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By the Committees on Finance and Tax; and Environmental Preservation and Conservation; and Senator Altman

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to land used for conservation purposes; creating s. 196.1962, F.S.; specifying conservation purposes for which land must be used in order to qualify for an ad valorem tax exemption; requiring that such land be perpetually encumbered by a conservation easement or conservation protection agreement; defining terms; providing for the assessment and ad valorem taxation of real property within an area perpetually encumbered by a conservation easement or other instrument and which contains improvements; requiring land that is exempt from ad valorem taxation and used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes be managed pursuant to certain best-management practices; requiring an owner of land that is exempt from ad valorem taxation to take actions to preserve the perpetual effect of the conservation easement or other instrument; providing that land of less than a certain acreage does not qualify for the ad valorem tax exemption; providing exceptions; requiring the Department of Revenue to adopt rules; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt by rule a list of nonprofit entities that are qualified to enforce the provisions of a conservation easement or conservation protection agreement; amending s. 193.501, F.S.; defining terms; providing for the assessment of lands used for conservation purposes; requiring that such lands be used for conservation purposes for at least 10 years;

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requiring a covenant or conservation protection agreement to be recorded in the official records; providing for the assessment of such land based on character or use; requiring the owner of the land to annually apply to the property appraiser by a certain date for the assessment based on character or use; authorizing the value adjustment board to grant late applications for such assessments if extenuating circumstances are shown; providing for the assessment of land if a conservation management plan extends for a specified period and the landowner has provided certain documentation to the property appraiser; requiring the filing of such plans with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or a water management district under certain circumstances; requiring that the commission and the Department of Environmental Protection produce a quidance document establishing the form and content of a conservation management plan and establishing certain minimum standards for such plans; authorizing a property appraiser to require a signed application that includes certain statements by a landowner; requiring property appraisers to issue a report relating to the just value and classified use value of land used for conservation purposes; amending s. 195.073, F.S.; providing for the classification of lands used for conservation purposes for the purposes of ad valorem taxation; amending s. 196.011, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; requiring an annual application for the exemption for land used for

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conservation purposes; requiring property owners to notify the property appraiser of changes in the use of exempt properties; providing penalties for failure to notify; creating s. 218.125, F.S.; requiring the Legislature to appropriate moneys to replace the reductions in ad valorem tax revenue experienced by fiscally constrained counties; requiring each fiscally constrained county to apply to the Department of Revenue to participate in the distribution of the appropriation; specifying the documentation that must be provided to the department; providing a formula for calculating the reduction in ad valorem tax revenue; amending s. 704.06, F.S.; revising requirements for conservation easements and conservation protection agreements; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules; providing for application of the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 196.1962, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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196.1962 Exemption of real property dedicated in perpetuity for conservation purposes.—

83 84 (1) Pursuant to s. 3(f), Art. VII of the State

Constitution, real property that is dedicated in perpetuity for the conservation purposes specified in this section is exempt from ad valorem taxation.

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(a) Real property qualifying for the exemption must be

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perpetually encumbered by a valid and enforceable conservation easement or other conservation protection agreement that:

- 1. Requires the property to serve a conservation purpose, as defined in 26 U.S.C. s. 170(h)(4)(A), which serves as the basis of a qualified conservation contribution under 26 U.S.C. s. 170(h); or
- 2.a. Requires the perpetual retention of the substantial natural value of the property, including, but not limited to, woodlands, wetlands, water courses, ponds, streams, and natural open spaces or requires the restoration of the natural resources of the land;
- b. Requires the conservation of native wildlife habitat, water quality enhancement, or water quantity recharge;
- c. Prohibits subsurface excavation, billboards, trash, unlawful pollutants, new paved roads, or residential or commercial structures on the property and requires the property to be kept in essentially its natural state;
- d. Includes baseline documentation as to the natural values to be protected on the property and may include a management plan that details the management of the property so as to effectuate the conservation of natural resources on the property;
- e. Is enforceable by a federal or state agency, county, municipality, water management district, or nonprofit entity that is qualified to enforce the provisions of the easement or other conservation protection agreement;
- f. Allows for periodic review by any enforcing entity of the provisions of the easement or conservation protection agreement;

