By the Committee on Finance and Tax; and Senators Fasano and Lynn

593-05150-09 20091006c1 A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to ad valorem assessments; amending s. 194.301, F.S.; revising the bases for providing a presumption of correctness to an assessment of property value; providing that the taxpayer is entitled to an evaluation of the appraisal methodology; providing that the act preempts prior case law; revising the criteria for overcoming the presumption of correctness; providing for challenges to the classification or exemption status of property; providing for application; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 194.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 194.301, F.S., for present text.)

194.301 Challenge to ad valorem tax assessment.-

(1) An ad valorem tax assessment is presumed correct whether established by the property appraiser or as revised by the value adjustment board. However, a taxpayer who challenges an assessment is entitled to a determination by the value adjustment board or court of the appropriateness of the appraisal methodology used in making the assessment. The value of property must be determined by an appraisal methodology that complies with the criteria of s. 193.011 and professionally accepted appraisal practices. The provisions of this subsection 593-05150-09 20091006c1

preempt any prior case law that is inconsistent with this subsection.

- (2) In an administrative or judicial action in which an advalorem tax assessment is challenged, the burden of proof is on the party initiating the challenge.
- (a) If the challenge is to the assessed value of the property, the party initiating the challenge has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the assessed value:
- 1. Does not represent the just value of the property after taking into account any applicable limits on annual increases in the value of the property;
- 2. Does not represent the classified use value or fractional value of the property if the property is required to be assessed based on its character or use; or
- 3. Is arbitrarily based on appraisal practices that are different from the appraisal practices generally applied by the property appraiser to comparable property within the same county.
- (b) If the party challenging the assessment satisfies the requirements of paragraph (a), the presumption provided in subsection (1) is overcome and the value adjustment board or the court shall establish the assessment if there is competent, substantial evidence of value in the record which cumulatively meets the criteria of s. 193.011 and professionally accepted appraisal practices. If the record lacks such evidence, the matter must be remanded to the property appraiser with appropriate directions from the value adjustment board or the court, and the property appraiser must comply with those

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directions.

(c) If the revised assessment following remand is challenged, the procedures described in this section apply.

- (d) A party is not required to exclude every reasonable hypothesis of a legal assessment.
- (e) If the challenge is to the classification or exemption status of the property, there is no presumption of correctness and the party initiating the challenge has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the classification or exempt status assigned to the property is incorrect.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, and applies to the 2009 tax roll, except that s. 194.301(2)(d) and (e), Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are clarifying and remedial in nature and also apply to actions pending on or after the effective date of this act for which no final order has been issued.