By Senator Diaz

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to homestead taxes for persons age 65 and older; creating s. 193.626, F.S.; providing a homestead assessment limitation for certain persons who have attained age 65; specifying who may apply for and receive the limitation; specifying who may apply for and receive the limitation in circumstances in which title is held jointly with right of survivorship; providing that the limitation carries over to surviving spouses under certain circumstances; requiring a property appraiser to serve a notice of intent to record a notice of tax lien against the property upon persons granted but not entitled to the limitation; providing that property owned by such persons is subject to certain taxes, penalties, and interest; providing an exception from the assessment of such penalties and interest; requiring that a person be given a specified timeframe to pay taxes, penalties, and interest before a lien is filed; specifying requirements for such liens; amending s. 196.075, F.S.; revising the additional exemptions that may be granted by counties or municipalities to certain senior, low-income, long-term residents receiving a specified homestead exemption; revising eligibility criteria; providing applicability; providing for a homestead exemption equal to the assessed value of the property for certain property held by certain senior, low-income, long-term residents; requiring an annual adjustment of the just

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value limitation; authorizing counties and municipalities to grant new exemptions to certain taxpayers under specified circumstances; providing applicability; providing a contingent effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 193.626, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

193.626 Homestead assessment limitation for certain persons age 65 years or older.—

- (1) The assessed value of real estate used as a homestead by a person who has attained age 65 whose household income, as defined in s. 196.075(1)(b), does not exceed the household income limitation as determined in s. 196.075 may not exceed the assessed value as of the January 1 immediately preceding the date on which the property owner applies and is eligible for the limitation on homestead assessment provided by this section.
- (2) Those persons entitled to the homestead exemption in s. 196.031 may apply for and receive the assessment limitations as provided in this section.
- (3) If title is held jointly with right of survivorship, the person residing on the property and otherwise qualifying may receive the entire amount of the assessment limitation provided under this section.
- (4) The assessment limitation carries over to a surviving spouse who uses the property as a homestead, who has attained age 65, and whose household income meets the requirements of this section.

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(5) If a property appraiser determines that, for any year within the immediately previous 10 years, a person who was not entitled to the assessment limitation under this section was granted such limitation, the property appraiser must serve upon the owner a notice of intent to record in the public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any property owned by that person in the county, which property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. Any property that is owned by the person and that is situated in this state is subject to the taxes limited by the improper assessment limitation, plus a penalty of 50 percent of the unpaid taxes for each year and interest at a rate of 15 percent per annum. However, if such assessment limitation is improperly granted as a result of a clerical error or omission by the property appraiser, the person who improperly received the limitation may not be assessed the penalty and interest. Before any such lien is filed, the person must be given 30 days within which to pay the taxes, penalties, and interest. Such a lien is subject to the procedures and provisions set forth in s. 196.161(3).

Section 2. Present subsections (4) through (9) of section 196.075, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (6) through (11), respectively, new subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section, and subsection (2) of that section is amended, to read:

196.075 Additional homestead exemption for persons 65 and older.—

(2) In accordance with s. 6(d), Art. VII of the State Constitution, the board of county commissioners of any county or the governing authority of any municipality may adopt an

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ordinance to allow either or both of the following additional homestead exemptions to a person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner, who has attained age 65, and whose household income does not exceed \$20,000, as calculated in subsection (3):

- (a) Up to \$50,000 of the assessed value of the property for a person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner, who has attained age 65, and whose household income does not exceed \$20,000.
- (b) The amount of the assessed value of the property for a person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate with a just value less than \$250,000, as determined in the first tax year that the owner applies and is eligible for the exemption, and who has maintained thereon the permanent residence of the owner for at least 25 years, who has attained age 65, and whose household income does not exceed the income limitation prescribed in paragraph (a), as calculated in subsection (3). An exemption adopted pursuant to this paragraph may not apply to taxes levied for the payment of bonds or to taxes authorized by vote of the electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- (4) In accordance with s. 6(g), Art. VII of the State Constitution, for all levies other than school district levies, each person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate with a just value less than \$300,000, as determined in the first year that the owner applies and is eligible for the exemption, and who has maintained thereon the permanent residence of the

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117 owner for not less than 20 years, who has attained age 65, and 118 whose household income does not exceed the income limitation prescribed in subsection (2), as calculated in subsection (3), 119 120 is entitled to an exemption equal to the assessed value of the 121 property. Beginning January 1, 2024, and each January 1 122 thereafter, the just value limitation shall be equal to the 123 greater of the prior year's just value limitation, or the prior 124 year's just value limitation multiplied by the percentage change 125 in the average of the House Price Index, All Transactions Index, 126 Florida, Not Seasonally Adjusted, or successor reports as 127 reported by the Federal Housing Finance Agency or its successor, 128 for the most recent 4-quarter period ending September 30 129 compared to the 4-quarter period ending September 30 of the year 130 immediately preceding the most recent period. The adjusted just 131 value limitation shall take effect January 1 of each year. A 132 person who received the exemption described in s. 196.075(2)(b), 133 Florida Statutes (2021), in 2022 qualifies for the exemption in this subsection on January 1, 2023, regardless of the just value 134 of the homestead on January 1, 2023. 135 136 (5) If a county or municipality that has adopted an

ordinance implementing the exemption in paragraph (2) (a) adopts an ordinance implementing the exemption in paragraph (2) (b), the jurisdiction may grant the new exemption to the same taxpayers without requiring a new application.

Section 3. Section 193.626, Florida Statutes, and the amendments made by this act to s. 196.075, Florida Statutes, first apply to the 2023 tax roll.

Section 4. This act shall take effect on the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by SJR

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that purpose.

or a joint resolution having substantially the same specific intent and purpose, if such amendment to the State Constitution is approved at the general election held in November 2022 or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for

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