${\bf By}$ Senator Altman

	24-00716-09 20092190
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to tax collections, sales, and liens;
3	amending ss. 197.102, 197.122, 197.123, 197.162,
4	197.172, 197.182, 197.222, 197.2301, 197.322, 197.332,
5	197.343, 197.344, 197.3635, 197.373, 197.402, 197.403,
6	197.413, 197.414, 197.4155, 197.416, 197.417, 197.432,
7	197.4325, 197.442, 197.443, 197.462, 197.472, 197.473,
8	197.482, 197.492, 197.502, 197.542, 197.552, and
9	197.582, F.S.; revising, updating, and consolidating
10	provisions of chapter 197, F.S., relating to
11	definitions, tax collectors, lien of taxes, returns
12	and assessments, unpaid or omitted taxes, discounts,
13	interest rates, Department of Revenue
14	responsibilities, tax bills, judicial sales,
15	prepayment of taxes, assessment rolls, duties of tax
16	collectors, tax notices, delinquent taxes,
17	lienholders, special assessments, non-ad valorem
18	assessments, tax payments, distribution of taxes,
19	advertisements of property with delinquent taxes,
20	attachment, delinquent personal property taxes, sales
21	of property, tax certificates, tax deeds, and tax
22	sales; creating s. 197.146, F.S.; authorizing tax
23	collectors to issue certificates of correction to tax
24	rolls and outstanding delinquent taxes for
25	uncollectable personal property accounts; requiring
26	the tax collector to notify the property appraiser;
27	providing construction; creating ss. 197.2421 and
28	197.2423, F.S., renumbering and amending ss. 197.253,
29	197.303, and 197.3071, F.S., and amending ss. 197.243,

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30	197.252, 197.254, 197.262, 197.263, 197.272, 197.282,
31	197.292, 197.301, and 197.312, F.S.; revising,
32	updating, and consolidating provisions of chapter 197,
33	F.S., relating to deferral of tax payments for real
34	property, homestead property, recreational and
35	commercial working waterfront property, and affordable
36	rental property; creating s. 197.4725, F.S.; providing
37	authorization and requirements for purchase of county-
38	held tax certificates; specifying required amounts to
39	be paid; providing for fees; providing for electronic
40	services; amending ss. 192.0105, 194.011, and 194.013,
41	F.S.; correcting cross-references; repealing s.
42	197.202, F.S., relating to destruction of 20-year-old
43	tax receipts; repealing s. 197.242, F.S., relating to
44	a short title; repealing ss. 197.304, 197.3041,
45	197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046,
46	197.3047, 197.307, 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074,
47	197.3075, 197.3076, 197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079,
48	F.S., relating to deferrals of tax payments; repealing
49	s. 197.433, F.S., relating to duplicate certificates;
50	providing an effective date.
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52	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
53	
54	Section 1. Section 197.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to
55	read:
56	197.102 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the following
57	definitions apply, unless the context clearly requires
58	otherwise:
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59	(1) "Department," unless otherwise specified, means the
60	Department of Revenue.
61	(2) "Omitted taxes" means those taxes which have not been
62	extended on the tax roll against a parcel of property after the
63	property has been placed upon the list of lands available for
64	taxes pursuant to s. 197.502.
65	(3) "Proxy bidding" means a method of bidding by which a
66	bidder authorizes an agent, whether an individual or an
67	electronic agent, to place bids on his or her behalf.
68	(4) "Random number generator" means a computational device
69	designed to generate a sequence of numbers that lack any pattern
70	and is used to resolve a tie when multiple bidders have bid the
71	same lowest amount by assigning a number to each of the tied
72	bidders and randomly determining which one of those numbers is
73	the winner.
74	<u>(5)</u> "Tax certificate" means a <u>paper or electronic</u> legal
75	document, representing unpaid delinquent real property taxes,
76	non-ad valorem assessments, including special assessments,
77	interest, and related costs and charges, issued in accordance
78	with this chapter against a specific parcel of real property and
79	becoming a first lien thereon, superior to all other liens,
80	except as provided by s. 197.573(2).
81	(6)(4) "Tax notice" means the paper or electronic tax bill
82	sent to taxpayers for payment of any taxes or special
83	assessments collected pursuant to this chapter, or the bill sent
84	to taxpayers for payment of the total of ad valorem taxes and

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(7) (5) "Tax receipt" means the paid tax notice.

non-ad valorem assessments collected pursuant to s. 197.3632.

(8) (6) "Tax rolls" and "assessment rolls" are synonymous

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24-00716-09 20092190 88 and mean the rolls prepared by the property appraiser pursuant 89 to chapter 193 and certified pursuant to s. 193.122. 90 (9) (7) However, when a local government uses the method set 91 forth in s. 197.3632, the following definitions shall apply: (a) "Ad valorem tax roll" means the roll prepared by the 92 93 property appraiser and certified to the tax collector for 94 collection. 95 (b) "Non-ad valorem assessment roll" means a roll prepared 96 by a local government and certified to the tax collector for collection. 97 98 Section 2. Section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to 99 read: 100 197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.-101 (1) All taxes imposed pursuant to the State Constitution 102 and laws of this state shall be a first lien, superior to all 103 other liens, on any property against which the taxes have been 104 assessed and shall continue in full force from January 1 of the 105 year the taxes were levied until discharged by payment or until 106 barred under chapter 95. If All personal property tax liens, to the extent that the property to which the lien applies cannot be 107 108 located in the county or to the extent that the sale of the 109 property is insufficient to pay all delinquent taxes, interest, 110 fees, and costs due, a personal property tax lien shall apply be 111 liens against all other personal property of the taxpayer in the county. However, a lien such liens against other personal 112 property does shall not apply against such property that which 113 114 has been sold, and is such liens against other personal property 115 shall be subordinate to any valid prior or subsequent liens 116 against such other property. An No act of omission or commission

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24-00716-09 20092190 117 on the part of a any property appraiser, tax collector, board of county commissioners, clerk of the circuit court, or county 118 119 comptroller, or their deputies or assistants, or newspaper in 120 which an any advertisement of sale may be published does not 121 shall operate to defeat the payment of taxes, interest, fees, 122 and costs due and; but any acts of omission or commission may be 123 corrected at any time by the officer or party responsible for 124 them in the same like manner as provided by law for performing 125 acts in the first place., and When so corrected, they shall be 126 considered construed as valid ab initio and do not shall in no 127 way affect any process by law for the enforcement of the 128 collection of the any tax. All owners of property are shall be 129 held to know that taxes are due and payable annually and are 130 responsible for charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount 131 of current and delinquent taxes and paying them before April 1 132 of the year following the year in which taxes are assessed. A No 133 sale or conveyance of real or personal property for nonpayment 134 of taxes may not shall be held invalid except upon proof that:

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(a) The property was not subject to taxation;

(b) The taxes were had been paid before the sale of
personal property; or

(c) The real property was had been redeemed before
 recording the execution and delivery of a deed based upon a
 certificate issued for nonpayment of taxes.

(2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate
may not be foreclosed or enforced in any manner except as
prescribed in this chapter.

(3) A property appraiser <u>shall may also</u> correct a material
 mistake of fact relating to an essential condition of the

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146	subject property to reduce an assessment <u>that</u> if to do so
147	requires only the exercise of judgment as to the effect <u>of the</u>
148	<u>mistake of fact</u> on <u>the</u> assessed or taxable value of that mistake
149	of fact.
150	(a) As used in this subsection, the term "an essential
151	condition of the subject property" means a characteristic of the
152	subject parcel, including only:
153	1. Environmental restrictions, zoning restrictions, or
154	restrictions on permissible use;
155	2. Acreage;
156	3. Wetlands or other environmental lands that are or have
157	been restricted in use because of such environmental features;
158	4. Access to usable land;
159	5. Any characteristic of the subject parcel which
160	characteristic, in the property appraiser's opinion, caused the
161	appraisal to be clearly erroneous; or
162	6. Depreciation of the property that was based on a latent
163	defect of the property which existed but was not readily
164	discernible by inspection on January 1, but not depreciation
165	resulting from any other cause.
166	(b) The material mistake of fact <u>must</u> may be corrected by
167	the property appraiser, in <u>the same</u> like manner as provided by
168	law for performing the act in the first place <u>, only</u> within 1
169	year after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142,
170	and, if when so corrected, the act becomes valid ab initio and
171	does not affect in no way affects any process by law for the
172	enforcement of the collection of the any tax. If the such a
173	correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis of an
174	erroneous assessment included contained on the current year's

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175	tax roll for years beginning January 1, 1999, or later, the
176	property appraiser , at his or her option, may request that the
177	department to pass upon the refund request pursuant to s.
178	197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly
179	to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice
180	provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for prior
181	years which would result in refunds must be made pursuant to s.
182	197.182.
183	Section 3. Section 197.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to
184	read:
185	197.123 Correcting Erroneous returns; notification of
186	property appraiser.—If <u>a</u> any tax collector has reason to believe
187	that <u>a</u> any taxpayer has filed an erroneous or incomplete
188	statement of her or his personal property or has not <u>disclosed</u>
189	returned the full amount of all <u>of</u> her or his property subject
190	to taxation, the collector shall notify the property appraiser
191	of the erroneous or incomplete statement.
192	Section 4. Section 197.146, Florida Statutes, is created to
193	read:
194	197.146 Uncollectable personal property taxes; correction
195	of tax roll.—A tax collector who determines that a tangible
196	personal property account is uncollectable may issue a
197	certificate of correction for the current tax roll and any
198	outstanding delinquent taxes. The tax collector shall notify the
199	property appraiser that the account is invalid, and the
200	assessment shall not be certified for a future tax roll. An
201	uncollectable account includes, but is not limited to, an
202	account on property that was originally assessed but cannot be
203	found to seize and sell for the payment of taxes and includes

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204	other personal property of the owner as authorized by s.
205	197.413(8) and (9).
206	Section 5. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to
207	read:
208	197.162 Tax discount payment periods Discounts; amount and
209	time
210	(1) For On all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and
211	collected by the county tax collector, discounts for payments
212	made prior to delinquency carly payment thereof shall be at the
213	rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within
214	30 days after the mailing of the original tax notice; 3 percent
215	in the <u>following</u> month of December; 2 percent in the following
216	month of January; 1 percent in the following month of February;
217	and zero percent in the following month of March or within 30
218	days prior to the date of delinquency if the date of delinquency
219	is after April 1.
220	(2) If When a taxpayer makes a request to have the original
221	tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment
222	applicable at the time <u>of</u> the request for correction is made
223	shall apply for 30 days after the mailing of the corrected tax
224	notice.
225	<u>(3)</u> A discount <u>rate</u> shall apply at the rate of 4 percent
226	shall apply for 30 days after the mailing of a tax notice
227	resulting from the action of a value adjustment board.

229 (4) If the For the purposes of this section, when a 230 discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, 231 the discount period, including the zero-percent period, shall be 232 extended to the next working day, if payment is delivered to the

Thereafter, the regular discount periods shall apply.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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233	$\frac{1}{2}$ designated collection office of the tax collector.
234	Section 6. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.172,
235	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
236	197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum
237	(2) The maximum rate of interest on a tax certificate shall
238	be 18 percent per year; however, a tax certificate shall not
239	bear interest nor shall the mandatory charge as provided by s.
240	197.472(2) be levied during the 60-day period of time from the
241	date of delinquency, except the 3 percent mandatory charge under
242	subsection (1). No tax certificate sold before March 23, 1992,
243	shall bear interest nor shall the mandatory charge as provided
244	by s. 197.472(2) be levied in excess of the interest or charge
245	provided herein, except as to those tax certificates upon which
246	the mandatory charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) shall have
247	been collected and paid.
248	(4) Interest shall be calculated Except as provided in s.
249	197.262 with regard to deferred payment tax certificates,
250	interest to be accrued pursuant to this chapter shall be
251	calculated monthly from the first day of each month.
252	Section 7. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section
253	197.182, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
254	197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order
255	refunds
256	(1)(a) Except as provided in <u>paragraphs</u> paragraph (b), <u>(c),</u>
257	and (d), the department shall pass upon and order refunds when
258	payment of taxes assessed on the county tax rolls has been made
259	voluntarily or involuntarily under any of the following
260	circumstances:
261	1. When an overpayment has been made.

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262 2. When a payment has been made when no tax was due. 263 3. When a bona fide controversy exists between the tax 264 collector and the taxpayer as to the liability of the taxpayer 265 for the payment of the tax claimed to be due, the taxpayer pays 266 the amount claimed by the tax collector to be due, and it is 267 finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction that the 268 taxpayer was not liable for the payment of the tax or any part 269 thereof.

270 4. When a payment has been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector, if, within 24 months of the date of the 271 272 erroneous payment and prior to any transfer of the assessed 273 property to a third party for consideration, the party seeking a 274 refund makes demand for reimbursement of the erroneous payment 275 upon the owner of the property on which the taxes were 276 erroneously paid and reimbursement of the erroneous payment is 277 not received within 45 days after such demand. The demand for 278 reimbursement shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt 279 requested, and a copy thereof shall be sent to the tax 280 collector. If the payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, 281 282 refund must be made as provided in paragraph (d) subparagraph 283 (b)2.

