By Senator Calatayud

38-01487A-23 20231678

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to agricultural property classification; amending s. 193.461, F.S.; authorizing property to be classified as agricultural at the time of purchase if certain conditions are met; requiring that such property obtain certain classification within a specified time period; authorizing retroactive reclassification in certain circumstances; authorizing the property appraiser to extend the time period; requiring the property appraiser to make certain notifications to purchasers; amending s. 193.4613, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of section 193.461, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9), respectively, paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (3) are amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

193.461 Agricultural lands; classification and assessment; mandated eradication or quarantine program; natural disasters.—

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4), lands may not be classified as agricultural lands unless a return is filed on or before March 1 of each year. Before classifying such lands as agricultural lands, the property appraiser may require the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative to furnish the property appraiser such information as may reasonably be

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38-01487A-23 20231678

required to establish that such lands were actually used for a bona fide agricultural purpose. Failure to make timely application by March 1 constitutes a waiver for 1 year of the privilege granted in this section for agricultural assessment. However, an applicant who is qualified to receive an agricultural classification who fails to file an application by March 1 must file an application for the classification with the property appraiser on or before the 25th day after the mailing by the property appraiser of the notice required under s. 194.011(1). Upon receipt of sufficient evidence, as determined by the property appraiser, that demonstrates that the applicant was unable to apply for the classification in a timely manner or that otherwise demonstrates extenuating circumstances that warrant the granting of the classification, the property appraiser may grant the classification. If the applicant files an application for the classification and fails to provide sufficient evidence to the property appraiser as required, the applicant may file, pursuant to s. 194.011(3), a petition with the value adjustment board requesting that the classification be granted. The petition may be filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser as provided in s. 194.011(1). Notwithstanding s. 194.013, the applicant must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon filing the petition. Upon reviewing the petition, if the person is qualified to receive the classification and demonstrates particular extenuating circumstances judged by the value adjustment board to warrant granting the classification, the value adjustment board may grant the classification for the current year. The owner of land

38-01487A-23 20231678

that was classified agricultural in the previous year and whose ownership or use has not changed may reapply on a short form as provided by the department. The lessee of property may make original application or reapply using the short form if the lease, or an affidavit executed by the owner, provides that the lessee is empowered to make application for the agricultural classification on behalf of the owner and a copy of the lease or affidavit accompanies the application. 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 classification of property within the county after an initial application is made and the classification granted by the property appraiser. Such waiver may be revoked by a majority vote of the governing body of the county.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), land that has received an agricultural classification from the value adjustment board or a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is entitled to receive such classification in any subsequent year until such agricultural use of the land is abandoned or discontinued, the land is diverted to a nonagricultural use, or the land is reclassified as nonagricultural pursuant to subsection (5)(4). The property appraiser must, no later than January 31 of each year, provide notice to the owner of land that was classified agricultural in the previous year informing the owner of the requirements of this paragraph and requiring the owner to certify that neither the ownership nor the use of the land has changed. The department shall, by administrative rule, prescribe the form of

38-01487A-23 20231678

the notice to be used by the property appraiser under this paragraph. If a county has waived the requirement that an annual application or statement be made for classification of property pursuant to paragraph (a), the county may, by a majority vote of its governing body, waive the notice and certification requirements of this paragraph and shall provide the property owner with the same notification provided to owners of land granted an agricultural classification by the property appraiser. Such waiver may be revoked by a majority vote of the county's governing body. This paragraph does not apply to any property if the agricultural classification of that property is the subject of current litigation.

- (4) (a) Property may be classified as agricultural at the time of purchase if the following conditions are met:
- 1. The Department of Agriculture certifies that the purchaser owns an agriculture business in this state, that such business has been in operation for at least 5 years, and that such business is located on land that has received an agricultural classification under this section.
- 2. The Department of Agriculture certifies that the purchaser has completed all recommended training and certification programs, including best management practices.
 - 3. The property is zoned for agricultural use.
- 4. The purchaser submits a site plan, including a building construction plan.
- 5. The purchaser completes the application for agricultural classification.
- (b) Property classified as agricultural under this subsection must obtain agricultural classification under

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38-01487A-23 20231678__

subsection (3) within 5 years, or the property appraiser may
retroactively reclassify the land as nonagricultural from the
date of purchase. The property appraiser may extend the 5-year
period upon written request.

(c) If an agricultural classification is granted under this section, the property appraiser must notify the purchaser of his or her rights under s. 823.14, and how to comply with any flood plain management ordinance.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 193.4613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.4613 Agricultural lands used in production of aquaculture; assessment.—

(2) (a) When proper application for agricultural assessment has been made and granted pursuant to s. 193.461, and the property owner requests assessment pursuant to this section, the assessment of land used in the production of aquaculture products shall be based solely on its agricultural use, consistent with the use factors specified in \underline{s} . 193.461(7)(a) \underline{s} . $\underline{193.461(6)(a)}$, and assessed pursuant to paragraph (c).

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.