FOR CONSIDERATION By the Committee on Finance and Tax

593-01187A-10

20107026

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to working waterfront property; 3 creating s. 193.704, F.S.; defining terms; specifying property that is eligible for classification as 4 5 working waterfront property; requiring the assessment 6 of working waterfront property based on current use; 7 requiring an application for classification of 8 property as working waterfront property; authorizing a 9 property appraiser to approve an application that is 10 not filed by a certain deadline due to extenuating circumstances; providing for the waiver of annual 11 application requirements; providing for the loss of 12 13 classification upon a change of ownership or use; 14 requiring that property owners notify the property 15 appraiser of changes in use or ownership of property; 16 imposing a penalty on a property owner who fails to 17 notify the property appraiser of an event resulting in 18 the unlawful or improper classification of property as working waterfront property; requiring the imposition 19 20 of tax liens to recover penalties and interest; 21 providing for the assessment of a portion of property 22 within a working waterfront property which is not used 23 as working waterfront property; requiring that a property appraiser make a list relating to 24 25 applications to certify property as working waterfront 26 property; providing an appeal process for an 27 application that has been denied; amending s. 195.073, 28 F.S.; providing for the classification of land as 29 working waterfront property on an assessment roll;

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30	providing for retroactive application; providing an
31	effective date.
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33	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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35	Section 1. Section 193.704, Florida Statutes, is created to
36	read:
37	193.704 Working waterfront property; definitions;
38	classification and assessment; denial of classification and
39	appeal
40	(1) DEFINITIONSFor purposes of granting a working
41	waterfront property classification under this section for
42	January 1, 2010, and thereafter, the term:
43	(a) "Accessible to the public" means routinely available to
44	the public from sunrise to sunset, with or without charge, with
45	appropriate accommodations, including, but not limited to,
46	public parking or public boat ramps that are available for use
47	by the general public.
48	(b) "Commercial fishing facility" means docks, piers,
49	processing houses, or other facilities that support a commercial
50	fishing operation or an aquaculture operation certified under
51	chapter 597.
52	(c) "Commercial fishing operation" has the same meaning as
53	provided in s. 379.2351.
54	(d) "Drystack" means a vessel storage facility or building
55	in which storage spaces for vessels are available for use by the
56	public on a first-come, first-served basis, with no automatic
57	renewal rights or conditions. The term excludes storage that is
58	purchased, received, or rented as a result of homeownership or

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59	tenancy.
60	(e) "Land used predominantly for commercial fishing
61	purposes" means land used in good faith in a for-profit
62	commercial fishing operation for the taking or harvesting of
63	freshwater fish or saltwater products, as defined in s. 379.101,
64	for which a commercial license to take, harvest, or sell such
65	fish or products is required under chapter 379, or land used in
66	an aquaculture operation certified under chapter 597.
67	(f) "Marina" means a licensed commercial facility that
68	provides secured public moorings or drystacks for vessels on a
69	first-come, first-served basis, with no automatic renewal rights
70	or conditions. The term excludes mooring or storage that is
71	purchased, received, or rented as a result of homeownership or
72	tenancy.
73	(g) "Marine manufacturing facility" means a facility that
74	manufactures vessels for use in waters that are navigable.
75	(h) "Marine vessel construction and repair facility" means
76	a facility that constructs and repairs vessels that travel over
77	waters that are navigable, including, but not limited to,
78	shipyards and boatyards. As used in this section, the term
79	"repair" includes retrofitting and maintenance of vessels.
80	(i) "Open to the public" means for hire to the general
81	public and accessible during normal operating hours.
82	(j) "Support facility" means a facility that typically is
83	colocated with marine vessel construction and repair facilities,
84	including, but not limited to, shops, equipment, and salvage
85	facilities.
86	(k) "Water-dependent" means an activity that can be
87	conducted only on, in, over, or adjacent to waters that are

