**By** the Committees on Finance and Tax; and Community Affairs; and Senators Altman, Bennett, and Storms

	593-02945-10       2010664c2
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to property taxation; amending s.
3	95.051, F.S.; tolling the statute of limitations
4	relating to proceedings involving tax lien
5	certificates or tax deeds by the period of an
6	intervening bankruptcy; amending s. 196.1995, F.S.;
7	providing that the authority of the governing body of
8	a county or municipality to grant certain ad valorem
9	tax exemptions may be renewed for multiple 10-year
10	periods upon approval by referendum; amending ss.
11	197.102, 197.122, 197.123, 197.162, 197.172, 197.182,
12	197.222, 197.2301, 197.322, 197.332, 197.343, 197.344,
13	197.3635, 197.373, 197.402, 197.403, 197.413, 197.414,
14	197.4155, 197.416, 197.417, 197.432, 197.4325,
15	197.442, 197.443, 197.462, 197.472, 197.473, 197.482,
16	197.492, 197.552, 197.582, and 197.602, F.S.;
17	revising, updating, and consolidating provisions of
18	ch. 197, F.S., relating to definitions, tax
19	collectors, lien of taxes, returns and assessments,
20	unpaid or omitted taxes, discounts, interest rates,
21	Department of Revenue responsibilities, tax bills,
22	judicial sales, prepayment of taxes, assessment rolls,
23	duties of tax collectors, tax notices, delinquent
24	taxes, lienholders, special assessments, non-ad
25	valorem assessments, tax payments, distribution of
26	taxes, advertisements of property with delinquent
27	taxes, attachment, delinquent personal property taxes,
28	sales of property, tax certificates, tax deeds, tax
29	sales, and proceedings involving the validity of a tax

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 30 deed; amending s. 197.502, F.S.; revising provisions 31 relating to applications for tax deeds; providing 32 notice requirements; providing payment requirements; 33 authorizing the tax collector to charge a fee to cover 34 the costs to the tax collector for electronic tax deed 35 programs or services; authorizing the tax collector to 36 charge the county a fee for tax deed applications; 37 deleting opening bid requirements for the sale of tax 38 deeds on homestead property when the applicant is 39 holder of a tax certificate; revising conditions for 40 the escheat of property to a county; amending s. 197.542, F.S.; deleting bid requirements relating to 41 42 the purchase of homestead property at public auction; 43 limiting the circumstances under which a tax deed sale 44 may be canceled; amending s. 197.522, F.S.; providing 45 notice requirements for the sale of homestead property 46 due to nonpayment of taxes; creating s. 197.146, F.S.; 47 authorizing tax collectors to issue certificates of 48 correction to tax rolls and outstanding delinguent taxes for uncollectable personal property accounts; 49 50 requiring the tax collector to notify the property 51 appraiser; providing construction; creating ss. 197.2421 and 197.2423, F.S., transferring, 52 53 renumbering, and amending ss. 197.253, 197.303, and 54 197.3071, F.S., and amending ss. 197.243, 197.252, 55 197.254, 197.262, 197.263, 197.272, 197.282, 197.292, 56 197.301, and 197.312, F.S.; revising, updating, and 57 consolidating provisions of ch. 197, F.S., relating to 58 deferral of tax payments for real property, homestead

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 59 property, recreational and commercial working 60 waterfront property, and affordable rental property; creating s. 197.4725, F.S.; providing authorization 61 62 and requirements for purchase of county-held tax 63 certificates; specifying required amounts to be paid; 64 providing for fees; providing for electronic services; 65 amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; providing conditions under 66 which a taxpayer is deemed to have waived a right to 67 know; providing that the right to a discount for the 68 early payment of taxes does not apply to certain partial payments of taxes; clarifying a taxpayer's 69 70 right to redeem real property and tax certificates; 71 clarifying that a property owner may not be contacted 72 by the holder of a tax certificate for 2 years 73 following the date the certificate is issued; 74 providing that s. 197.122, F.S., applies in certain 75 circumstances; providing for the obligation of the 76 property owner to obtain certain information; 77 correcting cross-references; amending ss. 194.011, 78 194.013, and 196.011, F.S.; correcting cross-79 references; creating s. 197.603, F.S.; providing 80 legislative intent; repealing s. 197.202, F.S., 81 relating to destruction of 20-year-old tax receipts; repealing s. 197.242, F.S., relating to a short title; 82 83 repealing ss. 197.304, 197.3041, 197.3042, 197.3043, 84 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047, 197.307, 85 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076, 86 197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, F.S., relating to 87 deferrals of tax payments; providing an effective

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88	date.
89	
90	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
91	
92	Section 1. Section 95.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to
93	read:
94	95.051 When limitations tolled
95	(1) The running of the time under any statute of
96	limitations except ss. 95.281, 95.35, and 95.36 is tolled by:
97	(a) Absence from the state of the person to be sued.
98	(b) Use by the person to be sued of a false name that is
99	unknown to the person entitled to sue so that process cannot be
100	served on the person to be sued.
101	(c) Concealment in the state of the person to be sued so
102	that process cannot be served on him or her.
103	(d) The adjudicated incapacity, before the cause of action
104	accrued, of the person entitled to sue. In any event, the action
105	must be begun within 7 years after the act, event, or occurrence
106	giving rise to the cause of action.
107	(e) Voluntary payments by the alleged father of the child
108	in paternity actions during the time of the payments.
109	(f) The payment of any part of the principal or interest of
110	any obligation or liability founded on a written instrument.
111	(g) The pendency of any arbitral proceeding pertaining to a
112	dispute that is the subject of the action.
113	(h) The period of an intervening bankruptcy in a proceeding
114	or process under chapter 197.
115	<u>(i)(h)</u> The minority or previously adjudicated incapacity of
116	the person entitled to sue during any period of time in which a

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117	parent, guardian, or guardian ad litem does not exist, has an
118	interest adverse to the minor or incapacitated person, or is
119	adjudicated to be incapacitated to sue; except with respect to
120	the statute of limitations for a claim for medical malpractice
121	as provided in s. 95.11. In any event, the action must be begun
122	within 7 years after the act, event, or occurrence giving rise
123	to the cause of action.
124	
125	Paragraphs (a)-(c) shall not apply if service of process or
126	service by publication can be made in a manner sufficient to
127	confer jurisdiction to grant the relief sought. This section
128	shall not be construed to limit the ability of any person to
129	initiate an action within 30 days of the lifting of an automatic
130	stay issued in a bankruptcy action as is provided in 11 U.S.C.
131	s. 108(c).
132	(2) No disability or other reason shall toll the running of
133	any statute of limitations except those specified in this
134	section, s. 95.091, the Florida Probate Code, or the Florida
135	Guardianship Law.
136	Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 196.1995, Florida
137	Statutes, is amended to read:
138	196.1995 Economic development ad valorem tax exemption
139	(7) The authority to grant exemptions under this section
140	expires will expire 10 years after the date such authority was
141	approved in an election, but such authority may be renewed for
142	<u>additional</u> <del>another</del> 10-year <u>periods upon approval</u> <del>period</del> in a
143	referendum called and held pursuant to this section.
144	Section 3. Section 197.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to
145	read:

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146	197.102 Definitions
147	(1) As used in this chapter, the following definitions
148	apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
149	(a) "Awarded" means the time when the tax collector or a
150	designee determines and announces verbally or through the
151	closing of the bid process in an electronic auction that a buyer
152	has placed the winning bid at a tax certificate sale.
153	(b)(1) "Department," unless otherwise specified, means the
154	Department of Revenue.
155	(c) (2) "Omitted taxes" means those taxes which have not
156	been extended on the tax roll against a parcel of property after
157	the property has been placed upon the list of lands available
158	for taxes pursuant to s. 197.502.
159	(d) "Proxy bidding" means a method of bidding by which a
160	bidder authorizes an agent, whether an individual or an
161	electronic agent, to place bids on his or her behalf.
162	(e) "Random number generator" means a computational device
163	that generates a sequence of numbers that lack any pattern and
164	is used to resolve a tie when multiple bidders have bid the same
165	lowest amount by assigning a number to each of the tied bidders
166	and randomly determining which one of those numbers is the
167	winner.
168	<u>(f)</u> "Tax certificate" means a <u>paper or electronic</u> legal
169	document, representing unpaid delinquent real property taxes,
170	non-ad valorem assessments, including special assessments,
171	interest, and related costs and charges, issued in accordance
172	with this chapter against a specific parcel of real property and
173	becoming a first lien thereon, superior to all other liens,
174	except as provided by s. 197.573(2).

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175	(g) <del>(4)</del> "Tax notice" means the <u>paper or electronic</u> tax bill
176	sent to taxpayers for payment of any taxes or special
177	assessments collected pursuant to this chapter, or the bill sent
178	to taxpayers for payment of the total of ad valorem taxes and
179	non-ad valorem assessments collected pursuant to s. 197.3632.
180	(h) (5) "Tax receipt" means the paid tax notice.
181	<u>(i)</u> "Tax rolls" and "assessment rolls" are synonymous
182	and mean the rolls prepared by the property appraiser pursuant
183	to chapter 193 and certified pursuant to s. 193.122.
184	<u>(2)</u> (7) If when a local government uses the method <del>set forth</del>
185	in s. 197.3632 to levy, collect, or enforce a non-ad valorem
186	assessment, the following definitions shall apply:
187	(a) "Ad valorem tax roll" means the roll prepared by the
188	property appraiser and certified to the tax collector for
189	collection.
190	(b) "Non-ad valorem assessment roll" means a roll prepared
191	by a local government and certified to the tax collector for
192	collection.
193	Section 4. Section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to
194	read:
195	197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application
196	(1) All taxes imposed pursuant to the State Constitution
197	and laws of this state shall be a first lien, superior to all
198	other liens, on any property against which the taxes have been
199	assessed and shall continue in full force from January 1 of the
200	year the taxes were levied until discharged by payment or until
201	barred under chapter 95. If All personal property tax liens, to
202	the extent that the property to which the lien applies cannot be
203	located in the county or <del>to the extent that</del> the sale of the

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 204 property is insufficient to pay all delinquent taxes, interest, 205 fees, and costs due, a personal property tax lien shall apply be liens against all other personal property of the taxpayer in the 206 county. However, a lien such liens against other personal 207 208 property does shall not apply against such property that which 209 has been sold, and is such liens against other personal property 210 shall be subordinate to any valid prior or subsequent liens 211 against such other property. An No act of omission or commission on the part of a any property appraiser, tax collector, board of 212 county commissioners, clerk of the circuit court, or county 213 comptroller, or their deputies or assistants, or newspaper in 214 which an any advertisement of sale may be published does not 215 216 shall operate to defeat the payment of taxes, interest, fees, and costs due and; but any acts of omission or commission may be 217 218 corrected at any time by the officer or party responsible for 219 them in the same like manner as provided by law for performing 220 acts in the first place. Amounts, and when so corrected they 221 shall be considered construed as valid ab initio and do not 222 shall in no way affect any process by law for the enforcement of 223 the collection of the any tax. All owners of property are shall 224 be held to know that taxes are due and payable annually and are 225 responsible for charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount 226 of current and delinquent taxes and paying them before April 1 227 of the year following the year in which taxes are assessed. A No 228 sale or conveyance of real or personal property for nonpayment 229 of taxes may not shall be held invalid except upon proof that: 230 (a) The property was not subject to taxation; 231 (b) The taxes were had been paid before the sale of 232 personal property; or

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233	(c) The real property <u>was</u> <del>had been</del> redeemed before <u>receipt</u>
234	by the clerk of the court of full payment for the execution and
235	delivery of a deed based upon a certificate issued for
236	nonpayment of taxes, including all recording fees and
237	documentary stamps.
238	(2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate
239	may not be foreclosed or enforced in any manner except as
240	prescribed in this chapter.
241	(3) A property appraiser <u>shall</u> <del>may also</del> correct a material
242	mistake of fact relating to an essential condition of the
243	subject property to reduce an assessment <u>that</u> <del>if to do so</del>
244	requires only the exercise of judgment as to the effect <u>of the</u>
245	mistake of fact on the assessed or taxable value <del>of that mistake</del>
246	of fact.
247	(a) As used in this subsection, the term "an essential
248	condition of the subject property" <u>includes</u> means a
249	characteristic of the subject parcel, including only:
250	1. Environmental restrictions, zoning restrictions, or
251	restrictions on permissible use;
252	2. Acreage;
253	3. Wetlands or other environmental lands that are or have
254	been restricted in use because of <del>such</del> environmental features;
255	4. Access to usable land;
256	5. Any characteristic of the subject parcel which
257	<del>characteristic</del> , in the property appraiser's opinion, caused the
258	appraisal to be clearly erroneous; or
259	6. Depreciation of the property that was based on a latent
260	defect of the property which existed but was not readily
261	discernible by inspection on January 1, but not depreciation

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 262
 resulting from any other cause.

263 (b) The material mistake of fact must may be corrected by 264 the property appraiser, in the same like manner as provided by law for performing the act in the first place, only within 1 265 266 year after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142. 267 If, and, when so corrected, the tax roll act becomes valid ab 268 initio and does not affect in no way affects any process by law 269 for the enforcement of the collection of the any tax. If the 270 such a correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis 271 of an erroneous assessment included contained on the current 272 year's tax roll for years beginning January 1, 1999, or later, 273 the property appraiser, at his or her option, may request that 274 the department to pass upon the refund request pursuant to s. 275 197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly 276 to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice 277 provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for 278 previous prior years which would result in refunds must be made 279 pursuant to s. 197.182.

280 Section 5. Section 197.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to 281 read:

197.123 Correcting Erroneous returns; notification of property appraiser.-If <u>a</u> any tax collector has reason to believe that <u>a</u> any taxpayer has filed an erroneous or incomplete statement of her or his personal property or has not <u>disclosed</u> returned the full amount of all <u>of</u> her or his property subject to taxation, the collector <u>must</u> shall notify the property appraiser of the erroneous or incomplete statement.

289 Section 6. Section 197.146, Florida Statutes, is created to 290 read:

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291	197.146 Uncollectable personal property taxes; correction
292	of tax roll.—A tax collector who determines that a tangible
293	personal property account is uncollectable may issue a
294	certificate of correction for the current tax roll and any prior
295	tax rolls. The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
296	that the account is invalid, and the assessment may not be
297	certified for a future tax roll. An uncollectable account
298	includes, but is not limited to, an account on property that was
299	originally assessed but cannot be found to seize and sell for
300	the payment of taxes and includes other personal property of the
301	owner as identified pursuant to s. 197.413(8) and (9).
302	Section 7. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to
303	read:
304	197.162 Tax discount payment periods Discounts; amount and
305	time
306	(1) For $\Theta n$ all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and
307	collected by the county tax collector, discounts for payments
308	made before delinquency <del>carly payment thereof</del> shall be at the
309	rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within
310	30 days after the <u>sending</u> mailing of the original tax notice; 3
311	percent in the following month of December; 2 percent in the
312	following month of January; 1 percent in the following month of
313	February; and zero percent in the following month of March or
314	within 30 days prior to the date of delinquency if the date of
315	delinquency is after April 1.
316	(2) If <del>When</del> a taxpayer makes a request to have the original
317	tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment
318	applicable at the time <u>of</u> the request <del>for correction is made</del>

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shall apply for 30 days after the sending mailing of the

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320	corrected tax notice.
321	(3) A discount <u>rate</u> <del>shall apply at the rate</del> of 4 percent
322	applies for 30 days after the <u>sending</u> mailing of a tax notice
323	resulting from the action of a value adjustment board.
324	Thereafter, the regular discount periods shall apply.
325	(4) If the For the purposes of this section, when a
326	discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday,
327	the discount period, including the zero percent period, shall be
328	extended to the next working day, if payment is delivered to the
329	$\frac{1}{2}$ designated collection office of the tax collector.
330	Section 8. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.172,
331	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
332	197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum
333	(2) The maximum rate of interest on a tax certificate $\underline{is}$
334	<del>shall be</del> 18 percent per year <u>.</u> ; However, a tax certificate <u>may</u>
335	<del>shall</del> not bear interest <u>and</u> <del>nor shall</del> the mandatory <u>interest</u>
336	charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) <u>may not</u> be levied during the
337	60-day period <u>following</u> <del>of time from</del> the date of delinquency,
338	except <u>for</u> the 3 percent mandatory <u>interest charged</u> <del>charge</del> under
339	subsection (1). No tax certificate sold before March 23, 1992,
340	shall bear interest nor shall the mandatory charge as provided
341	by s. 197.472(2) be levied in excess of the interest or charge
342	provided herein, except as to those tax certificates upon which
343	the mandatory charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) shall have
344	been collected and paid.

(4) <u>Interest shall be calculated Except as provided in s.</u>
197.262 with regard to deferred payment tax certificates,
interest to be accrued pursuant to this chapter shall be
calculated monthly from the first day of each month.