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g. Provides for the perpetual enforcement of the provisions of the easement or conservation protection agreement against any present or future owner of the property; and

- h. Provides that the conservation easement or otherconservation protection agreement is perpetual and nonrevocable.
 - (b) For purposes of this section, the term:
- 1. "Conservation easement" has the same meaning as in s.
 704.06;
- 2. "Conservation protection agreement" means a deed restriction, land use agreement, or covenant running with the land which dedicates the property for conservation purposes.
- (c) If property receiving the exemption under this section contains improvements, the portion of the property consisting of improvements and curtilage must be assessed separately pursuant to the provisions of chapter 193.
- (2) Real property that is exempt from ad valorem taxation pursuant to this section and is used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes must be maintained pursuant to the most recent best-management practices established by the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or other entity designated by the department.
- (3) An owner of real property that is exempt from ad valorem taxation pursuant to this section shall abide by the requirements of the Florida Marketable Record Title Act, chapter 712, or any other similar law or rule to preserve the effect of the qualifying conservation easement or other conservation protection agreement in perpetuity.
- <u>(4) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (1), real property that</u> is perpetually encumbered by a conservation easement or other

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conservation protection agreement and that is less than 40
contiguous acres is not entitled to the exemption under this
section unless the property:

- 1. Contains a natural sinkhole or a natural spring that serves a significant water recharge or water production function;
 - 2. Contains a unique geological feature;
- 3. Provides habitat for a species that is listed as one of Florida's endangered, threatened, or species of special concern or listed pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act or a successor law;
- 4. Includes a shoreline adjacent to a beach on the Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico, Outstanding Florida Waters, an Estuary of National Significance, or an American Heritage River; or
- 5. Is adjacent to public lands that are managed for conservation purposes or other private lands that are perpetually encumbered by a conservation easement or other conservation protection agreement, and is at least 5 contiguous acres in size.
- (b) In order to qualify for the exemption under this section, real property that is less than 40 contiguous acres must have a management plan that is approved by the entity responsible for enforcing the easement or other conservation protection agreement.
- (5) The Department of Revenue shall adopt rules providing for the administration of this section.
- (6) The Department of Environmental Protection shall adopt by rule a list of nonprofit entities that are qualified to enforce the provisions of an easement or other conservation

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175 protection agreement.

Section 2. Section 193.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.501 Assessment of lands <u>used for conservation purposes</u> subject to a conservation easement, environmentally endangered lands, or lands used for outdoor recreational or park purposes when land development rights have been conveyed or conservation restrictions have been covenanted.—

- (1) As used in this section and pursuant to s. 4(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution, the term:
 - (a) "Lands used for conservation purposes" means:
- 1. Lands designated as environmentally endangered lands by a formal resolution of the governing body of the local government within whose jurisdictional boundaries the land is located;
- 2. Land designated as conservation land in a local comprehensive plan adopted by the appropriate local governing body pursuant to chapter 163;
- 3. Lands used for outdoor recreational or park purposes if land development rights have been conveyed;
- 4. Lands used for the conservation purpose specified in s.

 196.1962 when a conservation easement or a conservation

 protection agreement has been executed pursuant to s. 704.06; or
- 5. Land for which a conservation management plan has been filed with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or a water management district and for which the activities and actions are being carried out according the conservation management plan.
 - (b) "Board" means the governing board of any municipality

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county, or other public agency of the state, or the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