5. When any payment has been made for tax certificates that are subsequently corrected or are subsequently determined to be void under s. 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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291 the department and shall be made from undistributed funds 292 without approval of the various taxing authorities.

293 (c) Overpayments in the amount of $\frac{10}{5}$ or less may be 294 retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a 295 refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments over $\frac{10}{5}$ 296 resulting from taxpayer error, if determined within $\frac{24 \text{ months}}{24 \text{ months}}$ 297 the 4-year period of limitation, shall are to be automatically 298 refunded to the taxpayer. Such refunds do not require approval 299 from the department.

300 <u>(d)</u>2. If When a payment has been made in error by a 301 taxpayer to the tax collector because of an error in the tax 302 notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the 303 tax collector and does not require approval from the department. 304 At the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be 305 applied by the tax collector to the taxes for which the taxpayer 306 is actually liable.

307 (e) (c) Claims for refunds shall be made in accordance with 308 the rules of the department. <u>A</u> No refund <u>may not</u> shall be 309 granted unless <u>a</u> claim for the refund is made therefor within 4 310 years <u>after</u> of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes 311 were paid.

312 <u>(f) (d)</u> Upon receipt of the department's written denial of <u>a</u> 313 the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing 314 to the taxpayer.

315 <u>(g) (e)</u> If funds are available from current receipts and, 316 subject to subsection (3) <u>and</u>, if a refund is approved, the 317 taxpayer <u>shall</u> is <u>entitled</u> to receive a refund within 100 days 318 after a claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector, 319 property appraiser, or department states good cause for

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24-00716-09 20092190_ 320 remitting the refund after that date. The times stated in this 321 paragraph and paragraphs (h) (f) through (1) (j) are directory 322 and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 60 days if 323 good cause is stated. 324 (h) (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser

325 first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the 326 tax collector.

327 <u>(i)(g)</u> If a correction to the roll by the property 328 appraiser is required as a condition for the refund, the tax 329 collector shall, within 30 days, advise the property appraiser 330 of the taxpayer's application for a refund and forward the 331 application to the property appraiser.

332 <u>(j)(h)</u> The property appraiser has 30 days after receipt of 333 the form from the tax collector to correct the roll if a 334 correction is permissible by law. By the end of After the <u>30-day</u> 335 <u>period</u> 30 days, the property appraiser shall immediately advise 336 the tax collector in writing whether or not the roll has been 337 corrected, stating the reasons why the roll was corrected or not 338 corrected.

339 (k) (i) If the refund requires is not one that can be 340 directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order 341 from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward 342 the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the 343 correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does 344 345 not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than 346 $$2,500 \ \text{\$400}$, which the tax collector shall make directly, 347 without order from the department, and from undistributed funds, 348 and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities.

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349 <u>(1) (j)</u> The department shall approve or deny all refunds 350 within 30 days after receiving <u>a</u> from the tax collector the 351 claim for refund from the tax collector, unless good cause is 352 stated for delaying the approval or denial beyond that date.

353 <u>(m) (k)</u> Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s.
354 194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of
355 refund <u>must may not</u> be brought <u>within later than</u> 60 days after
356 the date the tax collector <u>mails</u> issues the denial to the
357 taxpayer, which notice must be sent by certified mail, or 4
358 years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid,
359 whichever is later.

360 <u>(n)(1)</u> In computing any time period under this section, <u>if</u> 361 when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal 362 holiday, the period is to be extended to the next working day.

363 (2) (a) If When the department orders a refund, the 364 department it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax collector who shall then determine the pro rata share due by 365 366 each taxing authority. The tax collector shall make the refund 367 from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority and 368 shall identify such refund as a reduction in the next 369 distribution. If there are insufficient undistributed funds for 370 the refund, the tax collector shall notify the taxing authority 371 of the shortfall. The taxing authority shall: and certify to the 372 county, the district school board, each municipality, and the 373 governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of 374 such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund 375 was ordered by the department.

376 (b) The board of county commissioners, the district school
 377 board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing

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378 district shall comply with the order of the department in the 379 following manner:

380 1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from 381 undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax 382 collector;

383 <u>(a)</u>^{2.} Authorize the tax collector to make refund and 384 forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund 385 from currently budgeted funds, if available; or

386 <u>(b)</u> 3. Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority 387 does not have funds currently available and provide <u>for the</u> 388 <u>payment of the refund</u> in its budget for the ensuing year funds 389 for the payment of the refund.

390 (3) A refund ordered by the department pursuant to this 391 section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate 392 amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing 393 authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed 394 when one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not have 395 funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of the 396 refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the total 397 refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the refund 398 shall accompany the refund payment. When taxes become delinquent 399 as a result of a refund pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)4. or 400 paragraph (1)(d) subparagraph (1)(b)2, the tax collector shall 401 notify the property owner that the taxes have become delinquent 402 and that a tax certificate will be sold if the taxes are not 403 paid within 30 days after the date of delinquency.

404 Section 8. Subsections (1), (3), and (5) of section 405 197.222, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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197.222 Prepayment of estimated tax by installment method.-

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407 (1) Taxes collected pursuant to this chapter may be prepaid 408 in installments as provided in this section. A taxpayer may 409 elect to prepay by installments for each tax notice for with 410 taxes estimated to be more than \$100. A taxpayer who elects to 411 prepay taxes shall make payments based upon an estimated tax 412 equal to the actual taxes levied upon the subject property in the prior year. To prepay by installments, the Such taxpayer 413 414 shall complete and file an application for each tax notice to 415 prepay such taxes by installment with the tax collector on or 416 before April 30 prior to May 1 of the year in which the taxpayer elects to prepay the taxes in installments pursuant to this 417 418 section. The application shall be made on forms supplied by the 419 department and provided to the taxpayer by the tax collector. 420 After submission of an initial application, a taxpayer is shall 421 not be required to submit additional annual applications as long 422 as he or she continues to elect to prepay taxes in installments 423 pursuant to this section. However, if in any year the taxpayer 424 does not so elect, reapplication is shall be required for a 425 subsequent election to do so. Installment payments shall be made 426 according to the following schedule:

427 (a) The first payment of one-quarter of the total amount of 428 estimated taxes due must shall be made by not later than June 30 429 of the year in which the taxes are assessed. A 6-percent 430 discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be granted for such payment. The tax collector may accept a late 431 432 payment of the first installment through July 31, and the under this paragraph within 30 days after June 30; such late payment 433 434 must be accompanied by a penalty of 5 percent of the amount of 435 the installment due.

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(b) The second payment of one-quarter of the total amount
of estimated taxes <u>must</u> due shall be made <u>by</u> not later than
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 not later than</u> December 31 of the year in which taxes are assessed. A 3-percent 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 shall be</u> the next working day, if the installment payment is delivered to a designated collection office of the tax collector. Taxpayers making such payment shall be entitled to the applicable discount rate authorized in this section.

460 (3) Upon receiving a taxpayer's application for
461 participation in the prepayment installment plan, and the tax
462 collector shall mail to the taxpayer a statement of the
463 taxpayer's estimated tax liability which shall be equal to the
464 actual taxes levied on the subject property in the preceding

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24-00716-09 20092190 465 year; such statement shall indicate the amount of each quarterly 466 installment after application of the discount rates provided in 467 this section, and a payment schedule, based upon the schedule 468 provided in this section and furnished by the department. for 469 those taxpayers who participated in the prepayment installment 470 plan for the previous year and who are not required to reapply, 471 the tax collector shall send, in the same manner as described in 472 s. 197.322(3), a quarterly statement with the discount rates 473 provided in this section according to the payment schedule 474 provided by the department the statement shall be mailed by June 475 1. During the first month that the tax roll is open for payment 476 of taxes, the tax collector shall mail to the taxpayer a 477 statement which shows the amount of the remaining installment 478 payments to be made after application of the discount rates 479 provided in this section. The postage or cost of electronic 480 mailing shall be paid out of the general fund of the county, 481 upon statement thereof by the tax collector. 482 (5) Notice of the right to prepay taxes pursuant to this 483 section shall be provided with the notice of taxes. The Such 484 notice shall inform the taxpayer of the right to prepay taxes in 485 installments, and that application forms can be obtained from

installments, and that application forms can be obtained from the tax collector, and shall state that reapplication is not necessary if the taxpayer participated in the prepayment installment plan for the previous year. The application forms shall be provided by the department and shall be mailed by the tax collector to those taxpayers requesting an application.

491 Section 9. Subsections (3) and (9) of section 197.2301,
492 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

493

197.2301 Payment of taxes prior to certified roll

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20092190 24-00716-09 494 procedure.-495 (3) Immediately upon receipt of the property appraiser's 496 certification under subsection (2), the tax collector shall 497 publish a notice cause to be published in a newspaper of general 498 circulation in the county and shall prominently post at the 499 courthouse door a notice that the tax roll will not be certified 500 for collection before prior to January 1 and that payments of estimated taxes may be made will be allowed by those taxpayers 501 502 who submit tender payment to the collector on or before December 503 31. 504 (9) After the discount has been applied to the estimated 505 taxes paid and it is determined that an underpayment or 506 overpayment has occurred, the following shall apply: 507 (a) If the amount of underpayment or overpayment is \$10 \$5 508 or less, then no additional billing or refund is required except 509 as determined by the tax collector. 510 (b) If the amount of overpayment is more than \$10 \$5, the tax collector shall immediately refund to the person who paid 511 512 the estimated tax the amount of overpayment. Department of 513 Revenue approval is shall not be required for such the refund of 514 overpayment made pursuant to this subsection. Section 10. Section 197.2421, Florida Statutes, is created 515 516 to read: 517 197.2421 Property tax deferral.-518 (1) When a property owner applies for a property tax 519 deferral and meets the criteria established in this chapter, the 520 tax collector shall approve the deferral of such ad valorem 521 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments as is allowed under this 522 chapter.

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523	(2) Authorized property tax deferral programs are:
524	(a) Homestead tax deferral.
525	(b) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
526	deferral.
527	(c) Affordable rental housing deferral.
528	(3) Ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
529	interest deferred pursuant to this chapter shall constitute a
530	prior lien and shall attach to the property in the same manner
531	as other tax liens. Deferred taxes, assessments, and interest,
532	however, shall be due, payable, and delinquent as provided in
533	this chapter.
534	Section 11. Section 197.2423, Florida Statutes, is created
535	to read:
536	197.2423 Application for property tax deferral;
537	determination of approval or denial by tax collector
538	(1) A property owner is responsible for submitting an
539	annual application for tax deferral with the county tax
540	collector on or before March 31 following the year in which the
541	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed.
542	(2) Each applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the
543	requirements of this section.
544	(3) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
545	provided by the tax collector. The tax collector may require the
546	applicant to submit other evidence and documentation deemed
547	necessary in considering the application. The application form
548	shall advise the applicant:
549	(a) Of the manner in which interest is computed.
550	(b) Of the conditions needed to be met for approval.
551	(c) Of the conditions under which deferred taxes,

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552	assessments, and interest become due, payable, and delinquent.
553	(d) That all deferrals pursuant to this section constitute
554	a lien on the applicant's property.
555	(4) Each application shall include a list of all
556	outstanding liens on the property and the current value of each
557	lien.
558	(5) Each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and extended
559	coverage insurance in an amount at least equal to the total of
560	all outstanding liens, including a lien for deferred taxes, non-
561	ad valorem assessments, and interest with a loss payable clause
562	to the tax collector.
563	(6) The tax collector shall consider each annual
564	application for a tax deferral within 45 days after the
565	application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. The
566	tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon
567	applicable information available under this section. A tax
568	collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the tax
569	deferral shall approve the application and maintain the deferral
570	records until the tax lien is satisfied.
571	(7) For approved deferrals, the date used in determining
572	taxes due, net of discounts for early payment as provided in s.
573	197.162, is the date the tax collector received the application
574	for tax deferral.
575	(8) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
576	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
577	(9) A tax deferral may not be granted if:
578	(a) The total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem
579	assessments, and interest, plus the total amount of all other
580	unsatisfied liens on the property, exceeds 85 percent of the

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581	just value of the property; or
582	(b) The primary mortgage financing on the property is for
583	an amount that exceeds 70 percent of the just value of the
584	property.
585	(10) A tax collector who finds that the applicant is not
586	entitled to the deferral shall send a notice of disapproval
587	within 45 days after the date the application is filed, citing
588	the reason for disapproval. The original notice of disapproval
589	sent to the applicant shall advise the applicant of the right to
590	appeal the decision to the value adjustment board and shall
591	inform the applicant of the procedure for filing such an appeal.
592	Section 12. Section 197.253, Florida Statutes, is
593	renumbered as section 197.2425, Florida Statutes, and amended to
594	read:
595	197.2425 197.253 Appeal of denied Homestead tax deferral ;
596	applicationAn appeal of a denied tax deferral must be
597	submitted by the property owner
598	(1) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
599	prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax
600	collector. The application form shall be signed upon oath by the
601	applicant before an officer authorized by the state to
602	administer oaths. The tax collector may, in his or her
603	discretion, require the applicant to submit such other evidence
604	and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in
605	considering the application. The application form shall advise
606	the applicant of the manner in which interest is computed. Each
607	application form shall contain an explanation of the conditions
608	to be met for approval and the conditions under which deferred
609	taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent. Each