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349 Section 9. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 350 197.182, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 351 197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order 352 refunds.-353 (1) (a) Except as provided in paragraphs paragraph (b), (c), 354 and (d), the department shall pass upon and order refunds if 355 when payment of taxes assessed on the county tax rolls has been 356 made voluntarily or involuntarily under any of the following 357 circumstances: 358 1. When An overpayment has been made. 359 2. When A payment has been made when no tax was due. 360 3. When A bona fide controversy exists between the tax 361 collector and the taxpayer as to the liability of the taxpayer 362 for the payment of the tax claimed to be due, the taxpayer pays 363 the amount claimed by the tax collector to be due, and it is 364 finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction that the 365 taxpayer was not liable for the payment of the tax or any part 366 thereof. 367 4. When A payment for a delinquent tax has been made in 368 error by a taxpayer to the tax collector due to application of 369 payment to an erroneous parcel or misinformation provided by the 370 property appraiser or tax collector and, if, within 12 24 months 371 after of the date of the erroneous payment and before prior to 372 any transfer of the assessed property to a third party for 373 consideration, the party seeking a refund makes demand for 374 reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the owner of the 375 property on which the taxes were erroneously paid and 376 reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received within 45

377 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement <u>must</u> shall

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378	be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy
379	of the demand must thereof shall be sent to the tax collector.
380	If the payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an
381	error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be
382	made as provided in <u>paragraph (d)</u> subparagraph (b)2.
383	5. A payment for a tax that has not become delinquent, has
384	been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector due to the
385	application of the payment to an erroneous parcel or
386	misinformation provided by the property appraiser or tax
387	collector, and within 18 months after the date of the erroneous
388	payment and before any transfer of the assessed property to a
389	third party for consideration, the party seeking a refund makes
390	a demand for reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the
391	owner of the property on which the taxes were erroneously paid
392	and reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received
393	within 45 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement
394	must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a
395	copy of the demand must be sent to the tax collector. If the
396	payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an error in
397	the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made as
398	provided in paragraph (d).

399 <u>6.5. A When any payment is has been made for a tax</u>
400 <u>certificate certificates that is are subsequently corrected or</u>
401 <u>amended or is are subsequently determined to be void under s.</u>
402 197.443.

(b) 1. Those Refunds that have been ordered by a court and those refunds that do not result from changes made in the assessed value on a tax roll certified to the tax collector shall be made directly by the tax collector without order from

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 407 the department and shall be made from undistributed funds 408 without approval of the various taxing authorities. 409 (c) Overpayments in the amount of \$10 <del>\$5</del> or less may be retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a 410 411 refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments of more than 412 \$10 over \$5 resulting from taxpayer error, if identified 413 determined within 12 months the 4-year period of limitation, 414 shall are to be automatically refunded to the taxpayer. Such 415 refunds do not require approval from the department. 416 (d) 2. If When a payment has been made in error by a

417 taxpayer to the tax collector because of an error in the tax 418 notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the 419 tax collector and does not require approval from the department. 420 At the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be 421 applied by the tax collector to the taxes for which the taxpayer 422 is actually liable.

423 (e) (c) Claims for refunds shall be made in accordance with 424 the rules of the department. <u>A No</u> refund <u>may not</u> shall be 425 granted unless <u>a</u> claim for the refund is made therefor within 4 426 years <u>after</u> of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes 427 were paid.

428 (f) (d) Upon receipt of the department's written denial of <u>a</u>
 429 the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing
 430 to the taxpayer.

431 <u>(g)(e)</u> If funds are available from current receipts and, 432 subject to subsection (3) <u>and</u>, if a refund is approved, the 433 taxpayer <u>shall</u> is entitled to receive a refund within 100 days 434 after a claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector, 435 property appraiser, or department states good cause for

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 436 remitting the refund after that date. The time periods times 437 stated in this paragraph and paragraphs (i) (f) through (l) (j) are directory and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 438 439 60 days if good cause is stated. 440 (h) (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser 441 first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the 442 tax collector. 443 (i) (g) If a correction to the roll by the property appraiser is required as a condition for the refund, the tax 444 445 collector shall, within 30 days, advise the property appraiser of the taxpayer's application for a refund and forward the 446 447 application to the property appraiser. (j) (h) The property appraiser has 30 days after receipt of 448 449 the form from the tax collector to correct the roll if a 450 correction is permissible by law. Within After the 30-day period 451 <del>30 days</del>, the property appraiser shall <del>immediately</del> advise the tax 452 collector in writing of whether or not the roll has been 453 corrected and state, stating the reasons why the roll was 454 corrected or not corrected. 455 (k) (i) If the refund requires is not one that can be directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order 456

457 from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward 458 the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the 459 correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the 460 claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does 461 not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than 462 \$2,500  $\pm$ 400, which the tax collector shall make directly, 463 without order from the department au and from undistributed funds au464 and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities.

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465	<u>(l)</u> The department shall approve or deny <u>a claim for a</u>
466	<u>refund</u> <del>all refunds</del> within 30 days after receiving <u>the</u> <del>from the</del>
467	tax collector the claim from the tax collector for refund,
468	unless good cause is stated for delaying the approval or denial
469	beyond that date.
470	(m) (k) Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s.
471	194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of
472	refund <u>must</u> <del>may not</del> be brought <u>within</u> <del>later than</del> 60 days after
473	the date the tax collector <u>sends</u> issues the denial to the
474	taxpayer, which notice must be sent by certified mail, or 4
475	years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid,
476	whichever is later. The tax collector may send notice of the
477	denial electronically or by postal mail. Electronic transmission
478	may be used only with the express consent of the property owner.
479	If the notice of denial is sent electronically and is returned
480	as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent by postal mail.
481	However, the original electronic transmission is the official
482	mailing for purpose of this section.
483	(n) (1) In computing any time period under this section, <u>if</u>
484	when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal
485	holiday, the period is <del>to be</del> extended to the next working day.
486	(2) (a) If When the department orders a refund, the
487	<u>department</u> it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax
488	collector who shall <del>then</del> determine <u>the pro rata share due by</u>
489	each taxing authority. The tax collector shall make the refund
490	from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority and
491	shall identify such refund as a reduction in the next
492	distribution. If the undistributed funds are not sufficient for
493	the refund, the tax collector shall notify the taxing authority

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494	of the shortfall. The taxing authority shall: and certify to the
495	county, the district school board, each municipality, and the
496	governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of
497	such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund
498	was ordered by the department.
499	(b) The board of county commissioners, the district school
500	board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing
501	district shall comply with the order of the department in the
502	following manner:
503	1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from
504	undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax
505	collector;
506	<u>(a)</u> . Authorize the tax collector to make refund and
507	forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund
508	from currently budgeted funds, if available; or
509	$(b)^{3}$ . Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority
510	does not have funds currently available and provide <u>for the</u>
511	payment of the refund in its budget for the <u>next</u> ensuing year
512	funds for the payment of the refund.
513	(3) A refund ordered by the department pursuant to this
514	section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate
515	amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing
516	authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed
517	<u>if</u> when one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not
518	have funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of
519	the refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the
520	total refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the
521	refund shall accompany the refund payment. If When taxes become
522	delinquent as a result of a refund pursuant to <u>subparagraph</u>

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 523 (1) (a) 5. subparagraph (1) (a) 4. or paragraph (1) (d) subparagraph 524 (1) (b)2., the tax collector shall notify the property owner that 525 the taxes have become delinquent and that a tax certificate will 526 be sold if the taxes are not paid within 30 days after the date 527 of delinguency. 528 Section 10. Subsections (1), (3), and (5) of section 529 197.222, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 530 197.222 Prepayment of estimated tax by installment method.-531 (1) Taxes collected pursuant to this chapter may be prepaid 532 in installments as provided in this section. A taxpayer may 533 elect to prepay by installments for each tax notice for with 534 taxes estimated to be more than \$100. A taxpayer who elects to 535 prepay taxes shall make payments based upon an estimated tax 536 equal to the actual taxes levied upon the subject property in 537 the prior year. To prepay by installments, the Such taxpayer 538 must shall complete and file an application for each tax notice 539 to prepay such taxes by installment with the tax collector on or 540 before April 30 prior to May 1 of the year in which the taxpayer elects to prepay the taxes in installments pursuant to this 541 542 section. The application shall be made on forms supplied by the 543 department and provided to the taxpayer by the tax collector. 544 After submission of an initial application, a taxpayer is shall not be required to submit additional annual applications as long 545 546 as he or she continues to elect to prepay taxes in installments 547 pursuant to this section. However, if in any year the taxpayer 548 does not so elect, reapplication is shall be required for a 549 subsequent election to do so. Installment payments shall be made 550 according to the following schedule:

551

(a) The first payment of one-quarter of the total amount of

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 552 estimated taxes due must shall be made by not later than June 30 553 of the year in which the taxes are assessed. A 6-percent 554 discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be 555 granted for such payment. The tax collector may accept a late 556 payment of the first installment through July 31, and the under 557 this paragraph within 30 days after June 30; such late payment 558 must be accompanied by a penalty of 5 percent of the amount of 559 the installment due.

(b) The second payment of one-quarter of the total amount of estimated taxes <u>must</u> <del>due shall</del> be made <u>by</u> <del>not later than</del> September 30 of the year in which the taxes are assessed. A 4.5percent discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be granted for such payment.

(c) The third payment of one-quarter of the total amount of estimated taxes due, plus one-half of any adjustment made pursuant to a determination of actual tax liability, <u>must shall</u> be made <u>by</u> not later than December 31 of the year in which taxes are assessed. A <u>3 percent</u> <del>3-percent</del> discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be granted for such payment.

(d) The fourth payment of one-quarter of the total amount of estimated taxes due, plus one-half of any adjustment made pursuant to a determination of actual tax liability, <u>must shall</u> be made <u>by not later than</u> March 31 following the year in which taxes are assessed. <u>A No</u> discount <u>may not shall</u> be granted for such payment.

(e) <u>If</u> For purposes of this section, when an installment
due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due
date for the installment <u>is</u> shall be the next working day, if
the installment payment is delivered to a designated collection