- (c) "Conservation easement" has the same meaning as provided in s. 704.06(1).
 - (d) "Covenant" means a covenant running with the land.
- (e) "Deferred tax liability" means an amount equal to the difference between the total amount of taxes that would have been due in March in each of the previous years in which the conveyance or covenant was in effect if the property had been assessed under the provisions of s. 193.011 and the total amount of taxes actually paid in those years if the property was assessed as provided in this section, plus interest on that difference. The interest accrues at the rate of 1 percent per month beginning on the 21st day of the month following the month in which the full amount of tax based on an assessment pursuant to s. 193.011 would have been due.
- (f) "Development right" means the right of the owner of the fee interest in the land to change the use of the land.
- (g) "Outdoor recreational or park purposes" includes, but is not limited to, boating, golfing, camping, swimming, horseback riding, and archaeological, scenic, or scientific sites. The term applies only to activities on land that is open to the general public.
 - (h) "Qualified as environmentally endangered" means:
- 1. Land that has unique ecological characteristics, rare or limited combinations of geological formations, or features of a rare or limited nature constituting habitat suitable for fish, plants, or wildlife, and which, if subject to a development moratorium or one or more conservation easements or development

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restrictions appropriate to retaining such land or water areas predominantly in their natural state, would be consistent with the conservation, recreation, and open space and, if applicable, coastal protection elements of the comprehensive plan adopted by formal action of the local governing body pursuant to s.

163.3161, the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; or

- 2. Surface waters and wetlands as determined by the methodology ratified by s. 373.4211.
- (i) "Conservation management plan" means a document filed with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or a water management district specifying actions and activities to be undertaken on an annual basis for a period of at least 10 years to manage land for the benefit of native wildlife and habitat, native plant and animal communities, and natural water features.
- (2) (1) The owner or owners in fee of any land used for conservation subject to a conservation easement as described in s. 704.06(1); land qualified as environmentally endangered pursuant to paragraph (6)(i) and so designated by formal resolution of the governing board of the municipality or county within which such land is located; land designated as conservation land in a comprehensive plan adopted by the appropriate municipal or county governing body; or any land which is utilized for outdoor recreational or park purposes may, by appropriate instrument, for a term of at least not less than 10 years:
- (a) Convey the development right of such land to the governing board of any public agency in this state within which the land is located, or to the Board of Trustees of the Internal

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Improvement Trust Fund, or to a charitable corporation or trust as described in s. 704.06(4) s. 704.06(3); or

- (b) Covenant with the governing board of any public agency in this state within which the land is located, or with the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, or with a charitable corporation or trust as described in s. 704.06(3), that such land be subject to one or more of the prohibitions or limitations conservation restrictions provided in s. 704.06(1) or the owner may not use the land for any purpose other than outdoor recreational or park purposes if land is covenanted and used for an outdoor recreational purpose, the normal use and maintenance of the land for that purpose, consistent with the covenant, shall not be restricted.
- (3)(2) The governing board of any public agency in this state, or the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, or a charitable corporation or trust as described in s. 704.06(4) s. 704.06(3), is authorized and empowered in its discretion to accept any and all instruments that convey conveying the development right of any such land or establish establishing a covenant for a term of at least 10 years.

 pursuant to subsection (1), and If accepted by the board or charitable corporation or trust, the instrument shall be promptly recorded in the official public records of the county in which the land is located filed with the appropriate officer for recording in the same manner as any other instrument affecting the title to real property.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) When, pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), the development right in real property has been conveyed to the

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governing board of any public agency of this state, to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, or to a charitable corporation or trust as described in $\underline{s.704.06(3)}$ $\underline{s.704.06(2)}$, or a covenant has been executed and accepted by the board or charitable corporation or trust, the lands which are the subject of such conveyance or covenant shall be thereafter assessed as provided herein:

- (a) If the covenant or conveyance extends for a period of at least not less than 10 years following from January 1 in the year such assessment is made, the property appraiser, in valuing such land for tax purposes, shall assess the land solely on the basis of character or use consider no factors other than those relative to its value for the present use, as restricted by any conveyance or covenant under this section.
- (b) If the covenant or conveyance extends for a period less than 10 years, the land shall be assessed under the provisions of s. 193.011, recognizing the nature and length thereof of any restriction placed on the use of the land under the provisions of subsection (1).
- (5) A person or organization that, on January 1, has the legal title to land that is entitled by law to assessment under this section must, on or before March 1 of each year, file an application for assessment under this section with the county property appraiser. The application must identify the property for which assessment under this section is claimed. The initial application for assessment for any property must include a copy of the instrument by which the development right is conveyed or which establishes a covenant, or the conservation protection agreement or conservation management plan which establishes the

