Amendment No. 1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee

Representative Eagle offered the following:

Amendment

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 196.2003, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

<u>196.2003</u> .-- Abatement of taxes for residential improvements damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Damage differential" means the product arrived at by multiplying the percent change in value by a ratio, the numerator of which is the number of months the residential improvement was rendered uninhabitable, the denominator of which is 12.

PCS for HB 49 Strike1

	(b)	"Disas	ster	relief	credi	t" mea	ns t	he p	roduc	ct a:	rrivec	d at
by m	ultip	olying	the	damage	diffe	rentia	l by	the	amoi	ınt (of tin	nely
paid	taxe	es that	t wer	re init:	ially	levied	in	the	year	the	natur	al
disaster occurred.												

- (c) "Natural disaster" means:
- 1. An event for which the Governor has declared a state of emergency under s. 252.36.
 - 2. A sinkhole, as defined n s. 627.706(2)(h).
- (d) "Percent change in value" means the percentage difference between a residential parcel's just value as of January 1 of the year in which a natural disaster occurred and its postdisaster just value.
- (e) "Postdisaster just value" means the just value of a residential parcel reflecting the destruction and damage caused by a natural disaster.
- (f) "Residential improvement" or "improvement" means a residential dwelling or house but does not include a structure that is not essential to the use and occupancy of the residential dwelling or house, including, but not limited to, a detached utility building, detached carport, detached garage, bulkhead, fence, or swimming pool.
- (g) "Uninhabitable" means the loss of use or occupancy of a residential improvement for the purpose for which it was constructed, as evidenced by documentation, including, but not limited to, utility bills, insurance information, contractors'

PCS for HB 49 Strike1

 statements, building permit applications, or building inspection certificates of occupancy.

- (2) If a residential improvement is rendered uninhabitable due to damage or destruction to the property caused by a natural disaster, taxes due in the year following the disaster may be abated in the following manner:
- (a) The property owner must file an application with the property appraiser as soon as practicable after the damage or destruction occurs but no later than March 1 of the year following the year of the natural disaster. A property owner who fails to file an application by March 1 waives a claim for abatement of taxes from that natural disaster.
- (b) The application shall identify the residential parcel where the residential improvement was damaged or destroyed by the natural disaster, the natural disaster that caused the damage or destruction, the date the damage or destruction occurred, and the number of months the residential improvement was uninhabitable during the calendar year in which the damage or destruction occurred.
- (c) The application shall be verified under oath and is subject to penalty of perjury.
- (d) Upon receipt of the application, the property appraiser shall investigate the statements contained in the application to determine if the applicant is entitled to an abatement of taxes.

 If the property appraiser determines that the applicant is

PCS for HB 49 Strike1

entitled	to an a	abatement,	the	prop	perty	y appraise:	sh sh	all :	issue	an
official	written	n statement	to	the	tax	collector	no	late	thar	<u>1</u>
April 1,	which p	rovides:								

- 1. The number of months during the calendar year that the residential improvement was uninhabitable. In calculating the number of months, a period of at least 16 days is considered a full month.
- 2. The just value of the residential parcel, as determined by the property appraiser, on January 1 of the year in which the natural disaster occurred.
- 3. The postdisaster just value of the residential parcel, as determined by the property appraiser.
- 4. The percent change in value applicable to the residential parcel.
- (3) Upon receipt of the written statement from the property appraiser, the tax collector shall calculate the damage differential and disaster relief credit pursuant to this section. The tax collector shall reduce the taxes initially levied on the residential parcel in the year the application is due by an amount equal to the disaster relief credit. If the value of the credit exceeds the taxes levied during the year in which the application is due, the remaining value of the credit shall be applied to taxes due in subsequent years until the value of the credit is exhausted.
 - (4) No later than May 1, the tax collector shall notify:

PCS for HB 49 Strike1

	(a)	The	Department	of R	evenue	of t	he tot	al red	uction	<u>in</u>
taxes	s for	all	propertie	s tha	t recei	ved	an aba	tement	pursua	nt to
this	sect	cion.	<u>.</u>							
	(h)	шhо	aouornina	hoord	of 020	ah af	foatod	10001	aouorn	mon+

- (b) The governing board of each affected local government of the reduction in such local government's taxes that will occur pursuant to this section.
- (5) For the purpose of this section, residential improvements that are uninhabitable shall have no value placed thereon.
- (6) (a) If a residential improvement is rendered uninhabitable due to damage or destruction by a natural disaster in 2016, the property owner must file an application with the property appraiser before March 1, 2018, and once approved by the property appraiser, the owner shall receive the appropriate abatement on taxes initially levied in 2019. No later than May 1, 2018, tax collectors shall comply with the notification procedures provided in subsection (4) when providing an abatement of taxes pursuant to this subsection.
- (b) This subsection applies retroactively to January 1, 2016, and expires January 1, 2020.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

PCS for HB 49 Strike1