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FOR CONSIDERATION By the Committee on Finance and Tax

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An act relating to working waterfront property; creating s. 193.704, F.S.; defining terms; specifying property that is eligible for classification as working waterfront property; requiring the assessment of working waterfront property based on current use; requiring an application for classification of property as working waterfront property; authorizing a property appraiser to approve an application that is not filed by a certain deadline due to extenuating circumstances; providing for the waiver of annual application requirements; providing for the loss of classification upon a change of ownership or use; requiring that property owners notify the property appraiser of changes in use or ownership of property; imposing a penalty on a property owner who fails to notify the property appraiser of an event resulting in the unlawful or improper classification of property as working waterfront property; requiring the imposition of tax liens to recover penalties and interest; providing for the assessment of a portion of property within a working waterfront property which is not used as working waterfront property; requiring that a property appraiser make a list relating to applications to certify property as working waterfront property; providing an appeal process for an application that has been denied; amending s. 195.073, F.S.; providing for the classification of land as working waterfront property on an assessment roll;

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providing for retroactive application; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Section 193.704, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 193.704 Working waterfront property; definitions; classification and assessment; denial of classification and appeal.—
- (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 facility" means docks, piers, processing houses, or other facilities that support a commercial fishing operation or an aquaculture operation certified under chapter 597.
- (c) "Commercial fishing operation" has the same meaning as provided in s. 379.2351.
- (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

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tenancy.

(e) "Land used predominantly for commercial fishing purposes" means land used in good faith in a 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 land used in an aquaculture operation certified under chapter 597.

- (f) "Marina" means a licensed commercial facility that provides secured public moorings or drystacks for vessels on a first-come, first-served basis, 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 an activity that can be conducted only on, in, over, or adjacent to waters that are

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navigable and that requires direct access to water and involves the use of water as an integral part of such activity.

- (1) "Waterfront" means property that is on, over, or abutting waters that are navigable. Property that is separated from property abutting waters that are navigable by a public right of way may be considered waterfront property, if the property on both sides of the public right of way is under common ownership and the property that is separated by the public right of way has direct access to the water by crossing the public right of way.
- (m) "Waters that are navigable" means any body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, connects with continuous interstate waterway, 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:
 - 1. Land used predominantly for commercial fishing purposes.
- 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) Property classified as working waterfront property under this section shall be assessed on the basis of current use.
 - 1. If the income approach to valuation is appropriate to

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the property and if adequate local data on market rental rates, expense rates, and vacancy rates are available, the assessed value shall be calculated using the income approach to value, using a capitalization rate based upon the debt coverage ratio formula, adjusted for the effective tax rate and the percentage of equity multiplied by the equity yield rate. The capitalization rate shall be calculated and updated annually and shall be based on local data.

- 2. If the conditions required for assessment under subparagraph 1. are not satisfied, the property appraiser shall value the property at its present cash value as if it were required to remain in its current working waterfront use.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. In no event shall the assessed value of the property}}$ 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 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 the 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

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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 or 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 of a property owner or lessee to apply for a classification as working waterfront property by March 1 constitutes 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 on or before the 25th day following the mailing of proposed property taxes pursuant to s. 200.069. 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 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

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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 the lessee ceases to use the property as working waterfront property, or whenever the status of the owner or the 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 if 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, and 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 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 they took reasonable care to notify the property appraiser of the change in use, status,

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204 or condition of the property.

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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 contains both uses eligible for assessment under this section and uses that are not eligible for assessment under this section, those portions of the property that are not eligible for assessment under this section must be assessed separately as otherwise provided by this chapter.
- 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 just valuation under s. 193.011, the value of the land under the provisions of this subsection, and whether the classification was granted.
 - (3) DENIAL OF CLASSIFICATION; APPEAL.-
 - (a) If an application for working waterfront classification

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is made by March 1, the property appraiser shall notify the
applicant in writing of a denial of the application 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 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 that warrant granting the classification, the value adjustment board may grant the petition and classification.
- (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,

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provide notice to the property owner or lessee receiving a classification under this subsection requiring the property owner or a 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 2. Subsection (1) of section 195.073, 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:
- (a) Residential, subclassified into categories, one category for homestead property and one for nonhomestead property:

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291	1. Single family.
292	2. Mobile homes.
293	3. Multifamily.
294	4. Condominiums.
295	5. Cooperatives.
296	6. Retirement homes.
297	(b) Commercial and industrial.
298	(c) Agricultural.
299	(d) Nonagricultural acreage.
300	(e) High-water recharge.
301	(f) Historic property used for commercial or certain
302	nonprofit purposes.
303	(g) Exempt, wholly or partially.
304	(h) Centrally assessed.
305	(i) Leasehold interests.
306	(j) Time-share property.
307	(k) Land assessed under s. 193.501.
308	(1) Working waterfront property.
309	$\underline{\text{(m)}}$ (1) Other.
310	Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law,
311	and applies retroactively to January 1, 2010.

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