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88	navigable and that requires direct access to water and involves
89	the use of water as an integral part of such activity.
90	(1) "Waterfront" means property that is on, over, or
91	abutting waters that are navigable. Property that is separated
92	from property abutting waters that are navigable by a public
93	right of way may be considered waterfront property, if the
94	property on both sides of the public right of way is under
95	common ownership and the property that is separated by the
96	public right of way has direct access to the water by crossing
97	the public right of way.
98	(m) "Waters that are navigable" means any body of water
99	that is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, connects with
100	continuous interstate waterway, has navigable capacity, and is
101	actually navigable.
102	(2) CLASSIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT; LOSS; PENALTY
103	(a) The following waterfront properties are eligible for
104	classification as working waterfront property:
105	1. Land used predominantly for commercial fishing purposes.
106	2. Land that is accessible to the public and used for
107	vessel launches into waters that are navigable.
108	3. Marinas and drystacks that are open to the public.
109	4. Water-dependent marine manufacturing facilities.
110	5. Water-dependent commercial fishing facilities.
111	6. Water-dependent marine vessel construction and repair
112	facilities and their support facilities.
113	(b) Property classified as working waterfront property
114	under this section shall be assessed on the basis of current
115	use.
116	1. If the income approach to valuation is appropriate to

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117	the property and if adequate local data on market rental rates,
118	expense rates, and vacancy rates are available, the assessed
119	value shall be calculated using the income approach to value,
120	using a capitalization rate based upon the debt coverage ratio
121	formula, adjusted for the effective tax rate and the percentage
122	of equity multiplied by the equity yield rate. The
123	capitalization rate shall be calculated and updated annually and
124	shall be based on local data.
125	2. If the conditions required for assessment under
126	subparagraph 1. are not satisfied, the property appraiser shall
127	value the property at its present cash value as if it were
128	required to remain in its current working waterfront use.
129	3. In no event shall the assessed value of the property
130	exceed just value.
131	(c)1. Property may not be classified as working waterfront
132	property unless an application for such classification is filed
133	with the property appraiser on or before March 1 of each year in
134	the county in which the property is located. Before approving
135	such classification, the property appraiser may require the
136	applicant to establish that the property is actually used as
137	required under this section. The property appraiser may require
138	the applicant to furnish the property appraiser such information
139	as may reasonably be required to establish that such property
140	was actually used for working waterfront purposes, and to
141	establish the classified use value of the property, including
142	income and expense data. The owner or lessee of the property
143	classified as working waterfront property in the prior year may
144	reapply on a short form provided by the Department of Revenue.
145	The lessee of property may make original application or reapply

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146	on a short form if the lease, or an affidavit executed by the
147	owner, provides that the lessee is empowered to make application
148	for the working waterfront classification on behalf of the owner
149	and a copy of the lease or affidavit accompanies the
150	application. An applicant may withdraw an application on or
151	before the 25th day following the mailing of the notice of
152	proposed property taxes pursuant to s. 200.069 in the year the
153	application was filed.
154	2. Failure of a property owner or lessee to apply for a
155	classification as working waterfront property by March 1
156	constitutes a waiver for 1 year of the privilege granted in this
157	section. However, a person who is qualified to receive a working
158	waterfront classification but who fails to timely apply for
159	classification may file an application for classification with
160	the property appraiser on or before the 25th day following the
161	mailing of proposed property taxes pursuant to s. 200.069. Upon
162	review of the application, if the applicant is qualified to
163	receive the classification and demonstrates particular
164	extenuating circumstances that warrant the classification, the
165	property appraiser may grant the classification.
166	3. A county, at the request of the property appraiser and
167	by a majority vote of its governing body, may waive the
168	requirement that an annual application or short form be filed
169	with the property appraiser for renewal of the classification of
170	property within the county as working waterfront property. Such
171	waiver may be revoked by a majority of the county governing
172	body.
173	4. Notwithstanding subparagraph 2., a new application for
174	classification as working waterfront property must be filed with

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175	the property appraiser whenever any property granted the
176	classification as working waterfront property is sold or
177	otherwise disposed of, whenever ownership or the lessee changes
178	in any manner, whenever the owner or the lessee ceases to use
179	the property as working waterfront property, or whenever the
180	status of the owner or the lessee changes so as to change the
181	classified status of the property.
182	5. The property appraiser shall remove from the
183	classification as working waterfront property any property for
184	which the classified use has been abandoned or discontinued, or
185	if the property has been diverted to an unclassified use. Such
186	removed property shall be assessed at just value as provided in
187	<u>s. 193.011.</u>
188	6.a. The owner of any property classified as working
189	waterfront property who is not required to file an annual
190	application under this section, and the lessee if the
191	application was made by the lessee, shall notify the property
192	appraiser promptly whenever the use of the property or the
193	status or condition of the owner or lessee changes so as to
194	change the classified status of the property. If any such
195	property owner or lessee fails to notify the property appraiser
196	and the property appraiser determines that for any year within
197	the prior 10 years the owner was not entitled to receive such
198	classification, the owner of the property is subject to taxes
199	otherwise due and owing as a result of such failure plus 15
200	percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the
201	additional taxes owed. However, the penalty may be waived if the
202	owner or lessee can demonstrate that they took reasonable care
203	to notify the property appraiser of the change in use, status,