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conservation purposes for which the land is used. The Department 320 321 of Revenue shall prescribe the forms upon which the application 322 is made. The failure to file an application on or before March 1 323 of any year constitutes a waiver of assessment under this 324 section for that year. However, an applicant who is qualified to 325 receive an assessment under this section, but fails to file an 326 application by March 1, may file an application for the 327 assessment and may file, pursuant to s. 194.011(3), a petition 328 with the value adjustment board requesting that the 329 classification be granted. The petition must be filed at any 330 time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following 331 the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser pursuant to 332 s. 194.011(1). Notwithstanding s. 194.013, the applicant must 333 pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon filing the petition. Upon 334 reviewing the petition, if the person is qualified to receive 335 the assessment and demonstrates particular extenuating 336 circumstances judged by the property appraiser or the value 337 adjustment board to warrant granting the assessment, the 338 property appraiser or the value adjustment board may grant the 339 assessment. The owner of land that was assessed under this 340 section in the previous year and whose ownership or use has not 341 changed may reapply on a short form as provided by the 342 department. A county may, at the request of the property 343 appraiser and by a majority vote of its governing body, waive 344 the requirement that an annual application or statement be made for assessment of property within the county. Such waiver may be 345 346 revoked by a majority vote of the governing body of the county. 347 (6) If a conservation management plan extends for a period 348 of at least 10 years following January 1 in the year the plan is

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filed with the appropriate agency and the landowner has provided a current copy of the conservation management plan to the property appraiser along with a signed statement of the landowner's good-faith intention to use the land only for conservation purposes before March 1 of the same year, the property appraiser shall assess the land solely on the basis of character of use.

- (a) Plans required by this subsection must be filed with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission if the primary conservation use is restoration or protection of native wildlife habitat or native plant and animal communities.
- (b) Plans required by this subsection must be filed with the water management district within the boundaries of which the land is located if the primary conservation use is restoration or protection of natural water features.
- (c) The commission and the Department of Environmental
 Protection shall produce a guidance document establishing the
 form and content of a conservation management plan and
 establishing minimum standards for such plans regarding
 restoration and protection of wildlife habitats, plant and
 animal communities, and natural water features; control of
 exotic species; use of prescribed fire; removal of diseased and
 damaged vegetation; and other activities as may be necessary to
 manage conservation land for the benefit of wildlife, plant and
 animal communities, and water resources.
- (d) The property appraiser may require a signed application that includes a statement of the landowner's good faith intention to use the land only for conservation purposes as described in this section, to keep such uses for a period of 10

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years after the date of the application, and, upon failure to carry out the conservation management plan, to pay the difference between the total amount of taxes assessed and the total amount that would have been due in March of the current year and each of the previous 10 years if the land had not been assessed solely on the basis of character or use as provided in this section.

(7) (4) After conveying making a conveyance of the development right or executing a covenant or conservation protection agreement pursuant to this section, or conveying a conservation easement pursuant to this section and s. 704.06, the owner of the land shall not use the land in any manner not consistent with the development right voluntarily conveyed, or with the restrictions voluntarily imposed, or with the terms of the conservation easement or conservation protection agreement, or shall not change the use of the land from outdoor recreational or park purposes during the term of such conveyance or covenant without first obtaining a written instrument from the board or charitable corporation or trust, which must reconvey to the owner instrument reconveys all or part of the development right to the owner or which must release releases the owner from the terms of the covenant. The written instrument must be recorded in the official records of the county in which the property subject to the reconveyance or release is located and which instrument must be promptly recorded in the same manner as any other instrument affecting the title to real property. Upon obtaining approval for reconveyance or release from the board or the charitable organization or trust, the reconveyance or release shall be made to the owner upon payment

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of the deferred tax liability. Any payment of the deferred tax liability shall be payable to the county tax collector within 90 days of the date of approval for reconveyance or release by the board or charitable corporation or trust of the reconveyance or release. The collector shall distribute the payment to each governmental unit in the proportion that its millage bears to the total millage levied on the parcel for the years in which such conveyance or covenant was in effect.

