19-925-01

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the exemption of homesteads from ad valorem taxation; amending s. 196.031, F.S.; providing that a homestead exemption in this state is not available to a property owner who receives from another state an ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit that is based upon permanent residency in that state; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 196.031, Florida Statutes, is Section 1. amended to read:

(1) Every person who, on January 1, has the legal

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196.031 Exemption of homesteads.--

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title or beneficial title in equity to real property in this state and who resides thereon and in good faith makes the same his or her permanent residence, or the permanent residence of another or others legally or naturally dependent upon such person, is entitled to an exemption from all taxation, except for assessments for special benefits, up to the assessed valuation of \$5,000 on the residence and contiguous real property, as defined in s. 6, Art. VII of the State

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Constitution. Such title may be held by the entireties,

26 jointly, or in common with others, and the exemption may be 27

apportioned among such of the owners as shall reside thereon, as their respective interests shall appear. If only one of the

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owners of an estate held by the entireties or held jointly

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with the right of survivorship resides on the property, that

31 owner is allowed an exemption of up to the assessed valuation

of \$5,000 on the residence and contiguous real property. However, no such exemption of more than \$5,000 is allowed to any one person or on any one dwelling house, except that an exemption up to the assessed valuation of \$5,000 may be allowed on each apartment or mobile home occupied by a tenant-stockholder or member of a cooperative corporation and on each condominium parcel occupied by its owner. Except for owners of an estate held by the entireties or held jointly with the right of survivorship, the amount of the exemption may not exceed the proportionate assessed valuation of all owners who reside on the property. Before such exemption may be granted, the deed or instrument shall be recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located. The property appraiser may request the applicant to provide additional ownership documents to establish title.

(2) As used in subsection (1), the term "cooperative corporation" means a corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, organized for the purpose of owning, maintaining, and operating an apartment building or apartment buildings or a mobile home park to be occupied by its stockholders or members; and the term "tenant-stockholder or member" means an individual who is entitled, solely by reason of his or her ownership of stock or membership in a cooperative corporation, as evidenced in the official records of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the apartment building is located, to occupy for dwelling purposes an apartment in a building owned by such corporation or to occupy for dwelling purposes a mobile home which is on or a part of a cooperative unit. A corporation leasing land for a term of 98 years or more for the purpose of maintaining and

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operating a cooperative thereon shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this exemption.

- (3)(a) For every person who is entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (1), who is a permanent resident of this state, and who is 65 years of age or older, the exemption is increased to \$10,000 of assessed valuation for taxes levied by governing bodies of counties, municipalities, and special districts.
- (b) For every person who is entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (1), who has been a permanent resident of this state for the 5 consecutive years prior to claiming the exemption under this subsection, and who qualifies for the exemption granted pursuant to s. 196.202 as a totally and permanently disabled person, the exemption is increased to \$9,500 of assessed valuation for taxes levied by governing bodies of counties, municipalities, and special districts.
- (c) No homestead shall be exempted under both paragraphs (a) and (b). In no event shall the combined exemptions of s. 196.202 and paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) exceed \$10,000.
- (d) For every person who is entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (1) and who is a permanent resident of this state, the exemption is increased to a total of \$25,000 of assessed valuation for taxes levied by governing bodies of school districts.
- (e) For every person who is entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (1) and who is a resident of this state, the exemption is increased to a total of \$25,000 of assessed valuation for levies of taxing authorities other than school districts. However, the increase provided in this 31 paragraph shall not apply with respect to the assessment roll

of a county unless and until the roll of that county has been approved by the executive director pursuant to s. 193.1142.

- (4) The property appraisers of the various counties shall each year compile a list of taxable property and its value removed from the assessment rolls of each school district as a result of the excess of exempt value above that amount allowed for nonschool levies as provided in subsections (1) and (3), as well as a statement of the loss of tax revenue to each school district from levies other than the minimum financial effort required pursuant to s. 236.02(6), and shall deliver a copy thereof to the Department of Revenue upon certification of the assessment roll to the tax collector.
- (5) The exemption provided in this section applies only to those parcels classified and assessed as owner-occupied residential property or only to the portion of property so classified and assessed.
- (6) A property owner is not entitled to the homestead exemption provided in subsection (1) if the property owner is also receiving or claiming the benefit of an ad valorem tax exemption or a tax credit in another state where permanent residency is also required as a basis for the granting of that ad valorem tax exemption or credit.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SENATE SUMMARY

Provides that the exemption of a homestead in this state from ad valorem taxation is not available to a property owner who receives from another state an ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit that is based upon permanent residency in that state.