${\bf By}$ Senator Altman

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to tax collections, sales, and liens;
3	amending s. 95.051, F.S.; tolling the statute of
4	limitations relating to proceedings involving tax lien
5	certificates or tax deeds by the period of an
6	intervening bankruptcy; amending ss. 190.025, 197.102,
7	197.122, 197.123, 197.162, 197.172, 197.182, 197.222,
8	197.2301, 197.322, 197.332, 197.343, 197.344,
9	197.3635, 197.373, 197.402, 197.403, 197.413, 197.414,
10	197.4155, 197.416, 197.417, 197.432, 197.4325,
11	197.442, 197.443, 197.462, 197.472, 197.473, 197.482,
12	197.492, 197.552, 197.582, and 197.602, F.S.;
13	revising, updating, and consolidating provisions of
14	ch. 197, F.S., relating to definitions, tax
15	collectors, lien of taxes, returns and assessments,
16	unpaid or omitted taxes, discounts, interest rates,
17	Department of Revenue responsibilities, tax bills,
18	judicial sales, prepayment of taxes, assessment rolls,
19	duties of tax collectors, tax notices, delinquent
20	taxes, lienholders, special assessments, non-ad
21	valorem assessments, tax payments, distribution of
22	taxes, advertisements of property with delinquent
23	taxes, attachment, delinquent personal property taxes,
24	sales of property, tax certificates, tax deeds, tax
25	sales, and proceedings involving the validity of a tax
26	deed; amending s. 197.502, F.S.; revising provisions
27	relating to applications for tax deeds; providing
28	notice requirements; providing payment requirements;
29	authorizing the tax collector to charge a fee to cover

Page 1 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
30	the costs to the tax collector for electronic tax deed
31	programs or services; authorizing the tax collector to
32	charge the county a fee for tax deed applications;
33	deleting opening bid requirements for the sale of tax
34	deeds on homestead property when the applicant is
35	holder of a tax sale certificate; amending s. 197.542,
36	F.S.; deleting bid requirements relating to the
37	purchase of homestead property at public auction;
38	amending s. 197.522, F.S., providing notice
39	requirements for the sale of homestead property due to
40	nonpayment of taxes; creating s. 197.146, F.S.;
41	authorizing tax collectors to issue certificates of
42	correction to tax rolls and outstanding delinquent
43	taxes for uncollectable personal property accounts;
44	requiring the tax collector to notify the property
45	appraiser; providing construction; creating ss.
46	197.2421 and 197.2423, F.S., transferring,
47	renumbering, and amending ss. 197.253, 197.303, and
48	197.3071, F.S., and amending ss. 197.243, 197.252,
49	197.254, 197.262, 197.263, 197.272, 197.282, 197.292,
50	197.301, and 197.312, F.S.; revising, updating, and
51	consolidating provisions of ch. 197, F.S., relating to
52	deferral of tax payments for real property, homestead
53	property, recreational and commercial working
54	waterfront property, and affordable rental property;
55	creating s. 197.4725, F.S.; providing authorization
56	and requirements for purchase of county-held tax
57	certificates; specifying required amounts to be paid;
58	providing for fees; providing for electronic services;

Page 2 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
59	amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; providing conditions under
60	which a taxpayer is deemed to have waived a right to
61	know; clarifying a taxpayer's right to redeem real
62	property and tax certificates; clarifying that a
63	property owner may not be contacted by the holder of a
64	tax sale certificate for 2 years following the date
65	the certificate is issued; providing that s. 197.122,
66	F.S., applies in certain circumstances; providing for
67	the obligation of the property owner to obtain certain
68	information; correcting cross-references; amending ss.
69	194.011, 194.013, and 196.011, F.S.; correcting cross-
70	references; creating s. 197.603, F.S.; providing
71	legislative intent; repealing s. 197.202, F.S.,
72	relating to destruction of 20-year-old tax receipts;
73	repealing s. 197.242, F.S., relating to a short title;
74	repealing ss. 197.304, 197.3041, 197.3042, 197.3043,
75	197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047, 197.307,
76	197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,
77	197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, F.S., relating to
78	deferrals of tax payments; providing an effective
79	date.
80	
81	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
82	
83	Section 1. Section 95.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to
84	read:
85	95.051 When limitations tolled
86	(1) The running of the time under any statute of
87	limitations except ss. 95.281, 95.35, and 95.36 is tolled by:

Page 3 of 100

Ī	24-00503C-10 2010664
88	(a) Absence from the state of the person to be sued.
89	(b) Use by the person to be sued of a false name that is
90	unknown to the person entitled to sue so that process cannot be
91	served on the person to be sued.
92	(c) Concealment in the state of the person to be sued so
93	that process cannot be served on him or her.
94	(d) The adjudicated incapacity, before the cause of action
95	accrued, of the person entitled to sue. In any event, the action
96	must be begun within 7 years after the act, event, or occurrence
97	giving rise to the cause of action.
98	(e) Voluntary payments by the alleged father of the child
99	in paternity actions during the time of the payments.
100	(f) The payment of any part of the principal or interest of
101	any obligation or liability founded on a written instrument.
102	(g) The pendency of any arbitral proceeding pertaining to a
103	dispute that is the subject of the action.
104	(h) The period of an intervening bankruptcy in a proceeding
105	or process under chapter 197.
106	(i) (h) The minority or previously adjudicated incapacity of
107	the person entitled to sue during any period of time in which a
108	parent, guardian, or guardian ad litem does not exist, has an
109	interest adverse to the minor or incapacitated person, or is
110	adjudicated to be incapacitated to sue; except with respect to
111	the statute of limitations for a claim for medical malpractice
112	as provided in s. 95.11. In any event, the action must be begun
113	within 7 years after the act, event, or occurrence giving rise
114	to the cause of action.
115	
116	Paragraphs (a)-(c) shall not apply if service of process or