(8) (8) (5) The governing board of any public agency in this state or the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or a charitable corporation or trust which holds title to a development right pursuant to this section may not convey that development right to anyone other than the governing board of another public agency in this state or a charitable corporation or trust, as described in s. 704.06(4) s. 704.06(3), or the record owner of the fee interest in the land to which the development right attaches. The conveyance from the governing board of a public agency or the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to the owner of the fee shall be made only after a determination by the board that such conveyance would not adversely affect the interest of the public. Section 125.35 does not apply to such sales, but any public agency accepting any instrument conveying a development right pursuant to this section shall forthwith adopt appropriate regulations and procedures governing the disposition of same. These regulations and procedures must provide in part that the board may not convey a development right to the owner of the fee without first holding a public hearing and unless notice of the proposed conveyance and the time and place at which the public

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hearing is to be held is published once a week for at least 2 weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county $\underline{\text{in}}$ which the property is located before $\underline{\text{involved prior to}}$ the hearing.

- (6) The following terms whenever used as referred to in this section have the following meanings unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:
- (a) "Board" is the governing board of any city, county, or other public agency of the state or the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.
- (b) "Conservation restriction" means a limitation on a right to the use of land for purposes of conserving or preserving land or water areas predominantly in their natural, scenic, open, agricultural, or wooded condition. The limitation on rights to the use of land may involve or pertain to any of the activities enumerated in s. 704.06(1).
- (c) "Conservation easement" means that property right described in s. 704.06.
 - (d) "Covenant" is a covenant running with the land.
- (e) "Deferred tax liability" means an amount equal to the difference between the total amount of taxes that would have been due in March in each of the previous years in which the conveyance or covenant was in effect if the property had been assessed under the provisions of s. 193.011 and the total amount of taxes actually paid in those years when the property was assessed under the provisions of this section, plus interest on that difference computed as provided in s. 212.12(3).
- (f) "Development right" is the right of the owner of the fee interest in the land to change the use of the land.

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(g) "Outdoor recreational or park purposes" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, boating, golfing, camping, swimming, horseback riding, and archaeological, scenic, or scientific sites and applies only to land which is open to the general public.

(h) "Present use" is the manner in which the land is utilized on January 1 of the year in which the assessment is made.

(i) "Qualified as environmentally endangered" means land that has unique ecological characteristics, rare or limited combinations of geological formations, or features of a rare or limited nature constituting habitat suitable for fish, plants, or wildlife, and which, if subject to a development moratorium or one or more conservation easements or development restrictions appropriate to retaining such land or water areas predominantly in their natural state, would be consistent with the conservation, recreation and open space, and, if applicable, coastal protection elements of the comprehensive plan adopted by formal action of the local governing body pursuant to s.

163.3161, the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; or surface waters and wetlands, as determined by the methodology ratified in s. 373.4211.

(9)(7)(a) The property appraiser shall report to the department showing the just value and the classified use value of <u>lands used for property that is subject to a conservation purposes pursuant to this section easement under s. 704.06, property assessed as environmentally endangered land pursuant to this section, and property assessed as outdoor recreational or park land.</u>

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(b) The tax collector shall annually report to the department the amount of deferred tax liability collected pursuant to this section.

Section 3. 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:
 - 1. Single family.
 - 2. Mobile homes.
 - 3. Multifamily.
 - 4. Condominiums.
 - 5. Cooperatives.
 - 6. Retirement homes.
 - (b) Commercial and industrial.
 - (c) Agricultural.
 - (d) Nonagricultural acreage.
 - (e) High-water recharge.
- (f) Historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes.