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24-00716-09 20092190 610 application shall clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to 611 this act shall constitute a lien on the applicant's homestead. 612 (2) (a) The tax collector shall consider each annual 613 application for homestead tax deferral within 30 days of the day 614 the application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. A 615 tax collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the 616 tax deferral shall approve the application and file the 617 application in the permanent records. A tax collector who finds the applicant is not entitled to the deferral shall send a 618 notice of disapproval within 30 days of the filing of the 619 620 application, giving reasons therefor to the applicant, either by 621 personal delivery or by registered mail to the mailing address 622 given by the applicant and shall make return in the manner in 62.3 which such notice was served upon the applicant upon the 624 original notice thereof and file among the permanent records of 625 the tax collector's office. The original notice of disapproval 626 sent to the applicant shall advise the applicant of the right to 627 appeal the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment 628 board and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing 629 such an appeal. (b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the 630

value adjustment board shall be in writing on a form prescribed 631 632 by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The Such appeal must shall be filed with the value adjustment board 633 634 within 30 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of 635 disapproval and the value adjustment board shall approve or 636 disapprove the appeal within 30 days after receiving the appeal. 637 The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the applicant 638

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24-00716-09 20092190 639 based his or her claim for tax deferral and, at the election of 640 the applicant, shall hear the applicant in person, or by agent 641 on the applicant's behalf, on his or her right to homestead tax 642 deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision 643 of the tax collector and grant a homestead tax deferral to the 644 applicant, if in its judgment the applicant is entitled to the 645 tax deferral thereto, or shall affirm the decision of the tax 646 collector. An Such action by of the value adjustment board is 647 shall be final unless the applicant or tax collector files a de 648 novo proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate 649 proceeding in the circuit court of the county in which the 650 property is located or other lienholder, within 15 days after 651 from the date of disapproval of the application by the board, 652 files in the circuit court of the county in which the property 653 is located, a proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other 654 appropriate proceeding.

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

658 (4) For approved applications, the date of receipt by the
659 tax collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used
660 in calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early
661 payment as provided for by s. 197.162.

662 (5) If such proof has not been furnished with a prior 663 application, each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and 664 extended coverage insurance in an amount which is in excess of 665 the sum of all outstanding liens and deferred taxes and interest 666 with a loss payable clause to the county tax collector.

667

(6) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser

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668	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
669	(7) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax
670	collector of denials of homestead application and changes in
671	ownership of properties that have been granted a tax deferral.
672	Section 13. Section 197.243, Florida Statutes, is amended
673	to read:
674	197.243 Definitions relating to homestead property tax
675	deferral Act
676	(1) "Household" means a person or group of persons living
677	together in a room or group of rooms as a housing unit, but the
678	term does not include persons boarding in or renting a portion
679	of the dwelling.
680	(2) "Income" means the "adjusted gross income," as defined
681	in s. 62 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, of all
682	members of a household.
683	Section 14. Section 197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended
684	to read:
685	197.252 Homestead tax deferral
686	(1) Any person who is entitled to claim homestead tax
687	exemption under the provisions of s. 196.031(1) may <u>apply</u> elect
688	to defer payment of a portion of the combined total of the ad
689	valorem taxes and any non-ad valorem assessments which would be
690	covered by a tax certificate sold under this chapter levied on
691	that person's homestead by filing an annual application for tax
692	deferral with the county tax collector on or before January 31
693	following the year in which the taxes and non-ad valorem
694	assessments are assessed. Any applicant who is entitled to
695	receive the homestead tax exemption but has waived it for any
696	reason shall furnish, with the application for tax deferral, a

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697	certificate of eligibility to receive the exemption. Such
698	certificate shall be prepared by the county property appraiser
699	upon request of the taxpayer. It shall be the burden of each
700	applicant to affirmatively demonstrate compliance with the
701	requirements of this section.
702	(2)(a) Approval of an application for <u>homestead</u> tax
703	deferral shall defer that portion of the combined total of ad
704	valorem taxes and any non-ad valorem assessments <u>:</u>
705	1. That which would be covered by a tax certificate sold
706	under this chapter otherwise due and payable on the applicant's
707	homestead pursuant to s. 197.333 which exceeds 5 percent of the
708	applicant's household's income for the prior calendar year when
709	the applicant is younger than 65 years of age;
710	2. That exceeds 3 percent of the applicant's household
711	income for the prior calendar year when the applicant is 65
712	years of age or older; or
713	3. In its entirety when the applicant's household income:
714	a. For the prior calendar year is less than \$10,000; or
715	b. Is less than the designated amount for the additional
716	homestead exemption pursuant to s. 196.075 and the applicant is
717	<u>65 years of age or older. If any such applicant's household</u>
718	income for the prior calendar year is less than \$10,000,
719	approval of such application shall defer such ad valorem taxes
720	plus non-ad valorem assessments in their entirety.
721	(b) If the applicant is 65 years of age or older, approval
722	of the application shall defer that portion of the ad valorem
723	taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments which exceeds 3 percent of
724	the applicant's household income for the prior calendar year. If
725	any applicant's household income for the prior calendar year is

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24-00716-09 20092190 726 less than \$10,000, or is less than the amount of the household 727 income designated for the additional homestead exemption pursuant to s. 196.075, and the applicant is 65 years of age or 728 729 older, approval of the application shall defer the ad valorem taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments in their entirety. 730 731 (b) (c) The household income of an applicant who applies for 732 a tax deferral before the end of the calendar year in which the 733 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed shall be for 734 the current year, adjusted to reflect estimated income for the 735 full calendar year period. The estimate of a full year's 736 household income shall be made by multiplying the household 737 income received to the date of application by a fraction, the 738 numerator being 365 and the denominator being the number of days 739 expired in the calendar year to the date of application. 740 (3) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax 741 collector if there is a change in ownership or the homestead 742 exemption has been denied on property that has been granted a 743 tax deferral. No tax deferral shall be granted: 744 (a) If the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem 745 assessments, and interest plus the total amount of all other 746 unsatisfied liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the 747 assessed value of the homestead, or 748 (b) If the primary mortgage financing on the homestead is 749 for an amount which exceeds 70 percent of the assessed value of 750 the homestead. 751 (4) The amount of taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and 752 interest deferred under this act shall accrue interest at a rate 753 equal to the semiannually compounded rate of one-half of 1 754 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term

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755	
756	investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of
757	the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the
758	interest rate may not exceed 7 percent.
759	(5) The taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest
760	deferred pursuant to this act shall constitute a prior lien and
761	shall attach as of the date and in the same manner and be
762	collected as other liens for taxes, as provided for under this
763	chapter, but such deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments,
764	and interest shall only be due, payable, and delinquent as
765	provided in this act.
766	Section 15. Section 197.303, Florida Statutes, is
767	renumbered as section 197.2524, Florida Statutes, and amended to
768	read:
769	<u>197.2524</u> 197.303 Ad valorem Tax deferral for recreational
770	and commercial working waterfront properties <u>and affordable</u>
771	rental housing property
772	(1) The provisions of this section apply to: board of
773	county commissioners of any county or the governing authority of
774	any municipality may adopt an ordinance to allow for ad valorem
775	tax_deferrals_for
776	(a) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
777	properties if the owners are engaging in the operation,
778	rehabilitation, or renovation of such properties in accordance
779	with guidelines established in this section.
780	(b) Affordable rental housing, if the owners are engaging
781	in the operation, rehabilitation, or renovation of such
782	properties in accordance with the guidelines provided in part VI
783	of chapter 420.

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(2) The board of county commissioners <u>of any county</u> or the
governing authority of <u>any the</u> municipality <u>may adopt an</u> by
ordinance <u>to may</u> authorize the deferral of ad valorem taxation
and non-ad valorem assessments for recreational and commercial
working waterfront properties <u>described in subsection (1)</u>.

789 (3) The ordinance shall designate the percentage or amount 790 of the deferral and the type and location of the working 791 waterfront property and, including the type of public lodging 792 establishments, for which deferrals may be granted, which may include any property meeting the provisions of s. 342.07(2), 793 794 which property may require the property be further required to 795 be located within a particular geographic area or areas of the 796 county or municipality. For working waterfront properties, the 797 ordinance may include the type of public lodging establishments, 798 which may include property meeting the requirements of s. 799 342.07(2), that would qualify.

800 (4) The ordinance must specify that such deferrals apply 801 only to taxes or assessments levied by the unit of government granting the deferral. However, a deferral may not be granted 802 803 for the deferrals do not apply, however, to taxes or non-ad 804 valorem assessments defined in s. 197.3632(1)(d) levied for the 805 payment of bonds or for to taxes authorized by a vote of the 806 electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State 807 Constitution.

(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

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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24-00716-09 20092190 813 deferral was granted for be maintained over the period in for 814 which the deferral remains is granted. 815 (6) (a) If an application for deferral is granted on 816 property that is located in a community redevelopment area, the 817 amount of taxes eligible for deferral shall be limited reduced, 818 as provided for in paragraph (b), if: 819 1. The community redevelopment agency has previously issued 820 instruments of indebtedness that are secured by increment 821 revenues on deposit in the community redevelopment trust fund; 822 and 2. Those instruments of indebtedness are associated with 823 824 the real property applying for the deferral. 825 (b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) apply, the tax 826 deferral may shall not apply only to the an amount of taxes in 827 excess of equal to the amount that must be deposited into the 828 community redevelopment trust fund by the entity granting the 829 deferral based upon the taxable value of the property upon which 830 the deferral is being granted. Once all instruments of indebtedness that existed at the time the deferral was 831 originally granted are no longer outstanding or have otherwise 832 833 been defeased, the provisions of this paragraph shall no longer 834 apply. 835 (c) If a portion of the taxes on a property were not 836 eligible for deferral as provided in because of the provisions 837 of paragraph (b), the community redevelopment agency shall 838 notify the property owner and the tax collector 1 year before 839 the debt instruments that prevented said taxes from being 840 deferred are no longer outstanding or otherwise defeased.

(d) The tax collector shall notify a community

841

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24-00716-09 20092190 842 redevelopment agency of any tax deferral that has been granted 843 on property located within the community redevelopment area of 844 that agency. 845 (e) Issuance of debt obligation after the date a deferral 846 has been granted shall not reduce the amount of taxes eligible 847 for deferral. 848 Section 16. Section 197.3071, Florida Statutes, is 849 renumbered as section 197.2526, Florida Statutes, and amended to 850 read: 851 197.2526 197.3071 Eligibility for tax deferral for 852 affordable rental housing property.-The tax deferral authorized 853 by this section is applicable only on a pro rata basis to the ad 854 valorem taxes levied on residential units within a property 855 which meet the following conditions: 856 (1) Units for which the monthly rent along with taxes, 857 insurance, and utilities does not exceed 30 percent of the 858 median adjusted gross annual income as defined in s. 420.0004 859 for the households described in subsection (2). 860 (2) Units that are occupied by extremely-low-income persons, very-low-income persons, low-income persons, or 861 862 moderate-income persons as these terms are defined in s. 863 420.0004. 864 Section 17. Section 197.254, Florida Statutes, is amended 865 to read: 197.254 Annual notification to taxpayer.-866 867 (1) The tax collector shall notify the taxpayer of each 868 parcel appearing on the real property assessment roll of the 869 right to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments and interest. pursuant to ss. 197.242-197.312. Such notice shall 870

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871	be printed on the back of envelopes used for mailing the notice
872	of taxes provided for by s. 197.322(3). Such notice of the right
873	to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall
874	read:
875	
876	NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS ENTITLED
877	TO HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION
878	
879	"If your income is low enough to meet certain conditions, you
880	may qualify for a deferred tax payment plan on homestead
881	property. An application to determine eligibility is available
882	in the county tax collector's office."
883	(2) On or before November 1 of each year, the tax collector
884	shall notify each taxpayer to whom a tax deferral has been
885	previously granted of the accumulated sum of deferred taxes,
886	non-ad valorem assessments, and interest outstanding.
887	Section 18. Section 197.262, Florida Statutes, is amended
888	to read:
889	197.262 Deferred payment tax certificates
890	(1) The tax collector shall notify each local governing
891	body of the amount of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments
892	deferred which would otherwise have been collected for such
893	governing body. The county shall then, At the time of the tax
894	certificate sale held pursuant to s. 197.432 , the tax collector
895	shall strike each certificate on which there are deferred taxes
896	off to the county. Certificates issued pursuant to this section
897	are exempt from the public sale of tax certificates held
898	pursuant to s. 197.432.
899	(2) The certificates so held by the county shall bear

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900	interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of
901	0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term
902	fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System
903	investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of
904	the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the
905	interest rate may not exceed $\frac{7}{9.5}$ percent.
906	Section 19. Section 197.263, Florida Statutes, is amended
907	to read:
908	197.263 Change in ownership or use of property
909	(1) <u>If</u> In the event that there is a change in use <u>or</u>
910	<u>ownership</u> of tax-deferred property such that the owner is no
911	longer <u>eligible for the tax deferral granted</u> entitled to claim
912	homestead exemption for such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1),
913	or <u>the owner</u> such person fails to maintain the required fire and
914	extended insurance coverage, the total amount of deferred taxes
915	and interest for all previous years shall be due and payable
916	November 1 of the year in which the change in use occurs or on
917	the date failure to maintain insurance occurs and shall be
918	delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in which
919	the change in use or failure to maintain insurance occurs.
920	However, if the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and
921	the spouse is eligible to maintain the tax deferral on such
922	property, the surviving spouse may continue the deferment of
923	previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to this chapter.
924	(2) In the event that there is a change in ownership of
925	tax-deferred property, the total amount of deferred taxes and
926	interest for all previous years shall be due and payable on the
927	date the change in ownership takes place and shall be delinquent
928	on April 1 following said date. When, however, the change in

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24-00716-0920092190_929ownership is to a surviving spouse and such spouse is eligible930to claim homestead exemption on such property pursuant to s.931196.031(1), such surviving spouse may continue the deferment of932previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to the933provisions of this act.934(2)(3)

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.

