

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 237

Excise Tax on Documents

SPONSOR(S): Hudson

TIED BILLS: None

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 1140

	REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1)	Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee	10 Y, 0 N	DeZego	De La Paz
2)	Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council	12 Y, 0 N	DeZego	Havlicak
3)	Finance & Tax Council	13 Y, 0 N	Wilson	Langston
4)				
5)				

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The state collects a documentary stamp tax on deeds. In general, the amount of the tax is based on the sale price of the real property underlying the deed. In order to impose the tax on transactions that include assumption of a mortgage, the outstanding balance on any mortgage is considered part of the sale price. An effect of using the mortgage balance in calculating the tax is that a deed transferring property encumbered by a mortgage but intended as a gift is subject to the documentary stamp tax on the amount of the mortgage.

This bill provides that the documentary stamp tax does not apply to a deed between spouses recorded within one year of marriage where the deed transfers an interest in homestead real property.

This bill is estimated to have a negative recurring fiscal impact on state revenues of \$1.3 million annually. This bill is estimated to have a negative fiscal impact on local revenues of \$100,000 annually through FY 2010-2011.

This bill will become effective upon becoming law.

HOUSE PRINCIPLES

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Section 201.02, F.S., imposes a tax on deeds, instruments, or writings, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty, or any interests therein is granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in the purchaser, or any other person by his or her direction. The tax attaches at the time the deed or other instrument of conveyance is delivered, irrespective of the time when the sale is made. A documentary stamp tax is also assessed on mortgages, bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, promissory notes, nonnegotiable notes, written obligations to pay money, assignments of salaries, wages or other compensation, trust deeds, security agreements, or other evidences of indebtedness. In fiscal year 2007-2008, the documentary stamp tax on deeds assessed under s. 201.02, F.S., generated income to the state of \$1,004,471,385,¹ which was split between the General Revenue Fund and 14 different trust funds that primarily fund affordable housing and environmentally sensitive land acquisition.

Currently, the tax under s. 201.02, F.S., on deeds, instruments, documents, or writings whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty or any interest therein is transferred or conveyed is 70 cents on each \$100 or fractional part thereof of the consideration paid, or to be paid.² "Consideration" under s. 201.02, F.S., includes, money paid or to be paid, the amount of any indebtedness discharged by a transfer of any interest in real property, mortgage indebtedness and other encumbrances which the real property interest being transferred is subject to, notwithstanding that the transferee may be liable for such indebtedness. Where property other than money is exchanged for interests in real property, there is the presumption that the consideration is equal to the fair market value of the real property interest being transferred. See s. 201.02(1), F.S.

A transfer of unencumbered real property in the nature of a gift is not taxable as there is no consideration for the deed. Where the property is encumbered (mortgaged), however, the documentary stamp tax on the transfer is based on the mortgage balance in proportion to the interest transferred by the grantor.³

¹ See http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/doc_stamp_coll.html. Last accessed March 6, 2009.

² The rate is 60¢ per \$100 of consideration in Miami-Dade County, but the county is authorized to impose an additional local documentary stamp tax of 45¢ per \$100 of consideration primarily on non-residential property. See s. 125.0167, F.S.

³ F.A.C. 12B-4.013(28).

For example, assume that Jane has married and wishes to execute a deed from her alone, to her and her new husband Mark, as a tenancy by the entireties. If the house is worth \$300,000 and is encumbered by a \$240,000 mortgage, the documentary stamp tax due on the deed that creates joint ownership is \$840, calculated as follows:
 $\$120,000$ (1/2 of the outstanding mortgage balance) \times 0.007 (70 cents per \$100) = \$840.

This same rule used to apply to deeds when a spouse or former spouse would transfer title to a jointly owned home subsequent to divorce. However, in 1997, s. 201.02(7), F.S., was created to exempt from the documentary stamp tax any deed, transfer, or conveyance of the marital home, or any interest therein, between spouses or former spouses upon dissolution of their marriage.⁴ The exemption applies regardless of any consideration, including the assumption of underlying indebtedness. There are other exemptions to the documentary stamp tax that are in case law or in statute, including transfer between a business entity and a wholly-owned subsidiary,⁵ transfers from a nonprofit entity to the state or a local government,⁶ and transfers from an employee to an employee relocation service.⁷

Effect of Bill

This bill provides that the documentary stamp tax will not be assessed to a deed or other instrument that transfers or conveys homestead property or any interest therein between spouses only, where the only consideration for the conveyance is the amount of a mortgage or other lien encumbering the homestead property at the time of the conveyance and where the conveyance is recorded within one year of the date of the marriage. This exemption applies to conveyances from one spouse to another, from one spouse to both spouses, or from both spouses to one spouse.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 201.02, F.S., regarding the excise tax on deeds and other instruments.

Section 2 provides an effective date of upon becoming law.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

On February 13, 2009, the Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) estimated that this bill would have the following negative fiscal impact on state revenues (in millions):

	FY 09-10 Annualized	FY 9-10 Cash	FY 10-11 Cash	FY 11-12 Cash	FY 12-13 Cash
General Revenue	-\$0.5	-\$0.5	-\$0.6	-\$1.0	-\$1.0
State Trust Funds	-\$0.8	-\$0.8	-\$0.7	-\$0.4	-\$0.4
Total State Impact	-\$1.3	-\$1.3	-\$1.3	-\$1.4	-\$1.4

2. Expenditures:

None.

⁴ Chapter 97-191, L.O.F.

⁵ *Crescent Miami Center, LLC v. Florida Dept. of Revenue*, 903 So.2d 913 (Fla. 2005).

⁶ Section 201.02(6), F.S.

⁷ Section 201.02(8), F.S.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

On February 13, 2009, the REC estimated that this bill would have the following negative fiscal impact on local revenues, through distribution to water management districts:

	FY 09-10 Annualized	FY 9-10 Cash	FY 10-11 Cash	FY 11-12 Cash	FY 12-13 Cash
Total Local Impact	-\$0.1	-\$0.1	-\$0.1	0	0

Local recording offices are entitled to a collection allowance of 0.5% of any documentary stamp tax paid through such offices.⁸

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

This bill will directly benefit spouses who engage in certain inter-spousal transactions by exempting the transaction from documentary stamp tax.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to: require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not create, amend, or remove existing rulemaking power. It is likely that the Department of Revenue would have to amend existing rules as a result of the changes made by this bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

⁸ Section 201.11(2), F.S.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

N/A