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581
     office of the tax collector. Taxpayers making such payment shall
582
     be entitled to the applicable discount rate authorized in this
583
     section.
584
           (3) Upon receiving a taxpayer's application for
585
     participation in the prepayment installment plan, and the tax
586
     collector shall mail to the taxpayer a statement of the
587
     taxpayer's estimated tax liability which shall be equal to the
588
     actual taxes levied on the subject property in the preceding
589
     year; such statement shall indicate the amount of each quarterly
590
     installment after application of the discount rates provided in
591
     this section, and a payment schedule, based upon the schedule
592
     provided in this section and furnished by the department. for
593
     those taxpayers who participated in the prepayment installment
594
     plan for the previous year and who are not required to reapply,
595
     the tax collector shall send a quarterly tax notice with the
596
     discount rates provided in this section according to the payment
597
     schedule provided by the department the statement shall be
598
     mailed by June 1. During the first month that the tax roll is
599
     open for payment of taxes, the tax collector shall mail to the
600
     taxpayer a statement which shows the amount of the remaining
601
     installment payments to be made after application of the
602
     discount rates provided in this section. The postage or cost of
603
     electronic mailing shall be paid out of the general fund of the
604
     county, upon statement of the costs thereof by the tax
605
     collector.
```

(5) Notice of the right to prepay taxes pursuant to this
section shall be provided with the notice of taxes. <u>The</u> Such
notice shall inform the taxpayer of the right to prepay taxes in
installments, and that application forms can be obtained from

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610	the tax collector, and <del>shall state</del> that reapplication is not
611	necessary if the taxpayer participated in the prepayment
612	installment plan for the previous year. The application forms
613	shall be provided <del>by the department and shall be mailed</del> by the
614	tax collector to those taxpayers requesting an application.
615	Section 11. Subsections (3) and (9) of section 197.2301,
616	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
617	197.2301 Payment of taxes prior to certified roll
618	procedure
619	(3) Immediately upon receipt of the property appraiser's
620	certification under subsection (2), the tax collector shall
621	publish a notice <del>cause to be published</del> in a newspaper of general
622	circulation in the county and shall prominently post at the
623	courthouse door a notice that the tax roll will not be certified
624	for collection <u>before</u> <del>prior to</del> January 1 and that payments of
625	estimated taxes <u>may be made</u> <del>will be allowed</del> by <del>those</del> taxpayers
626	who <u>submit</u> <del>tender</del> payment to the collector on or before December
627	31.
628	(9) After the discount has been applied to the estimated
629	taxes paid and it is determined that an underpayment or
630	overpayment has occurred, the following shall apply:
631	(a) If the amount of underpayment <del>or overpayment</del> is <u>\$10</u> <del>\$5</del>
632	or less, <del>then</del> no additional billing <del>or refund</del> is required <u>except</u>
633	as determined by the tax collector.
634	(b) If the amount of overpayment is more than $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$ , the
635	tax collector shall immediately refund to the person who paid
636	the estimated tax the amount of overpayment. Department $rac{\partial f}{\partial f}$
637	<del>Revenue</del> approval <u>is</u> <del>shall</del> not <del>be</del> required for <u>such</u> <del>the</del> refund <del>of</del>

overpayment made pursuant to this subsection.

638

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639	Section 12. Section 197.2421, Florida Statutes, is created
640	to read:
641	197.2421 Property tax deferral
642	(1) If a property owner applies for a property tax deferral
643	and meets the criteria established in this chapter, the tax
644	collector shall approve the deferral of such ad valorem taxes
645	and non-ad valorem assessments.
646	(2) Authorized property tax deferral programs are:
647	(a) Homestead tax deferral.
648	(b) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
649	deferral.
650	(c) Affordable rental housing deferral.
651	(3) Ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
652	interest deferred pursuant to this chapter shall constitute a
653	priority lien and shall attach to the property in the same
654	manner as other tax liens. Deferred taxes, assessments, and
655	interest, however, shall be due, payable, and delinquent as
656	provided in this chapter.
657	Section 13. Section 197.2423, Florida Statutes, is created
658	to read:
659	197.2423 Application for property tax deferral;
660	determination of approval or denial by tax collector
661	(1) A property owner is responsible for submitting an
662	annual application for tax deferral with the county tax
663	collector on or before March 31 following the year in which the
664	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed.
665	(2) Each applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the
666	requirements for tax deferral.
667	(3) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form

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668	provided by the tax collector. The tax collector may require the
669	applicant to submit other evidence and documentation deemed
670	necessary in considering the application. The application form
671	shall advise the applicant:
672	(a) Of the manner in which interest is computed.
673	(b) Of the conditions which must be met to qualify for
674	approval.
675	(c) Of the conditions under which deferred taxes,
676	assessments, and interest become due, payable, and delinquent.
677	(d) That all tax deferrals pursuant to this section
678	constitute a lien on the applicant's property.
679	(4) Each application shall include a list of all
680	outstanding liens on the property and the current value of each
681	lien.
682	(5) Each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and extended
683	coverage insurance in an amount at least equal to the total of
684	all outstanding liens, including a lien for deferred taxes, non-
685	ad valorem assessments, and interest with a loss payable clause
686	to the tax collector.
687	(6) The tax collector shall consider each annual
688	application for a tax deferral within 45 days after the
689	application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. The
690	tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon
691	applicable information available under this section. A tax
692	collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the tax
693	deferral shall approve the application and maintain the deferral
694	records until the tax lien is satisfied.
695	(7) For approved deferrals, the date of receipt by the tax
696	collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used in

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697	calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early
698	payment as provided in s. 197.162.
699	(8) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
700	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
701	(9) A tax deferral may not be granted if:
702	(a) The total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem
703	assessments, and interest, plus the total amount of all other
704	unsatisfied liens on the property, exceeds 85 percent of the
705	just value of the property; or
706	(b) The primary mortgage financing on the property is for
707	an amount that exceeds 70 percent of the just value of the
708	property.
709	(10) A tax collector who finds that the applicant is not
710	entitled to the deferral shall send a notice of disapproval
711	within 45 days after the date the application is filed, citing
712	the reason for disapproval. The original notice of disapproval
713	shall be sent to the applicant and shall advise the applicant of
714	the right to appeal the decision to the value adjustment board
715	and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing such
716	an appeal.
717	Section 14. Section 197.253, Florida Statutes, is
718	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2425, Florida Statutes,
719	and amended to read:
720	<u>197.2425</u> <del>197.253</del> Appeal of denied Homestead tax deferral $ au$
721	applicationAn appeal of a denied tax deferral must be made by
722	the property owner
723	(1) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
724	prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax
725	collector. The application form shall be signed upon oath by the

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726	applicant before an officer authorized by the state to
727	administer oaths. The tax collector may, in his or her
728	discretion, require the applicant to submit such other evidence
729	and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in
730	considering the application. The application form shall advise
731	the applicant of the manner in which interest is computed. Each
732	application form shall contain an explanation of the conditions
733	to be met for approval and the conditions under which deferred
734	taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent. Each
735	application shall clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to
736	this act shall constitute a lien on the applicant's homestead.
737	(2) (a) The tax collector shall consider each annual
738	application for homestead tax deferral within 30 days of the day
739	the application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. A
740	tax collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the
741	tax deferral shall approve the application and file the
742	application in the permanent records. A tax collector who finds
743	the applicant is not entitled to the deferral shall send a
744	notice of disapproval within 30 days of the filing of the
745	application, giving reasons therefor to the applicant, either by
746	personal delivery or by registered mail to the mailing address
747	given by the applicant and shall make return in the manner in
748	which such notice was served upon the applicant upon the
749	original notice thereof and file among the permanent records of
750	the tax collector's office. The original notice of disapproval
751	sent to the applicant shall advise the applicant of the right to
752	appeal the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment
753	board and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing
754	such an appeal.

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755 (b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the 756 value adjustment board shall be in writing on a form prescribed 757 by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The Such 758 appeal must shall be filed with the value adjustment board 759 within 30 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of 760 disapproval. The value adjustment board shall review the 761 application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon 762 which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral and, 763 at the election of the applicant, shall hear the applicant in 764 person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on his or her 765 right to homestead tax deferral. The value adjustment board 766 shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant a homestead tax deferral to the applicant, if in its judgment the 767 768 applicant is entitled to the tax deferral thereto, or shall 769 affirm the decision of the tax collector. An Such action by of 770 the value adjustment board is shall be final unless the 771 applicant or tax collector files a de novo proceeding for a 772 declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding in the 773 circuit court of the county in which the property is located or 774 other lienholder, within 15 days after from the date of the 775 decision disapproval of the application by the board, files in 776 the circuit court of the county in which the property is 777 located, a proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other 778 appropriate proceeding.

779 (3) Each application shall contain a list of, and the 780 current value of, all outstanding liens on the applicant's 781 homestead.

782 (4) For approved applications, the date of receipt by the
 783 tax collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used

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_	593-02945-10 2010664c2
784	in calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early
785	payment as provided for by s. 197.162.
786	(5) If such proof has not been furnished with a prior
787	application, each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and
788	extended coverage insurance in an amount which is in excess of
789	the sum of all outstanding liens and deferred taxes and interest
790	with a loss payable clause to the county tax collector.
791	(6) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
792	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
793	(7) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax
794	collector of denials of homestead application and changes in
795	ownership of properties that have been granted a tax deferral.
796	Section 15. Section 197.243, Florida Statutes, is amended
797	to read:
798	197.243 Definitions relating to homestead property tax
799	deferral <del>Act</del>
800	(1) "Household" means a person or group of persons living
801	together in a room or group of rooms as a housing unit, but the
802	term does not include persons boarding in or renting a portion
803	of the dwelling.
804	(2) "Income" means the "adjusted gross income," as defined
805	in s. 62 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, of all
806	members of a household.
807	Section 16. Section 197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended
808	to read:
809	197.252 Homestead tax deferral
810	(1) Any person who is entitled to claim homestead tax
811	exemption under <del>the provisions of</del> s. 196.031(1) may <u>apply</u> <del>elect</del>
812	to defer payment of a portion of the combined total of the ad

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813	valorem taxes, and any non-ad valorem assessments, and interest
814	which would be covered by a tax certificate sold under this
815	chapter levied on that person's homestead by filing an annual
816	application for tax deferral with the county tax collector on or
817	before January 31 following the year in which the taxes and non-
818	ad valorem assessments are assessed. Any applicant who is
819	entitled to receive the homestead tax exemption but has waived
820	it for any reason shall furnish, with the application for tax
821	deferral, a certificate of eligibility to receive the exemption.
822	Such certificate shall be prepared by the county property
823	appraiser upon request of the taxpayer. <del>It shall be the burden</del>
824	of each applicant to affirmatively demonstrate compliance with
825	the requirements of this section.
826	(2)(a) Approval of an application for homestead tax
827	deferral shall defer <del>that portion of</del> the combined total of ad
828	valorem taxes and <del>any</del> non-ad valorem assessments <u>:</u>
829	1. That which would be covered by a tax certificate sold
830	under this chapter otherwise due and payable on the applicant's
831	homestead pursuant to s. 197.333 which exceeds 5 percent of the
832	applicant's <u>household</u> <del>household's</del> income for the prior calendar
833	year if the applicant is younger than 65 years old;
834	2. That exceeds 3 percent of the applicant's household
835	income for the prior calendar year if the applicant is 65 years
836	old or older; or
837	3. In its entirety if the applicant's household income:
838	a. For the previous calendar year is less than \$10,000; or
839	b. Is less than the designated amount for the additional
840	homestead exemption under s. 196.075 and the applicant is 65
841	years old or older. <del>If any such applicant's household income for</del>

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842	the prior calendar year is less than \$10,000, approval of such
843	application shall defer such ad valorem taxes plus non-ad
844	valorem assessments in their entirety.
845	(b) If the applicant is 65 years of age or older, approval
846	of the application shall defer that portion of the ad valorem
847	taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments which exceeds 3 percent of
848	the applicant's household income for the prior calendar year. If
849	any applicant's household income for the prior calendar year is
850	less than \$10,000, or is less than the amount of the household
851	income designated for the additional homestead exemption
852	pursuant to s. 196.075, and the applicant is 65 years of age or
853	older, approval of the application shall defer the ad valorem
854	taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments in their entirety.
855	<u>(b)</u> The household income of an applicant who applies for
856	a tax deferral before the end of the calendar year in which the
857	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed shall be for
858	the current year, adjusted to reflect estimated income for the
859	full calendar year period. The estimate of a full year's
860	household income shall be made by multiplying the household
861	income received to the date of application by a fraction, the
862	numerator being 365 and the denominator being the number of days

863 expired in the calendar year to the date of application.
864 (3) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax
865 collector if there is a change in ownership or the homestead
866 exemption has been denied on property that has been granted a

tax deferral. No tax deferral shall be granted:

868 (a) If the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem
 869 assessments, and interest plus the total amount of all other
 870 unsatisfied liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the

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871	assessed value of the homestead, or
872	(b) If the primary mortgage financing on the homestead is
873	for an amount which exceeds 70 percent of the assessed value of
874	the homestead.
875	(4) The amount of taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
876	interest deferred under this act shall accrue interest at a rate
877	equal to the semiannually compounded rate of one-half of 1
878	percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term
879	fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System
880	investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of
881	the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the
882	interest rate may not exceed 7 percent.
883	(5) The taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest
884	deferred pursuant to this act shall constitute a prior lien and
885	shall attach as of the date and in the same manner and be
886	collected as other liens for taxes, as provided for under this
887	chapter, but such deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments,
888	and interest shall only be due, payable, and delinquent as
889	provided in this act.
890	Section 17. Section 197.303, Florida Statutes, is
891	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2524, Florida Statutes,
892	and amended to read:
893	<u>197.2524</u> <del>197.303</del> Ad valorem Tax deferral for recreational
894	and commercial working waterfront properties and affordable
895	rental housing property
896	(1) This section applies to: The board of county
897	commissioners of any county or the governing authority of any
898	municipality may adopt an ordinance to allow for ad valorem tax
899	deferrals for

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900	(a) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
901	properties if the owners are engaging in the operation,
902	rehabilitation, or renovation of such properties in accordance
903	with guidelines established in this section.
904	(b) Affordable rental housing, if the owners are engaging
905	in the operation, rehabilitation, or renovation of such
906	properties in accordance with the guidelines provided in part VI
907	of chapter 420.
908	(2) The board of county commissioners <u>of any county</u> or the
909	governing authority of <u>a</u> <del>the</del> municipality <u>may adopt an</u> <del>by</del>
910	ordinance <u>to</u> <del>may</del> authorize the deferral of ad valorem <u>taxes</u>
911	taxation and non-ad valorem assessments for recreational and
912	commercial working waterfront properties described in subsection
913	<u>(1)</u> .
914	(3) The ordinance shall designate the percentage or amount
915	of the deferral and the type and location of <u>the</u> <del>working</del>
916	waterfront property and, including the type of public lodging
917	establishments, for which deferrals may be granted, which may
918	include any property meeting the provisions of s. 342.07(2),
919	which property may require the property be further required to
920	be located within a particular geographic area or areas of the
921	county or municipality. For property defined in s. 342.07(2) as
922	"recreational and commercial working waterfront," the ordinance
923	may specify the type of public lodging establishments that
924	qualify.
925	(4) The ordinance must specify that such deferrals apply

925 (4) The ordinance must specify that such deferrals apply 926 only to taxes <u>or assessments</u> levied by the unit of government 927 granting the deferral. <u>However, a deferral may not be granted</u> 928 for the deferrals do not apply, however, to taxes or non-ad

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593-02945-102010664c2929valorem assessments defined in s. 197.3632(1)(d) levied for the930payment of bonds or for to taxes authorized by a vote of the931electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State932Constitution.

(5) The ordinance must specify that any deferral granted remains in effect regardless of any change in the authority of the county or municipality to grant the deferral. In order to retain the deferral, however, the use and ownership of the property as a working waterfront must remain as it was when the deferral was granted for be maintained over the period in for which the deferral remains is granted.

940 (6) (a) If an application for deferral is granted on 941 property that is located in a community redevelopment area, the 942 amount of taxes eligible for deferral shall be <u>limited</u> <del>reduced</del>, 943 as provided for in paragraph (b), if:

944 1. The community redevelopment agency has previously issued 945 instruments of indebtedness that are secured by increment 946 revenues on deposit in the community redevelopment trust fund; 947 and

948 2. Those instruments of indebtedness are associated with949 the real property applying for the deferral.

950 (b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) applies apply, the 951 tax deferral may shall not apply only to the an amount of taxes 952 in excess of equal to the amount that must be deposited into the 953 community redevelopment trust fund by the entity granting the 954 deferral based upon the taxable value of the property upon which 955 the deferral is being granted. Once all instruments of 956 indebtedness that existed at the time the deferral was 957 originally granted are no longer outstanding or have otherwise

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 958 been defeased, the provisions of this paragraph shall no longer 959 apply. 960 (c) If a portion of the taxes on a property were not 961 eligible for deferral under because of the provisions of 962 paragraph (b), the community redevelopment agency shall notify 963 the property owner and the tax collector 1 year before the debt 964 instruments that prevented said taxes from being deferred are no 965 longer outstanding or otherwise defeased. 966 (d) The tax collector shall notify a community 967 redevelopment agency of any tax deferral that has been granted 968 on property located within the community redevelopment area of 969 that agency. (e) Issuance of debt obligation after the date a deferral 970 971 has been granted shall not reduce the amount of taxes eligible 972 for deferral. 973 Section 18. Section 197.3071, Florida Statutes, is 974 transferred, renumbered as section 197.2526, Florida Statutes, 975 and amended to read: 976 197.2526 197.3071 Eligibility for tax deferral for 977 affordable rental housing property.-The tax deferral authorized by s. 197.2524 this section is applicable only on a pro rata 978 979 basis to the ad valorem taxes levied on residential units within 980 a property which meet the following conditions: 981 (1) Units for which the monthly rent along with taxes, 982 insurance, and utilities does not exceed 30 percent of the 983 median adjusted gross annual income as defined in s. 420.0004 984 for the households described in subsection (2). 985 (2) Units that are occupied by extremely-low-income

