CHAMBER ACTION

Senate

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Representative Robaina offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 197.073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.073 Classification of property.—All items required by law to be on the assessment rolls must receive a classification based upon the use of the property. The department shall promulgate uniform definitions for all classifications. The department may designate other subclassifications of property. No assessment roll may be approved by the department which does not show proper classifications.

(1) Real property must be classified according to the assessment basis of the land into the following classes:

738155

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 1 of 11

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- (a) Residential, subclassified into categories, one category for homestead property and one for nonhomestead property:
 - Single family.
- 20 2. Mobile homes.
- 21 3. Multifamily.
- 22 4. Condominiums.
 - 5. Cooperatives.
- 6. Retirement homes.
 - (b) Commercial and industrial.
- 26 (c) Agricultural.
- (d) Nonagricultural acreage.
- (e) High-water recharge.
- (f) Historic property used for commercial or certain
 nonprofit purposes.
 - (g) Exempt, wholly or partially.
 - (h) Centrally assessed.
 - (i) Leasehold interests.
 - (j) Time-share property.
 - (k) Working waterfront property.
- $(1) \frac{(k)}{(k)}$ Other.
- 37 Section 2. Section 193.704, Florida Statutes, is created 38 to read:

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--For purposes of granting a working waterfront property classification under this section for January 1, 2010, and thereafter, the term:
- (a) "Accessible to the public" means routinely available to the public from sunrise to sunset, with or without charge, with appropriate accommodations, including, but not limited to, public parking or public boat ramps that are available for use by the general public.
- (b) "Commercial fishing operation" has the same meaning as that provided in s. 379.2351.
- (c) "Commercial fishing facility" means a structure or structures, including land, that support a commercial fishing operation.
- (d) "Drystack" means a vessel storage facility or building in which storage spaces for vessels are available for use by the public on a first-come, first-served basis with no automatic renewal rights or conditions. The term excludes storage that is purchased, received, or rented as a result of homeownership or tenancy.
- (e) "Land used predominantly for commercial fishing purposes" means land used in good faith in a venture for-profit commercial fishing operation for the taking or harvesting of freshwater fish or saltwater products, as defined in s. 379.101, for which a commercial license to take, harvest, or sell such fish or products is required under chapter 379, or in an operation authorized in ss. 253.67-253.75.
- (f) "Marina" means a licensed commercial facility that provides secured public moorings or drystacks for vessels on a 738155

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 3 of 11

first-come, first-served basis and with no automatic renewal rights or conditions. The term excludes mooring or storage that is purchased, received, or rented as a result of homeownership or tenancy.

- (g) "Marine manufacturing facility" means a facility that manufactures vessels for use in waters that are navigable.
- (h) "Marine vessel construction and repair facility" means a facility that constructs and repairs vessels that travel over waters that are navigable, including, but not limited to, shipyards and boatyards. As used in this section, the term "repair" includes retrofitting and maintenance of vessels.
- (i) "Open to the public" means for hire to the general public and accessible during normal operating hours.
- (j) "Support facility" means a facility that typically is colocated with marine vessel construction and repair facilities, including, but not limited to, shops, equipment, and salvage facilities.
- (k) "Water-dependent" means that the operations of a facility require direct access to water.
- (1) "Waterfront" means property that is on, over, or abutting waters that are navigable.
- (m) "Waters that are navigable" includes any body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, connects with continuous interstate waterways, has navigable capacity, and is actually navigable.
 - (2) CLASSIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT; LOSS; PENALTY.--
- (a) The following waterfront properties are eligible for classification as working waterfront property:

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 4 of 11

98		1.	Land	used	predominantly	for	commercial	fishing
99	purpo	ses.						

- 2. Land that is accessible to the public and used for vessel launches into waters that are navigable.
 - 3. Marinas and drystacks that are open to the public.
 - 4. Water-dependent marine manufacturing facilities.
 - 5. Water-dependent commercial fishing facilities.
- 6. Water-dependent marine vessel construction and repair facilities and their support facilities.
- (b) 1. Property classified as working waterfront property under this section shall be assessed solely on the basis of the property's current use. The property appraiser shall consider only the following use factors:
 - a. The condition of the property.
- b. The present market value of the property in its current use.
 - c. The income produced by the property.
- 2. In no event shall the assessed value of the property exceed just value.
- (c)1. Property may not be classified as working waterfront property unless an application for such classification is filed with the property appraiser on or before March 1 of each year in the county in which the property is located. Before approving such classification, the property appraiser may require the applicant to establish that the property is actually used as required under this section. The property appraiser may require the applicant to furnish the property appraiser such information as may reasonably be required to establish that such property 738155

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 5 of 11

was actually used for working waterfront purposes and to						
establish the classified use value of the property, including						
income and expense data. The owner or lessee of property						
classified as working waterfront property in the prior year may						
reapply on a short form provided by the Department of Revenue.						
The lessee of property may make original application or reapply						
on a short form if the lease, or an affidavit executed by the						
owner, provides that the lessee is empowered to make application						
for the working waterfront classification on behalf of the owner						
and a copy of the lease of affidavit accompanies the						
application. An applicant may withdraw an application on or						
before the 25th day following the mailing of the notice of						
proposed property taxes pursuant to s. 200.069 in the year the						
application was filed.						

