By Senator Abruzzo

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to value adjustment boards; amending s. 192.001, F.S.; providing and revising definitions; amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; adding and revising rights to the Florida Taxpayer's Bill of Rights relating to the administrative review of property assessment determinations; amending s. 193.461, F.S.; revising procedures for filing a late application to classify land as agricultural and for challenging the denial of a late application; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; providing that a person who has assumed responsibility for the tax payment on property is considered the taxpayer for the purposes of receiving the tax assessment notice; providing that a taxpayer is not required to have a professionally prepared appraisal report at an informal conference to consider a taxpayer's objection to the assessment; requiring the board to report the number of petitions filed with the board which challenge assessments; providing that individual unit owners may withdraw their parcel of property from a joint petition brought by their association at any time; requiring that certain documentation be included in an evidence list provided to a taxpayer who petitions a value adjustment board; specifying the information that must be provided to the petitioner before the hearing before the board; requiring the department to adopt rules to establish a transparent, fair, and uniform value adjustment board process; providing for the publication of board

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procedures on a website; providing duties of value adjustment board members; amending s. 194.013, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing that the filing fee of a successful petitioner shall be refunded; amending s. 194.014, F.S.; requiring the board to report the total number of petitions denied for failure to partially pay ad valorem taxes pending resolution of an assessment challenge; authorizing a court to level a penalty against the board for failing to pay interest on a refund of taxes paid; amending s. 194.015, F.S.; providing that board members, special magistrates, and staff are public officers subject to ch. 112, F.S., and the Commission on Ethics; amending s. 194.032, F.S.; revising provisions relating to board hearing timetables; specifying that parties to a hearing may not be denied a sufficient and reasonable amount of time to present their case; amending s. 194.034, F.S.; revising procedures relating to hearing procedures; deleting a provision prohibiting a petitioner from presenting evidence that the petitioner denied to the property appraiser; providing that a property appraiser's request for information during the tax roll development process is not considered information that may be denied by a taxpayer as evidence for a hearing; amending s. 194.035; F.S.; providing that special magistrates may be compensated only by an hourly wage; providing that a licensed special magistrate is subject to discipline under his or her

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professional license for actions performed as a special magistrate; making technical corrections; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 192.001, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (20) and (21) are added to that section, to read:

192.001 Definitions.—All definitions set out in chapters 1 and 200 that are applicable to this chapter are included herein. In addition, the following definitions shall apply in the imposition of ad valorem taxes:

- (2) "Assessed value of property" means an annual determination of:
 - (a) The just or fair market value of an item or property;
- (b) The value of property as limited by Art. VII of the State Constitution; or
- (c) The value of property in a classified use or at a fractional value if the property is assessed solely on the basis of character or use or at a specified percentage of its value under Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- (20) "Fair market value" means the amount that a willing purchaser would pay a willing seller in an arm's length transaction. The term does not include adjustments made to the recorded selling price or fair market value in determining the assessed value of the property.
- (21) "Just value" means the amount that a willing purchaser would pay a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after

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proper consideration of the relevant statutory factors and including adjustments made to the recorded selling price or fair market value in determining the assessed value of the property.

The term "market value" may be used interchangeably with "just value."

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

192.0105 Taxpayer rights.—There is created a Florida Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so quaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules include:

- (2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.-
- (a) The right to a just value definition in close conformity with the applicable provisions of the State

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117 Constitution and the laws of this state applied consistently in
118 both assessment development by the property appraiser and
119 assessment review by the value adjustment board and the courts
120 of this state (see ss. 192.001, 194.011, and 194.301).

(b) (a) The right to an informal conference with the property appraiser to present facts the taxpayer considers to support changing the assessment and to have the property appraiser present facts supportive of the assessment upon proper request of any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on his or her property (see s. 194.011(2)).

(c) (b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of agricultural classification, denial of historic classification, denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax deferral, and any penalties on deferred taxes imposed for incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated taxes does not preclude the right of the taxpayer to challenge his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and (9)(a), 196.151, 196.193(1)(c) and (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 193.625(2), 197.2425, 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)).