985 (2) Units that are occupied by extremely-iow-income 986 persons, very-low-income persons, low-income persons, or

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987	moderate-income persons as these terms are defined in s.
988	420.0004.
989	Section 19. Section 197.254, Florida Statutes, is amended
990	to read:
991	197.254 Annual notification to taxpayer
992	(1) The tax collector shall notify the taxpayer of each
993	parcel appearing on the real property assessment roll of the
994	right to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments
995	and interest on homestead property pursuant to s. 197.252.
996	pursuant to ss. 197.242-197.312. Such notice shall be printed on
997	the back of envelopes used for mailing the notice of taxes
998	provided for by s. 197.322(3). Such notice of the right to defer
999	payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall read:
1000	
1001	NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS ENTITLED
1002	TO HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION
1003	
1004	"If your income is low enough to meet certain conditions,
1005	you may qualify for a deferred tax payment plan on homestead
1006	property. An application to determine eligibility is available
1007	in the county tax collector's office."
1008	(2) On or before November 1 of each year, the tax collector
1009	shall notify each taxpayer to whom a tax deferral has been
1010	previously granted of the accumulated sum of deferred taxes,
1011	non-ad valorem assessments, and interest outstanding.
1012	Section 20. Section 197.262, Florida Statutes, is amended
1013	to read:
1014	197.262 Deferred payment tax certificates
1015	(1) The tax collector shall notify each local governing

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1016 body of the amount of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments 1017 deferred which would otherwise have been collected for such governing body. The county shall then, At a the time of the tax 1018 1019 certificate sale held pursuant to s. 197.432, the tax collector 1020 shall strike to the county each certificate on property for 1021 which taxes have been deferred off to the county. Certificates 1022 issued pursuant to this section are exempt from the public sale 1023 of tax certificates held pursuant to s. 197.432 or s. 197.4725. 1024 (2) The certificates so held by the county shall bear 1025 interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of 1026 0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term 1027 fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System 1028 investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of 1029 the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates.+ However, the 1030 interest rate may not exceed 7 9.5 percent. 1031 Section 21. Section 197.263, Florida Statutes, is amended 1032 to read: 1033 197.263 Change in ownership or use of property.-1034 (1) If <del>In the event that</del> there is a change in use or 1035 ownership of tax-deferred property such that the owner is no longer eligible for the tax deferral granted entitled to claim 1036 1037 homestead exemption for such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1), 1038 or the owner such person fails to maintain the required fire and 1039 extended insurance coverage, the total amount of deferred taxes 1040 and interest for all previous years shall be due and payable 1041 November 1 of the year in which the change in use occurs or on 1042 the date failure to maintain insurance occurs. Payment and shall 1043 be delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in which 1044 the change in use or failure to maintain insurance occurs.

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1045 However, if the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and 1046 the spouse is eligible to maintain the tax deferral on such 1047 property, the surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1048 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to this chapter. 1049 (2) In the event that there is a change in ownership of 1050 tax-deferred property, the total amount of deferred taxes and 1051 interest for all previous years shall be due and payable on the 1052 date the change in ownership takes place and shall be delinquent 1053 on April 1 following said date. When, however, the change in 1054 ownership is to a surviving spouse and such spouse is eligible 1055 to claim homestead exemption on such property pursuant to s. 1056 196.031(1), such surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1057 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to the 1058 provisions of this act. 1059 (2) (3) Whenever the property appraiser discovers that there

has been a change in the ownership or use of property which has been granted a tax deferral, the property appraiser shall notify the tax collector in writing of the date such change occurs, and the tax collector shall collect any taxes, assessments, and interest due or delinquent.

(3) (4) During any year in which the total amount of 1065 1066 deferred taxes, interest, assessments, and all other unsatisfied 1067 liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value of the homestead, the tax collector shall immediately 1068 1069 notify the owner of the property on which taxes and interest 1070 have been deferred that the portion of taxes, and interest, and 1071 assessments which exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value 1072 of the homestead is shall be due and payable within 30 days after of receipt of the notice is sent. Failure to pay the 1073

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1074 amount due causes shall cause the total amount of deferred 1075 taxes, and interest, and assessments to become delinquent. 1076 (4) (5) Each year, upon notification, each owner of property 1077 on which taxes, and interest, and assessments have been deferred 1078 shall submit to the tax collector a list of, and the current 1079 value of, all outstanding liens on the owner's homestead. 1080 Failure to respond to this notification within 30 days shall 1081 cause the total amount of deferred taxes, and interest, and 1082 assessments to become payable within 30 days. 1083 (5) (6) If In the event deferred taxes, interest, and 1084 assessments become delinquent under this chapter, then on or 1085 before June 1 following the date the taxes become delinquent, 1086 the tax collector shall sell a tax certificate for the 1087 delinquent taxes, and interest, and assessments in the manner 1088 provided by s. 197.432. 1089 Section 22. Section 197.272, Florida Statutes, is amended 1090 to read: 1091 197.272 Prepayment of deferred taxes.-1092 (1) All or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest 1093 may at any time be paid to the tax collector. by: 1094 (a) The owner of the property or the spouse of the owner. 1095 (b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child 1096 of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or 1097 equitable interest in the property, provided no objection is made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector 1098 1099 notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been 1100 tendered. 1101 (2) Any partial payment that is less than the total amount 1102 due must be equal to the amount of the deferred taxes, interest,

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1103	assessments, and for 1 or more full years made pursuant to this
1104	section shall be applied first to accrued interest.
1105	Section 23. Section 197.282, Florida Statutes, is amended
1106	to read:
1107	197.282 Distribution of payments.—When any deferred taxes,
1108	assessments, or interest is collected, the tax collector shall
1109	maintain a record of the payment <del>, setting forth a description of</del>
1110	the property and the amount of taxes or interest collected for
1111	such property. The tax collector shall distribute payments
1112	received in accordance with the procedures for distribution of
1113	ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, or redemption
1114	moneys as prescribed in this chapter.
1115	Section 24. Section 197.292, Florida Statutes, is amended
1116	to read:
1117	197.292 ConstructionNothing in This chapter does not
1118	prohibit: act shall be construed to prevent
1119	(1) The collection of personal property taxes that which
1120	become a lien against tax-deferred property: $_{ au}$
1121	(2) Defer payment of special assessments to benefited
1122	property other than those specifically allowed to be deferred: $\overline{\cdot}$
1123	or
1124	(3) Affect any provision of any mortgage or other
1125	instrument relating to property requiring a person to pay ad
1126	valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments.
1127	Section 25. Section 197.301, Florida Statutes, is amended
1128	to read:
1129	197.301 Penalties
1130	(1) The following penalties shall be imposed on any person
1131	who willfully files incorrect information for a tax deferral

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1132	required under s. 197.252 or s. 197.263 which is incorrect:
1133	(a) <u>The</u> <del>Such</del> person shall pay the total amount of <u>deferred</u>
1134	taxes, non-ad valorem assessments subject to collection pursuant
1135	to the uniform method of collection set forth in s. 197.3632,
1136	and interest <del>deferred</del> , which amount shall immediately become
1137	due <u>.</u> +
1138	(b) <u>The</u> <del>Such</del> person shall be disqualified from filing a
1139	<del>homestead</del> tax deferral application for the next 3 years <u>.</u> ; and
1140	(c) <u>The</u> <del>Such</del> person shall pay a penalty of 25 percent of
1141	the total amount of <u>deferred</u> taxes, non-ad valorem assessments
1142	subject to collection pursuant to the uniform method of
1143	collection set forth in s. 197.3632, and interest <del>deferred</del> .
1144	(2) Any person against whom the penalties prescribed in
1145	this section have been imposed may appeal the penalties imposed
1146	to the value adjustment board within 30 days after said
1147	penalties are imposed.
1148	Section 26. Section 197.312, Florida Statutes, is amended
1149	to read:
1150	197.312 Payment by mortgagee.—If any mortgagee <u>elects</u> <del>shall</del>
1151	elect to pay the taxes when an applicant qualifies for tax
1152	deferral, <del>then</del> such election <u>does</u> <del>shall</del> not give the mortgagee
1153	the right to foreclose.
1154	Section 27. Section 197.322, Florida Statutes, is amended
1155	to read:
1156	197.322 Delivery of ad valorem tax and non-ad valorem
1157	assessment rolls; notice of taxes; publication and mail
1158	(1) The property appraiser shall deliver to the tax
1159	collector the certified assessment roll along with his or her
1160	warrant and recapitulation sheet.

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1161 (2) The tax collector shall on November 1, or as soon as 1162 the assessment roll is open for collection, publish a notice in 1163 a local newspaper that the tax roll is open for collection. 1164 (3) Within 20 working days after receipt of the certified 1165 ad valorem tax roll and the non-ad valorem assessment rolls, the 1166 tax collector shall send mail to each taxpayer appearing on such 1167 said rolls, whose post office address is known to him or her, a 1168 tax notice stating the amount of current taxes due, from the taxpayer and, if applicable, the fact that back taxes remain 1169 1170 unpaid and advising the taxpayer of the discounts allowed for 1171 early payment, and that delinquent taxes are outstanding, if 1172 applicable. Pursuant to s. 197.3632, the form of the notice of 1173 non-ad valorem assessments and notice of ad valorem taxes shall be in the form specified as provided in s. 197.3635 and no other 1174 1175 form shall be used, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 1176 195.022. The tax collector may send such notice electronically 1177 or by postal mail. Electronic transmission may be used only with 1178 the express consent of the property owner. Electronic 1179 transmission of tax notices may be sent earlier but may not be 1180 sent later than the postal mailing of the notices. If the notice 1181 of taxes is sent electronically and is returned as 1182 undeliverable, a second notice shall be sent by postal mail. 1183 However, the original electronic transmission is the official 1184 mailing for purpose of this section. A discount period may not 1185 be extended due to a tax bill being returned as undeliverable 1186 electronically or by postal mail. The postage for mailing or the 1187 cost of electronic transmission shall be paid out of the general 1188 fund of each local governing board, upon statement of the amount 1189 thereof by the tax collector.

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1190	Section 28. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended
1191	to read:
1192	197.332 Duties of tax collectors; branch offices
1193	(1) The tax collector has the authority and obligation to
1194	collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of
1195	delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs,
1196	by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and
1197	sale of personal property. The tax collector may perform such
1198	duties by use of contracted services or products or by
1199	electronic means. The use of contracted services, products, or
1200	vendors does not diminish the responsibility or liability of the
1201	tax collector to perform such duties pursuant to law. The tax
1202	collector <u>may</u> <del>shall be allowed to</del> collect <u>the cost of contracted</u>
1203	services and reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in
1204	actions on proceedings to recover delinquent taxes, interest,
1205	and costs.
1206	(2) A county tax collector may establish one or more branch
1207	offices by acquiring title to real property or by lease
1208	agreement. The tax collector may staff and equip such branch
1209	offices to conduct state business, or if authorized to do so by
1210	resolution of the county governing body conduct county business
1211	pursuant to s. (1)(k), Art. VIII the State Constitution. The
1212	department shall rely on the tax collector's determination that
1213	a branch office is necessary and shall base its approval of the
1214	tax collector's budget in accordance with the procedures of s.
1215	<u>195.087(2).</u>
1216	Section 29. Section 197.343, Florida Statutes, is amended
1217	to read:
1218	197.343 Tax notices; additional notice required

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1219	(1) An additional tax notice shall be sent, electronically
1220	<u>or by postal mail, mailed</u> by April 30 to each taxpayer whose
1221	payment has not been received. Electronic transmission of the
1222	additional tax notice may be used only with the express consent
1223	of the property owner. If the electronic transmission is
1224	returned as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent by
1225	postal mail. However, the original electronic transmission is
1226	the official notice for the purposes of this subsection. The
1227	notice shall include a description of the property and $\underline{a}$
1228	statement that if the taxes are not paid:
1229	(a) For real property, a tax certificate may be sold; and
1230	(b) For tangible personal property, the property may be
1231	sold the following statement: If the taxes for(year) on
1232	your property are not paid in full, a tax certificate will be
1233	sold for the delinquent taxes, and your property may be sold at
1234	a future date. Contact the tax collector's office at once.
1235	(2) A duplicate of the additional tax notice required by
1236	subsection (1) shall be mailed to a condominium unit owner's
1237	condominium association or to a mobile home owner's homeowners'
1238	association as defined in s. 723.075 if the association has
1239	filed with the tax collector a written request and included a
1240	description of the land. The tax collector is authorized to
1241	charge a reasonable fee for the cost of this service.
1242	(2)(3) When the taxes under s. 193.481 on subsurface rights
1243	have become delinquent and a tax certificate is to be sold under
1244	this chapter, a notice of the delinquency shall be <u>sent</u> given by
1245	first-class mail to the owner of the fee to which these
1246	subsurface rights are attached. The additional notice may be
1247	transmitted electronically only with the express consent of the

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1248 fee owner. If the electronic transmission is returned as 1249 undeliverable, a second notice must be sent by postal mail. 1250 However, the original electronic transmission is the official 1251 notice for the purposes of this subsection. On the day of the 1252 tax sale, the fee owner shall have the right to purchase the tax 1253 certificate at the maximum rate of interest provided by law 1254 before bids are accepted for the sale of such certificate. 1255 (3) (4) The tax collector shall send mail such additional 1256 notices as he or she considers proper and necessary or as may be 1257 required by reasonable rules of the department. An additional 1258 notice may be transmitted electronically only with the express 1259 consent of the property owner. If the notice of taxes is sent 1260 electronically and is returned as undeliverable, a second notice 1261 shall be sent by postal mail. However, the original electronic 1262 transmission is the official mailing for purpose of this 1263 section. 1264 Section 30. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.344, 1265 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 197.344 Lienholders; receipt of notices and delinquent 1266 1267 taxes.-1268 (1) When requested in writing, a tax notice shall be sent 1269 mailed according to the following procedures: 1270 (a) Upon request by any taxpayer who is aged 60 years old or older over, the tax collector shall send mail the tax notice 1271 1272 to a third party designated by the taxpayer. A duplicate copy of 1273 the notice shall be sent mailed to the taxpayer. 1274 (b) Upon request by a mortgagee stating that the mortgagee 1275 is the trustee of an escrow account for ad valorem taxes due on 1276 the property, the tax notice shall be sent mailed to such

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1277 trustee. When the original tax notice is sent mailed to such 1278 trustee, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate notice to 1279 the owner of the property with the additional statement that the 1280 original has been sent to the trustee. 1281 (c) Upon request by a vendee of an unrecorded or recorded 1282 contract for deed, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate 1283 notice to such vendee. 1284 1285 The tax collector may establish cutoff dates, periods for 1286 updating the list, and any other reasonable requirements to 1287 ensure that the tax notices are sent mailed to the proper party 1288 on time. Notices shall be sent electronically or by postal mail. 1289 However, electronic transmission may be used only with the 1290 express consent of the person making the request. If the 1291 electronic transmission is returned as undeliverable, a second 1292 notice shall be sent by postal mail. However, the original 1293 electronic transmission is the official notice for the purpose 1294 of this subsection. 1295 (2) On or before May 1 of each year, the holder or 1296 mortgagee of an unsatisfied mortgage, lienholder, or vendee 1297 under a contract for deed, upon filing with the tax collector a 1298 description of property land so encumbered and paying a service

1299 charge of \$2, may request and receive information concerning any 1300 delinquent taxes appearing on the current tax roll and 1301 certificates issued on the described <u>property</u> <del>land</del>. Upon receipt 1302 of such request, the tax collector shall furnish the following 1303 information within 60 days following the tax certificate sale:

1304 (a) The description of property on which certificates were1305 sold.

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1333

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1306	(b) The number of each certificate issued and to whom.
1307	(c) The face amount of each certificate.
1308	(d) The cost for redemption of each certificate.
1309	Section 31. Section 197.3635, Florida Statutes, is amended
1310	to read:
1311	197.3635 Combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad
1312	valorem assessments; requirements.—A form for the combined
1313	notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall
1314	be produced and paid for by the tax collector. The form shall
1315	meet the requirements of this section and department rules and
1316	shall be subject to approval by the department. By rule, the
1317	department shall provide a format for the form of such combined
1318	notice. The form shall meet the following requirements:
1319	(1) <del>It shall</del> Contain the title "Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes
1320	and Non-ad Valorem Assessments." The form $rac{It}{t}$ shall also contain
1321	a receipt part that can be returned along with the payment to
1322	the tax collector.
1323	(2) It shall provide a clear partition between ad valorem
1324	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. Such partition shall be a
1325	bold horizontal line approximately 1/8 inch thick.
1326	(2)-(3) Within the ad valorem part, it shall Contain the
1327	heading "Ad Valorem Taxes ${m \cdot}''$ within the ad valorem part and
1328	Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it shall contain the
1329	heading "Non-ad Valorem Assessments—" within the non-ad valorem
1330	assessment part.
1331	(3)(4) It shall Contain the county name, the assessment
1332	year, the mailing address of the tax collector, the mailing

1334 property to at least 25 characters, and the unique parcel or tax

address of one property owner, the legal description of the

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1335	identification number of the property.
1336	(4) <del>(5)</del> <del>It shall</del> Provide for the labeled disclosure of the
1337	total amount of combined levies and the total discounted amount
1338	due each month when paid in advance.
1339	(5) <del>(6)</del> <del>It shall</del> Provide a field or portion on the front of
1340	the notice for official use for data to reflect codes useful to
1341	the tax collector.
1342	<u>(6)<del>(7)</del> Provide for</u> the combined notice <u>to</u> <del>shall</del> be set in
1343	type <u>that</u> <del>which</del> is 8 points or larger.
1344	(7) (8) The ad valorem part shall Contain within the ad
1345	valorem part the following:
1346	(a) A schedule of the assessed value, exempted value, and
1347	taxable value of the property.
1348	(b) Subheadings for columns listing taxing authorities,
1349	corresponding millage rates expressed in dollars and cents per
1350	\$1,000 of taxable value, and the associated tax.
1351	(c) <u>A listing of</u> taxing authorities <del>listed</del> in the same
1352	sequence and manner as listed on the notice required by s.
1353	200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special
1354	districts, municipal service taxing districts, and voted debt
1355	service millages for each taxing authority shall be listed
1356	separately. If a county has too many municipal service taxing
1357	units to list separately, it shall combine them to disclose the
1358	total number of such units and the amount of taxes levied.
1359	(8)(9) Contain within the non-ad valorem assessment part $_{ au}$
1360	it shall contain the following:
1361	(a) Subheadings for columns listing the levying
1362	authorities, corresponding assessment rates expressed in dollars
1363	and cents per unit of assessment, and the associated assessment

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1364 amount. 1365 (b) The purpose of the assessment, if the purpose is not 1366 clearly indicated by the name of the levying authority. 1367 (c) A listing of the levying authorities in the same order 1368 as in the ad valorem part to the extent practicable. If a county 1369 has too many municipal service benefit units to list separately, 1370 it shall combine them by function. 1371 (9) (10) It shall Provide instructions and useful information to the taxpayer. Such information and instructions 1372 shall be nontechnical to minimize confusion. The information and 1373 1374 instructions required by this section shall be provided by 1375 department rule and shall include: 1376 (a) Procedures to be followed when the property has been 1377 sold or conveyed. 1378 (b) Instruction as to mailing the remittance and receipt 1379 along with a brief disclosure of the availability of discounts. 1380 (c) Notification about delinquency and interest for 1381 delinquent payment. (d) Notification that failure to pay the amounts due will 1382 1383 result in a tax certificate being issued against the property. 1384 (e) A brief statement outlining the responsibility of the 1385 tax collector, the property appraiser, and the taxing 1386 authorities. This statement shall be accompanied by directions 1387 as to which office to contact for particular questions or 1388 problems. 1389 Section 32. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.373, 1390 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1391 197.373 Payment of portion of taxes.-1392 (2) The request must be made at least 45  $\frac{15}{15}$  days before