940 (3) (4) During any year in which the total amount of deferred taxes, interest, and all other unsatisfied liens on the 941 942 homestead exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value of the 943 homestead, the tax collector shall immediately notify the owner 944 of the property on which taxes and interest have been deferred 945 that the portion of taxes and interest which exceeds 85 percent 946 of the just assessed value of the homestead shall be due and payable within 30 days after of receipt of the notice is sent. 947 948 Failure to pay the amount due shall cause the total amount of 949 deferred taxes and interest to become delinquent.

950 <u>(4)(5)</u> Each year, upon notification, each owner of property 951 on which taxes and interest have been deferred shall submit to 952 the tax collector a list of, and the current value of, all 953 outstanding liens on the owner's homestead. Failure to respond 954 to this notification within 30 days shall cause the total amount 955 of deferred taxes and interest to become payable within 30 days.

956 <u>(5)(6)</u> If In the event deferred taxes become delinquent 957 under this chapter, then on or before June 1 following the date

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958	the taxes become delinquent, the tax collector shall sell a tax
959	certificate for the delinquent taxes and interest in the manner
960	provided by s. 197.432.
961	Section 20. Section 197.272, Florida Statutes, is amended
962	to read:
963	197.272 Prepayment of deferred taxes
964	(1) All or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest
965	may at any time be paid to the tax collector. Any payment that
966	is less than the total amount due may not apply to a portion of
967	a full year's deferred taxes, assessments, and interest. by:
968	(a) The owner of the property or the spouse of the owner.
969	(b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child
970	of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or
971	equitable interest in the property, provided no objection is
972	made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector
973	notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been
974	tendered.
975	(2) Any partial payment made pursuant to this section shall
976	be applied first to accrued interest.
977	Section 21. Section 197.282, Florida Statutes, is amended
978	to read:
979	197.282 Distribution of payments.—When any deferred taxes,
980	assessments, or interest is collected, the tax collector shall
981	maintain a record of the payment, setting forth a description of
982	the property and the amount of taxes or interest collected for
983	such property. The tax collector shall distribute payments
984	received in accordance with the procedures for distribution of
985	ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, or redemption
986	moneys as prescribed in this chapter.

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987	Section 22. Section 197.292, Florida Statutes, is amended
988	to read:
989	197.292 ConstructionNothing in this chapter act shall be
990	construed to prevent the collection of personal property taxes
991	that: which
992	(1) Become a lien against tax-deferred property; τ
993	(2) Defer payment of special assessments to benefited
994	property other than those specifically allowed to be deferred; τ
995	or
996	(3) Affect any provision of any mortgage or other
997	 instrument relating to property requiring a person to pay ad
998	valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments.
999	Section 23. Section 197.301, Florida Statutes, is amended
1000	to read:
1001	197.301 Penalties
1002	(1) The following penalties shall be imposed on any person
1003	who willfully files information required under s. 197.252 or s.
1004	197.263 which is incorrect:
1005	(a) <u>The</u> Such person shall pay the total amount of <u>deferred</u>
1006	taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest deferred , which
1007	amount shall immediately become due <u>.</u> +
1008	(b) <u>The</u> Such person shall be disqualified from filing a
1009	homestead tax deferral application for the next 3 years.; and
1010	(c) <u>The</u> Such person shall pay a penalty of 25 percent of
1011	the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments,
1012	and interest deferred .
1013	(2) Any person against whom the penalties prescribed in
1014	this section have been imposed may appeal the penalties imposed
1015	to the value adjustment board within 30 days after said

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20092190 24-00716-09 1016 penalties are imposed. 1017 Section 24. Section 197.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1018 1019 197.312 Payment by mortgagee.-If any mortgagee elects shall 1020 elect to pay the taxes when an applicant qualifies for tax 1021 deferral, then such election does shall not give the mortgagee 1022 the right to foreclose. 1023 Section 25. Section 197.322, Florida Statutes, is amended 1024 to read: 1025 197.322 Delivery of ad valorem tax and non-ad valorem 1026 assessment rolls; notice of taxes; publication and mail.-1027 (1) The property appraiser shall deliver to the tax 1028 collector the certified assessment roll along with his or her 1029 warrant and recapitulation sheet. 1030 (2) The tax collector shall on November 1, or as soon as 1031 the assessment roll is open for collection, publish a notice in 1032 a local newspaper that the tax roll is open for collection. 1033 (3) Within 20 working days after receipt of the certified 1034 ad valorem tax roll and the non-ad valorem assessment rolls, the 1035 tax collector shall send mail to each taxpayer appearing on such 1036 said rolls, whose post office address is known to him or her, a 1037 tax notice stating the amount of current taxes due, from the 1038 taxpayer and, if applicable, the fact that back taxes remain 1039 unpaid and advising the taxpayer of the discounts allowed for 1040 early payment, and a notice that delinquent taxes are 1041 outstanding, if applicable. Pursuant to s. 197.3632, the form of 1042 the notice of non-ad valorem assessments and notice of ad 1043 valorem taxes shall be as provided in s. 197.3635 and no other 1044 form shall be used, notwithstanding the provisions of s.

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1045	195.022. The tax collector may send such notice electronically
1046	or by postal mail. Electronic transmission of tax notices may be
1047	sent earlier but shall not be sent later than the postal mailing
1048	of the notices. If the notice of taxes is sent electronically
1049	and is returned as undeliverable, a second notice may be sent
1050	through postal mail but the original electronic mailing is the
1051	official mailing for purpose of this section. No discount period
1052	shall be extended due to a tax bill being returned
1053	electronically or through postal mail. The postage or cost of
1054	electronic mailing shall be paid out of the general fund of each
1055	local governing board, upon statement thereof by the tax
1056	collector.
1057	Section 26. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended
1058	to read:
1059	197.332 Duties of tax collectors; branch offices
1060	(1) The tax collector has the authority and obligation to
1061	collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of
1062	delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs,
1063	by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and
1064	sale of personal property. The tax collector may perform such
1065	duties by use of contracted services or products or by
1066	electronic means. The use of contracted services, products, or
1067	vendors in no way diminishes the responsibility or liability of
1068	the tax collector to perform such duties according to law. The
1069	tax collector <u>may</u> shall be allowed to collect reasonable
1070	attorney's fees and court costs in actions on proceedings to
1071	recover delinquent taxes, interest, and costs.
1072	(2) A county tax collector may establish one or more branch
1073	offices by acquiring title to real property or by lease

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1074	agreement and staff and equip such branch offices, subject to
1075	annual budget approval pursuant to s. 195.087(2), to perform
1076	expressed state duties on behalf of the Department of Revenue
1077	and as agent of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
1078	Vehicles pursuant to ss. 195.002 and 195.087, this chapter, and
1079	chapters 319, 320, 322, and 379.
1080	Section 27. Section 197.343, Florida Statutes, is amended
1081	to read:
1082	197.343 Tax notices; additional notice required
1083	(1) An additional tax notice shall be sent, electronically
1084	or by postal mail, mailed by April 30 to each taxpayer whose
1085	payment has not been received. The notice shall include a
1086	description of the property and <u>a statement that if the taxes</u>
1087	are not paid:
1088	(a) For real property, a tax certificate may be sold.
1089	(b) For tangible personal property, the property may be
1090	sold the following statement: If the taxes for(year) on
1091	your property are not paid, a tax certificate will be sold for
1092	these taxes, and your property may be sold at a future date.
1093	Contact the tax collector's office at once.
1094	(2) A duplicate of the additional tax notice required by
1095	subsection (1) shall be mailed to a condominium unit owner's
1096	condominium association or to a mobile home owner's homeowners'
1097	association as defined in s. 723.075 if the association has
1098	filed with the tax collector a written request and included a
1099	description of the land. The tax collector is authorized to
1100	charge a reasonable fee for the cost of this service.
1101	(2)(3) When the taxes under s. 193.481 on subsurface rights
1102	have become delinquent and a tax certificate is to be sold under

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1131

notice to such vendee.

24-00716-09 20092190 1103 this chapter, a notice of the delinquency shall be given by first-class mail to the owner of the fee to which these 1104 subsurface rights are attached. On the day of the tax sale, the 1105 1106 fee owner shall have the right to purchase the tax certificate 1107 at the maximum rate of interest provided by law before bids are 1108 accepted for the sale of such certificate. 1109 (3) (4) The tax collector shall mail such additional notices 1110 as he or she considers proper and necessary or as may be 1111 required by reasonable rules of the department. 1112 Section 28. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.344, 1113 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1114 197.344 Lienholders; receipt of notices and delinquent 1115 taxes.-1116 (1) When requested in writing, a tax notice shall be sent 1117 mailed according to the following procedures: 1118 (a) Upon request by any taxpayer aged 60 or over, the tax 1119 collector shall send mail the tax notice to a third party 1120 designated by the taxpayer. A duplicate copy of the notice shall 1121 be sent mailed to the taxpayer. 1122 (b) Upon request by a mortgagee stating that the mortgagee is the trustee of an escrow account for ad valorem taxes due on 1123 1124 the property, the tax notice shall be sent mailed to such 1125 trustee. When the original tax notice is sent mailed to such 1126 trustee, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate notice to 1127 the owner of the property with the additional statement that the 1128 original has been sent to the trustee. 1129 (c) Upon request by a vendee of an unrecorded or recorded 1130 contract for deed, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate

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The tax collector may establish cutoff dates, periods for updating the list, and any other reasonable requirements to ensure that the tax notices are <u>sent mailed</u> to the proper party on time. <u>Notices may be sent electronically or by postal mail.</u> (2) On or before May 1 of each year, the holder or

1138 mortgagee of an unsatisfied mortgage, lienholder, or vendee 1139 under a contract for deed, upon filing with the tax collector a 1140 description of property land so encumbered and paying a service 1141 charge of \$2, may request and receive information concerning any 1142 delinquent taxes appearing on the current tax roll and 1143 certificates issued on the described property land. Upon receipt 1144 of such request, the tax collector shall furnish the following 1145 information within 60 days following the tax certificate sale:

1146 (a) The description of property on which certificates were
1147 sold.

1148

1132

(b) The number of each certificate issued and to whom.

- (c) The face amount of each certificate.
- 1150

1149

(d) The cost for redemption of each certificate.

1151 Section 29. Section 197.3635, Florida Statutes, is amended 1152 to read:

1153 197.3635 Combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad 1154 valorem assessments; requirements.-A form for the combined 1155 notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall be produced and paid for by the tax collector. The form shall 1156 1157 meet the requirements of this section and department rules and 1158 shall be subject to approval by the department. By rule the 1159 department shall provide a format for the form of such combined 1160 notice. The form shall meet the following requirements:

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(1) It shall contain the title "Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes and Non-ad Valorem Assessments." It shall also contain a receipt part that can be returned along with the payment to the tax collector.

1165 (2) It shall provide a clear partition between ad valorem 1166 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. Such partition shall be a 1167 bold horizontal line approximately 1/8 inch thick.

1168 (2) (3) Within the ad valorem part, it shall contain the 1169 heading "Ad Valorem Taxes." Within the non-ad valorem assessment 1170 part, it shall contain the heading "Non-ad Valorem Assessments."

1171 <u>(3)</u>(4) It shall contain the county name, the assessment 1172 year, the mailing address of the tax collector, the mailing 1173 address of one property owner, the legal description of the 1174 property to at least 25 characters, and the unique parcel or tax 1175 identification number of the property.

