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By the Committee on Judiciary

590-02214-10 20102234

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to adverse possession; amending s. 95.18, F.S.; requiring a person seeking property by adverse possession to use a uniform adverse possession return developed by the Department of Revenue; prescribing what information must be included in the adverse possession return; requiring a person claiming adverse possession to attest to the truthfulness of the information provided in the return under penalty of perjury; requiring that the person claiming adverse possession provide notice of the claim to the owner of record and provide proof of compliance with the notice requirement to the property appraiser; requiring that the property appraiser add certain information related to the adverse possession claim to the parcel information on the tax roll and prescribing conditions for removal of that information; requiring the property appraiser to include a notation of an adverse possession filing in any searchable property database maintained by the property appraiser; creating s. 197.3335, F.S.; prescribing the method for a person claiming adverse possession to make a tax payment; providing for priority of tax payments made by an owner of record who is subject to an adverse possession claim; providing for a refund of tax payments under certain conditions; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 95.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

95.18 Real property actions; adverse possession without color of title.—

- (1) When the occupant <u>has</u>, or those under whom the occupant claims have, been in actual continued occupation of real property for 7 years under a claim of title exclusive of any other right, but not founded on a written instrument, judgment, or decree, the property actually occupied shall be held adversely if the person claiming adverse possession made a return, as required under subsection (3), of the property by proper legal description to the property appraiser of the county where it is located within 1 year after entering into possession and has subsequently paid, subject to s. 197.3335, all taxes and matured installments of special improvement liens levied against the property by the state, county, and municipality.
- (2) For the purpose of this section, property shall be deemed to be possessed in either of the following cases only:
 - (a) When it has been protected by substantial enclosure.
 - (b) When it has been usually cultivated or improved.
- (3) A person claiming adverse possession under this section must:
- (a) Make a return of the property as required under subsection (1) by providing to the property appraiser a uniform return developed by the Department of Revenue. The return must include:
- 1. The name and address of the person claiming adverse possession;

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2. The date that the person claiming adverse possession entered into possession of the property;

- 3. A full and complete legal description of the property that is subject to the adverse possession claim;
 - 4. A notarized attestation clause that states:

 UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ

 THE FOREGOING RETURN AND THAT THE FACTS STATED IN IT

 ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.;
- 5. A description of the use of the property by the person claiming adverse possession; and
- 6. A receipt to be completed by the property appraiser upon submission of the proof of mailing by the person claiming adverse possession.

The property appraiser shall refuse to accept a return if it does not comply with this subsection.

- (b) Send, via certified mail, a copy of the return to the owner of record of the property that is subject to the adverse possession claim, as identified by the property appraiser's records.
- (c) Submit a copy of the proof of mailing of the return required under paragraph (b) to the property appraiser within 15 business days after submitting the return to the property appraiser.
- 1. Upon receipt of the proof of mailing from the person claiming adverse possession, the property appraiser shall add a notation to the first line of the legal description on the tax roll that an adverse possession claim has been filed, and may not add the name of the person claiming adverse possession as an

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owner on the tax roll. The property appraiser shall maintain the return in the property appraiser's official records.

- 2. If the property appraiser does not receive the proof of mailing within 15 business days after the person claiming adverse possession submits the return, the property appraiser:
- a. May not add a notation to the legal description on the tax roll that an adverse possession claim has been filed; and
- b. Shall remove the return from the property appraiser's official records.

Paragraphs (b) and (c) do not apply if an owner of record cannot be determined from a review of the property appraiser's records or cannot otherwise be located by reasonable means.

- (4) A property appraiser shall remove the notation to the legal description on the tax roll that an adverse possession claim has been filed and shall remove the return from the property appraiser's official records if:
- (a) The person claiming adverse possession notifies the property appraiser in writing that the adverse possession claim is withdrawn;
- (b) The owner of record provides a certified copy of a court order establishing title in the owner of record;
- (c) The property appraiser receives a deed transferring title of the subject property from the person claiming adverse possession to the owner of record; or
- (d) The owner of record submits to the property appraiser a receipt demonstrating that the owner of record has paid the annual tax assessment for the property subject to the adverse possession claim during the period that the person is claiming

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117 adverse possession.

(5) The property appraiser shall include a clear and obvious notation in the parcel information of any public searchable property database maintained by the property appraiser that an adverse possession return has been submitted to the property appraiser for a particular parcel.

Section 2. Section 197.3335, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

197.3335 Tax payments when property is subject to adverse possession; refunds.—

- (1) When a person claiming adverse possession pays taxes and matured installments as required under s. 95.18 in person or by mail, the person must include with the tax payment a copy of the return that was submitted to the property appraiser. If the person claiming adverse possession pays the taxes and matured installments by electronic or other means, the person must, via regular mail, provide to the tax collector within 7 business days a copy of the return that was submitted to the property appraiser.
- (2) If a person claiming adverse possession under s. 95.18 pays an annual tax assessment on a parcel of property that is subject to an adverse possession claim before the assessment is paid by the owner of record, and the owner of record subsequently makes a timely payment of that same annual tax assessment, the tax collector shall accept the payment made by the owner of record and refund within 60 days any payment made by the person claiming adverse possession. Such refunds do not require approval from the Department of Revenue.
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.