By Senator Storms

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to proceedings to challenge the assessment of real property for the purposes of ad valorem taxation; amending s. 193.074, F.S.; deleting a provision authorizing certain administrative bodies having quasi-judicial powers from authorizing the disclosure of confidential property tax returns; providing that the disclosure of a confidential property tax return without the written consent of the taxpayer may be grounds for removal from office; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; prohibiting the value adjustment board from considering certain evidence or documentation that was not timely disclosed; amending s. 194.034, F.S.; deleting a provision prohibiting a value adjustment board or special magistrate from considering certain evidence from a petitioner which was not timely provided to the property appraiser; amending s. 195.027, F.S.; authorizing the trier of fact in an administrative or judicial proceeding challenging the assessment of nonhomestead property from considering the financial records of a taxpayer which the taxpayer failed to disclose as previously required; requiring the property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor General to return a taxpayer's financial records within 10 days after receipt if requested by the taxpayer; requiring the taxpayer to be notified and receive an explanation of the purpose of sharing the taxpayer's financial records with certain entities authorized to have

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access to those records; providing for application of the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 193.074, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

and returns required by former s. 201.022 submitted by the taxpayer pursuant to law shall be deemed to be confidential in the hands of the property appraiser, the clerk of the circuit court, the department, the tax collector, the Auditor General, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, and their employees and persons acting under their supervision and control, except upon court order or order of an administrative body having quasi-judicial powers in ad valorem tax matters, and such returns are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). The deliberate or intentional disclosure of any such records without the written consent of the taxpayer constitutes misfeasance or malfeasance and may be grounds for removal from office.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.

(4) (a) At least 15 days before the hearing the petitioner must shall provide to the property appraiser a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses.

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(b) At least No later than 7 days before the hearing, if the petitioner has provided the information required under paragraph (a), and if requested in writing by the petitioner, the property appraiser <u>must shall</u> provide to the petitioner a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses. The evidence list must contain the property record card if provided by the clerk. Failure of the property appraiser to timely comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall result in a rescheduling of the hearing.

(c) The value adjustment board may not consider evidence or documentation that the petitioner or property appraiser failed to provide within the time specified in this subsection to the other party.

Section 3. Section 194.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.034 Hearing procedures; rules.-

(1) (a) A petitioner Petitioners before the board may be represented by an attorney or agent and present testimony and other evidence. The property appraiser or his or her authorized representative representatives may be represented by an attorney in defending the property appraiser's assessment or opposing an exemption and may present testimony and other evidence. The property appraiser, each petitioner, and all witnesses shall be required, upon the request of either party, to testify under oath as administered by the chairperson of the board. Hearings shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by rules of the department. The rules must allow a party to cross-examine, which

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rules shall include the right of cross-examination of any witness.

- (b) This section does not prohibit Nothing herein shall preclude an aggrieved taxpayer from contesting his or her assessment in circuit court pursuant to the manner provided by s. 194.171, whether or not he or she has initiated an action pursuant to s. 194.011.
- (c) Hearings shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by rules of the department. The rules must:
- 1. Allow a party to cross-examine any witness; The rules shall provide that no evidence shall be considered by
- 2. Prohibit the board <u>from considering evidence</u> except when presented during the time scheduled for the petitioner's hearing or at a time when the petitioner has been given reasonable notice;
- 3. Require the board to make that a verbatim record of the proceedings shall be made, to preserve and proof of any documentary evidence presented, and to make the evidence shall be preserved and made available to the Department of Revenue, if requested; and
- 4. State that the petitioner may appeal the decision of the board pursuant to s. 194.171 or further judicial proceedings shall be as provided in s. 194.036.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, no petitioner may present for consideration, nor may a board or special magistrate accept for consideration, testimony or other evidentiary materials that were requested of the petitioner in writing by the property appraiser of which the petitioner had knowledge and denied to the property appraiser.

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(d) (e) Chapter 120 does not apply to hearings of the value adjustment board.

- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (f) An assessment may not be contested until a return required by s. 193.052 has been filed.
- (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 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. If When a special magistrate is has been appointed, the recommendations of the special magistrate must shall be considered by the board. The clerk, upon issuance of the decisions, must shall, on a form provided by the Department of Revenue, notify by first-class mail each taxpayer, the property appraiser, and the department of the decision of the board.
- (3) Appearance before an advisory board or agency created by The county may not require a taxpayer to appear before an advisory board or agency created by the county be required as a prerequisite condition to appearing before the value adjustment board.
- (4) A condominium homeowners' association may appear before the board to present testimony and evidence regarding the assessment of condominium units that which the association represents. Such testimony and evidence must shall be considered by the board with respect to hearing petitions filed by individual condominium unit owners, unless the owner requests

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(5) For the purposes of review of a petition, the board may consider assessments among comparable properties within homogeneous areas or neighborhoods.

(6) For purposes of hearing joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e), each included parcel shall be considered by the board as a separate petition. Such separate petitions shall be heard consecutively by the board. If a special magistrate is appointed, such separate petitions $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall all}}$ be assigned to the same special magistrate.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 195.027, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.027 Rules and regulations.

(3) (a) The rules and regulations shall provide procedures whereby the property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor General may shall be able to obtain access, if where necessary, the to financial records of a taxpayer relating to nonhomestead property which records are required to make a determination of the proper assessment as to the particular property in question. Access to a taxpayer's records shall be provided only in those instances in which it is determined that such records are necessary to determine either the classification or the value of the taxable nonhomestead property. Access shall be provided only to those records which pertain to the property physically located in the taxing county as of January 1 of each year and to the income from such property generated in the taxing county for the year in which a proper assessment is made. The failure of a taxpayer to provide the financial records does not preclude the trier of fact in an

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administrative or judicial proceeding from considering those records to determine the just value of the taxpayer's property. All records produced by the taxpayer under this subsection are shall be deemed to be confidential in the hands of the property appraiser, the department, the tax collector, and the Auditor General and may shall not be divulged to any person, firm, or corporation, except upon court order or order of an administrative body having quasi-judicial powers in ad valorem tax matters, and such records are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).

(b) The rules prescribed by the department shall require the property appraiser, the department, and the Auditor General to return the financial records to the taxpayer within 10 days after receipt if requested by the taxpayer. The rules shall also require the property appraiser, the department, or the Auditor General to provide advance notice to the taxpayer if the taxpayer's financial records are shared with another entity that is authorized under this subsection to request access to those records. The notice must include an explanation of the purpose for sharing the records.

Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, and applies to all administrative or judicial proceedings to challenge an assessment of real property pending or initiated on or after that date.