

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Finance and Tax

BILL: CS/SB 160
INTRODUCER: Community Affairs Committee and Senator Gaetz
SUBJECT: Ad Valorem Tax Exemption for Deployed Servicemembers
DATE: October 30, 2015 REVISED: 11/02/15

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Present	Yeatman	CA	Fav/CS
2.	Babin	Diez-Arguelles	FT	Favorable
3.			FP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:
COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 160 adds 11 new designated operations for which deployed servicemembers may qualify for an ad valorem tax exemption and removes one operation for which the time to qualify for the exemption has expired. A servicemember may receive an exemption on homestead property based on the portion of the preceding calendar year during which the servicemember was deployed on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of a statutorily-identified military operation.

The bill extends the normal March 1 application deadline for the exemption application for qualifying deployments during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years to June 1, 2016.

The bill also provides refund procedures for servicemembers who were on qualifying deployments for more than 365 days during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years.

The Revenue Estimating Conference estimates that this bill will reduce local property tax revenues by \$1.6 million in Fiscal Year 2016-2017, with a recurring impact of \$800,000.

II. Present Situation:

General Overview of Property Taxation

The ad valorem tax or “property tax” is an annual tax levied by counties, cities, school districts, and some special districts. The tax is based on the taxable value of property as of January 1 of

each year.¹ The property appraiser annually determines the “just value”² of property within the taxing authority and then applies relevant exclusions, assessment limitations, and exemptions to determine the property’s “taxable value.”³ Tax bills are mailed in November of each year based on the previous January 1 valuation and payment is due by March 31.

The Florida Constitution prohibits the state from levying ad valorem taxes,⁴ and limits the Legislature’s authority to provide for property valuations at less than just value, unless expressly authorized.⁵

Ad Valorem Exemption for Deployed Servicemembers

The Florida Constitution grants an exemption for military servicemembers that have Florida homesteads and are deployed on active duty outside the United States, Alaska or Hawaii in support of military operations designated by the Legislature.⁶ The exemption is equal to the taxable value of the qualifying servicemember’s homestead 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.⁷

Eligible Military Operations

The Legislature has designated the following military operations:

- Operation Noble Eagle, which began on September 15, 2001;
- Operation Enduring Freedom, which began on October 7, 2001;
- Operation Iraqi Freedom, which began on March 19, 2003, and ended on August 31, 2010;
- Operation New Dawn, which began September 1, 2010, and ended on December 15, 2011; or
- Operation Odyssey Dawn, which began on March 19, 2011, and ended on October 31, 2011.⁸

Annual Report of All Known and Unclassified Military Operations

By January 15 of each year, the Department of Military Affairs must 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

¹ Both real property and tangible personal property can be subject to the tax. Section 192.001(12), F.S., defines “real property” as land, buildings, fixtures, and all other improvements to land. Section 192.001(11)(d), F.S., defines “tangible personal property” as all goods, chattels, and other articles of value capable of manual possession and whose chief value is intrinsic to the article itself.

² Property must be valued at “just value” for purposes of property taxation unless the Florida Constitution provides otherwise. FLA. CONST. art VII, s. 4. Just value has been interpreted by the courts to mean the fair market value that a willing buyer would pay a willing seller for the property in an arm’s-length transaction. *See Walter v. Shuler*, 176 So. 2d 81 (Fla. 1965); *Deltona Corp. v. Bailey*, 336 So. 2d 1163 (Fla. 1976); *Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Dade County*, 275 So. 2d 4 (Fla. 1973).

³ *See* s. 192.001(2) and (16), F.S.

⁴ FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 1(a)

⁵ *See* FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 4.

⁶ Fla. Const. art. VII, s. 3(g).

⁷ Section 196.173(4), F.S.

⁸ Section 196.173(2), F.S.

