A bill to be entitled An act relating to ad valorem taxation; amending s. 193.092, F.S.; providing an exception to the requirement for assessing taxes to a current owner of property that has previously escaped taxation; amending s. 196.161, F.S.; providing a waiver of penalty and interest in specified instances wherein a taxpayer erroneously receives a homestead tax exemption; amending s. 200.065, F.S.; revising the procedure by which a property appraiser may correct an error in notices of proposed taxes; creating s. 201.205, F.S.; prohibiting the deliberate use of excess documentary stamps; providing criminal penalties; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 193.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.092 Assessment of property for back taxes.--

When it shall appear that any ad valorem tax might have been lawfully assessed or collected upon any property in the state, but that such tax was not lawfully assessed or levied, and has not been collected for any year within a period of 3 years next preceding the year in which it is ascertained that such tax has not been assessed, or levied, or collected, then the officers authorized shall make the assessment of taxes upon such property in addition to the 31 assessment of such property for the current year, and shall

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assess the same separately for such property as may have escaped taxation at and upon the basis of valuation applied to such property for the year or years in which it escaped taxation, noting distinctly the year when such property escaped taxation and such assessment shall have the same force and effect as it would have had if it had been made in the year in which the property shall have escaped taxation, and taxes shall be levied and collected thereon in like manner and together with taxes for the current year in which the assessment is made. But no property shall be assessed for more than 3 years' arrears of taxation, and all property so escaping taxation shall be subject to such taxation to be assessed in whomsoever's hands or possession the same may be found, except when the property is owned by a subsequent bona fide purchaser for value who purchased the property without actual or constructive notice that the property had previously escaped taxation; provided, that the county property appraiser shall not assess any lot or parcel of land certified or sold to the state for any previous years unless such lot or parcel of lands so certified or sold shall be included in the list furnished by the Comptroller to the county property appraiser as provided by law; provided, if real or personal property be assessed for taxes, and because of litigation delay ensues and the assessment be held invalid the taxing authorities, may reassess such property within the time herein provided after the termination of such litigation; provided further, that personal property acquired in good faith by purchase shall not be subject to assessment for taxes for any time prior to the time of such purchase, but the individual or corporation liable for any such assessment shall continue personally liable for same.

(2) The provisions of This section <u>applies</u> shall apply to property of every class and kind upon which ad valorem tax is assessable by any state or county authority under the laws of the state.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 196.161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.161 Homestead exemptions; lien imposed on property of person claiming exemption although not a permanent resident.--

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(b) In addition, upon determination by the property appraiser that for any year or years within the prior 10 years a person who was not entitled to a homestead exemption was granted a homestead exemption from ad valorem taxes, it shall be the duty of the property appraiser making such determination to 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, and such property shall be identified in the notice of tax lien. Such property which is situated in this state shall be subject to the taxes exempted thereby, plus a penalty of 50 percent of the unpaid taxes for each year and 15 percent interest per annum. However, if a homestead exemption is improperly granted as a result of a clerical mistake or omission by the property appraiser, or as a result of a transfer of title as described in s. 193.155(3) and the person has not simultaneously received a homestead exemption elsewhere, the person improperly receiving the exemption shall not be assessed penalty and interest. Before any such lien may be filed, the owner so notified must be given 30 days to pay the taxes, penalties, and interest.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (13) of section 1 2 200.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 200.065 Method of fixing millage.--3 4 (13)(a) If the notice of proposed property taxes 5 mailed to taxpayers under this section contains an error, the 6 property appraiser, in lieu of mailing a corrected notice to 7 all taxpayers, may correct the error by mailing a short form 8 of the notice to those taxpayers affected by the error and its 9 correction. The notice shall be prepared by the property appraiser at the expense of the taxing authority which caused 10 11 the error or at the property appraiser's expense if he or she 12 caused the error. The form of the notice must be approved by 13 the executive director of the Department of Revenue or the executive director's designee. If the error involves only the 14 date and time of the public hearings required by this section, 15 16 the property appraiser, with the permission of the taxing 17 authority affected by the error, may correct the error by advertising the corrected information in a newspaper of 18 19 general circulation in the county as provided in subsection 20 (3). Section 4. Section 201.205, Florida Statutes, is 21 22 created to read: 23 201.205 Deliberate use of excess documentary stamps; 24 prohibition; penalty. -- The documentary stamps affixed to a 25 deed, instrument, or writing for the purpose of showing that a 26 tax imposed by s. 201.02(1) has been paid must reflect the 27 true and correct amount of the sales price or other 28 consideration for the interest in real property which has been

granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or

direction. It is unlawful for the seller or conveyor of the

vested in the purchaser or any other person by his or her

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property interest to deliberately affix or cause to be affixed to such a deed, instrument, or writing excess documentary stamps with the intent to imply a sales price for the property interest which is in excess of the actual sales price. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a

law.

SENATE SUMMARY

Provides an exception to the requirement for assessing taxes to the current owner of property that has previously escaped taxation. Provides a waiver of penalty and interest in specified instances wherein a taxpayer erroneously receives a homestead exemption from property taxes. Revises the procedure by which a property appraiser may correct a minor error in TRIM notices. Prohibits the deliberate use of excess documentary stamps on a document conveying an interest in real property and provides criminal penalties for violations.