 $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (c) The right to file a petition for exemption or agricultural classification with the value adjustment board when an application deadline is missed, upon demonstration of particular extenuating circumstances for filing late (see ss. 193.461(3)(a) and 196.011(1), (7), (8), and (9)(e)).

(e) (d) The right to prior notice of the value adjustment board's hearing date, the right to the hearing at the scheduled time, and the right to have the hearing rescheduled if the hearing is not commenced within a reasonable time, not to exceed

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2 hours, after the scheduled time (see s. 194.032(2)).

 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (e) The right to notice of date of certification of tax rolls and receipt of property record card if requested (see ss. 193.122(2) and (3) and 194.032(2)).

- (g) The right to an administrative review before a special magistrate or other person designated to hear petitions contesting assessments placed on property who has passed an examination demonstrating competency in subjects covered in an annual training developed by the department in an open, public, and transparent process (see ss. 194.011, 194.015, and 194.035).
- (h) (f) The right, in value adjustment board proceedings, to have all evidence, including rebuttal evidence, presented and considered at a public hearing at the scheduled time, to be represented by an attorney or agent, to have witnesses sworn and cross-examined, and to examine property appraisers or evaluators employed by the board who present testimony (see ss. 194.034(1)) (a) and (c) and (4), and 194.065(4) 194.035(2)).
- (i) The right to an assessment review by a value adjustment board applying the same statutory criteria and appraisal practices lawfully applied by the property appraiser in developing the original assessment (see ss. 194.011 and 194.301).
- (j) (g) The right to be sent a timely written decision by a the value adjustment board containing findings of fact and conclusions of law logically connected to the findings of fact that identifies each statutory criterion applicable to the assessment determination under administrative review and transparently states, based on the admitted evidence, the actions taken by the property appraiser in determining the

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assessment (see ss. 194.011, 194.034, 194.301, and 194.3015).

and reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of
the property appraiser, and

- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ The right to advertised notice of all board actions, including appropriate narrative and column descriptions, in brief and nontechnical language (see $\underline{\text{s.}}$ $\underline{\text{ss. 194.034(2)}}$ and $\underline{\text{194.037(3)}}$).
- (1) (h) The right at a public hearing on non-ad valorem assessments or municipal special assessments to provide written objections and to provide testimony to the local governing board (see ss. 197.3632(4)(c) and 170.08).
- (m) The right to a transparent, fair, and uniform value adjustment board process (see ss. 194.011 and 194.301).
- $\underline{\text{(n)}}$ (i) The right to bring action in circuit court to contest a tax assessment or appeal value adjustment board decisions to disapprove exemption or deny tax deferral (see ss. 194.036(1)(c) and (2), 194.171, 196.151, and 197.2425).
- Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 193.461, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 193.461 Agricultural lands; classification and assessment; mandated eradication or quarantine program.—
- (3) (a) No Lands may not shall be classified as agricultural lands unless a return is filed on or before March 1 of each year. The property appraiser, Before so classifying such lands, the property appraiser may require the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative to furnish the property appraiser such information as may reasonably be required to establish that such lands were actually used for a bona fide agricultural purpose. Failure to make timely application by March 1 constitutes shall

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constitute a waiver for 1 year of the privilege herein granted for agricultural assessment. However: $_{T}$

1. An applicant who is qualified to receive an agricultural classification but who fails to file an application by March 1 may file an application for the classification with the property appraiser on or before the 25th day following the mailing by the property appraiser of the notices required under s. 194.011(1). Upon receipt of sufficient evidence that demonstrates that the applicant was unable to apply for the classification in a timely manner or otherwise demonstrates extenuating circumstances, the property appraiser may grant the classification. If the applicant fails to produce sufficient evidence to warrant granting the application as judged by the property appraiser, the applicant and may file, pursuant to s. 194.011(3), file a petition with the value adjustment board requesting that the classification be granted. The petition may be filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser as provided in s. 194.011(1). Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 194.013, the applicant must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon filing the petition. Upon reviewing the petition, if the person is qualified to receive the classification and demonstrates particular extenuating circumstances as judged by the property appraiser or the value adjustment board to warrant granting the classification, the property appraiser or the value adjustment board may grant the classification.

