CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative Burton offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Between lines 2512 and 2513, insert:

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Section 44. Section 196.1955, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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196.1955 Preparing property for educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable use.—

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(1) Property owned by an exempt entity is used for an exempt purpose if the owner has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for an exempt educational, literary,

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scientific, religious, or charitable use and no portion of the

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property is being used for a nonexempt purpose. The term

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"charitable use" means, but is not limited to, providing

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affordable housing to extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income persons and families as defined in s. 420.0004. The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate a commitment to preparing the property for an exempt use.

- (2) (a) If property owned by an organization that has been granted an exemption under this section is transferred for a purpose other than an exempt use or is not in actual exempt use within 5 years after the date the organization is granted an exemption, the property appraiser making such determination may serve upon the organization that received the exemption a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that organization in that county, and such property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. The organization owning such property is subject to the taxes otherwise due as a result of the failure to use the property in an exempt manner plus 15 percent interest per annum.
- 1. The lien, when filed, attaches to any property identified in the notice of tax lien owned by the organization that received the exemption. If the organization no longer owns property in the county but owns property in any other county in the state, the property appraiser shall record in each such county a notice of tax lien identifying the property owned by

the organization in each respective county, which shall become a lien against the identified property.

- 2. Before such lien may be filed, the organization so notified must be given 30 days to pay the taxes and interest.
- 3. If an exemption is improperly granted as a result of a clerical mistake or an omission by the property appraiser, the organization improperly receiving the exemption may not be assessed interest.
- 4. The 5-year limitation specified in this subsection may be extended by the property appraiser if the organization holding the exemption continues to take affirmative steps to develop the property for the purposes specified in this section.
- (b) This subsection does not apply to property being prepared for use as a house of public worship. The term "public worship" means religious worship services and activities that are incidental to religious worship services, such as educational activities, parking, recreation, partaking of meals, and fellowship.

Section 45. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 196.196, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

196.196 Determining whether property is entitled to charitable, religious, scientific, or literary exemption.—

(3) Property owned by an exempt organization is used for a religious purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for use as a house of public worship.

The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use

(2016)

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permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate a commitment of the property to a religious use as a house of public worship. For purposes of this subsection, the term "public worship" means religious worship services and those other activities that are incidental to religious worship services, such as educational activities, parking, recreation, partaking of meals, and fellowship.

(3) (4) Except as otherwise provided in this section herein, property claimed as exempt for literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes which is used for profitmaking purposes is shall be subject to ad valorem taxation. Use of property for functions not requiring a business or occupational license conducted by the organization at its primary residence, the revenue of which is used wholly for exempt purposes, is shall not be considered profitmaking profit making. In this connection, the playing of bingo on such property is shall not be considered as using such property in such a manner as would impair its exempt status.

(5) (a) Property owned by an exempt organization qualified as charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is used for a charitable purpose if the organization has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property to provide affordable housing to persons or families that meet the extremely-lowincome, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income limits,

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as specified in s. 420.0004. The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate a commitment of the property to providing affordable housing.

(b) 1. If property owned by an organization granted an exemption under this subsection is transferred for a purpose other than directly providing affordable homeownership or rental housing to persons or families who meet the extremely-lowincome, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income limits, as specified in s. 420.0004, or is not in actual use to provide such affordable housing within 5 years after the date the organization is granted the exemption, the property appraiser making such determination shall serve upon the organization that illegally or improperly received the exemption a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that organization in the county, and such property shall be identified in the notice of tax lien. The organization owning such property is subject to the taxes otherwise due and owing as a result of the failure to use the property to provide affordable housing plus 15 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the taxes owed.

2. Such lien, when filed, attaches to any property identified in the notice of tax lien owned by the organization

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that illegally or improperly received the exemption. It such
organization no longer owns property in the county but owns
property in any other county in the state, the property
appraiser shall record in each such other county a notice of tax
lien identifying the property owned by such organization in such
county which shall become a lien against the identified
property. Before any such lien may be filed, the organization se
notified must be given 30 days to pay the taxes, penalties, and
interest.

- 3. If an exemption is improperly granted as a result of a clerical mistake or an omission by the property appraiser, the organization improperly receiving the exemption shall not be assessed a penalty or interest.
- 4. The 5-year limitation specified in this subsection may be extended if the holder of the exemption continues to take affirmative steps to develop the property for the purposes specified in this subsection.
- Section 46. Section 196.198, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 196.198 Educational property exemption.-
- (1) Educational institutions within this state and their property used by them or by any other exempt entity or educational institution exclusively for educational purposes are exempt from taxation.
- (a) Sheltered workshops providing rehabilitation and retraining of individuals who have disabilities and exempted by

a certificate under s. (d) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are declared wholly educational in purpose and are exempt from certification, accreditation, and membership requirements set forth in s. 196.012.

- (b) Those portions of property of college fraternities and sororities certified by the president of the college or university to the appropriate property appraiser as being essential to the educational process are exempt from ad valorem taxation.
- (c) The use of property by public fairs and expositions chartered by chapter 616 is presumed to be an educational use of such property and is exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent of such use.
- (2) Property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution is owned by the identical persons who own the property, or if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution and the entity owning the property are owned by the identical natural persons.
- (a) Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the land is a nonprofit entity and the land is used, under a ground lease or other contractual arrangement, by an educational institution that owns the buildings and other

improvements to the real property, is a nonprofit entity under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and provides education limited to students in prekindergarten through grade 8.

- (b) If legal title to property is held by a governmental agency that leases the property to a lessee, the property shall be deemed to be owned by the governmental agency and used exclusively for educational purposes if the governmental agency continues to use such property exclusively for educational purposes pursuant to a sublease or other contractual agreement with that lessee.
- (c) If the title to land is held by the trustee of an irrevocable inter vivos trust and if the trust grantor owns 100 percent of the entity that owns an educational institution that is using the land exclusively for educational purposes, the land is deemed to be property owned by the educational institution for purposes of this exemption. Property owned by an educational institution shall be deemed to be used for an educational purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for educational use. The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, ereation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate commitment of the property to an educational use.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Between lines 161 and 162, insert: creating s. 196.1955, F.S.; consolidating provisions relating to obtaining an ad valorem exemption for property owned by exempt organizations; requiring the owner of an exempt organization to take affirmative steps to demonstrate the property's exempt use; authorizing the property appraiser to serve a notice of tax lien on exempt property that is not in actual exempt use after a specified time; providing that the lien attaches to any property owned by the organization identified in the notice of lien; prohibiting a property appraiser from serving a notice of tax lien on certain property being prepared for use as a house of public worship; defining the terms "charitable use," "affirmative steps," and "public worship"; amending s. 196.196, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the exemption as it applies to public worship and affordable housing and provisions that have been moved to s. 196.1955, F.S.; amending s. 196.198, F.S.; deleting provisions that have been moved to s. 196.1955, F.S., relating to property owned by an educational institution and used for an educational purpose;

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