- 2. Failure by a property owner or lessee to apply for a classification as working waterfront property by March 1 shall constitute a waiver for 1 year of the privilege granted in this section. However, a person who is qualified to receive a working waterfront classification but who fails to timely apply for classification may file an application for classification with the property appraiser. Upon review of the application, if the applicant is qualified to receive the classification and demonstrates particular extenuating circumstances that warrant the classification, the property appraiser may grant the classification.
- 3. A county, at the request of the property appraiser and by a majority vote of its governing body, may waive the requirement that an annual application or short form be filed 738155

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 6 of 11

with the property appraiser for renewal of the classification of property within the county as working waterfront property. Such waiver may be revoked by a majority of the county governing body.

- 4. Notwithstanding subparagraph 2., a new application for classification as working waterfront property must be filed with the property appraiser whenever any property granted the classification as working waterfront property is sold or otherwise disposed of, whenever ownership or the lessee changes in any manner, whenever the owner or lessee ceases to use the property as working waterfront property, or whenever the status of the owner or lessee changes so as to change the classified status of the property.
- 5. The property appraiser shall remove from the classification as working waterfront property any property for which the classified use has been abandoned or discontinued, or the property has been diverted to an unclassified use. Such removed property shall be assessed at just value as provided in s. 193.011.
- 6.a. The owner of any property classified as working waterfront property who is not required to file an annual application under this section, or the lessee if the application was made by the lessee, shall notify the property appraiser promptly whenever the use of the property or the status or condition of the owner or lessee changes, so as to change the classified status of the property. If any such property owner or lessee fails to notify the property appraiser and the property appraiser determines that for any year within the prior 10 years 738155

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 7 of 11

the owner was not entitled to receive such classification, the owner of the property is subject to taxes otherwise due and owing as a result of such failure plus 15 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the additional taxes owed. However, the penalty may be waived if the owner or lessee can demonstrate that he or she took reasonable care to properly classify the property.

- b. The property appraiser making such determination shall record in the public records of the county in which the working waterfront property is located a notice of tax lien against any property owned by the working waterfront property owner, and such property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. Such property is subject to the payment of all taxes and penalties. Such lien, when filed, attaches to any property identified in the notice of tax lien owned by the person or entity that illegally or improperly received the classification. If such person or entity no longer owns property in that county but owns property in another county or counties in the state, the property appraiser shall record in such other county or counties a notice of tax lien identifying the property owned by the working waterfront property owner in such county or counties which shall become a lien against the identified property.
- 7. When a parcel receiving a working waterfront classification contains facilities or vacant land not eligible to be classified as a working waterfront property under this subsection, such facilities and the facilities' curtilage, as well as the vacant land, must be assessed separately as provided in s. 193.011.

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 8 of 11

- 8. The property appraiser shall have available at his or her office a list by ownership of all applications for classification as working waterfront property received, showing the acreage, the full valuation under s. 193.011, the value of the land under the provisions of this subsection, and whether or not the classification was granted.
 - (3) DENIAL OF CLASSIFICATION; APPEAL.--
- (a) The property appraiser shall notify an applicant applying for a working waterfront classification in writing of a denial of an application for such classification on or before

 July 1 of the year for which the application was filed. The notification shall advise the applicant of his or her right to appeal to the value adjustment board and of the appeal filing deadline.
- (b) Any applicant whose application for classification as working waterfront property is denied by the property appraiser may appeal to the value adjustment board by filing a petition requesting that the classification be granted. The petition may be filed on or before the 25th day following the mailing of the assessment notice by the property appraiser as required under s. 194.011(1). Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 194.013, the petitioner shall pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon filing the petition. Upon the value adjustment board's review of the petition, if the petitioner is qualified to receive the classification and demonstrates particular extenuating circumstances which warrant granting the classification, the value adjustment board may grant the petition and classification.

Approved For Filing: 4/24/2009 10:20:07 AM Page 9 of 11

- (c) A denial of a petition for classification by the value adjustment board may be appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (d)1. Property that has received a working waterfront classification from the value adjustment board or a court of competent jurisdiction under this subsection is entitled to receive such classification in any subsequent year until such use is changed, abandoned, or discontinued, or the ownership changes in any manner as provided in subparagraph (2)(c)4. The property appraiser shall, no later than January 31 of each year, provide notice to the property owner or lessee receiving a classification under this subsection requiring the property owner or lessee qualified to make application to certify that the ownership and the use of the property has not changed. The department shall prescribe by rule the form of the notice to be used by the property appraiser.
- 2. If a county has waived the requirement that an annual application or short form be filed for classification of the property under subsection (2), the county may, by majority vote of its governing body, waive the notice and certification requirements of this paragraph and shall provide the property owner or lessee with the same notification as provided to property owners granted a working waterfront classification by the property appraiser. Such waiver may be revoked by a majority vote of the county governing body.
- Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2009, and shall apply to assessments beginning January 1, 2010.

TITLE AMENDMENT

269 Remove the entire title and insert: 270 An act relating to ad valorem taxation o

An act relating to ad valorem taxation of working waterfront property; amending s. 195.073, F.S.; specifying an additional type of real property required to be classified; creating s. 193.704, F.S.; providing definitions; providing for classification and assessment of certain properties based upon current use; providing requirements for an assessment methodology; providing classification application requirements, limitations, and procedures; providing for continuing classification of such property under certain circumstances; providing limitations; providing for loss of classification under certain circumstances; providing penalties; providing for waiver of penalties under certain circumstances; providing requirements for property appraisers; providing for denial of classification applications; providing procedures and requirements for appealing application denials; providing an

effective date.