 $\underline{2.}$ The owner of land that was classified agricultural in the previous year and whose ownership or use has not changed may reapply on a short form as provided by the department. The

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lessee of property may make original application or reapply using the short form if the lease, or an affidavit executed by the owner, provides that the lessee is empowered to make application for the agricultural classification on behalf of the owner and a copy of the lease or affidavit accompanies the application.

3. A county may, at the request of the property appraiser and by a majority vote of its governing body, waive the requirement that an annual application or statement be made for classification of property within the county after an initial application is made and the classification granted by the property appraiser. Such waiver may be revoked by a majority vote of the governing body of the county.

Section 4. Section 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.

- (1) Each taxpayer whose property is subject to real or tangible personal ad valorem taxes shall be notified by the property appraiser of the assessment of each taxable item of such property, as provided in s. 200.069. For the purposes of this section, a person who, pursuant to a contract, is responsible for the entire tax payment on a property and has the written consent of the property owner is considered the taxpayer.
- (2) \underline{A} Any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on any property taxable to him or her, including the assessment of homestead property at less than just value under s. 193.155(8), may request \underline{that} the property appraiser \underline{to} informally confer with him or her \underline{the} taxpayer.

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(a) Upon receiving the request, the property appraiser, or a member of his or her staff, shall confer with the taxpayer regarding the correctness of the assessment. At the this informal conference, the taxpayer shall present those facts considered by the taxpayer considers to be supportive of the taxpayer's claim for a change in the assessment of the property appraiser. The property appraiser or his or her representative at this conference shall present those facts considered by the property appraiser considers to be supportive of the correctness of the assessment. However, participation in the informal conference is not nothing herein shall be construed to be a prerequisite to administrative or judicial review of property assessments.

- (b) A taxpayer is not required to provide a professionally prepared appraisal report in an informal conference or administrative hearing.
- (3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in substantially the form prescribed by the department. Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to accept a department form provided by the department for this purpose if the taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment board <u>must shall</u> describe the property by parcel number and shall be filed as follows:
- (a) The property appraiser shall have available and shall distribute forms prescribed by the department of Revenue on which the petition shall be made. The Such petition shall be sworn to by the petitioner or his or her state-licensed agent.
- (b) The completed petition shall be filed with the clerk of the value adjustment board of the county, who shall acknowledge

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receipt thereof and promptly furnish a copy thereof to the property appraiser.

- (c) The petition <u>must shall</u> state the approximate <u>amount of</u> time <u>anticipated by</u> the taxpayer <u>anticipates he or she will need</u> to present and argue his or her petition before the board.
- (d) If the issue involves valuation, the petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser as provided in subsection (1). If the issue involves With respect to an issue involving the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water recharge classification application, an application for classification as historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, s. 196.173, or s. 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.2425. Within 35 days following the mailing of the assessment notice as provided in subsection (1), the value adjustment board shall report to the department, property appraiser, tax collector, and governing body of the county, on a form prescribed by the department, the total number of timely filed petitions filed with the board, distinguishing between petitions relating to value, exemptions, and classifications.
- (e) A condominium association, cooperative association, or any homeowners' association, as defined in s. 723.075, which has the with approval of its board of administration or directors, may file with the value adjustment board a single joint petition

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on behalf of any association members who own parcels of property which the property appraiser determines are substantially similar with respect to location, proximity to amenities, number of rooms, living area, and condition. The condominium association, cooperative association, or homeowners' association as defined in s. 723.075 shall provide the unit owners with notice of its intent to petition the value adjustment board. Individual unit owners may withdraw their parcel of property from the joint petition brought by their association at any time by filing a withdrawal form, as prescribed by the department, with the clerk and shall provide at least 20 days for a unit owner to elect, in writing, that his or her unit not be included in the petition.