1176 (4) (5) It shall provide for the labeled disclosure of the 1177 total amount of combined levies and the total discounted amount 1178 due each month when paid in advance.

1179 <u>(5) (6)</u> It shall provide a field or portion on the front of 1180 the notice for official use for data to reflect codes useful to 1181 the tax collector.

1182 (6) (7) The combined notice shall be set in type which is 8 1183 points or larger.

1184

(7) (8) The ad valorem part shall contain the following:

(a) A schedule of the assessed value, exempted value, and taxable value of the property.

(b) Subheadings for columns listing taxing authorities, corresponding millage rates expressed in dollars and cents per \$1,000 of taxable value, and the associated tax.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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24-00716-09 20092190 1190 (c) Taxing authorities listed in the same sequence and 1191 manner as listed on the notice required by s. 200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special districts, municipal 1192 1193 service taxing districts, and voted debt service millages for 1194 each taxing authority shall be listed separately. If a county 1195 has too many municipal service taxing units to list separately, 1196 it shall combine them to disclose the total number of such units 1197 and the amount of taxes levied.

1198 (8) (9) Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it shall
1199 contain the following:

(a) Subheadings for columns listing the levying
authorities, corresponding assessment rates expressed in dollars
and cents per unit of assessment, and the associated assessment
amount.

(b) The purpose of the assessment, if the purpose is not clearly indicated by the name of the levying authority.

(c) A listing of the levying authorities in the same order as in the ad valorem part to the extent practicable. If a county has too many municipal service benefit units to list separately, it shall combine them by function.

1210 (9) (10) It shall provide instructions and useful 1211 information to the taxpayer. Such information and instructions 1212 shall be nontechnical to minimize confusion. The information and 1213 instructions required by this section shall be provided by 1214 department rule and shall include:

1215 (a) Procedures to be followed when the property has been1216 sold or conveyed.

(b) Instruction as to mailing the remittance and receiptalong with a brief disclosure of the availability of discounts.

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1219	(c) Notification about delinquency and interest for
1220	delinquent payment.
1221	(d) Notification that failure to pay the amounts due will
1222	result in a tax certificate being issued against the property.
1223	(e) A brief statement outlining the responsibility of the
1224	tax collector, the property appraiser, and the taxing
1225	authorities. This statement shall be accompanied by directions
1226	as to which office to contact for particular questions or
1227	problems.
1228	Section 30. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.373,
1229	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1230	197.373 Payment of portion of taxes
1231	(2) The request must be made at least 45 15 days prior to
1232	the tax certificate sale.
1233	(4) This section does not apply to assessments and
1234	collections made pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037 <u>or</u>
1235	when taxes have been paid.
1236	Section 31. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 197.402,
1237	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1238	197.402 Advertisement of real or personal property with
1239	delinquent taxes
1240	(1) If Whenever legal advertisements are required, the
1241	board of county commissioners shall select the newspaper as
1242	provided in chapter 50. The office of the tax collector shall
1243	pay all newspaper charges, and the proportionate cost of the
1244	advertisements shall be added to the delinquent taxes when they
1245	are collected.
1246	(3) Except as provided in s. 197.432(4), on or before June
1247	1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is

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1248	later, the tax collector shall advertise once each week for 3
1249	weeks and shall sell tax certificates on all real property
1250	having with delinquent taxes. If the deadline falls on a
1251	Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, it is extended to the next
1252	working day. The tax collector shall make a list of such
1253	properties in the same order in which the <u>property was</u> lands
1254	were assessed, specifying the amount due on each parcel,
1255	including interest at the rate of 18 percent per year from the
1256	date of delinquency to the date of sale; the cost of
1257	advertising; and the expense of sale.
1258	Section 32. Section 197.403, Florida Statutes, is amended
1259	to read:
1260	197.403 Publisher to furnish copy of advertisement to tax
1261	collector; Proof of publication; feesThe newspaper publishing
1262	the notice of a tax sale shall <u>furnish</u> transmit by mail a copy
1263	of the paper containing each notice to the tax collector within
1264	10 days after the last required publication. When the
1265	publication of the tax sale notice is completed as provided by
1266	law , the publisher shall make an affidavit, in the form
1267	prescribed by the department, which shall be delivered to the
1268	tax collector and annexed to the report of certificates sold for
1269	taxes as provided by s. 197.432(8).
1270	Section 33. Subsections (5) and (10) of section 197.413,
1271	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1272 197.413 Delinquent personal property taxes; warrants; court 1273 order for levy and seizure of personal property; seizure; fees 1274 of tax collectors.-

1275 (5) Upon the filing of <u>the</u> such petition, the clerk of the 1276 court shall notify each delinquent taxpayer listed in the

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1277	petition that a petition has been filed and that $\underline{\prime}$ upon
1278	ratification and confirmation of the petition $\underline{\prime}$ the tax collector
1279	is will be authorized to issue warrants and levy upon, seize,
1280	and sell so much of the <u>taxpayer's tangible</u> personal property as
1281	to satisfy the delinquent taxes, plus costs, interest,
1282	attorney's fees, and other charges. <u>The</u> Such notice shall be
1283	given by certified mail, return receipt requested. If agreed to
1284	by the clerk of court, the tax collector may provide the
1285	notification.
1286	(10) The tax collector is entitled to a fee of $\frac{\$10}{\$2}$ from
1287	each delinquent taxpayer at the time delinquent taxes are
1288	collected. The tax collector is entitled to receive an
1289	additional \$8 for each warrant issued.
1290	Section 34. Section 197.414, Florida Statutes, is amended
1291	to read:
1292	197.414 Tax collector to keep Record of warrants and levies
1293	on tangible personal propertyThe tax collector shall keep a
1294	record of all warrants and levies made under this chapter and
1295	shall note on such record the date of payment, the amount of
1296	money, if any, received, and the disposition thereof made by him
1297	or her. Such record shall be known as "the tangible personal
1298	property tax warrant register." and the form thereof shall be
1299	prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The warrant register
1300	may be maintained in paper or electronic form.
1301	Section 35. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.4155,
1302	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1303	197.4155 Delinquent personal property taxes; installment
1304	payment program
1305	(1) A county tax collector may implement <u>a</u> an installment

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1306 payment program for the payment of delinquent personal property 1307 taxes. If implemented, the program must be available, upon application to the tax collector, to each delinguent personal 1308 1309 property taxpayer whose delinquent personal property taxes 1310 exceed \$1,000. The tax collector shall require each taxpayer who 1311 requests to participate in the program to submit an application 1312 on a form prescribed by the tax collector which, at a minimum, 1313 must include the name, address, a description of the property 1314 subject to personal property taxes, and the amount of the 1315 personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer.

1316 (2) Within 10 days after a taxpayer who owes delinquent 1317 personal property taxes submits the required application, the 1318 tax collector may shall prescribe an installment payment plan 1319 for the full payment of the taxpayer's delinquent personal 1320 property taxes, including any delinquency charges, interest, and 1321 costs allowed by this chapter. The plan must be in writing and 1322 must be delivered to the taxpayer after it is prescribed. At the 1323 time the plan is developed, the tax collector may consider a 1324 taxpayer's current and anticipated future ability to pay over 1325 the time period of a potential installment payment plan. The 1326 plan must provide that if the taxpayer does not follow the 1327 payment terms or fails to timely file returns or pay current 1328 obligations after the date of the payment plan, the taxpayer 1329 shall will be considered delinquent under the terms of the plan, 1330 and any unpaid balance of tax, penalty, or interest scheduled in 1331 the payment plan will be due and payable immediately. The plan 1332 must also provide that unpaid tax amounts bear interest as 1333 provided by law. In prescribing such an installment payment 1334 plan, the tax collector may exercise flexibility as to the

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24-00716-09 20092190 1335 dates, amounts, and number of payments required to collect all 1336 delinquent personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer, except 1337 that the plan must provide for the full satisfaction of all 1338 amounts owed by the taxpayer within by no later than 3 years 1339 after the due date of the first payment under the plan. 1340 Section 36. Section 197.416, Florida Statutes, is amended 1341 to read: 197.416 Continuing duty of the tax collector to collect 1342 1343 delinquent tax warrants; limitation of actions.-It is shall be the duty of the tax collector issuing a tax warrant for the 1344 1345 collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes to 1346 continue to try from time to time his or her efforts to collect 1347 such taxes for a period of 7 years after from the date of the 1348 ratification issuance of the warrant. After the expiration of 7 1349 years, the warrant is will be barred by this statute of 1350 limitation, and no action may be maintained in any court. A tax 1351 collector or his or her successor is shall not be relieved of 1352 accountability for collection of any taxes assessed on tangible 1353 personal property until he or she has completely performed every 1354 duty devolving upon the tax collector as required by law. 1355 Section 37. Subsection (1) of section 197.417, Florida 1356 Statutes, is amended to read: 1357 197.417 Sale of personal property after seizure.-1358 (1) When personal property is levied upon for delinquent taxes as provided for in s. 197.413, at least 15 days before the 1359 1360 sale the tax collector shall give public notice by advertisement 1361 of the time and place of sale of the property to be sold. The 1362 notice shall be posted in at least two three public places in 1363 the county, one of which shall be at the courthouse, and the

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1364	property shall be sold at public auction at the location noted
1365	in the advertisement. Notice posted on the Internet qualifies as
1366	one location. The property sold shall be present if practical.
1367	When the sale is conducted electronically, a description of the
1368	property and a photograph, when practical, shall be available.
1369	At any time before the sale the owner or claimant of the
1370	property may release the property by the payment of the taxes,
1371	plus delinquent charges, interest, and costs, for which the
1372	property was liable to be sold. In all cases, immediate payment
1373	for the property shall be required. In case such a sale is made,
1374	the tax collector shall be entitled to the same fees and charges
1375	as are allowed sheriffs upon execution sales.
1376	Section 38. Section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended
1377	to read:
1378	197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes
1379	(1) On the day and approximately at the time designated in
1380	the notice of the sale, the tax collector shall commence the
1381	sale of tax certificates on <u>the real property</u> those lands on
1382	which taxes have not been paid, and he or she shall continue the
1383	sale from day to day until each certificate is sold to pay the
1384	taxes, interest, costs, and charges on the parcel described in
1385	the certificate. In case there are no bidders, the certificate
1386	shall be issued to the county. The tax collector shall offer all
1387	certificates on the <u>property</u> lands as they are <u>listed on the tax</u>
1388	roll assessed. The tax collector shall prescribe the manner and
1389	procedure for conducting the tax sale, including identifying
1390	valid bidding entities, reassignment of certificates prior to
1391	issuance, and the use of an outside party to assist in the

1392 performance of a sale in compliance with this section. The tax

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24-00716-09 20092190 1393 collector may conduct the tax sale by electronic means and must 1394 comply with procedures provided in this chapter. 1395 (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate 1396 may not be enforced in any manner except as prescribed in this 1397 chapter. 1398 (3) Delinquent real property taxes on real property may be 1399 paid after the date of delinquency by paying the tax and all interest, costs, and charges but must be completed before the 1400 1401 sale of a tax certificate of all governmental units due on a 1402 parcel of land in any one year shall be combined into one 1403 certificate. 1404 (4) A tax certificate representing less than $$250 \frac{$100}{$100}$ in 1405 delinquent taxes on property that has been granted a homestead 1406 exemption for the year in which the delinquent taxes were 1407 assessed may not be sold at public auction or by electronic sale 1408 as provided in subsection (1) (16) but must shall be issued by 1409 the tax collector to the county at the maximum rate of interest 1410 allowed under s. 197.252(4) by this chapter. The provisions of 1411 s. 197.502(3) may shall not be invoked if as long as the 1412 homestead exemption is granted to the person who received the 1413 homestead exemption for the year in which the tax certificate 1414 was issued. However, when all such tax certificates and accrued 1415 interest thereon represent an amount of \$250 \$100 or more, the 1416 provisions of s. 197.502(3) shall be invoked. 1417 (5) Each certificate shall be issued struck off to the 1418 entity person who will pay the taxes, interest, costs, and

1419 charges and will demand the lowest rate of interest, not in 1420 excess of the maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter. 1421 The tax collector shall accept bids in even increments and in

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20092190 24-00716-09 1422 fractional interest rate bids of one-quarter of 1 percent only. 1423 Proxy bidding is valid when authorized or accepted by the potential buyer of the certificate. The tax collector shall 1424 1425 determine the method by which bidding will take place. When 1426 there are multiple bidders offering the same lowest rate of 1427 interest, the tax collector shall determine the method of 1428 selecting the bidder to whom the certificate will be awarded. 1429 Acceptable methods include, but are not limited to, bid received 1430 first or use of a random number generator. If there is no buyer, 1431 the certificate shall be issued to the county at the maximum 1432 rate of interest allowed by this chapter. 1433 (6) The tax collector may shall require immediate payment 1434 of a reasonable deposit from any entity person who wishes to bid 1435 for a tax certificate. The tax collector has sole discretion in 1436 determining the deposit methods and requirements and the 1437 apportionment of those deposits to the bidders. Any entity that 1438 A person who fails or refuses to pay any bid made by, or on 1439 behalf of, the entity him or her is not entitled to bid or have 1440 any other bid accepted or enforced except as authorized by the 1441 tax collector until a new deposit of 100 percent of the amount 1442 of estimated purchases has been paid to the tax collector. When 1443 tax certificates are ready for issuance, The tax collector shall 1444 provide notice when certificates are notify each person to whom 1445 a certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for 1446 issuance. and Payment must be made within 48 hours after from 1447 the date mailing of such notice or, at the tax collector's 1448 discretion, all or any portion of the deposit placed by the 1449 bidder may be the deposit shall be forfeited and the bid 1450 canceled. In any event, Payment must shall be made before the