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1393 prior to the tax certificate sale. 1394 (4) This section does not apply to assessments and 1395 collections relating to fee timeshare real property made 1396 pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037. 1397 Section 33. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 197.402, 1398 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1399 197.402 Advertisement of real or personal property with 1400 delinguent taxes.-1401 (1) If Whenever legal advertisements are required, the 1402 board of county commissioners shall select the newspaper as provided in chapter 50. The office of the tax collector shall 1403 1404 pay all newspaper charges, and the proportionate cost of the 1405 advertisements shall be added to the delinquent taxes when they 1406 are collected. 1407 (3) Except as provided in s. 197.432(4), on or before June 1408 1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is 1409 later, the tax collector shall advertise once each week for 3 1410 weeks and shall sell tax certificates on all real property 1411 having with delinquent taxes. If the deadline falls on a 1412 Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, it is extended to the next 1413 working day. The tax collector shall make a list of such 1414 properties in the same order in which the property was lands 1415 were assessed, specifying the amount due on each parcel, 1416 including interest at the rate of 18 percent per year from the 1417 date of delinquency to the date of sale; the cost of advertising; and the expense of sale. For sales that commence on 1418 1419 or before June 1, all certificates shall be issued effective as 1420 of the date of the first day of the sale and the interest to be 1421 paid to the certificateholder shall include the month of June.

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1422 Section 34. Section 197.403, Florida Statutes, is amended 1423 to read: 1424 197.403 Publisher to furnish copy of advertisement to tax 1425 collector; Proof of publication; fees. - The newspaper publishing 1426 the notice of a tax sale shall furnish transmit by mail a copy 1427 of the paper containing each notice to the tax collector within 1428 10 days after the last required publication. When the 1429 publication of the tax sale notice is completed as provided by 1430 law, the publisher shall make an affidavit, in the form 1431 prescribed by the department, which shall be delivered to the tax collector and annexed to the report of certificates sold for 1432 1433 taxes as provided by s. 197.432(9) s. 197.432(8). 1434 Section 35. Subsections (5) and (10) of section 197.413, 1435 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1436 197.413 Delinquent personal property taxes; warrants; court 1437 order for levy and seizure of personal property; seizure; fees 1438 of tax collectors.-(5) Upon the filing of the such petition, the clerk of the 1439 court shall notify each delinquent taxpayer listed in the 1440 petition that a petition has been filed and that, upon 1441 1442 ratification and confirmation of the petition, the tax collector is will be authorized to issue warrants and levy upon, seize, 1443 1444 and sell so much of the personal property as to satisfy the delinquent taxes, plus costs, interest, attorney's fees, and 1445 1446 other charges. The Such notice shall be given by certified mail, 1447 return receipt requested. If the clerk of court and the tax 1448 collector agree, the tax collector may provide the notice. 1449 (10) The tax collector is entitled to a fee of \$10  $\frac{$2}{$2}$  from 1450 each delinquent taxpayer at the time delinquent taxes are

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1451	collected. The tax collector is entitled to receive an
1452	additional \$8 for each warrant issued.
1453	Section 36. Section 197.414, Florida Statutes, is amended
1454	to read:
1455	197.414 <del>Tax collector to keep</del> Record of warrants and levies
1456	on tangible personal property.—The tax collector shall keep a
1457	record of all warrants and levies made under this chapter and
1458	shall note on such record the date of payment, the amount of
1459	money, if any, received, and the disposition thereof made by him
1460	or her. Such record shall be known as "the tangible personal
1461	property tax warrant register." and the form thereof shall be
1462	prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The warrant register
1463	may be maintained in paper or electronic form.
1464	Section 37. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.4155,
1465	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1466	197.4155 Delinquent personal property taxes; installment
1467	payment program
1468	(1) A county tax collector may implement <u>a</u> <del>an installment</del>
1469	payment program for the payment of delinquent personal property
1470	taxes. If implemented, the <del>program must be available, upon</del>
1471	application to the tax collector, to each delinquent personal
1472	property taxpayer whose delinquent personal property taxes
1473	exceed \$1,000. The tax collector shall require each taxpayer who
1474	requests to participate in the program to submit an application
1475	on a form prescribed by the tax collector which, at a minimum,
1476	must include the name, address, a description of the property
1477	subject to personal property taxes, and the amount of the
1478	personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer.
1479	(2) Within 10 days after a taxpayer who owes delinquent

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1480 personal property taxes submits the required application, the 1481 tax collector may shall prescribe a an installment payment plan 1482 for the full payment of the taxpayer's delinquent personal 1483 property taxes, including any delinquency charges, interest, and 1484 costs allowed by this chapter. The plan must be in writing and 1485 must be delivered to the taxpayer after it is prescribed. When 1486 At the time the plan is developed, the tax collector may 1487 consider a taxpayer's current and anticipated future ability to 1488 pay over the time period of a potential installment payment plan. The plan must provide that if the taxpayer does not follow 1489 1490 the payment terms or fails to timely file returns or pay current 1491 obligations after the date of the payment plan, the taxpayer is 1492 will be considered delinquent under the terms of the plan, and 1493 any unpaid balance of tax, penalty, or interest scheduled in the 1494 payment plan will be due and payable immediately. The plan must 1495 also provide that unpaid tax amounts bear interest as provided 1496 by law. In prescribing a such an installment payment plan, the 1497 tax collector may exercise flexibility as to the dates, amounts, 1498 and number of payments required to collect all delinquent 1499 personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer, except that the 1500 plan must provide for the full satisfaction of all amounts owed 1501 by the taxpayer within by no later than 3 years after the due 1502 date of the first payment under the plan.

1503 Section 38. Section 197.416, Florida Statutes, is amended 1504 to read:

1505 197.416 Continuing duty of the tax collector to collect 1506 delinquent tax warrants; limitation of actions.—It <u>is shall be</u> 1507 the duty of the tax collector issuing a tax warrant for the 1508 collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes to

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1509 continue from time to time his or her efforts to collect such 1510 taxes for a period of 7 years after from the date of the 1511 ratification issuance of the warrant. After the expiration of 7 1512 years, the warrant is will be barred by this statute of 1513 limitation, and no action may be maintained in any court. A tax 1514 collector or his or her successor is shall not be relieved of 1515 accountability for collection of any taxes assessed on tangible 1516 personal property until he or she has completely performed every 1517 duty devolving upon the tax collector as required by law. 1518 Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 197.417, Florida 1519 Statutes, is amended to read: 1520 197.417 Sale of personal property after seizure.-1521 (1) When personal property is levied upon for delinquent 1522 taxes as provided for in s. 197.413, at least 7 15 days before 1523 the sale the tax collector shall give public notice by 1524 advertisement of the time and place of sale of the property to 1525 be sold. The notice shall be posted in at least two three public 1526 places in the county, one of which shall be at the courthouse, 1527 and the property shall be sold at public auction at the location 1528 noted in the advertisement. Notice posted on the Internet 1529 qualifies as one location. The property sold shall be present if 1530 practical. If the sale is conducted electronically, a 1531 description of the property and a photograph, when practical, 1532 shall be available. At any time before the sale the owner or 1533 claimant of the property may release the property by the payment 1534 of the taxes, plus delinquent charges, interest, and costs, for 1535 which the property was liable to be sold. In all cases, 1536 immediate payment for the property shall be required. In case 1537 such a sale is made, the tax collector shall be entitled to the

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1538 same fees and charges as are allowed sheriffs upon execution 1539 sales. 1540 Section 40. Section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended 1541 to read: 1542 197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes.-1543 (1) On the day and approximately at the time designated in 1544 the notice of the sale, the tax collector shall commence the 1545 sale of tax certificates on the real property those lands on 1546 which taxes have not been paid. The tax collector, and he or she 1547 shall continue the sale from day to day until each certificate 1548 is sold to pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges on the 1549 parcel described in the certificate. In case there are no 1550 bidders, the certificate shall be issued to the county. The tax 1551 collector shall offer all certificates on the property lands as 1552 they are listed on the tax roll assessed. The tax collector may 1553 conduct the sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant 1554 to this section by electronic means, which may allow for proxy 1555 bidding. Such electronic means must comply with the procedures 1556 provided in this chapter. A tax collector who chooses to conduct 1557 such electronic sales may receive electronic deposits and 1558 payments related to the tax certificate sale. 1559 (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate 1560 may not be enforced in any manner except as prescribed in this 1561 chapter. 1562 (3) If the Delinquent real property taxes on a real 1563 property and all interest, costs, and charges are paid before a 1564 tax certificate is awarded to a buyer or struck to the county

1565 the tax collector may not issue the tax certificate of all

1566 governmental units due on a parcel of land in any one year shall

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593-02945-102010664c21567be combined into one certificate. After a tax certificate is1568awarded to a buyer or struck to the county, the delinquent1569taxes, interest, costs, and charges are paid by the redemption1570of the tax certificate.

1571 (4) A tax certificate representing less than \$250 \$100 in 1572 delinquent taxes on property that has been granted a homestead 1573 exemption for the year in which the delinquent taxes were 1574 assessed may not be sold at public auction or by electronic sale 1575 as provided in subsection (1) (16) but must shall be issued by 1576 the tax collector to the county at the maximum rate of interest 1577 allowed by this chapter. The provisions of s. 197.4725 or s. 1578 197.502(3) may shall not be invoked if as long as the homestead 1579 exemption is granted to the person who received the homestead 1580 exemption for the year in which the tax certificate was issued. 1581 However, if when all such tax certificates and accrued interest 1582 thereon represent an amount of \$250 \$100 or more, the provisions 1583 of s. 197.502(3) shall be invoked.

1584 (5) A tax certificate that has not been sold on property 1585 for which a tax deed application is pending shall be struck to 1586 the county.

(6) (5) Each certificate shall be awarded struck off to the 1587 1588 person who will pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges and 1589 will demand the lowest rate of interest, not in excess of the 1590 maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter. The tax 1591 collector shall accept bids in even increments and in fractional 1592 interest rate bids of one-quarter of 1 percent only. Proxy 1593 bidding is valid if authorized or accepted by the potential 1594 buyer of the certificate. If multiple bidders offer the same 1595 lowest rate of interest, the tax collector shall determine the

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1596 method of selecting the bidder to whom the certificate will be 1597 awarded. Acceptable methods include the bid received first or 1598 use of a random number generator. If a certificate is not 1599 purchased there is no buyer, the certificate shall be struck 1600 issued to the county at the maximum rate of interest allowed by 1601 this chapter. 1602 (7) (6) The tax collector may shall require immediate 1603 payment of a reasonable deposit from any person who wishes to 1604 bid for a tax certificate. A person who fails or refuses to pay 1605 any bid made by, or on behalf of, such person him or her is not 1606 entitled to bid or have any other bid accepted or enforced 1607 except as authorized by the tax collector until a new deposit of 1608 100 percent of the amount of estimated purchases has been paid 1609 to the tax collector. When tax certificates are ready for 1610 issuance, The tax collector shall provide written or electronic 1611 notice when certificates are notify each person to whom a 1612 certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for 1613 issuance. and Payment must be made within 48 hours after from 1614 the transmission of the electronic notice by the tax collector 1615 or receipt of the written notice by the certificate buyer 1616 mailing of such notice or, at the tax collector's discretion, 1617 all or any portion of the deposit placed by the bidder may be 1618 the deposit shall be forfeited and the bid canceled. In any 1619 event, Payment must shall be made before the issuance delivery 1620 of the certificate by the tax collector. If the tax collector determines that payment has been requested in error, the tax 1621 1622 collector shall issue a refund within 15 business days after 1623 such payment. Any refund issued after 15 business days shall be 1624 issued with interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum.

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1625	(8) (7) The form of the certificate shall be as prescribed
1626	by the department. Upon the cancellation of <u>a</u> any bid:, the tax
1627	collector shall resell that certificate the following day or as
1628	soon thereafter as possible, provided the certificate is sold
1629	within 10 days after cancellation of such bid.
1630	(a) If the sale has not been adjourned, the tax collector
1631	shall reoffer the certificate for sale.
1632	(b) If the sale has been adjourned, the tax collector shall
1633	reoffer the certificate at a subsequent sale. Before the
1634	subsequent sale, the parcels must be readvertised pursuant to s.
1635	<u>197.402(3).</u>
1636	<u>(9)<del>(8)</del> The tax collector shall <u>maintain records</u> <del>make a list</del></u>
1637	of all the certificates sold for taxes, showing the date of the
1638	sale, the number of each certificate, the name of the owner as
1639	returned, a description of the <u>property</u> <del>land</del> within the
1640	certificate, the name of the purchaser, the interest rate bid,
1641	and the amount for which sale was made. Such records may be
1642	maintained electronically and shall This list shall be cited
1643	<del>known</del> as the "list of tax certificates sold." <del>The tax collector</del>
1644	shall append to the list a certificate setting forth the fact
1645	that the sale was made in accordance with this chapter.
1646	<u>(10)</u> A certificate may not be sold on, <u>and a</u> <del>nor is any</del>
1647	lien <u>is not</u> created in, property owned by any governmental unit
1648	the property of which has become subject to taxation due to
1649	lease of the property to a nongovernmental lessee. The
1650	delinquent taxes shall be enforced and collected in the manner
1651	provided in s. 196.199(8). However, the ad valorem real property
1652	taxes levied on a leasehold that is taxed as real property under
1653	s. 196.199(2)(b), and for which no rental payments are due under

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1654 the agreement that created the leasehold or for which payments 1655 required under the original leasehold agreement have been waived 1656 or prohibited by law before January 1, 1993, must be paid by the 1657 lessee. If the taxes are unpaid, the delinquent taxes become a 1658 lien on the leasehold and may be collected and enforced under 1659 this chapter.

1660 (11) (10) Any tax certificates that issued pursuant to this section after January 1, 1977, which are void due to an error of 1661 1662 the property appraiser, the tax collector, or the taxing or 1663 levying authority any other county official, or any municipal official and which are subsequently canceled, or which are 1664 1665 corrected or amended, pursuant to this chapter or chapter 196, 1666 shall earn interest at the rate of 8 percent per year, simple 1667 interest, or the rate of interest bid at the tax certificate 1668 sale, whichever is less, calculated monthly from the date the 1669 certificate was purchased until the date the tax collector 1670 issues the refund is ordered. Refunds made on tax certificates 1671 that are corrected or void shall be processed in accordance with 1672 the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year 1673 time period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 197.182(1)(c) 1674 does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or 1675 cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as authorized herein. 1676

1677 <u>(12) (11)</u> When tax certificates are advertised for sale, The 1678 tax collector <u>is shall be</u> entitled to a commission of 5 percent 1679 on the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest when <u>a tax</u> 1680 <u>certificate is sold actual sale is made</u>. <u>The commission must be</u> 1681 <u>included on the face value of the certificate</u>. However, the tax 1682 collector <u>is shall</u> not <u>be</u> entitled to <u>a any</u> commission for <u>a</u>

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1683	certificate that is struck <del>the sale of certificates made</del> to the
1684	county until the certificate is redeemed or purchased commission
1685	is paid upon the redemption or sale of the tax certificates. If
1686	When a tax deed is issued to the county, the tax collector may
1687	shall not receive his or her commission for the certificates
1688	until <del>after</del> the property is sold and conveyed by the county.
1689	(12) All tax certificates issued to the county shall be
1690	held by the tax collector of the county where the lands covered
1691	by the certificates are located.
1692	(13) Delinquent taxes on real property may be paid after
1693	the date of delinquency but prior to the sale of a tax
1694	certificate by paying all costs, advertising charges, and
1695	interest.
1696	(13) (14) The holder of a tax certificate may not directly,
1697	through an agent, or otherwise initiate contact with the owner
1698	of property upon which he or she holds a tax certificate to
1699	encourage or demand payment until 2 years <u>after</u> <del>have elapsed</del>
1700	since April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate.
1701	(14) <del>(15)</del> Any holder of a tax certificate who, prior to the
1702	date 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax
1703	certificate, initiates, or whose agent initiates, contact with
1704	the property owner upon which he or she holds a certificate
1705	encouraging or demanding payment may be barred by the tax
1706	collector from bidding at a tax certificate sale. Unfair or
1707	deceptive contact by the holder of a tax certificate to a
1708	property owner to obtain payment is an unfair and deceptive
1709	trade practice, as referenced in s. 501.204(1), regardless of
1710	whether the tax certificate is redeemed. Such unfair or
1711	deceptive contact is actionable under ss. 501.2075-501.211. If

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1712 the property owner later redeems the certificate in reliance on 1713 the deceptive or unfair practice, the unfair or deceptive 1714 contact is actionable under applicable laws prohibiting fraud. 1715 (16) The county tax collector may conduct the sale of tax 1716 certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant to this section by 1717 electronic means. Such electronic sales shall comply with the 1718 procedures provided in this chapter. The tax collector shall 1719 provide access to such electronic sale by computer terminals 1720 open to the public at a designated location. A tax collector who 1721 chooses to conduct such electronic sales may receive electronic 1722 deposits and payments related to the tax certificate sale. 1723 Section 41. Section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1724 1725 197.4325 Procedure when checks received for payment of 1726 taxes or tax certificates is are dishonored.-1727 (1) (a) Within 10 days after a payment for taxes check 1728 received by the tax collector for payment of taxes is 1729 dishonored, the tax collector shall notify the payor maker of 1730 the check that the payment check has been dishonored. If the 1731 official receipt is canceled for nonpayment, the tax collector 1732 shall cancel the official receipt issued for the dishonored 1733 check and shall make an entry on the tax roll that the receipt

1734 was canceled because of a dishonored <u>payment</u> check. Where 1735 practicable, The tax collector <u>may shall</u> make a reasonable 1736 effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt. 1737 (b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled

1738 tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time
1739 required by law.

1740

(2) (a) If When a payment check received by the tax

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1741 collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored 1742 and: the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the 1743 tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax 1744 certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the 1745 bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon 1746 approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled 1747 and resold. 1748 (b) When a bidder's deposit is forfeited, the tax collector 1749 shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate. 1750 (a) 1. If The tax certificate sale has been adjourned, the 1751 tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be 1752 resold. If When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the certificate is readvertised, the deposit shall be used to pay 1753 1754 the advertising fees before other costs or charges are imposed. 1755 Any portion of the bidder's forfeit deposit that remains after 1756 advertising and other costs or charges have been paid shall be

deposited by the tax collector into his or her official office account. If the tax collector fails to require a deposit and tax certificates are resold, the advertising charges required for the second sale <u>may shall</u> not be added to the face value of the tax certificate.

1762 (b) 2. If The tax certificate sale has not been adjourned, 1763 the tax collector shall <u>cancel the previous bid pursuant to s.</u> 1764 <u>197.432(8)(a) and reoffer the certificate for sale</u> add the 1765 certificates to be resold to the sale list and continue the sale 1766 until all tax certificates are sold.

1767Section 42. Subsection (2) of section 197.442, Florida1768Statutes, is amended to read:

1769 197.442 Tax collector not to sell certificates on land on

