital outlay tax will generate approximately \$...(amount)..., to be used for the following projects:

...(list of capital outlay projects)...

All concerned citizens are invited to a public hearing to be held on ... (date and time) ... at ... (meeting place)

A DECISION on the proposed CAPITAL OUTLAY TAXES will be made at this hearing.

Section 35. Subsection (11) is added to section 200.069, Florida Statutes, to read:

200.069 Notice of proposed property taxes and non-ad valorem assessments.—Pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(b), the property appraiser, in the name of the taxing authorities and local governing boards levying non-ad valorem assessments within his or her jurisdiction and at the expense of the county, shall prepare and deliver by first-class mail to each taxpayer to be listed on the current year's assessment roll a notice of proposed property taxes, which notice shall contain the elements and use the format provided in the following form. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 195.022, no county officer



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shall use a form other than that provided herein. The Department of Revenue may adjust the spacing and placement on the form of the elements listed in this section as it considers necessary based on changes in conditions necessitated by various taxing authorities. If the elements are in the order listed, the placement of the listed columns may be varied at the discretion and expense of the property appraiser, and the property appraiser may use printing technology and devices to complete the form, the spacing, and the placement of the information in the columns. A county officer may use a form other than that provided by the department for purposes of this part, but only if his or her office pays the related expenses and he or she obtains prior written permission from the executive director of the department; however, a county officer may not use a form the substantive content of which is at variance with the form prescribed by the department. The county officer may continue to use such an approved form until the law that specifies the form is amended or repealed or until the officer receives written disapproval from the executive director.

- (11) At the request of the governing body of the county, the property appraiser shall mail an additional form to each taxpayer within his or her jurisdiction along with the notice of proposed taxes. Any costs related to this form shall be borne by the county. The form may include information regarding the proposed budget for the county, inform taxpayers of the portion of the proposed nonvoted county millage rate which is attributable to each constitutional officer and the county commission, and include:
 - (a) The dollar value of proposed nonvoted property tax



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funding for each constitutional officer and the county commission;

- (b) The percent of the total nonvoted property tax revenues designated for each constitutional officer and the county commission in the proposed budget; and
- (c) The proposed nonvoted millage rate for each constitutional officer and the county commission, calculated by multiplying the percent of the total nonvoted property tax revenues designated for each entity by the county's proposed nonvoted millage rate.

Section 36. Effective July 1, 2011, subsection (2) of section 218.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 218.12 Appropriations to offset reductions in ad valorem tax revenue in fiscally constrained counties.-
- (2) On or before November 15 of each year, beginning in 2008, each fiscally constrained county shall apply to the Department of Revenue to participate in the distribution of the appropriation and provide documentation supporting the county's estimated reduction in ad valorem tax revenue in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The documentation must include an estimate of the reduction in taxable value directly attributable to revisions of Art. VII of the State Constitution for all county taxing jurisdictions within the county and shall be prepared by the property appraiser in each fiscally constrained county. The documentation must also include the county millage rates applicable in all such jurisdictions for both the current year and the prior year; rolled-back rates, determined as provided in s. 200.065(5) 200.065, for each county taxing jurisdiction; and maximum



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millage rates that could have been levied by majority vote pursuant to s. 200.185. For purposes of this section, each fiscally constrained county's reduction in ad valorem tax revenue shall be calculated as 95 percent of the estimated reduction in taxable value times the lesser of the 2007 applicable millage rate or the applicable millage rate for each county taxing jurisdiction in the current prior year. If any fiscally constrained county fails to apply for the distribution, its share shall revert to the fund from which the appropriation was made.

Section 37. Effective July 1, 2011, subsection (2) of section 218.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.125 Offset for tax loss associated with certain constitutional amendments affecting fiscally constrained counties.-

(2) On or before November 15 of each year, beginning in 2010, each fiscally constrained county shall apply to the Department of Revenue to participate in the distribution of the appropriation and provide documentation supporting the county's estimated reduction in ad valorem tax revenue in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The documentation must include an estimate of the reduction in taxable value directly attributable to revisions of Art. VII of the State Constitution for all county taxing jurisdictions within the county and shall be prepared by the property appraiser in each fiscally constrained county. The documentation must also include the county millage rates applicable in all such jurisdictions for the current year and the prior year, rolled-back rates determined as provided in s. 200.065 for each



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county taxing jurisdiction, and maximum millage rates that could have been levied by majority vote pursuant to s. 200.065(5) 200.185. For purposes of this section, each fiscally constrained county's reduction in ad valorem tax revenue shall be calculated as 95 percent of the estimated reduction in taxable value multiplied by the lesser of the 2010 applicable millage rate or the applicable millage rate for each county taxing jurisdiction in the current prior year. If any fiscally constrained county fails to apply for the distribution, its share shall revert to the fund from which the appropriation was made.

Section 38. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.