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- (g) Exempt, wholly or partially.
 - (h) Centrally assessed.
 - (i) Leasehold interests.
 - (j) Time-share property.
 - (k) Land used for conservation purposes under s. 193.501.
- 528 (1) $\frac{(k)}{(k)}$ Other.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsections (6) and (9) of section 196.011, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

196.011 Annual application required for exemption.

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- (b) The form to apply for an exemption under <u>s. 196.031</u>, <u>s. 196.081</u>, <u>s. 196.091</u>, <u>s. 196.101</u>, 196.1962, or <u>s. 196.202</u> s. 196.031, <u>s. 196.081</u>, <u>s. 196.091</u>, <u>s. 196.101</u>, or <u>s. 196.202</u> must include a space for the applicant to list the social security number of the applicant and of the applicant's spouse, if any. If an applicant files a timely and otherwise complete application, and omits the required social security numbers, the application is incomplete. In that event, the property appraiser shall contact the applicant, who may refile a complete application by April 1. Failure to file a complete application by that date constitutes a waiver of the exemption privilege for that year, except as provided in subsection (7) or subsection (8).
- (6) (a) Once an original application for tax exemption has been granted, in each succeeding year on or before February 1, the property appraiser shall mail a renewal application to the applicant, and the property appraiser shall accept from each such applicant a renewal application on a form to be

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by the Department of Revenue. Such renewal application shall be accepted as evidence of exemption by the property appraiser unless he or she denies the application. Upon denial, the property appraiser shall serve, on or before July 1 of each year, a notice setting forth the grounds for denial on the applicant by first-class mail. Any applicant objecting to such denial may file a petition as provided for in s. 194.011(3).

- (b) Once an original application for the tax exemption has been granted under s. 196.1962, in each succeeding year on or before February 1, the property appraiser shall mail a renewal application to the applicant on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The applicant must certify on the form that the use of the property has not changed. The form shall include a statement that the exemption granted under s. 196.1962 will not be renewed unless application is returned to the property appraiser.
- (9) (a) 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 exemption of property within the county after an initial application is made and the exemption granted. The waiver under this subsection of the annual application or statement requirement applies to all exemptions under this chapter except the exemption under s. 196.1995. Notwithstanding such waiver, refiling of an application or statement shall be required when any property granted an exemption is sold or otherwise disposed of, when the ownership changes in any manner, when the applicant for homestead exemption ceases to use the property as his or her homestead, or when the status of the owner changes so as to

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change the exempt status of the property. In its deliberations on whether to waive the annual application or statement requirement, the governing body shall consider the possibility of fraudulent exemption claims which may occur due to the waiver of the annual application requirement. It is The duty of the owner of any property granted an exemption who is not required to file an annual application or statement has a duty to notify the property appraiser promptly whenever the use of the property or the status or condition of the owner changes so as to change the exempt status of the property. If any property owner fails to so 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 exemption, the owner of the property is subject to the taxes exempted as a result of such failure plus 15 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the taxes exempted. Except for homestead exemptions controlled by s. 196.161, it is the duty of the property appraiser making such determination has a duty to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that person or entity in the county, 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 shall attach to any property, identified in the notice of tax lien, owned by the person who illegally or improperly received the exemption. Should such person no longer own property in that county, but own property in some other county or counties in the state, it shall be the duty of the property appraiser has a duty to record a notice of tax lien in such other county or counties, identifying the property owned by

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such person or entity in such county or counties, and it shall become a lien against such property in such county or counties.

(b) The owner of any property granted an exemption under s. 196.1962 has a duty to notify the property appraiser promptly whenever the use of the property changes. If the property owner fails to so notify the property appraiser and the property appraiser determines that for any year within the preceding 10 years the owner was not entitled to receive the exemption, the owner of the property is subject to taxes exempted as a result of the failure plus 18 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 100 percent of the taxes exempted. The provisions for tax liens in paragraph (a) apply to property granted an exemption under s. 196.1962.