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1770	which taxes have been paid; penalty
1771	(2) The office of the tax collector shall be responsible $rac{ extsf{to}}{ extsf{to}}$
1772	<del>the publisher</del> for costs of advertising <u>property</u> <del>lands</del> on which
1773	the taxes have been paid, and the office of the property
1774	appraiser shall be responsible <del>to the publisher</del> for the costs of
1775	advertising property <del>lands</del> doubly assessed or assessed in error.
1776	Section 43. Section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended
1777	to read:
1778	197.443 Cancellation of <del>void</del> tax certificates; correction
1779	of tax certificates <del>; procedure</del>
1780	(1) The tax collector shall forward a certificate of error
1781	to the department and enter a memorandum of error upon the list
1782	<u>of certificates sold for taxes if</u> <del>When a tax certificate on</del>
1783	lands has been sold for unpaid taxes and:
1784	(a) The tax certificate evidencing the sale is void because
1785	the taxes on the property <del>lands</del> have been paid;
1786	(b) The <u>property was</u> <del>lands were</del> not subject to taxation at
1787	the time of the assessment on which they were sold;
1788	(c) The description of the property in the tax certificate
1789	is void or has been corrected or amended;
1790	(d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which
1791	invalidates the sale;
1792	(e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a
1793	suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder;
1794	(f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or
1795	(g) An error <u>in assessed value</u> has occurred for which the
1796	tax certificate may be corrected. $ au$
1797	
1798	the tax collector shall forward a certificate of such error to

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1799 the department and enter upon the list of certificates sold for 1800 taxes a memorandum of such error.

1801 (2) The department, upon receipt of the such certificate of 1802 error, if satisfied of the correctness of the certificate of 1803 error or upon receipt of a court order, shall notify the tax 1804 collector, who shall cancel or correct the certificate. A tax 1805 certificate correction or cancellation that has been ordered by 1806 a court or requested by the tax certificateholder and that does 1807 not result from a change made in the assessed value on a tax 1808 roll certified to the tax collector shall be made by the tax 1809 collector without order from the department.

1810 (3) (2) The holder of a tax certificate who pays, redeems, 1811 or causes to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered by 1812 any other tax certificates, or who pays any subsequent and 1813 omitted taxes or costs, in connection with the foreclosure of a 1814 tax certificate or tax deed that is, and when such other 1815 certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or 1816 corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or 1817 causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the 1818 other tax certificates or paying the other subsequent and omitted taxes is entitled to a refund obtain the return of the 1819 1820 amount paid together with interest calculated monthly from the 1821 date of payment through the day of issuance of the refund at the 1822 rate specified in s. 197.432(11) therefor.

(a) The county officer or taxing <u>or levying</u> authority <u>that</u>,
as the case may be, which causes an error that results in the
<u>voiding</u> issuance of a void tax certificate shall be charged for
the costs of advertising incurred in the sale of <u>a new</u> the tax
certificate.

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1828 (b) If When the owner of a tax certificate requests that 1829 the certificate be canceled for any reason, or that the amount 1830 of the certificate be amended as a result of payments received 1831 due to an intervening bankruptcy or receivership, but does not 1832 seek a refund, the tax collector shall cancel or amend the tax 1833 certificate and a refund shall not be processed. The tax 1834 collector shall require the owner of the tax certificate to 1835 execute a written statement that he or she is the holder of the 1836 tax certificate, that he or she wishes the certificate to be 1837 canceled or amended, and that a refund is not expected and is not to be made. 1838

1839 (4) (3) If When the tax certificate or a tax deed based upon 1840 the certificate is held by an individual, the collector shall at 1841 once notify the original purchaser of the certificate or tax 1842 deed or the subsequent holder thereof, if known, that upon the 1843 voluntary surrender of the certificate or deed of release of any 1844 his or her rights under the tax deed, a refund will be made of 1845 the amount received by the governmental units for the 1846 certificate or deed, plus \$1 for the deed of release.

1847 (5) (4) The refund shall be made in accordance with the 1848 procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time 1849 period provided for in <u>s. 197.182(1)(e)</u> <del>s. 197.182(1)(c)</del> does 1850 not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or 1851 cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as 1852 authorized in this section herein.

1853 Section 44. Section 197.462, Florida Statutes, is amended 1854 to read:

1855197.462 Transfer of tax certificates held by individuals.-1856(1) All tax certificates issued to an individual may be

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1884

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1857	transferred <del>by endorsement</del> at any time before they are redeemed
1858	or a tax deed is executed <del>thereunder</del> .
1859	(2) The official endorsement of a tax certificate by the
1860	tax collector with the date and the amount received and its
1861	entry on the record of tax certificates sold shall be sufficient
1862	evidence of the assignment of it.
1863	(2) <del>(3)</del> The tax collector shall record the transfer on the
1864	record of tax certificates sold.
1865	(3)-(4) The tax collector shall receive \$2.25 as a service
1866	charge for each <u>transfer</u> <del>endorsement</del> .
1867	Section 45. Section 197.472, Florida Statutes, is amended
1868	to read:
1869	197.472 Redemption of tax certificates
1870	(1) Any person may redeem a tax certificate <del>or purchase a</del>
1871	county-held certificate at any time after the certificate is
1872	issued and before a tax deed is issued or the property is placed
1873	on the list of lands available for sale. The person redeeming <del>or</del>
1874	<del>purchasing</del> a tax certificate shall pay <del>to</del> the tax collector <del>in</del>
1875	the county where the land is situated the face amount plus all
1876	interest, costs, and charges. of the certificate or the part
1877	thereof that the part or interest purchased or redeemed bears to
1878	the whole. Upon purchase or redemption being made, the person
1879	shall pay all taxes, interest, costs, charges, and omitted
1880	taxes, if any, as provided by law upon the part or parts of the
1881	certificate so purchased or redeemed.
1882	(2) When a tax certificate is redeemed and the interest
1883	earned on the tax certificate is less than 5 percent of the face

1885 of an absolute 5 percent shall be levied upon the face value of

amount of the certificate, a mandatory minimum interest charge

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 1886 the tax certificate. The person redeeming the tax certificate 1887 shall pay the interest rate due on the certificate or the 5 percent 5-percent mandatory minimum interest charge, whichever 1888 1889 is greater. This subsection applies to all county-held tax 1890 certificates and all individual tax certificates except those 1891 with an interest rate bid of zero percent. 1892 (3) After an application for a tax deed is filed but before a tax deed is issued, a person who wishes to redeem the tax 1893 1894 certificates issued against a property must pay all principle, 1895 fees, and interest that would constitute the minimum bid under 1896 s. 197.542 were the tax deed sale held the date of redemption. 1897 (4) (3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for 1898 each tax certificate purchased or redeemed. 1899 (5) (4) When only A portion of a certificate may be is being 1900 redeemed only if or purchased and such portion can be 1901 ascertained by legal description and the portion to be redeemed 1902 is evidenced by a contract for sale or recorded deed.7 The tax 1903 collector shall make a written request for apportionment to the 1904 property appraiser and  $\cdot$  within 15 days after such request, the 1905 property appraiser shall furnish the tax collector a certificate 1906 apportioning the value to that portion sought to be redeemed and 1907 to the remaining land covered by the certificate. 1908 (5) When a tax certificate is purchased or redeemed, the 1909 tax collector shall give to the person a receipt and certificate 1910 showing the amount paid for the purchase or redemption, a 1911 description of the land, and the date, number, and amount of the 1912 certificate, certificates, or part of certificate which is purchased or redeemed, which shall be in the form prescribed by 1913 1914 the department. If a tax certificate is redeemed in full, the

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1915	certificate shall be surrendered to the tax collector by the
1916	original purchaser and canceled by the tax collector. If only a
1917	part is purchased or redeemed, the portion and description of
1918	land, with date of purchase or redemption, shall be endorsed on
1919	the certificate by the tax collector. The certificate shall be
1920	retained by the owner, or the tax collector if the certificate
1921	is a county-held certificate, subject to the endorsement. The
1922	purchase or redemption shall be entered by the tax collector on
1923	the record of tax certificates sold.
1924	(6) <u>After</u> <del>When</del> a tax certificate <u>is</u> <del>has been</del> <del>purchased or</del>
1925	redeemed, the tax collector shall pay to the owner of the tax
1926	certificate the amount received by the tax collector less $\underline{\sf the}$
1927	redemption fee within 15 business days after the date of receipt
1928	of the redemption. If the payment to the tax certificate owner
1929	is not issued within 15 business days, the tax collector shall
1930	pay interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum to the
1931	certificate owner service charges. Along with the payment, the
1932	tax collector shall identify the certificates redeemed and the
1933	amount paid for each certificate. However, if the tax collector
1934	pays the certificateholder electronically, the certificates
1935	redeemed and the amounts paid for each certificate shall be
1936	provided electronically by facsimile or electronic mail within
1937	24 hours after payment.
1938	(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny any

1938 (7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny any
1939 person the right to purchase or redeem any outstanding tax
1940 certificate in accordance with the law in force when it was
1941 issued. However, the provisions of s. 197.573 relating to
1942 survival of restrictions and covenants after the issuance of a
1943 tax deed are not repealed by this chapter and apply regardless

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1944	of the manner in which the tax deed was issued.
1945	(8) The provisions of subsection $(5)$ (4) do not apply to
1946	collections relating to fee timeshare real property made
1947	pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.
1948	Section 46. Section 197.4725, Florida Statutes, is created
1949	to read:
1950	197.4725 Purchase of county-held tax certificates
1951	(1) Any person may purchase a county-held tax certificate
1952	at any time after the tax certificate is issued and before a tax
1953	deed application is made. The person purchasing a county-held
1954	tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector the face amount
1955	plus all interest, costs, and charges or, subject to s.
1956	197.472(4), the part described in the tax certificate.
1957	(2) If a county-held tax certificate is purchased, the
1958	interest earned shall be calculated at 1.5 percent per month, or
1959	a fraction thereof, to the date of purchase.
1960	(3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each
1961	county-held tax certificate purchased.
1962	(4) This section does not apply to collections relating to
1963	fee timeshare real property made pursuant to s. 192.037.
1964	(5) The tax collector may use electronic means to make
1965	known county-held tax certificates that are available for
1966	purchase and to complete the purchase. The tax collector may
1967	charge a reasonable fee for costs incurred in providing such
1968	electronic services.
1969	(6) The purchaser of a county-held tax certificate shall be
1970	issued a new tax certificate with a face value that includes all
1971	sums paid to acquire the certificate from the county, including
1972	accrued interest and charges paid under to this section. The

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1973	date the county-held certificate was issued shall be the date
1974	used to determine the date on which an application for tax deed
1975	may be made. The date that the new certificate is purchased is
1976	the date that must be used to calculate the interest or minimum
1977	charge due if the certificate is redeemed.
1978	Section 47. Section 197.473, Florida Statutes, is amended
1979	to read:
1980	197.473 Disposition of unclaimed redemption moneys
1981	(1) After Money paid to the tax collector for the
1982	redemption of <u>a</u> tax <u>certificate or a tax deed application that</u>
1983	certificates has been held for 90 days, which money is payable
1984	to the holder of a redeemed tax certificate but for which no
1985	claim has been made, or which fails to be presented for payment,
1986	is considered unclaimed as defined in s. 717.113 and shall be
1987	remitted to the state pursuant to s. 717.117, on the first day
1988	of the following quarter the tax collector shall remit such
1989	unclaimed moneys to the board of county commissioners, less the
1990	sum of \$5 on each \$100 or fraction thereof which shall be
1991	retained by the tax collector as service charges.
1992	(2) Two years after the date the unclaimed redemption
1993	moneys were remitted to the board of county commissioners, all
1994	claims to such moneys are forever barred, and such moneys become
1995	the property of the county.
1996	Section 48. Section 197.482, Florida Statutes, is amended
1997	to read:
1998	197.482 Expiration <del>Limitation upon lien</del> of tax
1999	certificate
2000	(1) <u>Seven</u> After the expiration of 7 years <u>after</u> from the
2001	date of issuance of a tax certificate, which is the date of the

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2002 first day of the tax certificate sale as advertised under s. 2003 197.432, of a tax certificate, if a tax deed has not been 2004 applied for on the property covered by the certificate, and no other administrative or legal proceeding, including a 2005 2006 bankruptcy, has existed of record, the tax certificate is null and void  $_{ au}$  and the tax collector shall be canceled. The tax 2007 2008 collector shall note cancel the tax certificate, noting the date 2009 of the cancellation of the tax certificate upon all appropriate 2010 records in his or her office. The tax collector shall complete 2011 the cancellation by entering opposite the record of the 7-year-2012 old tax certificate a notation in substantially the following 2013 form: "Canceled by Act of 1973 Florida Legislature." All 2014 certificates outstanding July 1, 1973, shall have a life of 20 2015 years from the date of issue. This subsection does not apply to 2016 deferred payment tax certificates.

2017 (2) The provisions and limitations herein prescribed for 2018 tax certificates do not apply to tax certificates which were 2019 sold under the provisions of chapter 18296, Laws of Florida, 2020 1937, commonly known as the "Murphy Act."

2021 Section 49. Section 197.492, Florida Statutes, is amended 2022 to read:

2023 197.492 Errors and insolvencies report list.-On or before 2024 the 60th day after the tax certificate sale is adjourned, the 2025 tax collector shall certify make out a report to the board of 2026 county commissioners a report separately showing the discounts, 2027 errors, double assessments, and insolvencies relating to tax 2028 collections for which credit is to be given, including in every 2029 case except discounts, the names of the parties on whose account 2030 the credit is to be allowed. The report may be submitted in an

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2031	electronic format. The board of county commissioners, upon
2032	receiving the report, shall examine it; make such investigations
2033	as may be necessary; and, if the board discovers that the tax
2034	collector has taken credit as an insolvent item any personal
2035	property tax due by a solvent taxpayer, charge the amount of
2036	taxes represented by such item to the tax collector and not
2037	approve the report until the tax collector strikes such item
2038	from the record.
2039	Section 50. Section 197.502, Florida Statutes, is amended
2040	to read:
2041	197.502 Application for obtaining tax deed by holder of tax
2042	sale certificate; fees
2043	(1) The holder of <u>a</u> any tax certificate, other than the
2044	county, at any time after 2 years have elapsed since April 1 of
2045	the year of issuance of the tax certificate and before the
2046	<u>cancellation</u> expiration of the certificate 7 years from the date
2047	of issuance, may file the certificate and an application for a
2048	tax deed with the tax collector of the county where the property
2049	<del>lands</del> described in the certificate <u>is</u> are located. The
2050	application may be made on the entire parcel of property or any
2051	part thereof which is capable of being readily separated from
2052	the whole. The tax collector <u>may charge</u> <del>shall be allowed</del> a tax
2053	deed application fee of \$75 <mark>, plus reimbursement for any fee</mark>
2054	charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing an
2055	electronic tax deed application program or service.
2056	(2) <u>A certificateholder</u> , other than the county, may notify
2057	the tax collector at any time of the certificateholder's intent
2058	to make application for tax deed. However, if the tax deed
2059	application will be filed within the month of the earliest date

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2060	allowed pursuant to subsection (1), the certificateholder must
2061	provide the tax collector with a notice of intent to make
2062	application no later than 30 days before the date of
2063	application. The tax collector shall notify the
2064	certificateholder of the total amount due or the estimated
2065	amount due, which must include the amount due for redemption or
2066	purchase of all other outstanding tax certificates, plus
2067	interest; any omitted taxes, plus interest; any delinquent
2068	taxes, plus interest; any costs of an electronic tax deed sale;
2069	and current taxes, if due, which cover the land. The tax
2070	collector shall provide this notice at the earliest possible
2071	date but no later than 30 days following the tax collector's
2072	receipt of the certficateholder's notice of intent to make
2073	application. The certificateholder shall pay the total amount
2074	due or the estimated amount due at the time of application. If
2075	the tax collector estimates the costs to redeem the outstanding
2076	certificates, the tax collector must provide a final statement
2077	of the costs within 60 days after receipt of the application.
2078	The applicant shall pay any additional amounts due within 10
2079	days after receipt of a final statement. The tax collector shall
2080	refund any overpayments with interest at the rate of 5 percent
2081	per annum compounded annually within 10 days after providing the
2082	final statement. Any certificateholder, other than the county,
2083	who makes application for a tax deed shall pay the tax collector
2084	at the time of application all amounts required for redemption
2085	or purchase of all other outstanding tax certificates, plus
2086	interest, any omitted taxes, plus interest, any delinquent
2087	taxes, plus interest, and current taxes, if due, covering the
2088	land.

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2089 (3) The county in which where the property lands described 2090 in the certificate is are located shall apply make application 2091 for a tax deed on all county-held certificates on property 2092 valued at \$5,000 or more on the property appraiser's most recent 2093 assessment roll, except deferred payment tax certificates, and 2094 may apply for tax deeds make application on those certificates 2095 on property valued at less than \$5,000 on the property appraiser's most recent assessment roll. The Such application 2096 2097 shall be made 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of 2098 the certificates or as soon thereafter as is reasonable. Upon 2099 application for a tax deed, the county shall deposit with the 2100 tax collector all applicable costs and fees, but may shall not 2101 deposit any money to cover the redemption of other outstanding 2102 certificates covering the property land. The tax collector may 2103 charge a tax deed application fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for 2104 any fee charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing 2105 an electronic tax deed application program or service.

(4) The tax collector shall deliver to the clerk of the circuit court a statement that payment has been made for all outstanding certificates or, if the certificate is held by the county, that all appropriate fees have been deposited, and stating that the following persons are to be notified prior to the sale of the property:

(a) Any legal titleholder of record if the address of the owner appears on the record of conveyance of the property lands to the owner. However, if the legal titleholder of record is the same as the person to whom the property was assessed on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last assessed, then the notice may only be mailed to the address of the legal

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2118 titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2119 (b) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien 2120 against the property described in the tax certificate if an 2121 address appears on the recorded lien. 2122 (c) Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the 2123 recorded mortgage. 2124 (d) Any vendee of a recorded contract for deed if an 2125 address appears on the recorded contract or, if the contract is 2126 not recorded, any vendee who has applied to receive notice 2127 pursuant to s. 197.344(1)(c). 2128 (e) Any other lienholder who has applied to the tax 2129 collector to receive notice if an address is supplied to the 2130 collector by such lienholder. 2131 (f) Any person to whom the property was assessed on the tax 2132 roll for the year in which the property was last assessed. 2133 (g) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien 2134 against a mobile home located on the property described in the 2135 tax certificate if an address appears on the recorded lien and 2136 if the lien is recorded with the clerk of the circuit court in 2137 the county where the mobile home is located. 2138 (h) Any legal titleholder of record of property that is 2139 contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate, if 2140 when the property described is either submerged land or common elements of a subdivision, if the address of the titleholder of 2141 2142 contiguous property appears on the record of conveyance of the 2143 property land to the that legal titleholder. However, if the 2144 legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property 2145 described in the tax certificate is the same as the person to

2146 whom the property described in the tax certificate was assessed