- (f) An owner of contiguous, undeveloped parcels may file with the value adjustment board a single joint petition if the property appraiser determines such parcels are substantially similar in nature.
- (g) The individual, agent, or legal entity that signs the petition becomes an agent of the taxpayer for the purpose of serving process to obtain personal jurisdiction over the taxpayer for the entire value adjustment board proceedings, including any appeals of a board decision by the property appraiser pursuant to s. 194.036.
- (4) (a) At least 15 days before the hearing the petitioner 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.
 - (b) At least No later than 7 days before the hearing, if

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the petitioner has provided the information required under paragraph (a), and if requested in writing by the petitioner, the property appraiser shall 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 for the property that is the subject of the petition as well as the property record card for any comparable property listed as evidence. If the petition challenges the assessed value of the property, the evidence list must also include a copy of the form signed by the property appraiser documenting adjustments made to the recorded selling price or fair market value of the property pursuant to those factors described in s. 193.011(8) eard 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) At least 3 days before the hearing, if the property appraiser has provided the information required under paragraph (b), and if requested in writing by the property appraiser, the petitioner shall provide to the property appraiser a list of rebuttal evidence to be presented at the hearing, copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board, and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses.
- (d) Failure by either party to timely comply with this requirement shall result in the exclusion of that party's evidence from consideration by the value adjustment board.
- (e) All evidence that is confidential under current law remains confidential until it is submitted to the value

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adjustment board for consideration and admission into the record, unless used for impeachment purposes.

- (f) A property appraiser's request for information during the tax roll development process is not considered a request for information to be used in the challenge of a proposed assessment, and the taxpayer's failure to provide such information is not grounds for the exclusion of evidence.
- (5) (a) The department shall by rule prescribe rules to establish a transparent, fair, and uniform value adjustment board process. Such rules must include:
- 1. Uniform procedures for hearings before the value adjustment board, including which include requiring:
- $\frac{1}{1}$ procedures for the exchange of information and evidence by the property appraiser and the petitioner consistent with s. 194.032.
- 2. That The value adjustment board and the property appraiser shall make hold an organizational meeting for the purpose of making these procedures available to petitioners. \underline{A} website link satisfies this requirement.
- 2. Duties and responsibilities of the members of a value adjustment board relating to:
- <u>a. The oversight of the clerk of the value adjustment</u> board, special magistrates, and value adjustment board attorneys.
- b. The consideration of special magistrate recommendations, value adjustment board attorney recommendations, and appellate decisions rendered by a circuit court pursuant to s. 194.036.
- 3. Minimum qualifications for special magistrates and value adjustment board attorneys consistent with ss. 194.015 and

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194.035.

- 4. Minimum written contract requirements for special magistrates and value adjustment board attorneys specifying the duties of the position, standards of conduct, and performance standards.
- 5. Requirements for written decisions rendered by a value adjustment board consistent with s. 194.034.
- 6. Mandatory training requirements for special magistrates and value adjustment board attorneys consistent with ss. 194.015 and 194.035 and any other training requirements deemed necessary by the department.
- 7. Any rules that the department deems necessary to provide effective oversight of the value adjustment board process and to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and rules.
- (b) The department shall develop a uniform policies and procedures manual that shall be used by value adjustment boards, board special magistrates, and taxpayers in proceedings before the board value adjustment boards. The manual must, at a minimum, shall be made available, at a minimum, on the department's website and on the existing websites of the property appraiser, boards, and the clerks of circuit courts.
- (6) The following provisions apply to petitions to the value adjustment board concerning the assessment of homestead property at less than just value under s. 193.155(8):
- (a) If the taxpayer does not agree with the amount of the assessment limitation difference for which the taxpayer qualifies as stated by the property appraiser in the county where the previous homestead property was located, or if the property appraiser in that county has not stated that the

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taxpayer qualifies to transfer any assessment limitation difference, upon the taxpayer filing a petition to the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead property is located, the value adjustment board in that county shall, upon receiving the appeal, send a notice to the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located, which shall reconvene if it has already adjourned.

