An act relating to the annual intangible personal property tax; providing legislative intent; amending s. 199.185, F.S.; exempting certain natural persons from payment of the annual tax; increasing the exempt value of property of natural persons subject to the annual tax; exempting certain value of property of nonnatural persons subject to the annual tax; providing for emergency rules of the Department of Revenue for certain purposes; repealing s. 1, ch. 2001-225, Laws of Florida,

A bill to be entitled

14 15 16

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

relating to exempt values of property subject

to the annual tax; providing effective dates.

17 18

19

20

21

2.2

23 24

25

26

27 28

29

30

31

Section 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that the annual intangible personal property tax be ultimately eliminated as a tax in this state. Through a series of amendments to chapter 199, Florida Statutes, the Legislature has consistently reduced the burden of the tax upon the citizens of this state. In order to effectuate the Legislature's intent to accomplish the goal over a period of time, but in the meantime to protect those elderly, disabled, and financially disadvantaged individuals in this state who cannot afford such a tax, the Legislature desires to provide for a method to exempt such individuals from the tax completely. Section 2. Effective January 1, 2002, subsection (2)

of section 199.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

199.185 Property exempted from annual and nonrecurring taxes.--

- (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), every natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$20,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to the annual tax. A husband and wife filing jointly shall have an exemption of \$40,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to the annual tax.
- (b) Every natural person whose annual household total gross income, as defined under the United States Internal Revenue Code, is less than \$14,500 in a tax year shall be exempt from payment of the annual tax that year. A husband and wife filing a joint return whose combined total gross income, as defined under the United States Internal Revenue Code, is less than \$29,000 in a tax year shall be exempt from payment of the annual tax that year.

Agents and fiduciaries, other than guardians and custodians under a gifts-to-minors act, filing as such may not claim this exemption on behalf of their principals or beneficiaries; however, if the principal or beneficiary returns the property held by the agent or fiduciary and is a natural person, the principal or beneficiary may claim the exemption. No taxpayer shall be entitled to more than one exemption under this subsection. This exemption shall not apply to that intangible personal property described in s. 199.023(1)(d).

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2003, subsection (2) of section 199.185, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

199.185 Property exempted from annual and nonrecurring taxes.--

(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), Every natural person is entitled each year to an exemption of the first \$250,000 \$20,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to the annual tax. A husband and wife filing jointly shall have an exemption of \$500,000 \$40,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to the annual tax. Every taxpayer that is not a natural person is entitled to an exemption of the first \$250,000 of the value of property otherwise subject to the annual tax.

(b) Every natural person whose annual household total gross income, as defined under the United States Internal Revenue Code, is less than \$14,500 in a tax year shall be exempt from payment of the annual tax that year. A husband and wife filing a joint return whose combined total gross income, as defined under the United States Internal Revenue Code, is less than \$18,000 for a tax year shall be exempt from payment of the annual tax that year.

Agents and fiduciaries, other than guardians and custodians under a gifts-to-minors act, filing as such may not claim this exemption on behalf of their principals or beneficiaries; however, if the principal or beneficiary returns the property held by the agent or fiduciary and is a natural person, the principal or beneficiary may claim the exemption. No taxpayer shall be entitled to more than one exemption under this subsection. This exemption shall not apply to that intangible personal property described in s. 199.023(1)(d).

Section 4. The executive director of the Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to implement chapter 199, Florida Statutes, as

provided in s. 199.202, Florida Statutes. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such emergency rules shall remain effective for 6 months after the date of adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.

Section 5. <u>Section 1 of chapter 2001-225, Laws of</u> Florida, is repealed.

Section 6. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect December 31, 2001, but if it becomes a law after December 31, 2001, it shall operate retroactively to December 31, 2001.

HOUSE SUMMARY

Exempts natural persons whose household total gross income is less than \$14,500 or husbands and wives filing jointly whose household total gross income is less than \$29,000 from payment of the annual intangible personal property tax. Increases, effective July 31, 2003, from \$20,000 to \$250,000 for natural persons, from \$40,000 to \$500,000 for husbands and wives filing jointly, and from \$0 to \$250,000 for taxpayers who are not natural persons, the value of property exempt from the annual intangible personal property tax. Grants the Department of Revenue emergency rulemaking authority. See bill for details.