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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counties and municipalities to grant new exemptions to certain taxpayers under specified circumstances; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; authorizing the Department of Revenue to enact emergency rules; 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 and whose household income, as defined in s. 196.075(1), 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 homestead assessment limitation under this section.
- (2) Those persons entitled to the homestead exemption in s. 196.031 may apply for and receive the homestead assessment limitation under this section if they otherwise meet the criteria of this section.
  - (3) If title is held jointly with right of survivorship,

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the person residing on the property who has attained age 65
years and whose household income meets the requirements of this
section may receive the entire amount of the homestead
assessment limitation under this section.

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- (4) The homestead 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.
- (5) If a property appraiser determines that, for any year within the immediately previous 10 years, a person who was not entitled to the homestead assessment limitation under this section was granted such limitation, the property appraiser shall serve upon the person 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 homestead 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. Subsections (4) through (9) of section 196.075, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6) through (11), respectively, subsection (2) is amended, and new subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section, to read:

196.075 Additional homestead exemption for persons 65 and

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 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; or 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

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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 does 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 owner for not less than 20 years, who has attained age 65, and whose household income does not exceed the income limitation prescribed in subsection (2), as calculated in subsection (3), is entitled to an exemption equal to the assessed value of the property. Beginning January 1, 2024, and each January 1 thereafter, the just value limitation shall be equal to the greater of the prior year's just value limitation, or the prior year's just value limitation.

Florida, not seasonally adjusted, or successor reports as reported by the Federal Housing Finance Agency or its successor, for the most recent 4-quarter period ending September 30 compared to the 4-quarter period ending September 30 of the year immediately preceding the most recent period. The adjusted just value limitation shall take effect January 1 of each year. A person who received the exemption described in s. 196.075(2)(b), Florida Statutes (2021), in 2022 qualifies for the exemption in this subsection on January 1, 2023, regardless of the just value of the homestead on January 1, 2023.

- (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 county or municipality may grant the new exemption to the same taxpayers without requiring a new application.
- Section 3. (1) The Department of Revenue may, and all conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, to administer this section.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (1) are effective for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.
- Section 4. The creation by this act of s. 193.626, Florida Statutes, and the amendments made by this act to s. 196.075,

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## Florida Statutes, first apply to the 2023 tax roll.

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Section 5. This act shall take effect on the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by HJR 973 or a similar joint resolution having substantially the same specific intent and purpose, if such amendment to the State Constitution is approved at the next general election or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose.

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