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1451	<u>issuance</u> delivery of the certificate by the tax collector.
1452	(7) The form of the certificate shall be as prescribed by
1453	the department. Upon the cancellation of <u>a</u> any bid <u>:</u> , the tax
1454	collector shall resell that certificate the following day or as
1455	soon thereafter as possible, provided the certificate is sold
1456	within 10 days after cancellation of such bid.
1457	(a) If the sale has not been adjourned, the tax collector
1458	may reoffer the certificate for sale or issue it to the county.
1459	(b) If the sale has been adjourned, the tax collector may
1460	reoffer the certificate at a subsequent sale. Prior to the
1461	subsequent sale, the parcels must be readvertised pursuant to s.
1462	<u>197.402(3).</u>
1463	(8) The tax collector shall <u>maintain records</u> make a list of
1464	all the certificates sold for taxes, showing the date of the
1465	sale, the number of each certificate, the name of the owner as
1466	returned, a description of the <u>property</u> land within the
1467	certificate, the name of the purchaser, the interest rate bid,
1468	and the amount for which sale was made. Such records may be
1469	maintained electronically and shall This list shall be cited
1470	known as the "list of tax certificates sold." The tax collector
1471	shall append to the list a certificate setting forth the fact
1472	that the sale was made in accordance with this chapter.
1473	(9) A certificate may not be sold on, <u>and a</u> nor is any lien
1474	<u>is not</u> created in, property owned by any governmental unit <u>that</u>
1475	the property of which has become subject to taxation due to
1476	lease of the property to a nongovernmental lessee. The
1477	delinquent taxes shall be enforced and collected in the manner

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provided in s. 196.199(8). However, the ad valorem real property taxes levied on a leasehold that is taxed as real property under

24-00716-09 20092190 1480 s. 196.199(2)(b), and for which no rental payments are due under 1481 the agreement that created the leasehold or for which payments 1482 required under the original leasehold agreement have been waived 1483 or prohibited by law before January 1, 1993, must be paid by the lessee. If the taxes are unpaid, the delinquent taxes become a 1484 1485 lien on the leasehold and may be collected and enforced under 1486 this chapter.

1487 (10) Any tax certificates that issued pursuant to this section after January 1, 1977, which are void due to an error of 1488 the property appraiser, the tax collector, or the taxing or 1489 1490 levying authority any other county official, or any municipal 1491 official and which are subsequently canceled, or which are 1492 corrected, pursuant to this chapter or chapter 196, shall earn 1493 interest at the rate of 8 percent per year, simple interest, or 1494 the rate of interest bid at the tax certificate sale, whichever 1495 is less, calculated monthly from the date the certificate was 1496 purchased until the date the refund is ordered. Refunds made on 1497 tax certificates that are corrected or void shall be processed 1498 in accordance with the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 1499 1500 197.182(1)(c) does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or cancellation of certificates and release of tax 1501 deeds as authorized herein. 1502

(11) When tax certificates are advertised for sale, the tax collector shall be entitled to a commission of 5 percent on the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest when actual sale is made. However, the tax collector <u>is shall</u> not be entitled to any commission for the <u>issuance</u> sale of certificates made to the county until the commission is paid upon the redemption or sale

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24-00716-0920092190_1509of the tax certificates. If When a tax deed is issued to the1510county, the tax collector may shall not receive his or her1511commission for the certificates until after the property is sold1512and conveyed by the county.

1513 (12) All tax certificates issued to the county shall be 1514 held by the tax collector of the county where the lands covered 1515 by the certificates are located.

1516 (13) Delinquent taxes on real property may be paid after 1517 the date of delinquency but prior to the sale of a tax 1518 certificate by paying all costs, advertising charges, and 1519 interest.

1520 <u>(12) (14)</u> The holder of a tax certificate may not directly, 1521 through an agent, or otherwise initiate contact with the owner 1522 of property upon which he or she holds a tax certificate to 1523 encourage or demand payment until 2 years <u>after have clapsed</u> 1524 <u>since</u> April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate.

1525 (13) (15) Any holder of a tax certificate who, prior to the 1526 date 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax 1527 certificate, initiates, or whose agent initiates, contact with 1528 the property owner upon which he or she holds a certificate 1529 encouraging or demanding payment may be barred by the tax 1530 collector from bidding at a tax certificate sale. Unfair or 1531 deceptive contact by the holder of a tax certificate to a 1532 property owner to obtain payment is an unfair and deceptive 1533 trade practice, as referenced in s. 501.204(1), regardless of 1534 whether the tax certificate is redeemed. Such unfair or 1535 deceptive contact is actionable under ss. 501.2075-501.211. If 1536 the property owner later redeems the certificate in reliance on 1537 the deceptive or unfair practice, the unfair or deceptive

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1538	contact is actionable under applicable laws prohibiting fraud.
1539	(16) The county tax collector may conduct the sale of tax
1540	certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant to this section by
1541	electronic means. Such electronic sales shall comply with the
1542	procedures provided in this chapter. The tax collector shall
1543	provide access to such electronic sale by computer terminals
1544	open to the public at a designated location. A tax collector who
1545	chooses to conduct such electronic sales may receive electronic
1546	deposits and payments related to the tax certificate sale.
1547	Section 39. Section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is amended
1548	to read:
1549	197.4325 Procedure when checks received for payment of
1550	taxes or tax certificates <u>is</u> are dishonored.—
1551	(1) (a) Within 10 days after a <u>payment for taxes</u> check
1552	received by the tax collector for payment of taxes is
1553	dishonored, the tax collector shall notify the <u>payor</u> maker of
1554	the check that the <u>payment</u> check has been dishonored. <u>If the</u>
1555	official receipt is canceled for nonpayment, the tax collector
1556	shall cancel the official receipt issued for the dishonored
1557	check and shall make an entry on the tax roll that the receipt
1558	was canceled because of a dishonored <u>payment</u> check . Where
1559	practicable, The tax collector <u>may</u> shall make a reasonable
1560	effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt.
1561	(b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled
1562	tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time
1563	required by law.
1564	(2) (a) <u>If</u> When a <u>payment</u> check received by the tax
1565	collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored
1566	and: the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the

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24-00716-09 20092190 1567 tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the 1568 bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon 1569 1570 approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled 1571 and resold. 1572 (b) When a bidder's deposit is forfeited, the tax collector 1573 shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate.

1574 (a) 1. If The tax certificate sale has been adjourned, the 1575 tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be 1576 resold. When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the 1577 certificate is readvertised, the deposit shall be used to pay 1578 the advertising fees before other costs or charges are imposed. 1579 Any portion of the bidder's forfeit deposit that remains after 1580 advertising and other costs or charges have been paid shall be 1581 deposited by the tax collector into his or her official office 1582 account. If the tax collector fails to require a deposit and tax 1583 certificates are resold, the advertising charges required for 1584 the second sale shall not be added to the face value of the tax 1585 certificate.

1586 (b) 2. If The tax certificate sale has not been adjourned, 1587 the tax collector shall cancel the previous bid pursuant to s. 1588 <u>197.432(7)(a)</u> add the certificates to be resold to the sale list 1589 and continue the sale until all tax certificates are sold.

1590 Section 40. Subsection (2) of section 197.442, Florida 1591 Statutes, is amended to read:

1592 197.442 Tax collector not to sell certificates on land on 1593 which taxes have been paid; penalty.-

1594 (2) The office of the tax collector shall be responsible to
 1595 the publisher for costs of advertising property lands on which

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1596	the taxes have been paid, and the office of the property
1597	appraiser shall be responsible to the publisher for the costs of
1598	advertising <u>property</u> lands doubly assessed or assessed in error.
1599	Section 41. Section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended
1600	to read:
1601	197.443 Cancellation of void tax certificates; correction
1602	of tax certificates ; procedure
1603	(1) <u>If</u> When a tax certificate on <u>real property</u> lands has
1604	been sold for unpaid taxes and:
1605	(a) The tax certificate evidencing the sale is void because
1606	the taxes on the property lands have been paid;
1607	(b) The <u>property was</u> lands were not subject to taxation at
1608	the time of the assessment on which they were sold;
1609	(c) The description of the property in the tax certificate
1610	is void or has been corrected;
1611	(d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which
1612	invalidates the sale;
1613	(e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a
1614	suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder;
1615	(f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or
1616	(g) An error <u>in assessed value</u> has occurred for which the
1617	tax certificate may be corrected,
1618	
1619	the tax collector shall forward a certificate of such error to
1620	the department and enter <u>a memorandum of error</u> upon the list of
1621	certificates sold for taxes a memorandum of such error . The
1622	department, upon receipt of <u>the</u> such certificate, if satisfied
1623	of the correctness of the certificate of error or upon receipt
1624	of a court order, shall notify the tax collector, who shall

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24-00716-09 20092190 1625 cancel or correct the certificate. Tax certificate corrections 1626 or cancellations that have been ordered by a court or that do 1627 not result from changes made in the assessed value on a tax roll 1628 certified to the tax collector shall be made by the tax 1629 collector without order from the department. 1630 (2) The holder of a tax certificate who pays, redeems, or 1631 causes to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered by any 1632 other tax certificates, or who pays any subsequent and omitted 1633 taxes or costs, in connection with the foreclosure of a tax 1634 certificate or tax deed that is, and when such other 1635 certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or 1636 corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or 1637 causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the 1638 other tax certificates or paying the other subsequent and 1639 omitted taxes is entitled to a refund obtain the return of the 1640 amount paid therefor. 1641 (a) The county officer or taxing or levying authority that au1642 as the case may be, which causes an error that results in the 1643 voiding issuance of a void tax certificate shall be charged for 1644 the costs of advertising incurred in the sale of a new the tax 1645 certificate. 1646 (b) If When the owner of a tax certificate requests that 1647 the certificate be canceled for any reason but does not seek a 1648 refund, the tax collector shall cancel the tax certificate and a 1649 refund shall not be processed. The tax collector shall require 1650 the owner of the tax certificate to execute a written statement 1651 that he or she is the holder of the tax certificate, that he or 1652 she wishes the certificate to be canceled, and that a refund is 1653 not expected and is not to be made.

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24-00716-09 20092190 1654 (3) If When the tax certificate or a tax deed based upon 1655 the certificate is held by an individual, the collector shall at 1656 once notify the original purchaser of the certificate or tax 1657 deed or the subsequent holder thereof, if known, that upon the 1658 voluntary surrender of the certificate or deed of release of any 1659 his or her rights under the tax deed, a refund will be made of 1660 the amount received by the governmental units for the certificate or deed, plus \$1 for the deed of release. 1661 1662 (4) The refund shall be made in accordance with the 1663 procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time 1664 period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 197.182(1)(c) does 1665 not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or 1666 cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as 1667 authorized in this section herein. 1668 Section 42. Section 197.462, Florida Statutes, is amended 1669 to read: 1670 197.462 Transfer of tax certificates held by individuals.-1671 (1) All tax certificates issued to an individual may be 1672 transferred by endorsement at any time before they are redeemed 1673 or a tax deed is executed thereunder. 1674 (2) The official endorsement of a tax certificate by the 1675 tax collector with the date and the amount received and its 1676 entry on the record of tax certificates sold shall be sufficient 1677 evidence of the assignment of it. 1678 (2) (3) The tax collector shall record the transfer on the 1679 record of tax certificates sold. (3) (4) The tax collector shall receive \$2.25 as a service 1680 charge for each transfer endorsement. 1681 1682 Section 43. Section 197.472, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1683 to read:

1684 1685 197.472 Redemption of tax certificates.-

1685 (1) Any person may redeem a tax certificate or purchase a 1686 county-held certificate at any time after the certificate is 1687 issued and before a tax deed is issued or the property is placed 1688 on the list of lands available for sale. The person redeeming or 1689 purchasing a tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector in 1690 the county where the land is situated the face amount plus all 1691 interest, costs, and charges. If only a portion of the 1692 certificate is being redeemed as described in subsection (4), 1693 only the proportionate amount of the face value, interest, 1694 costs, and charges of the part described shall be required to be 1695 paid of the certificate or the part thereof that the part or 1696 interest purchased or redeemed bears to the whole. Upon purchase 1697 or redemption being made, the person shall pay all taxes, 1698 interest, costs, charges, and omitted taxes, if any, as provided 1699 by law upon the part or parts of the certificate so purchased or 1700 redeemed.