- (b) Such notice operates as a petition in, and creates an appeal to, the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located <u>for of</u> all issues surrounding the previous assessment differential for the taxpayer involved. However, the taxpayer may not petition to have the just, assessed, or taxable value of the previous homestead changed.
- (c) The value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located shall set the petition for hearing and notify the taxpayer, the property appraiser in the county where the previous homestead was located, the property appraiser in the county where the new homestead is located, and the value adjustment board in that county, and shall hear the appeal. Such appeal shall be heard by a an attorney special magistrate who is licensed to practice law if the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located uses special magistrates. The taxpayer may attend such hearing and may present evidence, but need not do so. The value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located shall issue a decision and send a copy of the decision to all affected parties simultaneously the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located.
 - (d) In hearing the appeal in the county where the new

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homestead is located, that value adjustment board shall consider the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located on the issues pertaining to the previous homestead and on the amount of any assessment reduction for which the taxpayer qualifies. The value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located may not hold its hearing until it has received the decision from the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located.

(e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located.

Section 5. Section 194.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.-

(1) If so required by resolution of the value adjustment board, A petition filed pursuant to s. 194.011 or s.

193.461(3)(a) must shall be accompanied by a filing fee to be paid to the clerk of the value adjustment board in an amount determined by the board not to exceed \$15 for each separate parcel of property, real or personal, covered by the petition and subject to appeal. However, a no such filing fee is not may be required for with respect to an appeal from the disapproval of homestead exemption under s. 196.151 or from the denial of tax deferral under s. 197.2425. Only a single filing fee shall be charged for under this section as to any particular parcel of property despite the existence of multiple issues and hearings

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pertaining to such parcel. For joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e) or (f), a single filing fee shall be charged. Such fee shall be calculated as the cost of the <u>value adjustment board</u> special magistrate for the time involved in hearing the joint petition and $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ not exceed \$5 per parcel. $\underline{\text{The Said}}$ fee $\underline{\text{shall}}$ is to be proportionately paid by affected parcel owners.

- (2) The value adjustment board shall waive the filing fee for with respect to a petition filed by a taxpayer who demonstrates at the time of filing, by an appropriate certificate or other documentation issued by the Department of Children and Families Family Services and submitted with the petition, that he or she the petitioner is then an eligible recipient of temporary assistance under chapter 414.
- (3) All filing fees imposed under this section shall be paid to the clerk of the value adjustment board at the time of filing. If such fees are not paid at that time, the petition shall be deemed invalid and shall be rejected. If the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative successfully petitions the board, the filing fee shall be refunded.
- (4) All filing fees collected by the clerk shall be allocated and <u>used utilized</u> to defray, to the extent possible, the costs incurred in connection with the administration and operation of the value adjustment board.

Section 6. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (1) of section 194.014, Florida Statutes, and subsection (2) of that section, is amended to read:

194.014 Partial payment of ad valorem taxes; proceedings before value adjustment board.—

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(1)

(d) The value adjustment board shall report annually, by April 25, on a form prescribed by the department, to the department, the property appraiser, and the governing body of the county the total number of petitions denied for failure to make the payment required under this subsection.

(2) If the value adjustment board determines that the petitioner owes ad valorem taxes in excess of the amount paid, the unpaid amount accrues interest at the rate of 12 percent per year from the date the taxes became delinquent pursuant to s. 197.333 until the unpaid amount is paid. If the value adjustment board determines that a refund is due, the overpaid amount accrues interest at the rate of 12 percent per year from the date the taxes became delinquent pursuant to s. 197.333 until a refund is paid. Interest does not accrue on amounts paid in excess of 100 percent of the current taxes due as provided on the tax notice issued pursuant to s. 197.322. If the interest owed on a refund is improperly withheld, the taxpayer may seek a judgment and if the court finds the taxpayer is owed interest, the court shall levy a penalty payable to the taxpayer equal to 100 percent of the amount of interest owed to the taxpayer.

Section 7. Section 194.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.015 Value adjustment board.—There is hereby created A value adjustment board is established in for each county, which shall consist of two members elected from of the governing body of the county as elected from the membership of the board of said governing body, one of whom shall be elected chairperson; rand one member of the school board as elected from the

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membership of the school board: r and two citizen members, one of whom shall be appointed by the governing body of the county and must own homestead property within the county, and one of whom must be appointed by the school board and must own a business occupying commercial space located within the school district. A citizen member may not be a member or an employee of a any taxing authority, and may not be a person who represents property owners in an any administrative or judicial review of property taxes. The members of the board may be temporarily replaced by other members of the respective boards upon on appointment by their respective chairpersons.