United States, Alaska, or Hawaii for which servicemembers based in the continental United States have been deployed during the previous calendar year.⁹

To the extent possible, the report must 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.¹⁰

Exemption Application

A servicemember who seeks to claim the 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.¹¹ The servicemember's application must include:

- Proof of a qualifying deployment;
- The dates of the qualifying deployment; and
- Other information necessary to verify eligibility for and the amount of the exemption.

The property appraiser must consider 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.¹² If a servicemember's application 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 to the value adjustment board (VAB) along with the procedures for filing such appeal.¹³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 196.173, F.S., to add 11 unclassified military operations for which deployed servicemembers may qualify for the exemption. These 11 operations are identified in the statutorily-required report submitted to the Legislature by the Department of Military Affairs¹⁴ and include the following operations:

- Operation Joint Guardian, which began on June 12, 1999;
- Operation Octave Shield, which began in 2000;
- Operation Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, which began in June 2005;
- Operation Nomad Shadow, which began in 2007;
- Operation U.S. Airstrikes Al Qaeda in Somalia, which began in January 2007;
- Operation Objective Voice, which began in 2009;
- Operation Georgia Deployment Program, which began in August 2009;
- Operation Copper Dune, which began in 2010;
- Operation Observant Compass, which began in October 2011;
- Operation Juniper Shield, which began in 2013; and

⁹ Section 196.173(3), F.S.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Section 196.173(5)(a), F.S.

¹² Section 196.173(6), F.S.

¹³ Sections 194.015 and 194.011, F.S.

¹⁴ State of Florida Department of Military Affairs Office of the Adjutant General, *Named Operations Report* (Feb. 17, 2015).

- Operation Inherent Resolve, which began on August 8, 2014.

The bill removes Operation Iraqi Freedom from the list of qualifying operations because the time for claiming an exemption for the applicable tax rolls has expired.

Section 2 changes the application deadline for qualifying deployments during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years to June 1, 2016, for the military operations added by the bill.

The bill specifies that a property appraiser may grant the exemption to an otherwise qualifying applicant who fails to meet the June 1, 2016, deadline, under the following conditions:

- The applicant files on or before the 25th day after the mailing by the property appraiser during the 2016 calendar year;
- The applicant is qualified under the exemption; and
- The applicant produces sufficient evidence to demonstrate that they were unable to apply in a timely manner.

The bill provides an opportunity for review by a VAB, if the applicant files a petition on or before the 25th day following the mailing by the property appraiser of the notices required under s. 194.011(1), F.S., and demonstrates extenuating circumstances that warrant granting the exemption. Payment of the VAB filing fee is waived.

The bill also provides that if the number of days that a servicemember was on qualifying deployments in the 2014 and 2015 calendar years exceeds 365 days, the servicemember may receive a refund of taxes paid for the 2015 tax year. The amount of the 2015 tax year refund is equal to the number of days in excess of 365 that the servicemember was on qualifying deployments in the 2014 and 2015 calendar years divided by 365.

Section 3 provides that the bill is effective upon becoming law and first applies to ad valorem tax rolls for 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

The REC estimates that this bill will reduce local property tax revenues by \$1.6 million in Fiscal Year 2016-2017, with a recurring impact of \$800,000.

B. Private Sector Impact:

If the bill becomes law, servicemembers deployed overseas in support of the added military operations may receive property tax relief.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill provides additional duties to county property appraisers and VABs, which must consider servicemembers' applications for exemption that would otherwise not have met the filing deadline. The bill may also require tax collectors to issue refunds to servicemembers if the servicemembers were on qualifying deployment for more than 365 days during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 196.173 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates an undesignated section of the Florida law.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)**CS by Community Affairs on October 20, 2015:**

Provides an extension of the application deadline for qualifying deployments during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years, rather than the 2014 calendar year only. Similarly, the bill extends the normal March 1 application deadline for the exemption application for qualifying deployments during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years to June 1, 2016. Furthermore, the bill provides refund procedures for servicemembers who were on qualifying deployments for more than 365 days during the 2014 and 2015 calendar years. The bill also provides that the bill first applies to ad valorem tax rolls for 2016.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