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2147 on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last 2148 assessed, the notice may be mailed only to the address of the 2149 legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2150 As used in this chapter, the term "contiguous" means touching, 2151 meeting, or joining at the surface or border, other than at a 2152 corner or a single point, and not separated by submerged lands. 2153 Submerged lands lying below the ordinary high-water mark which 2154 are sovereignty lands are not part of the upland contiguous 2155 property for purposes of notification. 2156 2157 The statement must be signed by the tax collector or the tax 2158 collector's designee, with the tax collector's seal affixed. The 2159 tax collector may purchase a reasonable bond for errors and 2160 omissions of his or her office in making such statement. The 2161 search of the official records must be made by a direct and 2162 inverse search. "Direct" means the index in straight and 2163 continuous alphabetic order by grantor, and "inverse" means the 2164 index in straight and continuous alphabetic order by grantee. 2165 (5) (a) The tax collector may contract with a title company 2166 or an abstract company at a reasonable fee to provide the 2167 minimum information required in subsection (4), consistent with 2168 rules adopted by the department. If additional information is 2169 required, the tax collector must make a written request to the 2170 title or abstract company stating the additional requirements.

the minimum information is submitted, and the title or abstract company is authorized to do business in this state. The tax collector may advertise and accept bids for the title or

The tax collector may select any title or abstract company,

regardless of its location, as long as the fee is reasonable,

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2176 abstract company if he or she considers it appropriate to do so. 2177 1. The ownership and encumbrance report must include the be 2178 printed or typed on stationery or other paper showing a 2179 letterhead of the person, firm, or company that makes the 2180 search, and the signature of the individual person who makes the 2181 search or of an officer of the firm must be attached. The tax 2182 collector is not liable for payment to the firm unless these 2183 requirements are met. The report may be submitted to the tax 2184 collector in an electronic format.

2185 2. The tax collector may not accept or pay for any title 2186 search or abstract if <del>no</del> financial responsibility is <u>not</u> assumed 2187 for the search. However, reasonable restrictions as to the 2188 liability or responsibility of the title or abstract company are 2189 acceptable. Notwithstanding s. 627.7843(3), the tax collector 2190 may contract for higher maximum liability limits.

3. In order to establish uniform prices for ownership and encumbrance reports within the county, the tax collector <u>must</u> <del>shall</del> ensure that the contract for ownership and encumbrance reports include all requests for title searches or abstracts for a given period of time.

(b) Any fee paid for <u>a</u> any title search or abstract must be collected at the time of application under subsection (1), and the amount of the fee must be added to the opening bid.

(c) The clerk shall advertise and administer the sale and receive such fees for the issuance of the deed and sale of the property as are provided in s. 28.24.

(6) (a) The opening bid:

2203 <u>(a)</u> On county-held certificates <del>on nonhomestead property</del> 2204 shall be the sum of the value of all outstanding certificates

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2205 against the property land, plus omitted years' taxes, delinquent 2206 taxes, interest, and all costs and fees paid by the county. 2207 (b) The opening bid On an individual certificate on 2208 nonhomestead property shall include, in addition to the amount 2209 of money paid to the tax collector by the certificateholder at 2210 the time of application, must include the amount required to 2211 redeem the applicant's tax certificate and all other costs and fees paid by the applicant, plus all tax certificates that were 2212 2213 sold subsequent to the filing of the tax deed application and 2214 omitted taxes, if any. 2215 (c) The opening bid on property assessed on the latest tax 2216 roll as homestead property shall include, in addition to the

2216 Forr as nomestead property sharr include, in addition to the 2217 amount of money required for an opening bid on nonhomestead 2218 property, an amount equal to one-half of the latest assessed 2219 value of the homestead. Payment of one-half of the assessed 2220 value of the homestead property shall not be required if the tax 2221 certificate to which the application relates was sold prior to 2222 January 1, 1982.

2223 (7) On county-held certificates for which there are no 2224 bidders at the public sale, the clerk shall enter the land on a 2225 list entitled "lands available for taxes" and shall immediately notify the county commission and all other persons holding 2226 2227 certificates against the property land that the property land is available. During the first 90 days after the property land is 2228 2229 placed on the list of lands available for taxes, the county may 2230 purchase the land for the opening bid or may waive its rights to 2231 purchase the property. Thereafter, any person, the county, or 2232 any other governmental unit may purchase the property land from 2233 the clerk, without further notice or advertising, for the

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2234 opening bid, except that if when the county or other 2235 governmental unit is the purchaser for its own use, the board of 2236 county commissioners may cancel omitted years' taxes, as 2237 provided under s. 197.447. If the county does not elect to 2238 purchase the property land, the county must notify each legal 2239 titleholder of property contiguous to the property land 2240 available for taxes, as provided in paragraph (4)(h), before 2241 expiration of the 90-day period. Interest on the opening bid 2242 continues to accrue through the month of sale as prescribed by s. 197.542. 2243 2244 (8) Taxes may shall not be extended against parcels listed 2245 as lands available for taxes, but in each year the taxes that

2246 would have been due shall be treated as omitted years and added 2247 to the required minimum bid. If any tax certificates exist or if 2248 an application for a tax deed by a person other than the county 2249 is not filed within 7 Three years after the day the land was 2250 offered for public sale, the land shall escheat to the county in 2251 which it is located, free and clear. If the property was placed 2252 on the list of lands available for taxes as a result of a tax 2253 deed application filed by the county and a tax certificate, 2254 owned by a person other than the county, does not exist on the 2255 property, the property shall escheat 3 years after the day the 2256 property was offered for private sale, free and clear. All tax 2257 certificates, accrued taxes, and liens of any nature against the 2258 property shall be deemed canceled as a matter of law and of no 2259 further legal force and effect, and the clerk shall execute an 2260 escheatment tax deed vesting title in the board of county 2261 commissioners of the county in which the land is located. 2262 (a) When a property escheats to the county under this

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2263 subsection, the county is not subject to any liability imposed 2264 by chapter 376 or chapter 403 for preexisting soil or 2265 groundwater contamination due solely to its ownership. However, 2266 this subsection does not affect the rights or liabilities of any 2267 past or future owners of the escheated property and does not 2268 affect the liability of any governmental entity for the results 2269 of its actions that create or exacerbate a pollution source. 2270 (b) The county and the Department of Environmental 2271 Protection may enter into a written agreement for the

2272 performance, funding, and reimbursement of the investigative and 2273 remedial acts necessary for a property that escheats to the 2274 county.

(9) Consolidated applications on more than one tax certificate are allowed, but a separate statement shall be issued pursuant to subsection (4), and a separate tax deed shall be issued pursuant to s. 197.552, for each parcel of property shown on the tax certificate.

(10) Any fees collected pursuant to this section shall be refunded to the certificateholder in the event that the tax deed sale is canceled for any reason.

2283 (11) For any property acquired under this section by the 2284 county for the express purpose of providing infill housing, the 2285 board of county commissioners may, in accordance with s. 2286 197.447, cancel county-held tax certificates and omitted years' 2287 taxes on such properties. Furthermore, the county may not 2288 transfer a property acquired under this section specifically for 2289 infill housing back to a taxpayer who failed to pay the 2290 delinquent taxes or charges that led to the issuance of the tax 2291 certificate or lien. For purposes of this subsection only, the

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2292
      term "taxpayer" includes the taxpayer's family or any entity in
2293
      which the taxpayer or taxpayer's family has any interest.
2294
           Section 51. Section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended
2295
      to read:
2296
           197.542 Sale at public auction.-
2297
            (1) Real property The lands advertised for sale to the
2298
      highest bidder as a result of an application filed under s.
2299
      197.502 shall be sold at public auction by the clerk of the
2300
      circuit court, or his or her deputy, of the county where the
2301
      property is lands are located on the date, at the time, and at
2302
      the location as set forth in the published notice, which must
2303
      shall be during the regular hours the clerk's office is open. At
2304
      the time and place, the clerk shall read the notice of sale and
2305
      shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the
2306
      highest bidder for cash at public outery. The amount required to
2307
      redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder
2308
      to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale,
2309
      redemption of other tax certificates on the same property lands,
2310
      and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest
2311
      thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period
2312
      running from the month after the date of application for the
2313
      deed through the month of sale and costs incurred for the
2314
      service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be
2315
      considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. If
2316
      tax certificates exist or if delinquent taxes accrued subsequent
2317
      to the filing of the tax deed application, the amount required
2318
      to redeem such tax certificates or pay such delinquent taxes
      shall be included in the minimum bid. However, if the land to be
2319
2320
      sold is assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property,
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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2321 the bid of the certificateholder shall be increased to include 2322 an amount equal to one-half of the assessed value of the 2323 homestead property as required by s. 197.502. If there are no 2324 higher bids, the property land shall be struck off and sold to 2325 the certificateholder, who shall forthwith pay to the clerk any 2326 amounts included in the minimum bid, the documentary stamp tax, 2327 and recording fees due. Upon payment, and a tax deed shall 2328 thereupon be issued and recorded by the clerk. The tax deed 2329 applicant shall have the option of placing the property on the 2330 list of lands available for taxes in lieu of paying any 2331 additional sums due as a result of the increased minimum bid, 2332 documentary stamps, or recording fees.

2333 (2) If there are other bids, The certificateholder has 2334 shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the 2335 property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The 2336 high bidder shall post with the clerk a nonrefundable cash 2337 deposit of 5 percent of the bid  $\frac{200}{100}$  at the time of the sale, to 2338 be applied to the sale price at the time of full payment. Notice 2339 of the this deposit requirement must shall be posted at the 2340 auction site, and the clerk may require that bidders to show 2341 their willingness and ability to post the <del>cost</del> deposit. If full 2342 payment of the final bid and of documentary stamp tax and 2343 recording fees is not made within 24 hours, excluding weekends 2344 and legal holidays, the clerk shall cancel all bids, readvertise 2345 the sale as provided in this section, and pay all costs of the 2346 sale from the deposit. Any remaining funds must be applied 2347 toward the opening bid. The clerk may refuse to recognize the 2348 bid of any person who has previously bid and refused, for any 2349 reason, to honor such bid.

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2350 (3) If the sale is canceled for any reason, or the buyer 2351 fails to make full payment within the time required, the clerk 2352 shall immediately readvertise the sale to be held within no 2353 later than 30 days after the date the sale was canceled. Only 2354 one advertisement is necessary. No further notice is required. 2355 The amount of the opening statutory (opening) bid shall be 2356 increased by the cost of advertising, additional clerk's fees as 2357 provided for in s. 28.24(21), and interest as provided for in 2358 subsection (1). This process must be repeated until the property 2359 is sold and the clerk receives full payment or the clerk does 2360 not receive any bids other than the bid of the 2361 certificateholder. The clerk must shall receive full payment 2362 before prior to the issuance of the tax deed.

(4) A tax deed sale may not be canceled without the consent of the tax deed applicant for any reason in law or equity other than that the tax deed application has been redeemed, collection has been stayed by the filing of a bankruptcy petition, an error has been discovered in the assessment record, or an error has been demonstrated in the procedure or process used in processing the tax deed application or setting the sale.

2370 (5) (4) (a) A clerk may conduct electronic tax deed sales in 2371 lieu of public outcry. The clerk must comply with the procedures 2372 provided in this chapter, except that electronic proxy bidding 2373 shall be allowed and the clerk may require bidders to advance 2374 sufficient funds to pay the deposit required by subsection (2). 2375 The clerk shall provide access to the electronic sale by 2376 computer terminals open to the public at a designated location. 2377 A clerk who conducts such electronic sales may receive 2378 electronic deposits and payments related to the sale. The

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2379 portion of an advance deposit from a winning bidder required by 2380 subsection (2) shall, upon acceptance of the winning bid, be 2381 subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10). 2382 (b) Nothing in This subsection does not shall be construed 2383 to restrict or limit the authority of a charter county to 2384 conduct from conducting electronic tax deed sales. In a charter 2385 county where the clerk of the circuit court does not conduct all 2386 electronic sales, the charter county shall be permitted to 2387 receive electronic deposits and payments related to sales it 2388 conducts, as well as to subject the winning bidder to a fee, consistent with the schedule in s. 28.24(10). 2389 2390 (c) The costs of electronic tax deed sales shall be added 2391 to the charges for the costs of sale under subsection (1) and 2392 paid by the certificateholder when filing an application for a 2393 tax deed. 2394 Section 52. Section 197.522, Florida Statutes, is amended 2395 to read: 2396 197.522 Notice to owner when application for tax deed is 2397 made.-2398 (1) (a) Except as provided in this section, the clerk of the 2399 circuit court shall notify, by certified mail with return 2400 receipt requested or by registered mail if the notice is to be 2401 sent outside the continental United States, the persons listed 2402 in the tax collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4) that 2403 an application for a tax deed has been made. Such notice shall 2404 be mailed at least 20 days before <del>prior to</del> the date of sale. If 2405 an no address is not listed in the tax collector's statement, 2406 then a no notice is not shall be required. 2407 (b) The clerk shall enclose with every copy mailed a

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593-02945-10 2408 statement as follows:

2409 WARNING: There are unpaid taxes on property which you own 2410 or in which you have a legal interest. Such property will be 2411 sold at public auction notwithstanding its classification as 2412 homestead property, if applicable. The property will be sold at 2413 public auction on ... (date) ... unless the back taxes are paid. 2414 To make payment, or to receive further information, contact the 2415 clerk of court immediately at ... (address) ..., ... (telephone 2416 number)....

2417 (c) The clerk shall complete and attach to the affidavit of 2418 the publisher a certificate containing the names and addresses 2419 of those persons notified and the date the notice was mailed. 2420 The certificate shall be signed by the clerk and the clerk's 2421 official seal affixed. The certificate shall be prima facie 2422 evidence of the fact that the notice was mailed. If an no 2423 address is not listed on the tax collector's certification, the 2424 clerk shall execute a certificate to that effect.

(d) The failure of anyone to receive notice as provided herein shall not affect the validity of the tax deed issued pursuant to the notice.

(e) A printed copy of the notice as published in the
newspaper, accompanied by the warning statement described in
paragraph (b), shall be deemed sufficient notice.

(2) (a) In addition to the notice provided in subsection
(1), for property that was not classified as homestead property
on the most recent assessment roll prior to the tax deed
application, the sheriff of the county in which the legal
titleholder resides shall, at least 20 days prior to the date of
sale, notify the legal titleholder of record of the property on

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2437	which the tax certificate is outstanding. The original notice
2438	and sufficient copies shall be prepared by the clerk and
2439	provided to the sheriff. Such notice shall be served as
2440	specified in chapter 48; if the sheriff is unable to make
2441	service, he or she shall post a copy of the notice in a
2442	conspicuous place at the legal titleholder's last known address.
2443	The inability of the sheriff to serve notice on the legal
2444	titleholder shall not affect the validity of the tax deed issued
2445	pursuant to the notice. A legal titleholder of record who
2446	resides outside the state may be notified by the clerk as
2447	provided in subsection (1). The notice shall be in substantially
2448	the following form:
2449	WARNING
2450	
2451	There are unpaid taxes on the property which you own.
2452	Such property will be sold at public auction
2453	notwithstanding its classification as homestead
2454	property, if applicable. The property will be sold at
2455	public auction on(date) unless the back taxes
2456	are paid. To make arrangements for payment, or to
2457	receive further information, contact the clerk of
2458	court at (address), (telephone number)
2459	
2460	In addition, if the legal titleholder does not reside in the
2461	county in which the property to be sold is located, a copy of
2462	such notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the
2463	property by the sheriff of the county in which the property is
2464	located. However, no posting of notice shall be required if the
2465	property to be sold is classified for assessment purposes,

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2466	according to use classifications established by the department,
2467	as nonagricultural acreage or vacant land.
2468	(b) In addition to the notice provided in subsection (1),
2469	for property classified as homestead property on the most recent
2470	assessment roll, the sheriff of the county in which the legal
2471	titleholder resides shall, at least 45 days prior to the date of
2472	sale, provide notice that a tax certificate is outstanding on
2473	such homestead property to the legal titleholder of record. The
2474	original notice and sufficient copies shall be prepared by the
2475	clerk of the circuit court and provided to the sheriff. Such
2476	notice shall be served as provided in chapter 48. If unable to
2477	make service, the sheriff shall post a copy of the notice in a
2478	conspicuous place at the homestead property address. The return
2479	of service shall indicate, in addition to the details of
2480	service, whether the residence exists and whether the residence
2481	appears to be occupied. The inability of the sheriff to serve
2482	notice on the legal titleholder of homestead property subject to
2483	an outstanding tax certificate does not affect the validity of a
2484	tax deed issued on such property pursuant to the notice. The
2485	notice shall be in substantially the following form:
2486	WARNING
2487	
2488	There are unpaid taxes on the homestead property you
2489	own. Such property will be sold at public auction on
2490	(date), unless the back taxes are paid,
2491	notwithstanding its classification as homestead
2492	property. To make arrangements for payment or to
2493	receive further information, contact the clerk of the
2494	court immediately at (address), (telephone

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2495	number)
2496	<u>(c)</u> In addition to the notice provided in subsection
2497	(1), the clerk shall notify by certified mail with return
2498	receipt requested, or by registered mail if the notice is to be
2499	sent outside the continental United States, the persons listed
2500	in the tax collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h)
2501	and to the tax deed applicant that application for a tax deed
2502	has been made. Such notice shall be mailed at least 20 days
2503	prior to the date of sale. If <u>an</u> <del>no</del> address is <u>not</u> listed in the
2504	tax collector's statement, <u>a</u> <del>then no</del> notice <u>is not</u> <del>shall be</del>
2505	required. Enclosed with the copy of the notice shall be a
2506	statement in substantially the following form:
2507	WARNING
2508	
2509	There are unpaid taxes on property contiguous to your
2510	property. The property with the unpaid taxes will be
2511	sold at auction on(date) unless the back taxes
2512	are paid. To make payment, or to receive further
2513	information about the purchase of the property,
2514	contact the clerk of court immediately at
2515	(address),(telephone number)
2516	
2517	Neither the failure of the tax collector to include the list of
2518	contiguous property owners pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h) in his
2519	or her statement to the clerk nor the failure of the clerk to
2520	mail this notice to any or all of the persons listed in the tax
2521	collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h) shall be a
2522	basis to challenge the validity of the tax deed issued pursuant
2523	to any notice under this section.

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2524	(3) <del>Nothing in</del> This chapter <u>does not prohibit a</u> <del>shall be</del>
2525	<del>construed to prevent the</del> tax collector, or any other public
2526	official, in his or her discretion from giving additional notice
2527	in any form concerning tax certificates and tax sales beyond the
2528	minimum requirements of this chapter.
2529	Section 53. Section 197.552, Florida Statutes, is amended
2530	to read:
2531	197.552 Tax deeds
2532	(1) All tax deeds shall be issued in the name of a county
2533	and <u>must</u> shall be signed by the clerk of the county. The deed
2534	shall be witnessed by two witnesses, the official seal shall be
2535	attached <del>thereto</del> , and the deed shall be acknowledged or proven
2536	as other deeds. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in
2537	s. 28.24. Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of property for
2538	delinquent taxes must be in the form prescribed by the
2539	department. All deeds issued pursuant to this section are prima
2540	facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings from the
2541	valuation of the property to the issuance of the deed,
2542	inclusive.
2543	(2)(a) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, <u>a</u>
2544	no right, interest, restriction, or other covenant does not
2545	shall survive the issuance of a tax deed. $ au$
2546	(b)1. Liens that survive the issuance of a tax deed include
2547	except that a lien of record held by a municipal or county
2548	governmental unit $\mathrm{or}_{ au}$ special district, or community development
2549	district. These surviving liens include tax certificates that
2550	were not incorporated in the tax deed application, if, when such
2551	liens were <del>lien is</del> not satisfied <u>from</u> <del>as of</del> the <del>disbursement of</del>
2552	proceeds of sale under <del>the provisions of</del> s. 197.582 <del>, shall</del>