- (1) Value adjustment board members, special magistrates, and staff are public officers for the purposes of chapter 112 and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission on Ethics.
- (2) Any three members shall constitute a quorum of the board, except that each quorum must include at least one member of the said governing board of the county, at least one member of the school board, and at least one citizen member. and no meeting of the board may not meet in the absence of shall take place unless a quorum is present.
- (3) Members of the board may receive such per diem compensation as provided under s. 112.061 is allowed by law for state employees if both bodies elect to allow such compensation.
- $\underline{(4)}$ The clerk of the governing body of the county shall be the clerk of the value adjustment board.
- (5) The board shall appoint private counsel who has practiced law for more than over 5 years and who shall receive such compensation as may be established by the board. The private counsel may not represent the property appraiser, the

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tax collector, any taxing authority, or any property owner in any administrative or judicial review of property taxes. No meeting-of The board may not meet shall take place unless counsel to the board is present.

(6) Two-fifths of the expenses of the <u>value adjustment</u> board shall be borne by the district school board and three-fifths by the district county commission.

Section 8. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 194.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

194.032 Hearing purposes; timetable.-

- (1) (a) Upon approval of all or any part of the assessment rolls by the department, the value adjustment board may convene hearings and shall meet within not earlier than 30 days and not later than 60 days after the mailing of the notice provided in s. 194.011(1); however, no board hearing shall be held before approval of all or any part of the assessment rolls by the Department of Revenue.
 - (a) The board shall meet for the following purposes:
- 1. Hearing petitions relating to assessments filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3).
- 2. Hearing complaints relating to homestead exemptions as provided for under s. 196.151.
- 3. Hearing appeals from exemptions denied, or disputes arising from exemptions granted, upon the filing of exemption applications under s. 196.011.
- 4. Hearing appeals concerning ad valorem tax deferrals and classifications.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), The value adjustment board may meet before department prior to the

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approval of the assessment rolls by the department of Revenue, but not earlier than July 1, to hear appeals pertaining to the denial by the property appraiser of exemptions, agricultural and high-water recharge classifications, classifications as historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, and deferrals under subparagraphs (a)2., 3., and 4. In such event, However, the board may not certify any assessments under s. 193.122 until the department of Revenue has approved the assessments in accordance with s. 193.1142 and all hearings have been held with respect to the particular parcel under appeal.

- (c) In no event may A hearing may not be held pursuant to this subsection relative to valuation issues before prior to completion of the hearings required under s. 200.065(2) (c) are completed.
- (2) (a) The clerk of the governing body of the county shall prepare a schedule of appearances before the value adjustment board based on petitions timely filed with the clerk him or her. The clerk shall notify each petitioner of the scheduled time of his or her appearance at least 25 calendar days before the day of the scheduled appearance. The notice must indicate whether the petition has been scheduled to be heard at a particular time or during a block of time, which must be clearly specified in the notice. If the petition has been scheduled to be heard within a block of time, the beginning and ending of that block of time must be indicated on the notice; however, as provided in paragraph (b), a petitioner may not be required to wait for more than a reasonable time, not to exceed 2 hours, after the beginning of the block of time. If the petitioner checked the appropriate box on the petition form to request a copy of the

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property record card containing relevant information used in computing the current assessment, the property appraiser must provide the copy to the petitioner upon receipt of the petition from the clerk regardless of whether the petitioner initiates evidence exchange, unless the property record card is available online from the property appraiser. Upon receipt of the notice, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing once a single time by submitting to the clerk a written request to reschedule, at least 5 calendar days before the day of the originally scheduled hearing.

