By Senator Storms

	10-00193-09 20091102
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to real property assessments; amending
3	s. 194.301, F.S.; revising the burden of proof in
4	challenges to the property appraiser's assessment of
5	just value; deleting the presumption of correctness
6	and placing the burden of proof on the appraiser;
7	providing an effective date.
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9	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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11	Section 1. Section 194.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to
12	read:
13	194.301 Ad valorem tax assessment; burden of proof
14	presumption of correctness .—In <u>an</u> any administrative or judicial
15	action in which a taxpayer challenges an ad valorem tax
16	assessment of just value, the property appraiser has the burden
17	of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that his or her
18	assessment complies with s. 193.011 and professionally accepted
19	appraisal practices appraiser's assessment shall be presumed
20	correct. This presumption of correctness is lost if the taxpayer
21	shows by a preponderance of the evidence that either the
22	property appraiser has failed to consider properly the criteria
23	in s. 193.011 or if the property appraiser's assessment is
24	arbitrarily based on appraisal practices which are different
25	from the appraisal practices generally applied by the property
26	appraiser to comparable property within the same class and
27	within the same county. If the presumption of correctness is
28	lost, the taxpayer shall have the burden of proving by a
29	preponderance of the evidence that the appraiser's assessment is

Page 1 of 2

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	10-00193-09 20091102_
30	in excess of just value. If the presumption of correctness is
31	retained, the taxpayer shall have the burden of proving by clear
32	and convincing evidence that the appraiser's assessment is in
33	excess of just value. In no case shall the taxpayer have the
34	burden of proving that the property appraiser's assessment is
35	not supported by any reasonable hypothesis of a legal
36	assessment. If the property appraiser fails to meet the burden
37	of proof or the appraiser's assessment is determined to be
38	erroneous, the value adjustment board or the court <u>may</u> can
39	establish the assessment if there $\mathrm{\underline{is}}$ $\mathrm{\underline{exists}}$ competent,
40	substantial evidence in the record, which cumulatively meets the
41	requirements of s. 193.011. If the record lacks competent,
42	substantial evidence meeting the just value criteria of s.
43	193.011, the matter shall be remanded to the property appraiser
44	with appropriate directions from the value adjustment board or
45	the court.
46	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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