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204	or condition of the property.
205	b. The property appraiser making such determination shall
206	record in the public records of the county in which the working
207	waterfront property is located a notice of tax lien against any
208	property owned by the working waterfront property owner, and
209	such property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. Such
210	property is subject to the payment of all taxes and penalties.
211	Such lien, when filed, attaches to any property identified in
212	the notice of tax lien owned by the person or entity that
213	illegally or improperly received the classification. If such
214	person or entity no longer owns property in that county but owns
215	property in another county or counties in the state, the
216	property appraiser shall record in such other county or counties
217	a notice of tax lien identifying the property owned by the
218	working waterfront property owner in such county or counties
219	which shall become a lien against the identified property.
220	7. When a parcel contains both uses eligible for assessment
221	under this section and uses that are not eligible for assessment
222	under this section, those portions of the property that are not
223	eligible for assessment under this section must be assessed
224	separately as otherwise provided by this chapter.
225	8. The property appraiser shall have available at his or
226	her office a list by ownership of all applications for
227	classification as working waterfront property received, showing
228	the acreage, the just valuation under s. 193.011, the value of
229	the land under the provisions of this subsection, and whether
230	the classification was granted.
231	(3) DENIAL OF CLASSIFICATION; APPEAL.—
232	(a) If an application for working waterfront classification

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234	applicant in writing of a denial of the application on or before
235	July 1 of the year for which the application was filed. The
236	notification shall advise the applicant of his or her right to
237	appeal to the value adjustment board and of the appeal filing
238	deadline.
239	(b) Any applicant whose application for classification as
240	working waterfront property is denied by the property appraiser
241	may appeal to the value adjustment board by filing a petition
242	requesting that the classification be granted. The petition may
243	be filed on or before the 25th day following the mailing of the
244	assessment notice by the property appraiser as required under s.
245	194.011(1). Notwithstanding s. 194.013, the petitioner shall pay
246	a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon filing the petition. Upon the
247	value adjustment board's review of the petition, if the
248	petitioner is qualified to receive the classification and
249	demonstrates particular extenuating circumstances that warrant
250	granting the classification, the value adjustment board may
251	grant the petition and classification.
252	(c) A denial of a petition for classification by the value
253	adjustment board may be appealed to a court of competent
254	jurisdiction.
255	(d)1. Property that has received a working waterfront
256	classification from the value adjustment board or a court of
257	competent jurisdiction under this subsection is entitled to
258	receive such classification in any subsequent year until such
259	use is changed, abandoned, or discontinued, or the ownership
260	changes in any manner as provided in subparagraph (2)(c)4. The
261	property appraiser shall, no later than January 31 of each year,

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262	provide notice to the property owner or lessee receiving a
263	classification under this subsection requiring the property
264	owner or a lessee qualified to make application to certify that
265	the ownership and the use of the property has not changed. The
266	department shall prescribe by rule the form of the notice to be
267	used by the property appraiser.
268	2. If a county has waived the requirement that an annual
269	application or short form be filed for classification of the
270	property under subsection (2), the county may, by majority vote
271	of its governing body, waive the notice and certification
272	requirements of this paragraph and shall provide the property
273	owner or lessee with the same notification as provided to
274	property owners granted a working waterfront classification by
275	the property appraiser. Such waiver may be revoked by a majority
276	vote of the county governing body.
277	Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 195.073, Florida
278	Statutes, is amended to read:
279	195.073 Classification of propertyAll items required by
280	law to be on the assessment rolls must receive a classification
281	based upon the use of the property. The department shall
282	promulgate uniform definitions for all classifications. The
283	department may designate other subclassifications of property.
284	No assessment roll may be approved by the department which does
285	not show proper classifications.

(1) Real property must be classified according to theassessment 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	<u>(m)</u> (l) 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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