- (b) A petitioner may not be required to wait for more than a reasonable time, not to exceed 2 hours, after the scheduled time for the hearing to commence. If the hearing is not commenced within 2 hours that time, the petitioner may inform the clerk chairperson of the meeting that he or she intends to leave. If the petitioner leaves, the clerk shall reschedule the hearing, and the rescheduling is not considered to be a request to reschedule as provided in paragraph (a).
- (c) Neither party may be denied sufficient time to present and defend its case; however, the board or a special magistrate may determine the reasonableness of a party's request for time.
- (d) (e) If the board fails Failure on three occasions with respect to any single tax year to convene at the scheduled time, of meetings of the board is grounds for removal from office by the Governor may remove the members of the board from office for neglect of duties.
- Section 9. Section 194.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 194.034 Hearing procedures; rules.-

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(1) (a) Petitioners before the value adjustment board may be represented by an attorney or agent and present testimony and other evidence. The property appraiser or his or her authorized 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 or his or her authorized representative, each petitioner, and all witnesses are shall be required, upon the request of either party, to testify under oath as administered by the special magistrate or chairperson of the board. Hearings shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by rules of the department, which must rules shall include the introduction of rebuttal evidence and the right of cross-examination of a any witness.

(a) (b) Nothing herein shall preclude An aggrieved taxpayer may contest from contesting his or her assessment in the manner provided under by s. 194.171, regardless of whether or not he or she has initiated an action pursuant to s. 194.011.

(b) (c) The rules <u>must</u> shall provide that no evidence <u>may</u> not shall be considered by the board except when presented during the time scheduled for the petitioner's hearing or at a time when the petitioner has been given reasonable notice; that a verbatim record of the proceedings shall be made, and proof of any documentary evidence presented shall be preserved and made available to the department of Revenue, if requested; and that 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

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writing by the property appraiser of which the petitioner had knowledge and denied to the property appraiser.

- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (e) Chapter 120 does not apply to hearings of the $\frac{\text{value}}{\text{adjustment}}$ board.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ An assessment may not be contested until a return required under by s. 193.052 has been filed.
- (e) A property appraiser's request for information during the tax roll development process is not considered a request for information to be used for the defense of a proposed assessment and may not be the basis for excluding a taxpayer's evidence in a board hearing.
- (2) Unless In each case, except if the complaint is withdrawn by the petitioner or if the complaint is acknowledged as correct by the property appraiser, the value adjustment board shall render a written decision in each case. All such decisions shall be issued within 30 business 20 calendar days after the hearing last day the board is in session under s. 194.032. The decision of the board must contain findings of fact and conclusions of law and must include reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser. If a special magistrate has been appointed, the recommendations of the special magistrate shall be considered by the board. The clerk, upon issuance of a decision, shall, on a form provided by the department of Revenue, simultaneously notify each taxpayer and the property appraiser of the decision of the board. This notification shall be by first-class mail or by electronic means if selected by the taxpayer on the originally filed petition. If requested by the Department of Revenue, the clerk shall provide to the department a copy of the decision or information relating

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to the tax impact of the findings and results of the board as described in s. 194.037 in the manner and form requested.

- (3) Appearance before an advisory board or agency created by the county may not 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 shall be considered by the board with respect to hearing petitions filed by individual condominium unit owners, unless the owner requests otherwise.
- (5) For the purposes of <u>reviewing</u> review of a petition, the board may consider assessments among comparable properties within the same county 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 and, if a special magistrate is appointed, such separate petitions shall all be assigned to the same special magistrate.

Section 10. Section 194.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.035 Special magistrates; property evaluators.-

of taking testimony and making recommendations to the value adjustment board. The board may act upon such recommendations without further hearing. Special magistrates shall accurately and completely preserve all testimony and, in making recommendations to the board, shall include proposed findings of

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fact, conclusions of law, and reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser.

(a) In counties having a population of more than 75,000, the board shall appoint the special magistrates for the purpose of taking testimony and making recommendations to the board, which recommendations the board may act upon without further hearing. These special magistrates may not be elected or appointed officials or employees of the county but shall be selected from a list of those qualified individuals who are willing to serve as special magistrates. Employees and elected or appointed officials of a taxing jurisdiction or of the state may not serve as special magistrates. The clerk of the board shall annually notify such individuals or their professional associations to make known to them that opportunities to serve as special magistrates exist.

