HB 1345 2016

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to ad valorem assessments; amending s. 3 192.001, F.S.; revising terms; defining the terms 4 "fair market value," "just value," and "market value"; 5 amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; providing in the 6 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights the right to value 7 definitions based on actual accepted assessment 8 practices and applicable law applied consistently in 9 assessment development and assessment review; amending 10 s. 193.023, F.S.; requiring the property appraiser to 11 assess property at its just value when assessing 12 certain leasehold interests; amending ss. 193.503 and 13 193.505, F.S.; requiring the property appraiser to 14 assess certain historic properties based on the just 15 value; amending s. 200.069, F.S.; revising the required statement provided in the notice of proposed 16 property taxes to allow a taxpayer to file certain 17 petitions based on the assessed value of property; 18 19 providing an effective date. 21 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Subsection (2) of section 192.001, Florida Section 1. Statutes, is amended, and subsections (20) through (22) are added to that section, to read:

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192.001 Definitions.—All definitions set out in chapters 1

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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 a buyer willing but not forced to buy would pay a seller willing but not forced to sell in an arm's length transaction.
- (21) "Just value" means the amount a buyer willing but not forced to buy would pay a seller willing but not forced to sell in an arm's length transaction with proper consideration given to each statutory factor, including any adjustments made to recorded selling prices or fair market value in determining the just value of property under s. 193.011. Just value is not synonymous with fair market value and all case law stating otherwise was expressly rejected by the Legislature when chapter 67-167, Laws of Florida, was enacted. It is further the intent of the Legislature that the cases published since 1967 stating that just value is synonymous with fair market value are

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expressly rejected to the extent they attempt to interpret legislative intent. This subsection is intended to clarify existing law and applies retroactively to 1967.

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(22) "Market value" as applied in chapter 200 means "just value" as defined in this section.

Section 2. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (2) of section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, to read:

192.0105 Taxpayer rights.—There is created a Florida Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to quarantee 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 guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules include:

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(2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.-

- (j) The right to value definitions based on actual accepted assessment practices, applicable provisions of the State Constitution, and the laws of this state, applied consistently in both assessment development by the property appraiser and assessment review by the value adjustment board and the courts of this state (see ss. 192.001, 193.011, 194.301, and 194.3015).
- Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 193.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 193.023 Duties of the property appraiser in making assessments.—
- (4) In making his or her assessment of leasehold interests in property serving the unit owners of a condominium or cooperative subject to a lease, including property subject to a recreational lease, the property appraiser shall assess the property at its just fair market value without regard to the income derived from the lease.
- Section 4. Subsection (8) of section 193.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 193.503 Classification and assessment of historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes.—
- (8) For the purposes of assessment roll preparation and recordkeeping, the property appraiser shall report the assessed value of property qualified for the assessment pursuant to this section as its "classified use value" and shall annually

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determine and report the just as "just value" the fair market value of such property, irrespective of any negative impact that restrictions imposed or conveyances made pursuant to this section may have had on such value.

Section 5. Subsections (3) and (8) and paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 193.505, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

193.505 Assessment of historically significant property when development rights have been conveyed or historic preservation restrictions have been covenanted.—

- (3) When, pursuant to this section, the development right in historically significant property has been conveyed to the governing body of the county or a covenant for historic preservation has been executed and accepted by such body, the real property subject to such conveyance or covenant shall be assessed at just fair market value; however, the appraiser shall recognize the nature and length of the restriction placed on the use of the property under the provisions of the conveyance or covenant.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, the term "deferred tax liability" means an amount equal to the difference between the total amount of taxes which would have been due in March in each of the previous years in which a covenant executed and accepted pursuant to this section was in effect if the property had been assessed under the provisions of s. 193.011 irrespective of any negative impact on just fair market value

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that restrictions imposed pursuant to this section may have caused and the total amount of taxes actually paid in those years, plus interest on that difference computed as provided in s. 212.12(3).

(9) (a) For the purposes of assessment roll preparation and recordkeeping, the property appraiser shall report the assessed value of property subject to a conveyance or covenant pursuant to this section as its "classified use value" and shall annually determine and report the just as "just value" the fair market value of such property irrespective of any negative impact that restrictions imposed or conveyances made pursuant to this section may have had on such value.

Section 6. Subsection (7) of section 200.069, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

200.069 Notice of proposed property taxes and non-ad valorem assessments.—Pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(b), the property appraiser, in the name of the taxing authorities and local governing boards levying non-ad valorem assessments within his or her jurisdiction and at the expense of the county, shall prepare and deliver by first-class mail to each taxpayer to be listed on the current year's assessment roll a notice of proposed property taxes, which notice shall contain the elements and use the format provided in the following form.

Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 195.022, no county officer shall use a form other than that provided herein. The Department of Revenue may adjust the spacing and placement on the form of

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the elements listed in this section as it considers necessary based on changes in conditions necessitated by various taxing authorities. If the elements are in the order listed, the placement of the listed columns may be varied at the discretion and expense of the property appraiser, and the property appraiser may use printing technology and devices to complete the form, the spacing, and the placement of the information in the columns. A county officer may use a form other than that provided by the department for purposes of this part, but only if his or her office pays the related expenses and he or she obtains prior written permission from the executive director of the department; however, a county officer may not use a form the substantive content of which is at variance with the form prescribed by the department. The county officer may continue to use such an approved form until the law that specifies the form is amended or repealed or until the officer receives written disapproval from the executive director.

(7) The following statement shall appear after the values listed on the front of the second page:

If you feel that the <u>assessed</u> market value of your property is inaccurate or does not reflect fair market value, or if you are entitled to an exemption or classification that is not reflected above, contact your county property appraiser at ...(phone number)... or ...(location)....

If the property appraiser's office is unable to resolve the matter as to assessed market value, classification, or an

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exemption, you may file a petition for adjustment with the Value Adjustment Board. Petition forms are available from the county property appraiser and must be filed ON OR BEFORE ...(date)....

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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