(c) (b) 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 be made for the veteran's disability discount granted pursuant to s. 6(g), Art. VII of the State Constitution after an initial application is made and the discount granted. It is the duty of The disabled veteran receiving a discount for which annual application has been waived has a duty to notify the property appraiser promptly whenever the use of the property or the percentage of disability to which the veteran is entitled changes. If a disabled veteran fails to notify the property appraiser and the property appraiser determines that for any year within the prior 10 years the veteran was not entitled to receive all or a portion of such discount, the penalties and processes in paragraph (a) relating to the failure to notify the property appraiser of ineligibility for an exemption shall apply.

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 $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ For any exemption under s. 196.101(2), the statement concerning gross income must be filed with the property appraiser not later than March 1 of every year.

(e) (d) If an exemption for which the annual application is waived pursuant to this subsection will be denied by the property appraiser in the absence of the refiling of the application, notification of an intent to deny the exemption shall be mailed to the owner of the property prior to February 1. If the property appraiser fails to timely mail such notice, the application deadline for such property owner pursuant to subsection (1) shall be extended to 28 days after the date on which the property appraiser mails such notice.

Section 5. Section 218.125, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 218.125 Replacement for tax loss associated with certain constitutional amendments affecting fiscally constrained counties.—
- (1) Beginning in the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the Legislature shall appropriate moneys to replace the reductions in ad valorem tax revenue experienced by fiscally constrained counties, as defined in s. 218.67(1), which occur as a direct result of the implementation of revisions of ss. 3(f) and 4(b) of Art. VII of the State Constitution which were approved in the general election held in November 2008. The moneys appropriated for this purpose shall be distributed in January of each fiscal year among the fiscally constrained counties based on each county's proportion of the total reduction in ad valorem tax revenue resulting from the implementation of the revisions.
 - (2) On or before November 15 of each year, beginning in

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2010, each fiscally constrained county shall apply to the Department of Revenue to participate in the distribution of the appropriation and provide documentation supporting the county's estimated reduction in ad valorem tax revenue in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The documentation must include an estimate of the reduction in taxable value directly attributable to revisions of Art. VII of the State Constitution for all county taxing jurisdictions within the county and shall be prepared by the property appraiser in each fiscally constrained county. The documentation must also include the county millage rates applicable in all such jurisdictions for the current year and the prior year, roll-back rates determined as provided in s. 200.065 for each county taxing jurisdiction, and maximum millage rates that could have been levied by majority vote pursuant to s. 200.185. For purposes of this section, each fiscally constrained county's reduction in ad valorem tax revenue shall be calculated as 95 percent of the estimated reduction in taxable value times the lesser of the 2009 applicable millage rate or the applicable millage rate for each county taxing jurisdiction in the prior year.

Section 6. Section 704.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 704.06 Conservation easements <u>and conservation protection</u> agreements; creation; acquisition; enforcement.—
- (1) As used in this section, "conservation easement" means a <u>transferrable</u> right or interest in real property which <u>may be</u> <u>perpetual or limited to a certain term, and which</u> is appropriate to retaining land or water areas predominantly in their natural,

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scenic, open, agricultural, or wooded condition; retaining such areas as suitable habitat for fish, plants, or wildlife; retaining the structural integrity or physical appearance of sites or properties of historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance; or maintaining existing land uses and which prohibits or limits any or all of the following:

- (a) Construction or placing of buildings, roads, signs, billboards or other advertising, utilities, or other structures on or above the ground.
- (b) Dumping or placing of soil or other substance or material as landfill or dumping or placing of trash, waste, or unsightly or offensive materials.
- (c) Removal or destruction of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation.
- (d) Excavation, dredging, or removal of loam, peat, gravel, soil, rock, or other material substance in such manner as to affect the surface.
- (e) Surface use except for purposes that permit the land or water area to remain predominantly in its natural condition.
- (f) Activities detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish and wildlife habitat preservation.
- (g) Acts or uses detrimental to such retention of land or water areas.
- (h) Acts or uses detrimental to the preservation of the structural integrity or physical appearance of sites or properties of historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance.