(b) The Department of Revenue shall provide a list of qualified special magistrates to a any county with a population of 75,000 or less. Subject to appropriation, the department shall reimburse such counties for compensation paid to the special magistrate with a population of 75,000 or less for payments made to special magistrates appointed for the purpose of taking testimony and making recommendations to the value adjustment board pursuant to this section. The department shall establish a reasonable range for payments per case to special magistrates based on such payments in other counties. Requests for reimbursement of payments exceeding outside this range must shall be justified by the county. If the total of all requests for reimbursement in any year exceeds the amount available pursuant to this section, payments to all counties shall be

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prorated accordingly. If a county having a population less than 75,000 does not appoint a special magistrate to hear each petition, the person or persons designated to hear petitions before the value adjustment board or the attorney appointed to advise the value adjustment board shall attend the training provided pursuant to subsection (5) (3), regardless of whether the person would otherwise be required to attend, but is not subsection (3).

- (c) The expense of hearings before magistrates and compensation for special magistrates not reimbursed by the department shall be borne three-fifths by the board of county commissioners and two-fifths by the district school board.

 Special magistrates may be compensated only by an hourly wage, and not by a lump sum or a fee-for-service payment.
- (2) A person who has 3 years of relevant experience and who has completed the training provided by the department under subsection (5) may be appointed as a special magistrate.

 However:
- (a) A special magistrate appointed to hear issues of exemptions and classifications <u>must shall</u> be a member of The Florida Bar with <u>at least no less than</u> 5 years' experience in the area of ad valorem taxation.
- (b) A special magistrate appointed to hear issues regarding the valuation of real estate <u>must shall</u> be a <u>state-certified</u> state certified real estate appraiser with <u>at least not less</u> than 5 years' experience in real property valuation.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ A special magistrate appointed to hear issues regarding the valuation of tangible personal property must $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{shall}}$ be a

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designated member of a nationally recognized appraiser's organization with <u>at least</u> not less than 5 years' experience in tangible personal property valuation. A special magistrate need not be a resident of the county in which he or she serves.

- (3) Special magistrates shall be selected from a list of qualified individuals who are willing to serve as special magistrates. A special magistrate need not be a resident of the county in which he or she serves. Employees and elected or appointed officials of the county, a taxing district of the county, or the state may not serve as special magistrates. A special magistrate may not represent a person before the value adjustment board in any tax year during which he or she has served that board as a special magistrate. The clerk of the board shall annually notify such individuals or the respective professional associations of the opportunities to serve as a special magistrate.
- (a) Before appointing a special magistrate, the a value adjustment board shall verify the special magistrate's qualifications. The value adjustment board shall ensure that the selection of special magistrates is based solely upon the experience and qualifications of the special magistrate and is not influenced by the property appraiser.
- (b) A special magistrate who is a licensed professional and who uses that license as a means to obtain the position of special magistrate is subject to discipline under his or her professional license for actions undertaken as a special magistrate relevant to that license. The special magistrate shall accurately and completely preserve all testimony and, in making recommendations to the value adjustment board, shall

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include proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser. The expense of hearings before magistrates and any compensation of special magistrates shall be borne three-fifths by the board of county commissioners and two-fifths by the school board.

(4) (2) The value adjustment board of each county may employ qualified property appraisers or evaluators to appear before the value adjustment board at a that meeting of the board which is held for the purpose of hearing complaints. Such property appraisers or evaluators shall present testimony as to the just value of any property for which the value of which is contested before the board and shall submit to examination by the board, the taxpayer, and the property appraiser.

(5)(3) The department shall provide and conduct training for special magistrates at least once each state fiscal year in at least five locations throughout the state. Such training must shall emphasize the department's standard measures of value, including the guidelines for real and tangible personal property. Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person who has 3 years of relevant experience and who has completed the training provided by the department under this subsection may be appointed as a special magistrate. The training must shall be open to the public. The department shall charge tuition fees to attendees any person attending this training in an amount sufficient to fund the department's costs to conduct all aspects of the training. The department shall deposit the fees collected into the Certification Program Trust Fund pursuant to s. 195.002(2).

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871	Section 11.	This act applies to	tax years beginning	g on or
872	after January 1,	2015.		
873	Section 12.	This act shall take	effect July 1, 2014	1.