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2553 survive the issuance of a tax deed. 2554 2. A code enforcement lien survives only as to the amount 2555 expended by the governmental entity to correct the code 2556 deficiency and the amount of the surviving lien may not include 2557 interest, penalties, fines, or attorney's fees. 2558 (3) A lien surviving the issuance of a tax deed may not 2559 provide a basis to foreclose against the interest of the tax 2560 deed owner unless the owner is reimbursed for the price of 2561 acquiring the tax deed, including recording fees and documentary 2562 stamps, by the holder of the surviving lien or at the time of a 2563 foreclosure sale. If a foreclosure sale results in insufficient 2564 funds to satisfy a surviving lien and reimburse the tax deed owner, the proceeds of the foreclosure sale shall be distributed 2565 2566 pro rata in recognition of the equal dignity of lien and the tax 2567 deed. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in s. 28.24. 2568 Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of land for delinquent taxes 2569 shall be in the form prescribed by the department. All deeds 2570 issued pursuant to this section shall be prima facie evidence of 2571 the regularity of all proceedings from the valuation of the 2572 lands to the issuance of the deed, inclusive. 2573 Section 54. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida 2574 Statutes, is amended to read: 2575 197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale.-2576 (2) If the property is purchased for an amount in excess of 2577 the statutory bid of the certificateholder, the excess shall be

2578 paid over and disbursed by the clerk. If the property purchased 2579 is homestead property and the statutory bid includes an amount 2580 equal to at least one-half of the assessed value of the

2581 homestead, that amount shall be treated as excess and

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2582	distributed in the same manner. The clerk shall distribute the
2583	excess to the governmental units for the payment of any lien of
2584	record held by a governmental unit against the property ${}_{{\boldsymbol{\prime}}}$
2585	including any tax certificates not incorporated in the tax deed
2586	application and omitted taxes, if any. If <del>In the event</del> the
2587	excess is not sufficient to pay all of such liens in full, the
2588	excess shall <del>then</del> be paid to each governmental unit pro rata.
2589	If, after all liens <del>of record</del> of <del>the</del> governmental units <del>upon the</del>
2590	<del>property</del> are paid in full, there remains a balance of
2591	undistributed funds, the balance <del>of the purchase price</del> shall be
2592	retained by the clerk for the benefit of <del>the</del> persons described
2593	in s. 197.522(1)(a), except those persons described in s.
2594	197.502(4)(h), as their interests may appear. The clerk shall
2595	mail notices to such persons notifying them of the funds held
2596	for their benefit. Any service charges, at the <del>same</del> rate <del>as</del>
2597	prescribed in s. 28.24(10), and costs of mailing notices shall
2598	be paid out of the excess balance held by the clerk. Excess
2599	proceeds shall be held and disbursed in the same manner as
2600	unclaimed redemption moneys in s. 197.473. <u>If</u> <del>In the event</del>
2601	excess proceeds are not sufficient to cover the service charges
2602	and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total amount of
2603	excess proceeds as a service charge.
2604	Section 55. Section 197.602, Florida Statutes, is amended
2605	to read:
2606	197.602 Reimbursement required in challenges to the
2607	validity of a tax deed Party recovering land must refund taxes
2608	paid and interest

2609(1) If a party successfully challenges the validity of a2610tax deed in an action at law or equity, but the taxes for which

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2611	the tax deed was sold were not paid before the tax deed was
2612	issued, the party shall pay to the party against whom the
2613	judgment or decree is entered:
2614	(a) The amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes paid
2615	upon the land, together with 12 percent interest thereon per
2616	year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed;
2617	(b) All legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including
2618	publication of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording
2619	the tax deed; and
2620	(c) The fair cash value of all maintenance and permanent
2621	improvements made upon the land by the holders under the tax
2622	deed. If, in an action at law or in equity involving the
2623	validity of any tax deed, the court holds that the tax deed was
2624	invalid at the time of its issuance and that title to the land
2625	therein described did not vest in the tax deed holder , then, if
2626	the taxes for which the land was sold and upon which the tax
2627	deed was issued had not been paid prior to issuance of the deed,
2628	the party in whose favor the judgment or decree in the suit is
2629	entered shall pay to the party against whom the judgment or
2630	decree is entered the amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes
2631	paid upon the land, together with 12-percent interest thereon
2632	per year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed and all
2633	legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including publication
2634	of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording the tax
2635	deed, and also the fair cash value of all permanent improvements
2636	made upon the land by the holders under the tax deed.
2637	(2) In an action to challenge the validity of a tax deed,
2638	the prevailing party is entitled to all reasonable litigation
2639	expenses including attorney's fees.

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2640 (3) The court shall determine the amount of the expenses 2641 for which a party shall be reimbursed. and the fair cash value 2642 of improvements shall be ascertained and found upon the trial of 2643 the action, and The tax deed holder or anyone holding under the 2644 tax deed has thereunder shall have a prior lien on upon the land 2645 for the payment of the expenses that must be reimbursed to such 2646 persons sums. 2647 Section 56. Section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended 2648 to read 2649 192.0105 Taxpayer rights.-There is created a Florida 2650 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to 2651 guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the 2652 taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected 2653 during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement 2654 processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The 2655 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but 2656 comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and 2657 obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks 2658 of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, 2659 and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and 2660 assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are 2661 provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure 2662 that their privacy and property are safequarded and protected 2663 during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only 2664 insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida 2665 Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so 2666 guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the 2667 departmental rules include:

#### 2668

(1) THE RIGHT TO KNOW.-

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2669 (a) The right to be sent a mailed notice of proposed 2670 property taxes and proposed or adopted non-ad valorem 2671 assessments (see ss. 194.011(1), 200.065(2)(b) and (d) and 2672 (13) (a), and 200.069). The notice must also inform the taxpayer 2673 that the final tax bill may contain additional non-ad valorem 2674 assessments (see s. 200.069(10)). 2675 (b) The right to notification of a public hearing on each 2676 taxing authority's tentative budget and proposed millage rate 2677 and advertisement of a public hearing to finalize the budget and 2678 adopt a millage rate (see s. 200.065(2)(c) and (d)). 2679 (c) The right to advertised notice of the amount by which 2680 the tentatively adopted millage rate results in taxes that 2681 exceed the previous year's taxes (see s. 200.065(2)(d) and (3)). 2682 The right to notification by first-class mail of a comparison of 2683 the amount of the taxes to be levied from the proposed millage 2684 rate under the tentative budget change, compared to the previous 2685 year's taxes, and also compared to the taxes that would be 2686 levied if no budget change is made (see ss. 200.065(2)(b) and 2687 200.069(2), (3), (4), and (8)). 2688 (d) The right that the adopted millage rate will not exceed 2689 the tentatively adopted millage rate. If the tentative rate 2690 exceeds the proposed rate, each taxpayer shall be mailed notice 2691

2691 comparing his or her taxes under the tentatively adopted millage 2692 rate to the taxes under the previously proposed rate, before a 2693 hearing to finalize the budget and adopt millage (see s. 2694 200.065(2)(d)).

(e) The right to be sent notice by first-class mail of a non-ad valorem assessment hearing at least 20 days before the hearing with pertinent information, including the total amount

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2698 to be levied against each parcel. All affected property owners 2699 have the right to appear at the hearing and to file written 2700 objections with the local governing board (see s. 197.3632(4)(b) 2701 and (c) and (10) (b) 2.b.). 2702 (f) The right of an exemption recipient to be sent a 2703 renewal application for that exemption, the right to a receipt 2704 for homestead exemption claim when filed, and the right to 2705 notice of denial of the exemption (see ss. 196.011(6), 2706 196.131(1), 196.151, and 196.193(1)(c) and (5)). 2707 (g) The right, on property determined not to have been 2708 entitled to homestead exemption in a prior year, to notice of 2709 intent from the property appraiser to record notice of tax lien 2710 and the right to pay tax, penalty, and interest before a tax 2711 lien is recorded for any prior year (see s. 196.161(1)(b)). 2712 (h) The right to be informed during the tax collection 2713 process, including: notice of tax due; notice of back taxes; 2714 notice of late taxes and assessments and consequences of 2715 nonpayment; opportunity to pay estimated taxes and non-ad 2716 valorem assessments when the tax roll will not be certified in 2717 time; notice when interest begins to accrue on delinguent 2718 provisional taxes; notice of the right to prepay estimated taxes 2719 by installment; a statement of the taxpayer's estimated tax 2720 liability for use in making installment payments; and notice of 2721 right to defer taxes and non-ad valorem assessments on homestead 2722 property (see ss. 197.322(3), 197.3635, 197.343, 197.363(2)(c), 2723 197.222(3) and (5), 197.2301(3), 197.3632(8)(a), 2724 193.1145(10)(a), and 197.254(1)). However, a taxpayer is deemed 2725 to have waived the right to know if the taxpayer fails to 2726 provide current contact information to the county property

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1	593-02945-10       2010664c2
2727	appraiser and tax collector.
2728	(i) The right to an advertisement in a newspaper listing
2729	names of taxpayers who are delinquent in paying tangible
2730	personal property taxes, with amounts due, and giving notice
2731	that interest is accruing at 18 percent and that, unless taxes
2732	are paid, warrants will be issued, prior to petition made with
2733	the circuit court for an order to seize and sell property (see
2734	s. 197.402(2)).
2735	(j) The right to be <u>sent a</u> <del>mailed</del> notice when a petition
2736	has been filed with the court for an order to seize and sell
2737	property and the right to be mailed notice, and to be served
2738	notice by the sheriff, before the date of sale, that application
2739	for tax deed has been made and property will be sold unless back
2740	taxes are paid (see ss. 197.413(5), 197.502(4)(a), and
2741	197.522(1)(a) and (2)).
2742	(k) The right to have certain taxes and special assessments
2743	levied by special districts individually stated on the "Notice
2744	of Proposed Property Taxes and Proposed or Adopted Non-Ad
2745	Valorem Assessments" (see s. 200.069).
2746	
2747	Notwithstanding the right to information contained in this
2748	subsection, under s. 197.122 property owners are held to know
2749	that property taxes are due and payable annually and charges
2750	property owners with a duty to ascertain the amount of current
2751	and delinquent taxes to obtain the necessary information from
2752	the applicable governmental officials.
2753	(2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS
2754	(a) The right to an informal conference with the property
2755	appraiser to present facts the taxpayer considers to support

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2756 changing the assessment and to have the property appraiser 2757 present facts supportive of the assessment upon proper request 2758 of any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on his or 2759 her property (see s. 194.011(2)). 2760 (b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over 2761 objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of 2762 agricultural classification, denial of historic classification, 2763 denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax 2764 deferral, and any penalties on deferred taxes imposed for 2765 incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated 2766 taxes does not preclude the right of the taxpayer to challenge 2767 his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and 2768 (9) (a), 196.151, 196.193(1) (c) and (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 2769 193.625(2), 197.2425 <del>197.253(2)</del>, 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)). 2770 (c) The right to file a petition for exemption or

2771 agricultural classification with the value adjustment board when 2772 an application deadline is missed, upon demonstration of 2773 particular extenuating circumstances for filing late (see ss. 2774 193.461(3)(a) and 196.011(1), (7), (8), and (9)(e)).

(d) The right to prior notice of the value adjustment board's hearing date and the right to the hearing within 4 hours of scheduled time (see s. 194.032(2)).

(e) The right to notice of date of certification of tax rolls and receipt of property record card if requested (see ss. 193.122(2) and (3) and 194.032(2)).

(f) The right, in value adjustment board proceedings, to have all evidence presented and considered at a public hearing at the scheduled time, to be represented by an attorney or agent, to have witnesses sworn and cross-examined, and to

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593-02945-102010664c22785examine property appraisers or evaluators employed by the board2786who present testimony (see ss. 194.034(1)(a) and (c) and (4),2787and 194.035(2)).

(g) The right to be <u>sent</u> mailed a timely written decision by the value adjustment board containing findings of fact and conclusions of law and reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser, and the right to advertised notice of all board actions, including appropriate narrative and column descriptions, in brief and nontechnical language (see ss. 194.034(2) and 194.037(3)).

(h) The right at a public hearing on non-ad valorem assessments or municipal special assessments to provide written objections and to provide testimony to the local governing board (see ss. 197.3632(4)(c) and 170.08).

(i) The right to bring action in circuit court to contest a tax assessment or appeal value adjustment board decisions to disapprove exemption or deny tax deferral (see ss. 194.036(1)(c) and (2), 194.171, 196.151, and 197.2425 <del>197.253(2)</del>).

(3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS.-

2803

2804 (a) The right to discounts for early payment on all taxes 2805 and non-ad valorem assessments collected by the tax collector, 2806 except for partial payments as defined in 197.374, the right to 2807 pay installment payments with discounts, and the right to pay 2808 delinquent personal property taxes under a an installment 2809 payment program when implemented by the county tax collector 2810 (see ss. 197.162, 197.3632(8) and (10)(b)3., 197.222(1), and 197.4155). 2811

2812 (b) The right, upon filing a challenge in circuit court and 2813 paying taxes admitted in good faith to be owing, to be issued a

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2814
      receipt and have suspended all procedures for the collection of
2815
      taxes until the final disposition of the action (see s.
2816
      194.171(3)).
2817
            (c) The right to have penalties reduced or waived upon a
2818
      showing of good cause when a return is not intentionally filed
2819
      late, and the right to pay interest at a reduced rate if the
2820
      court finds that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is
2821
      greater than the amount the taxpayer has in good faith admitted
2822
      and paid (see ss. 193.072(4) and 194.192(2)).
2823
            (d) The right to a refund when overpayment of taxes has
2824
      been made under specified circumstances (see ss. 193.1145(8)(e)
2825
      and 197.182(1)).
2826
            (e) The right to an extension to file a tangible personal
2827
      property tax return upon making proper and timely request (see
2828
      s. 193.063).
2829
            (f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax
2830
      certificates at any time before full payment for a tax deed is
2831
      made to the clerk of the court, including documentary stamps and
2832
      recording fees issued, and the right to have tax certificates
2833
      canceled if sold where taxes had been paid or if other error
2834
      makes it void or correctable. Property owners have the right to
2835
      be free from contact by a certificateholder for 2 years after
2836
      April 1 of the year the tax certificate is issued (see ss.
2837
      197.432(13) and (14)(14) and (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and
2838
      197.472(1) and (7)).
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(g) The right of the taxpayer, property appraiser, tax collector, or the department, as the prevailing party in a judicial or administrative action brought or maintained without the support of justiciable issues of fact or law, to recover all

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2843 costs of the administrative or judicial action, including 2844 reasonable attorney's fees, and of the department and the 2845 taxpayer to settle such claims through negotiations (see ss. 2846 57.105 and 57.111). 2847 (4) THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY.-2848 (a) The right to have information kept confidential, 2849 including federal tax information, ad valorem tax returns, 2850 social security numbers, all financial records produced by the 2851 taxpayer, Form DR-219 returns for documentary stamp tax 2852 information, and sworn statements of gross income, copies of 2853 federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and earnings 2854 statements (W-2 forms), and other documents (see ss. 192.105, 2855 193.074, 193.114(5), 195.027(3) and (6), and 196.101(4)(c)). 2856 (b) The right to limiting access to a taxpayer's records by a 2857 property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor 2858 General only to those instances in which it is determined that 2859 such records are necessary to determine either the 2860 classification or the value of taxable nonhomestead property

2861 (see s. 195.027(3)).

2862 Section 57. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 2863 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2864

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.-

(3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in
substantially the form prescribed by the department.
Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to
accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the
taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment
board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be
filed as follows:

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2899

593-02945-10 2010664c2 2872 (d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at 2873 any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day 2874 following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as 2875 provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving 2876 the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water 2877 recharge classification application, an application for 2878 classification as historic property used for commercial or 2879 certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be 2880 filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th 2881 day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s. 2882 2883 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.2425 2884 <del>197.253</del>. 2885 Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 194.013, Florida 2886 Statutes, is amended to read: 194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.-2887 2888 (1) If so required by resolution of the value adjustment 2889 board, a petition filed pursuant to s. 194.011 shall be 2890 accompanied by a filing fee to be paid to the clerk of the value 2891 adjustment board in an amount determined by the board not to 2892 exceed \$15 for each separate parcel of property, real or 2893 personal, covered by the petition and subject to appeal. 2894 However, no such filing fee may be required with respect to an 2895 appeal from the disapproval of homestead exemption under s. 2896 196.151 or from the denial of tax deferral under s. 197.2425 2897 197.253. Only a single filing fee shall be charged under this 2898 section as to any particular parcel of property despite the

2900 parcel. For joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e)

existence of multiple issues and hearings pertaining to such

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593-02945-10 2010664c2 2901 or (f), a single filing fee shall be charged. Such fee shall be 2902 calculated as the cost of the special magistrate for the time 2903 involved in hearing the joint petition and shall not exceed \$5 2904 per parcel. Said fee is to be proportionately paid by affected 2905 parcel owners. 2906 Section 59. Subsection (12) of section 196.011, Florida 2907 Statutes, is amended to read: 2908 196.011 Annual application required for exemption.-2909 (12) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if when the owner of 2910 property otherwise entitled to a religious exemption from ad valorem taxation fails to timely file an application for 2911 2912 exemption, and because of a misidentification of property 2913 ownership on the property tax roll the owner is not properly 2914 notified of the tax obligation by the property appraiser and the 2915 tax collector, the owner of the property may file an application 2916 for exemption with the property appraiser. The property 2917 appraiser must consider the application, and if he or she 2918 determines the owner of the property would have been entitled to 2919 the exemption had the property owner timely applied, the 2920 property appraiser must grant the exemption. Any taxes assessed 2921 on such property shall be canceled, and if paid, refunded. Any 2922 tax certificates outstanding on such property shall be canceled and refund made pursuant to s. 197.432(11) s. 197.432(10). 2923 2924 Section 60. Section 197.603, Florida Statutes, is created 2925 to read: 2926 197.603 Declaration of legislative findings and intent.-The 2927 Legislature finds that the state has a strong interest in 2928 ensuring due process and public confidence in a uniform, fair,

## 2929 efficient, and accountable collection of property taxes by

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2930	county tax collectors. Therefore, tax collectors shall be
2931	supervised by the Department of Revenue pursuant to s.
2932	195.002(1). Moreover, the Legislature intends that the property
2933	tax collection authorized by this chapter under s. 9(a), Art.
2934	VII of the State Constitution be free from the influence or the
2935	appearance of influence of the local governments who levy
2936	property taxes and receive property tax revenues.
2937	Section 61. Sections 197.202, 197.242, 197.304, 197.3041,
2938	<u>197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047,</u>
2939	<u>197.307, 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,</u>
2940	197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, Florida Statutes, are
2941	repealed.
2942	Section 62. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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