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(2) "Conservation protection agreement" has the same meaning as provided in s. 196.1962.

- (3) (2) Conservation easements and conservation protection agreements are perpetual, undivided interests in property and may be created or stated in the form of an a restriction, easement, covenant, or condition in any deed, will, or other instrument executed by or on behalf of the owner of the property, or in any order of taking. Such easements or agreements may be acquired in the same manner as other interests in property are acquired, except by condemnation or by other exercise of the power of eminent domain, and shall not be unassignable to other governmental bodies or agencies, charitable organizations, or trusts authorized to acquire such easements, for lack of benefit to a dominant estate.
- (4) (3) Conservation easements and conservation protection agreements may be acquired by any governmental body or agency or by a charitable corporation or trust whose purposes include protecting natural, scenic, or open space values of real property, assuring its availability for agricultural, forest, recreational, or open space use, protecting natural resources, maintaining or enhancing air or water quality, or preserving sites or properties of historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance.
- (5) (4) Conservation easements and conservation protection agreements shall run with the land and be binding on all subsequent owners of the servient estate. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 197.552, all provisions of a conservation easement or a conservation protection agreement shall survive and are enforceable after the issuance of a tax deed. No

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conservation easement shall be unenforceable on account of lack of privity of contract or lack of benefit to particular land or on account of the benefit being assignable. Conservation easements and conservation protection agreements may be enforced by injunction or proceeding in equity or at law, and shall entitle the holder to enter the land in a reasonable manner and at reasonable times to assure compliance. A conservation easement or a conservation protection agreement may be released by the holder of the easement or the agreement to the holder of the fee even though the holder of the fee may not be a governmental body or a charitable corporation or trust.

- (6) (5) All conservation easements and conservation protection agreements shall be recorded in the official records of the county in which the property subject to the easement or agreement is located and indexed in the same manner as any other instrument affecting the title to real property.
- (7) (6) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to imply that any restriction, easement, agreement, covenant, or condition which does not have the benefit of this section shall, on account of any provision hereof, be unenforceable.
- (8) (7) Recording of the conservation easement or conservation protection agreement shall be notice to the property appraiser and tax collector of the county of the conveyance of the conservation easement or conservation protection agreement.
- (9) (8) Conservation easements and conservation protection agreements may provide for a third-party right of enforcement. As used in this section, third-party right of enforcement means

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a right provided in a conservation easement or conservation protection agreement to enforce any of its terms granted to a governmental body, or charitable corporation or trust as described in subsection (4) (3), which although eligible to be a holder, is not a holder.

- (10) (9) An action affecting a conservation easement or a conservation protection agreement may be brought by:
- (a) An owner of an interest in the real property burdened by the easement or agreement;
 - (b) A holder of the easement or agreement;
 - (c) A person having a third-party right of enforcement; or
 - (d) A person authorized by another law.
- (11) (10) The ownership or attempted enforcement of rights held by the holder of an easement or agreement does not subject the holder to any liability for any damage or injury that may be suffered by any person on the property or as a result of the condition of the property encumbered by a conservation easement or a conservation protection agreement.
- (12) (11) Nothing in This section or other provisions of law do not shall be construed to prohibit or limit the owner of land, or the owner of a conservation easement or conservation protection agreement over land, to voluntarily negotiate the sale or utilization of such lands or easement or agreement for the construction and operation of linear facilities, including electric transmission and distribution facilities, telecommunications transmission and distribution facilities, pipeline transmission and distribution facilities, public transportation corridors, and related appurtenances, nor shall this section prohibit the use of eminent domain for said

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purposes as established by law. In any legal proceeding to condemn land for the purpose of construction and operation of a linear facility as described above, the court shall consider the public benefit provided by the conservation easement or the conservation protection agreement and linear facilities in determining which lands may be taken and the compensation paid.

Section 7. The Department of Revenue may adopt emergency rules to administer s. 196.1962, Florida Statutes. The emergency rules shall remain in effect for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009, and applies to property tax assessment made on or after January 1, 2010.