(2) When a tax certificate is redeemed and the interest 1701 1702 earned on the tax certificate is less than 5 percent of the face 1703 amount of the certificate, a mandatory charge of 5 percent shall 1704 be levied upon the tax certificate. The person redeeming the tax 1705 certificate shall pay the interest rate due on the certificate 1706 or the 5-percent mandatory charge, whichever is greater. This subsection applies to all county-held tax certificates and all 1707 1708 individual tax certificates except those with an interest rate 1709 bid of zero percent.

1710 (3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each
1711 tax certificate purchased or redeemed.

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1712 (4) When only a portion of a certificate is being redeemed 1713 or purchased and such portion can be ascertained by legal 1714 description, the tax collector shall make a written request for 1715 apportionment to the property appraiser. Within 15 days after 1716 such request, the property appraiser shall furnish the tax 1717 collector a certificate apportioning the value to that portion 1718 sought to be redeemed and to the remaining land covered by the 1719 certificate.

1720 (5) When a tax certificate is purchased or redeemed, the 1721 tax collector shall give to the person a receipt and certificate 1722 showing the amount paid for the purchase or redemption, a 1723 description of the land, and the date, number, and amount of the 1724 certificate, certificates, or part of certificate which is 1725 purchased or redeemed, which shall be in the form prescribed by 1726 the department. If a tax certificate is redeemed in full, the 1727 certificate shall be surrendered to the tax collector by the 1728 original purchaser and canceled by the tax collector. If only a 1729 part is purchased or redeemed, the portion and description of 1730 land, with date of purchase or redemption, shall be endorsed on 1731 the certificate by the tax collector. The certificate shall be 1732 retained by the owner, or the tax collector if the certificate 1733 is a county-held certificate, subject to the endorsement. The 1734 purchase or redemption shall be entered by the tax collector on 1735 the record of tax certificates sold.

1736 (5)(6) When a tax certificate has been purchased or 1737 redeemed, the tax collector shall pay to the owner of the tax 1738 certificate the amount received by the tax collector less the 1739 redemption fee service charges.

1740

(6) (7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny any

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1741	person the right to purchase or redeem any outstanding tax
1742	certificate in accordance with the law in force when it was
1743	issued. However, the provisions of s. 197.573 relating to
1744	survival of restrictions and covenants after the issuance of a
1745	tax deed are not repealed by this chapter and apply regardless
1746	of the manner in which the tax deed was issued.
1747	(7) (8) The provisions of subsection (4) do not apply to
1748	collections made pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.
1749	Section 44. Section 197.4725, Florida Statutes, is created
1750	to read:
1751	197.4725 Purchase of county-held tax certificates
1752	(1) Any person may purchase a county-held tax certificate
1753	at any time after the tax certificate is issued and before a tax
1754	deed application is made. The person purchasing a county-held
1755	tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector the face amount
1756	plus all interest, costs, and charges or, subject to s.
1757	197.472(4), the part described in the tax certificate.
1758	(2) When a county-held tax certificate is purchased, the
1759	interest earned shall be calculated at 1.5 percent per month, or
1760	a fraction thereof, to the date of purchase.
1761	(3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each
1762	county-held tax certificate purchased.
1763	(4) The provisions of this section do not apply to
1764	collections made pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.
1765	(5) The tax collector may use electronic means to make
1766	known county-held tax certificates that are available for
1767	purchase and to complete the purchase. The tax collector may
1768	charge a reasonable fee for costs incurred in providing such
1769	electronic services.

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24-00716-09 20092190 1770 Section 45. Section 197.473, Florida Statutes, is amended 1771 to read: 1772 197.473 Disposition of unclaimed redemption moneys.-1773 (1) Any After money paid to the tax collector for the 1774 redemption of a tax certificate that certificates has been held 1775 for 90 days, which money is payable to the holder of a redeemed 1776 tax certificate but for which no claim has been made is 1777 considered unclaimed as defined in s. 717.113 and shall be remitted to the state pursuant to s. 717.117_{τ} on the first day 1778 1779 of the following quarter the tax collector shall remit such 1780 unclaimed moneys to the board of county commissioners, less the 1781 sum of \$5 on each \$100 or fraction thereof which shall be 1782 retained by the tax collector as service charges. 1783 (2) Two years after the date the unclaimed redemption 1784 moneys were remitted to the board of county commissioners, all 1785 claims to such moneys are forever barred, and such moneys become 1786 the property of the county. 1787 Section 46. Section 197.482, Florida Statutes, is amended 1788 to read: 1789 197.482 Expiration Limitation upon lien of tax certificate.-1790 (1) Seven After the expiration of 7 years after from the 1791 1792 date of issuance of a tax certificate, which is the date of the 1793 first day of the tax certificate sale as advertised under s. 197.432, of a tax certificate, if a tax deed has not been 1794 1795 applied for on the property covered by the certificate, and no 1796 other administrative or legal proceeding has existed of record, 1797 the tax certificate is null and void, and the tax collector 1798 shall be canceled. The tax collector shall note cancel the tax

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1799	certificate, noting the date of the cancellation of the tax
1800	certificate upon all appropriate records in his or her office.
1800	
	The tax collector shall complete the cancellation by entering
1802	opposite the record of the 7-year-old tax certificate a notation
1803	in substantially the following form: "Canceled by Act of 1973
1804	Florida Legislature." All certificates outstanding July 1, 1973,
1805	shall have a life of 20 years from the date of issue. This
1806	subsection does not apply to deferred payment tax certificates.
1807	(2) The provisions and limitations herein prescribed for
1808	tax certificates do not apply to tax certificates which were
1809	sold under the provisions of chapter 18296, Laws of Florida,
1810	1937, commonly known as the "Murphy Act."
1811	Section 47. Section 197.492, Florida Statutes, is amended
1812	to read:
1813	197.492 Errors and insolvencies <u>report</u> list .—On or before
1814	the 60th day after the tax certificate sale <u>is adjourned</u> , the
1815	tax collector shall <u>certify</u> make out a report to the board of
1816	county commissioners <u>a report</u> separately showing the discounts,
1817	errors, double assessments, and insolvencies <u>relating to tax</u>
1818	collections for which credit is to be given, including in every
1819	case except discounts, the names of the parties on whose account
1820	the credit is to be allowed. The report may be submitted in an
1821	electronic format. The board of county commissioners, upon
1822	receiving the report, shall examine it; make such investigations
1823	as may be necessary; and, if the board discovers that the tax
1824	collector has taken credit as an insolvent item any personal
1825	property tax due by a solvent taxpayer, charge the amount of
1826	taxes represented by such item to the tax collector and not
1827	approve the report until the tax collector strikes such item

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20092190 24-00716-09 1828 from the record. 1829 Section 48. Section 197.502, Florida Statutes, is amended 1830 to read: 1831 197.502 Application for obtaining tax deed by holder of tax 1832 sale certificate; fees.-1833 (1) The holder of a any tax certificate, other than the 1834 county, at any time after 2 years have elapsed since April 1 after of the year of issuance of the tax certificate and before 1835 1836 the expiration of 7 years after from the date of issuance, may file the certificate and an application for a tax deed with the 1837 1838 tax collector of the county where the property lands described 1839 in the certificate is are located. The application may be made 1840 on the entire parcel of property or any part thereof which is 1841 capable of being readily separated from the whole but only after 1842 the division has been received from the property appraiser. The 1843 tax collector may charge shall be allowed a tax deed application 1844 fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for any fee charged to the tax 1845 collector by a vendor for providing an electronic tax deed 1846 application program or service.

(2) <u>A Any</u> certificateholder, other than the county, who
<u>applies makes application</u> for a tax deed shall pay the tax
collector, at the time of application, all amounts required for
redemption or purchase of all other outstanding tax
certificates, plus interest, any omitted taxes, plus interest,
any delinquent taxes, plus interest, and current taxes, if due,
covering the property land.

(3) The county <u>in which where the property lands</u> described
in the certificate <u>is are located shall apply make application</u>
for a tax deed on all county-held certificates on property

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24-00716-09 20092190 1857 valued at \$5,000 or more on the property appraiser's current 1858 year assessment roll, except deferred payment tax certificates, 1859 and may apply for tax deeds make application on those 1860 certificates on property valued at less than \$5,000 on the 1861 property appraiser's current year assessment roll. The Such 1862 application shall be made 2 years after April 1 of the year of 1863 issuance of the certificates or as soon thereafter as is 1864 reasonable. Upon application for a tax deed, the county shall 1865 deposit with the tax collector all applicable costs and fees, but may shall not deposit any money to cover the redemption of 1866 1867 other outstanding certificates covering the property land. The 1868 tax collector may charge a tax deed application fee of \$75, plus 1869 reimbursement for any fee charged to the tax collector by a 1870 vendor for providing an electronic tax deed application program 1871 or service. 1872 (4) The tax collector shall deliver to the clerk of the

(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
titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll.

1885

(b) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien

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1886 against the property described in the tax certificate if an 1887 address appears on the recorded lien.

1888 (c) Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the 1889 recorded mortgage.

(d) Any vendee of a recorded contract for deed if an address appears on the recorded contract or, if the contract is not recorded, any vendee who has applied to receive notice pursuant to s. 197.344(1)(c).

(e) Any other lienholder who has applied to the tax collector to receive notice if an address is supplied to the collector by such lienholder.

1897 (f) Any person to whom the property was assessed on the tax 1898 roll for the year in which the property was last assessed.

(g) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien against a mobile home located on the property described in the tax certificate if an address appears on the recorded lien and if the lien is recorded with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the mobile home is located.

1904 (h) Any legal titleholder of record of property that is 1905 contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate, if 1906 when the property described is either submerged land or common 1907 elements of a subdivision, if the address of the titleholder of 1908 contiguous property appears on the record of conveyance of the 1909 property land to the that legal titleholder. However, if the 1910 legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property 1911 described in the tax certificate is the same as the person to 1912 whom the property described in the tax certificate was assessed 1913 on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last 1914 assessed, the notice may be mailed only to the address of the

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1915	legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll.
1916	As used in this chapter, the term "contiguous" means touching,
1917	meeting, or joining at the surface or border, other than at a
1918	corner or a single point, and not separated by submerged lands.
1919	Submerged lands lying below the ordinary high-water mark which
1920	are sovereignty lands are not part of the upland contiguous
1921	property for purposes of notification.
1922	
1923	The statement must be signed by the tax collector or the tax
1924	collector's designee, with the tax collector's seal affixed. The
1925	tax collector may purchase a reasonable bond for errors and
1926	omissions of his or her office in making such statement. The
1927	search of the official records must be made by a direct and
1928	inverse search. "Direct" means the index in straight and
1929	continuous alphabetic order by grantor, and "inverse" means the
1930	index in straight and continuous alphabetic order by grantee.
1931	(5)(a) The tax collector may contract with a title company
1932	or an abstract company at a reasonable fee to provide the
1933	minimum information required in subsection (4), consistent with
1934	rules adopted by the department. If additional information is
1935	required, the tax collector must make a written request to the
1936	title or abstract company stating the additional requirements.
1937	The tax collector may select any title or abstract company,
1938	regardless of its location, as long as the fee is reasonable,
1939	the minimum information is submitted, and the title or abstract
1940	company is authorized to do business in this state. The tax
1941	collector may advertise and accept bids for the title or
1942	abstract company if he or she considers it appropriate to do so.
1943	1. The ownership and encumbrance report must include the $rac{be}{be}$

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1944 printed or typed on stationery or other paper showing a 1945 letterhead of the person, firm, or company that makes the 1946 search, and the signature of the <u>individual person</u> who makes the 1947 search or of an officer of the firm must be attached. The tax 1948 collector is not liable for payment to the firm unless these 1949 requirements are met. <u>The report may be submitted to the tax</u> 1950 collector in an electronic format.

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

1957 3. In order to establish uniform prices for ownership and 1958 encumbrance reports within the county, the tax collector <u>must</u> 1959 shall ensure that the contract for ownership and encumbrance 1960 reports include all requests for title searches or abstracts for 1961 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.

1968

(6) (a) The opening bid:

1969 (a) On county-held certificates on nonhomestead property 1970 shall be the sum of the value of all outstanding certificates 1971 against the property land, plus omitted years' taxes, delinquent 1972 taxes, interest, and all costs and fees paid by the county.

