By Senator Garcia

37-00717-22 2022572

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to property appraisers; amending s. 193.011, F.S.; revising factors that a property appraiser must consider in deriving just valuation; amending s. 194.036, F.S.; revising the thresholds for variance in assessed value which allow a property appraiser to appeal decisions of the value adjustment board; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 193.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.011 Factors to consider in deriving just valuation.—In arriving at just valuation as required under s. 4, Art. VII of the State Constitution, the property appraiser shall take into consideration all of the following factors:

- (1) The present cash value of the property, which is the amount a willing purchaser would pay a willing seller, exclusive of reasonable fees and costs of purchase, in cash or the immediate equivalent thereof in a transaction at arm's length.
- (2) The highest and best use to which the property can be expected to be put in the immediate future and the present use of the property, taking into consideration. The property appraiser's valuation must be based on the legally permissible use of the property, including as of the assessment date, as limited by any applicable judicial limitation, local or state land use regulation, or historic preservation ordinance, and any zoning changes, concurrency requirements, or and permits

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necessary to achieve the highest and best use, and considering any moratorium imposed by executive order, law, ordinance, regulation, resolution, or proclamation adopted by any governmental body or agency or the Governor when the moratorium or judicial limitation prohibits or restricts the development or improvement of property as otherwise authorized by applicable law. The applicable governmental body or agency or the Governor shall notify the property appraiser in writing of any executive order, ordinance, regulation, resolution, or proclamation it adopts imposing any such limitation, regulation, or moratorium. The property appraiser may not consider the highest and best use if the necessary zoning changes, concurrency requirements, or permits to achieve the highest and best use are not in place on January 1 of the assessment year. \*\*

- (3) The location of the said property. +
- (4) The quantity or size of the said property. +
- (5) The cost of the said property and the present replacement value of any improvements thereon.  $\div$ 
  - (6) The condition of the said property. +
  - (7) The income from the said property.; and
- (8) The net proceeds of the sale of the property, as received by the seller, after deduction of all of the usual and reasonable fees and costs of the sale, including the costs and expenses of financing, and allowance for unconventional or atypical terms of financing arrangements. When the net proceeds of the sale of any property are utilized, directly or indirectly, in the determination of just valuation of realty of the sold parcel or any other parcel under the provisions of this section, the property appraiser, for the purposes of such

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determination, shall exclude any portion of such net proceeds attributable to payments for household furnishings or other items of personal property.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 194.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.036 Appeals.—Appeals of the decisions of the board shall be as follows:

- (1) If the property appraiser disagrees with the decision of the board, he or she may appeal the decision to the circuit court if one or more of the following criteria are met:
- (a) The property appraiser determines and affirmatively asserts in any legal proceeding that there is a specific constitutional or statutory violation, or a specific violation of administrative rules, in the decision of the board, except that nothing herein <u>authorizes</u> shall authorize the property appraiser to institute any suit to challenge the validity of any portion of the constitution or of any duly enacted legislative act of this state;
- (b) There is a variance from the property appraiser's assessed value in excess of the following:  $\underline{25}$   $\underline{15}$  percent variance from any assessment of \$50,000 or less;  $\underline{20}$   $\underline{10}$  percent variance from any assessment in excess of \$50,000 but not in excess of \$500,000;  $\underline{17.5}$   $\underline{7.5}$  percent variance from any assessment in excess of \$1 million; or  $\underline{15}$   $\underline{5}$  percent variance from any assessment in excess of \$1 million; or
- (c) There is an assertion by the property appraiser to the Department of Revenue that there exists a consistent and continuous violation of the intent of the law or administrative

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rules by the value adjustment board in its decisions. The property appraiser shall notify the department of those portions of the tax roll for which the assertion is made. The department shall thereupon notify the clerk of the board who shall, within 15 days of the notification by the department, send the written decisions of the board to the department. Within 30 days of the receipt of the decisions by the department, the department shall notify the property appraiser of its decision relative to further judicial proceedings. If the department finds upon investigation that a consistent and continuous violation of the intent of the law or administrative rules by the board has occurred, it must shall so inform the property appraiser, who may thereupon bring suit in circuit court against the value adjustment board for injunctive relief to prohibit continuation of the violation of the law or administrative rules and for a mandatory injunction to restore the tax roll to its just value in such amount as determined by judicial proceeding. However, when a final judicial decision is rendered as a result of an appeal filed pursuant to this paragraph which alters or changes an assessment of a parcel of property of any taxpayer not a party to such procedure, such taxpayer shall have 60 days after from the date of the final judicial decision to file an action to contest such altered or changed assessment pursuant to s. 194.171(1), and the provisions of s. 194.171(2) may shall not bar such action.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.