1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to homestead exemptions for low-income 3 seniors; creating s. 193.626, F.S.; providing a 4 homestead assessment limitation for low-income, long-5 term resident seniors; requiring an annual adjustment 6 of the limitation; specifying other exemptions that 7 apply for certain low-income seniors; requiring a 8 property appraiser who makes a certain determination 9 to serve upon certain persons a notice of intent to 10 record a tax lien against the property; providing that 11 such property is subject to certain taxes, penalties, 12 and interest; providing an exception from such 13 penalties and interest; providing that certain persons 14 must be given a specified timeframe to pay taxes, 15 penalties, and interest before such lien is filed; 16 providing requirements for such liens; amending s. 17 196.075, F.S.; revising the amount of the exemption 18 that may be granted by counties or municipalities to 19 low-income, long-term resident seniors receiving a specified homestead exemption; revising eligibility 20 21 criteria; providing applicability; providing for a 22 homestead exemption equal to the assessed value of the 23 property for certain property owned by low-income, 24 long-term resident seniors; requiring an annual adjustment of the just value limitation authorizing 25

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26	counties and municipalities to grant new exemptions to
27	certain taxpayers under specified circumstances;
28	conforming a provision to changes made by the act;
29	authorizing the Department of Revenue to enact
30	emergency rules; providing applicability; providing a
31	contingent effective date.
32	
33	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
34	
35	Section 1. Section 193.626, Florida Statutes, is created
36	to read:
37	193.626 Homestead assessment limitation for certain
38	persons age 65 years or older.—
39	(1) The assessed value of real estate used as a homestead
40	by a person who has attained age 65 and whose household income,
41	as defined in s. 196.075(1), does not exceed the household
42	income limitation as determined in s. 196.075, may not exceed
43	the assessed value as of the January 1 immediately preceding the
44	date on which the property owner applies and is eligible for the
45	homestead assessment limitation under this section.
46	(2) Those persons entitled to the homestead exemption in
47	s. 196.031 may apply for and receive the homestead assessment
48	limitation under this section if they otherwise meet the
49	criteria of this section.
50	(3) If title is held jointly with right of survivorship,
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51	the person residing on the property who has attained age 65
52	years and whose household income meets the requirements of this
53	section may receive the entire amount of the homestead
54	assessment limitation under this section.
55	(4) The homestead assessment limitation carries over to a
56	surviving spouse who uses the property as a homestead, who has
57	attained age 65, and whose household income meets the
58	requirements of this section.
59	(5) If a property appraiser determines that, for any year
60	within the immediately previous 10 years, a person who was not
61	entitled to the homestead assessment limitation under this
62	section was granted such limitation, the property appraiser
63	shall serve upon the person a notice of intent to record in the
64	public records of the county a notice of tax lien against any
65	property owned by that person in the county, which property must
66	be identified in the notice of tax lien. Any property that is
67	owned by the person and that is situated in this state is
68	subject to the taxes limited by the improper homestead
69	assessment limitation, plus a penalty of 50 percent of the
70	unpaid taxes for each year and interest at a rate of 15 percent
71	per annum. However, if such assessment limitation is improperly
72	granted as a result of a clerical error or omission by the
73	property appraiser, the person who improperly received the
74	limitation may not be assessed the penalty and interest. Before
75	any such lien is filed, the person must be given 30 days within

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76	which to pay the taxes, penalties, and interest. Such a lien is
77	subject to the procedures and provisions set forth in s.
78	<u>196.161(3).</u>
79	Section 2. Subsections (4) through (9) of section 196.075,
80	Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6) through
81	(11), respectively, subsection (2) is amended, and new
82	subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section, to read:
83	196.075 Additional homestead exemption for persons 65 and
84	older
85	(2) In accordance with s. 6(d), Art. VII of the State
86	Constitution, the board of county commissioners of any county or
87	the governing authority of any municipality may adopt an
88	ordinance to allow either or both of the following additional
89	homestead exemptions to a person who has the legal or equitable
90	title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent
91	residence of the owner, who has attained age 65, and whose
92	household income does not exceed \$20,000, as calculated in
93	subsection (3):
94	(a) Up to \$50,000 of the assessed value of the property;
95	or for a person who has the legal or equitable title to real
96	estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the
97	owner, who has attained age 65, and whose household income does
98	not exceed \$20,000.
99	(b) The amount of the assessed value of the property for a
100	person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate with
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101	a just value less than \$250,000, as determined in the first tax
102	year that the owner applies and is eligible for the exemption,
103	and who has maintained thereon the permanent residence of the
104	owner for at least 25 years, who has attained age 65, and whose
105	household income does not exceed the income limitation
106	prescribed in paragraph (a), as calculated in subsection (3). An
107	exemption adopted pursuant to this paragraph does not apply to
108	taxes levied for the payment of bonds or to taxes authorized by
109	vote of the electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of
110	the State Constitution.
111	(4) In accordance with s. 6(g), Art. VII of the State
112	Constitution, for all levies other than school district levies,
113	each person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate
114	with a just value less than \$300,000, as determined in the first
115	year that the owner applies and is eligible for the exemption,
116	and who has maintained thereon the permanent residence of the
117	owner for not less than 20 years, who has attained age 65, and
118	whose household income does not exceed the income limitation
119	prescribed in subsection (2), as calculated in subsection (3),
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 All-Transactions House Price Index for
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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
134	this subsection on January 1, 2023, regardless of the just value
135	of the homestead on January 1, 2023.
136	(5) If a county or municipality that has adopted an
137	ordinance implementing the exemption in paragraph (2)(a) adopts
138	an ordinance implementing the exemption in paragraph (2)(b), the
139	county or municipality may grant the new exemption to the same
140	taxpayers without requiring a new application.
141	Section 3. (1) The Department of Revenue may, and all
142	conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to
143	s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
144	(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, emergency
145	rules adopted pursuant to subsection (1) are effective for 6
146	months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of
147	procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of
148	the emergency rules.
149	Section 4. The creation by this act of s. 193.626, Florida
150	Statutes, and the amendments made by this act to s. 196.075,
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151	Florida Statutes, first apply to the 2023 tax roll.
152	Section 5. This act shall take effect on the effective
153	date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by ${ m HJR}$
154	973 or a similar joint resolution having substantially the same
155	specific intent and purpose, if such amendment to the State
156	Constitution is approved at the next general election or at an
157	earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that
158	purpose.

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