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1973	(b) The opening bid On an individual certificate on
1974	nonhomestead property <u>must</u> shall include, in addition to the
1975	amount of money paid to the tax collector by the
1976	certificateholder at the time of application, $\underline{include}$ the amount
1977	required to redeem the applicant's tax certificate and all other
1978	costs and fees paid by the applicant.
1979	(c) The opening bid On property assessed on the latest tax
1980	roll as homestead property <u>must</u> shall include, in addition to
1981	the amount of money required for an opening bid on nonhomestead
1982	property, <u>include</u> an amount equal to one-half of the latest <u>just</u>
1983	assessed value of the homestead as determined by the property
1984	appraiser. Payment of one-half of the assessed value of the
1985	homestead property shall not be required if the tax certificate
1986	to which the application relates was sold prior to January 1,
1987	1982.
1988	(7) On county-held certificates for which there are no
1989	bidders at the public sale, the clerk shall enter the land on a
1990	list entitled "lands available for taxes" and shall immediately
1991	notify the county commission and all other persons holding
1992	certificates against the <u>property</u> land that the <u>property</u> land is
1993	available. During the first 90 days after the property land is
1994	placed on the list of lands available for taxes , the county may

placed on the list of lands available for taxes, the county may 1994 1995 purchase the land for the opening bid or may waive its rights to 1996 purchase the property. Thereafter, any person, the county, or 1997 any other governmental unit may purchase the land from the 1998 clerk, without further notice or advertising, for the opening 1999 bid, except that if when the county or other governmental unit 2000 is the purchaser for its own use, the board of county 2001 commissioners may cancel omitted years' taxes, as provided under

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s. 197.447. If the county does not elect to purchase the property land, the county must notify each legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property land available for taxes, as provided in paragraph (4)(h), before expiration of the 90-day period. Interest on the opening bid continues to accrue through the month of sale as prescribed by s. 197.542.

2008 (8) Taxes shall not be extended against parcels listed as 2009 lands available for taxes, but in each year the taxes that would 2010 have been due shall be treated as omitted years and added to the 2011 required minimum bid. Three years after the day the land was 2012 offered for public sale, the land shall escheat to the county in 2013 which it is located, free and clear. All tax certificates, 2014 accrued taxes, and liens of any nature against the property 2015 shall be deemed canceled as a matter of law and of no further 2016 legal force and effect, and the clerk shall execute an 2017 escheatment tax deed vesting title in the board of county 2018 commissioners of the county in which the land is located.

2019 (a) When a property escheats to the county under this 2020 subsection, the county is not subject to any liability imposed by chapter 376 or chapter 403 for preexisting soil or 2021 2022 groundwater contamination due solely to its ownership. However, 2023 this subsection does not affect the rights or liabilities of any 2024 past or future owners of the escheated property and does not 2025 affect the liability of any governmental entity for the results 2026 of its actions that create or exacerbate a pollution source.

(b) The county and the Department of Environmental Protection may enter into a written agreement for the performance, funding, and reimbursement of the investigative and remedial acts necessary for a property that escheats to the

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2031 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.

2040 (11) For any property acquired under this section by the 2041 county for the express purpose of providing infill housing, the 2042 board of county commissioners may, in accordance with s. 2043 197.447, cancel county-held tax certificates and omitted years' 2044 taxes on such properties. Furthermore, the county may not 2045 transfer a property acquired under this section specifically for 2046 infill housing back to a taxpayer who failed to pay the 2047 delinquent taxes or charges that led to the issuance of the tax 2048 certificate or lien. For purposes of this subsection only, the 2049 term "taxpayer" includes the taxpayer's family or any entity in 2050 which the taxpayer or taxpayer's family has any interest.

2051 Section 49. Section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended 2052 to read:

2053

197.542 Sale at public auction.-

(1) <u>Real property</u> The lands advertised for sale to the highest bidder as a result of an application filed under s. 197.502 shall be sold at public auction by the clerk of the circuit court, or his or her deputy, of the county where the <u>property is lands are</u> located on the date, at the time, and at the location as set forth in the published notice, which must

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24-00716-09 20092190 2060 shall be during the regular hours the clerk's office is open. At 2061 the time and place, the clerk shall read the notice of sale and shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the 2062 2063 highest bidder for cash at public outcry. The amount required to 2064 redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder 2065 to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale, 2066 redemption of other tax certificates on the same property lands, 2067 and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest 2068 thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period 2069 running from the month after the date of application for the 2070 deed through the month of sale and costs incurred for the 2071 service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be 2072 considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. 2073 However, if the property land to be sold is assessed on the 2074 latest tax roll as homestead property, the bid of the 2075 certificateholder must shall be increased to include an amount 2076 equal to one-half of the just assessed value of the homestead 2077 property as determined by the property appraiser and as required 2078 by s. 197.502. If there are no higher bids, the property land 2079 shall be struck off and sold to the certificateholder, who shall 2080 forthwith pay to the clerk the documentary stamp tax and 2081 recording fees due, and a tax deed shall thereupon be issued and 2082 recorded by the clerk. 2083

(2) If there are other bids, The certificateholder has shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The high bidder may be required to shall post with the clerk a nonrefundable cash deposit of \$200 at the time of the sale, to be applied to the sale price at the time of full payment. Notice

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2089 of the this deposit requirement must shall be posted at the 2090 auction site, and the clerk may require that bidders to show 2091 their willingness and ability to post the cost deposit. If full 2092 payment of the final bid and of documentary stamp tax and 2093 recording fees is not made within 24 hours, excluding weekends 2094 and legal holidays, the clerk shall cancel all bids, readvertise 2095 the sale as provided in this section, and pay all costs of the 2096 sale from the deposit. Any remaining funds must be applied 2097 toward the opening bid. The clerk may refuse to recognize the 2098 bid of any person who has previously bid and refused, for any 2099 reason, to honor such bid.

2100 (3) If the sale is canceled for any reason, the clerk shall 2101 immediately readvertise the sale to be held within no later than 2102 30 days after the date the sale was canceled. Only one 2103 advertisement is necessary. No further notice is required. The 2104 amount of the opening statutory (opening) bid shall be increased 2105 by the cost of advertising, additional clerk's fees as provided 2106 for in s. 28.24(21), and interest as provided for in subsection 2107 (1). The clerk must shall receive full payment prior to the 2108 issuance of the tax deed.

2109 (4) (a) A clerk may conduct electronic tax deed sales in lieu of public outcry. The clerk must comply with the procedures 2110 2111 provided in this chapter, except that electronic proxy bidding 2112 shall be allowed and the clerk may require bidders to advance sufficient funds to pay the deposit required by subsection (2). 2113 2114 The clerk shall provide access to the electronic sale by 2115 computer terminals open to the public at a designated location. 2116 A clerk who conducts such electronic sales may receive 2117 electronic deposits and payments related to the sale. The

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24-00716-09 2118 portion of an advance deposit from a winning bidder required by 2119 subsection (2) shall, upon acceptance of the winning bid, be 2120 subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10).

2121 (b) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to 2122 restrict or limit the authority of a charter county from conducting electronic tax deed sales. In a charter county where 2123 2124 the clerk of the circuit court does not conduct all electronic 2125 sales, the charter county shall be permitted to receive 2126 electronic deposits and payments related to sales it conducts, 2127 as well as to subject the winning bidder to a fee, consistent 2128 with the schedule in s. 28.24(10).

2129 Section 50. Section 197.552, Florida Statutes, is amended 2130 to read:

2131 197.552 Tax deeds.-All tax deeds shall be issued in the 2132 name of a county and must shall be signed by the clerk of the 2133 county. The deed shall be witnessed by two witnesses, the 2134 official seal shall be attached thereto, and the deed shall be 2135 acknowledged or proven as other deeds. Except as specifically 2136 provided in this chapter, no right, interest, restriction, or 2137 other covenant survives shall survive the issuance of a tax 2138 deed, except that a lien of record held by a municipal, or county, state, or federal governmental unit, special district, 2139 2140 or community development district, if when such lien is not 2141 satisfied after as of the disbursement of proceeds of sale under the provisions of s. 197.582, shall survive the issuance of a 2142 2143 tax deed. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in s. 2144 28.24. Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of property land for 2145 delinquent taxes must shall be in the form prescribed by the 2146 department. All deeds issued pursuant to this section are shall

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2147 be prima facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings 2148 from the valuation of the property lands to the issuance of the 2149 deed, inclusive.

2150 Section 51. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida 2151 Statutes, is amended to read:

2152

197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale.-

2153 (2) If the property is purchased for an amount in excess of 2154 the statutory bid of the certificateholder, the excess shall be 2155 paid over and disbursed by the clerk. If the property purchased 2156 is homestead property and the statutory bid includes an amount 2157 equal to at least one-half of the assessed value of the 2158 homestead, that amount shall be treated as excess and 2159 distributed in the same manner. The clerk shall distribute the 2160 excess to the governmental units for the payment of any lien of 2161 record held by a governmental unit against the property. If In 2162 the event the excess is not sufficient to pay all of such liens 2163 in full, the excess shall then be paid to each governmental unit 2164 pro rata. If, after all liens of record of the governmental 2165 units upon the property are paid in full, there remains a 2166 balance of undistributed funds, the balance of the purchase 2167 price shall be retained by the clerk for the benefit of the persons described in s. 197.522(1)(a), except those persons 2168 2169 described in s. 197.502(4)(h), as their interests may appear. 2170 The clerk shall mail notices to such persons notifying them of 2171 the funds held for their benefit. Any service charges, at the 2172 same rate as prescribed in s. 28.24(10), and costs of mailing 2173 notices shall be paid out of the excess balance held by the 2174 clerk. Excess proceeds shall be held and disbursed in the same 2175 manner as unclaimed redemption moneys in s. 197.473. If In the

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2176	event excess proceeds are not sufficient to cover the service
2177	charges and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total
2178	amount of excess proceeds as a service charge. The tax collector
2179	shall use any overbid funds to pay any taxes that became due
2180	after the tax deed application was made, or for omitted taxes,
2181	if any.
2182	Section 52. Paragraphs (b) and (i) of subsection (2) and
2183	paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section 192.0105, Florida
2184	Statutes, are amended to read:
2185	192.0105 Taxpayer rightsThere is created a Florida
2186	Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to
2187	guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the
2188	taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected
2189	during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement
2190	processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The
2191	Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but
2192	comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and
2193	obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks
2194	of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue,
2195	and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and
2196	assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are
2197	provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure
2198	that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected
2199	during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only
2200	insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida
2201	Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so
2202	guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the
2203	departmental rules include:
2204	(2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS

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24-00716-09 20092190 2205 (b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over 2206 objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of agricultural classification, denial of historic classification, 2207 2208 denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax 2209 deferral, and any penalties on deferred taxes imposed for 2210 incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated 2211 taxes does not preclude the right of the taxpayer to challenge 2212 his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and 2213 (9) (a), 196.151, 196.193(1) (c) and (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 193.625(2), 197.2425 197.253(2), 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)). 2214 2215 (i) The right to bring action in circuit court to contest a 2216 tax assessment or appeal value adjustment board decisions to 2217 disapprove exemption or deny tax deferral (see ss. 194.036(1)(c) 2218 and (2), 194.171, 196.151, and 197.2425 197.253(2)). 2219 (3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS.-2220 (f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax 2221 certificates at any time before a tax deed is issued, and the 2222 right to have tax certificates canceled if sold where taxes had 2223 been paid or if other error makes it void or correctable. Property owners have the right to be free from contact by a 2224 2225 certificateholder for 2 years (see ss. 197.432(12)(14) and (13) 2226 (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and 197.472(1) and (6) (7)). 2227 Section 53. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 2228 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2229 194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.-2230 (3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in 2231 substantially the form prescribed by the department.

2232 Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to 2233 accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the

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24-00716-09 20092190 2234 taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment 2235 board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be 2236 filed as follows: 2237 (d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at 2238 any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day 2239 following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as 2240 provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving 2241 the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water 2242 recharge classification application, an application for 2243 classification as historic property used for commercial or 2244 certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be 2245 filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th 2246 day following the mailing of the notice by the property 2247 appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s. 2248 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.2425 2249 197.253. 2250 Section 54. Subsection (1) of section 194.013, Florida 2251 Statutes, is amended to read: 2252 194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.-2253 (1) If so required by resolution of the value adjustment 2254 board, a petition filed pursuant to s. 194.011 shall be 2255 accompanied by a filing fee to be paid to the clerk of the value 2256 adjustment board in an amount determined by the board not to 2257 exceed \$15 for each separate parcel of property, real or personal, covered by the petition and subject to appeal. 2258 2259 However, no such filing fee may be required with respect to an 2260 appeal from the disapproval of homestead exemption under s. 2261 196.151 or from the denial of tax deferral under s. 197.2425

2262 197.253. Only a single filing fee shall be charged under this

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2263	section as to any particular parcel of property despite the
2264	existence of multiple issues and hearings pertaining to such
2265	parcel. For joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e)
2266	or (f), a single filing fee shall be charged. Such fee shall be
2267	calculated as the cost of the special magistrate for the time
2268	involved in hearing the joint petition and shall not exceed \$5
2269	per parcel. Said fee is to be proportionately paid by affected
2270	parcel owners.
2271	Section 55. <u>Sections 197.202, 197.242, 197.304, 197.3041,</u>
2272	<u>197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047,</u>
2273	<u>197.307, 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,</u>
2274	197.3077, 197.3078, 197.3079, and 197.433, Florida Statutes, are
2275	repealed.
2276	Section 56. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.