Page 4 of 100

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SB 664

	24-00503C-10 2010664
117	service by publication can be made in a manner sufficient to
118	confer jurisdiction to grant the relief sought. This section
119	shall not be construed to limit the ability of any person to
120	initiate an action within 30 days of the lifting of an automatic
121	stay issued in a bankruptcy action as is provided in 11 U.S.C.
122	s. 108(c).
123	(2) No disability or other reason shall toll the running of
124	any statute of limitations except those specified in this
125	section, s. 95.091, the Florida Probate Code, or the Florida
126	Guardianship Law.
127	Section 2. Section 190.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to
128	read:
129	190.025 Payment of taxes and redemption of tax liens by the
130	district; sharing in proceeds of tax sale
131	(1) The district, within 2 years after the date of a
132	delinquency, shall has the right to:
133	(a) Pay any delinquent state, county, district, municipal,
134	or other tax or assessment upon lands located wholly or
135	partially within the boundaries of the district; and
136	(b) $rac{TO}{TO}$ Redeem or purchase any tax sales certificates issued
137	or sold on account of any state, county, district, municipal, or
138	other taxes or assessments upon lands located wholly or
139	partially within the boundaries of the district.
140	(2) Delinquent taxes paid, or tax sales certificates
141	redeemed or purchased, by the district, together with all
142	penalties for the default in payment of the same and all costs
143	in collecting the same and a reasonable attorney's fee, shall
144	constitute a lien in favor of the district of equal dignity with
145	the liens of state and county taxes and other taxes of equal

Page 5 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
146	dignity with state and county taxes upon all the real property
147	against which the taxes were levied. The lien of the district
148	shall may be foreclosed in the manner provided in this act.
149	(3) In any sale of land pursuant to s. 197.542 and
150	amendments thereto, the district may certify to the clerk of the
151	circuit court of the county holding such sale the amount of
152	taxes due to the district upon the lands sought to be sold; and
153	the district shall share in the disbursement of the sales
154	proceeds in accordance with the provisions of this act and under
155	the laws of the state.
156	Section 3. Section 197.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to
157	read:
158	197.102 Definitions
159	(1) As used in this chapter, the following definitions
160	apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
161	(a) "Awarded" means the time when the tax collector or a
162	designee determines and announces verbally or through the
163	closing of the bid process in an electronic auction that a buyer
164	has placed the winning bid at a tax certificate sale.
165	(b)(1) "Department," unless otherwise specified, means the
166	Department of Revenue.
167	(c)(2) "Omitted taxes" means those taxes which have not
168	been extended on the tax roll against a parcel of property after
169	the property has been placed upon the list of lands available
170	for taxes pursuant to s. 197.502.
171	(d) "Proxy bidding" means a method of bidding by which a
172	bidder authorizes an agent, whether an individual or an
173	electronic agent, to place bids on his or her behalf.
174	(e) "Random number generator" means a computational device

Page 6 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
175	that generates a sequence of numbers that lack any pattern and
176	is used to resolve a tie when multiple bidders have bid the same
177	lowest amount by assigning a number to each of the tied bidders
178	and randomly determining which one of those numbers is the
179	winner.
180	<u>(f)(3)</u> "Tax certificate" means a <u>paper or electronic</u> legal
181	document, representing unpaid delinquent real property taxes,
182	non-ad valorem assessments, including special assessments,
183	interest, and related costs and charges, issued in accordance
184	with this chapter against a specific parcel of real property and
185	becoming a first lien thereon, superior to all other liens,
186	except as provided by s. 197.573(2).
187	(g) (4) "Tax notice" means the paper or electronic tax bill
188	sent to taxpayers for payment of any taxes or special
189	assessments collected pursuant to this chapter, or the bill sent
190	to taxpayers for payment of the total of ad valorem taxes and
191	non-ad valorem assessments collected pursuant to s. 197.3632.
192	(h) (5) "Tax receipt" means the paid tax notice.
193	<u>(i)</u> "Tax rolls" and "assessment rolls" are synonymous
194	and mean the rolls prepared by the property appraiser pursuant
195	to chapter 193 and certified pursuant to s. 193.122.
196	<u>(2)</u> (7) If when a local government uses the method set forth
197	in s. 197.3632 to levy, collect, or enforce a non-ad valorem
198	assessment, the following definitions shall apply:
199	(a) "Ad valorem tax roll" means the roll prepared by the
200	property appraiser and certified to the tax collector for
201	collection.
202	(b) "Non-ad valorem assessment roll" means a roll prepared
203	by a local government and certified to the tax collector for

Page 7 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 204 collection. 205 Section 4. Section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to 206 read: 207 197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.-208 (1) All taxes imposed pursuant to the State Constitution 209 and laws of this state shall be a first lien, superior to all 210 other liens, on any property against which the taxes have been 211 assessed and shall continue in full force from January 1 of the year the taxes were levied until discharged by payment or until 212 213 barred under chapter 95. If All personal property tax liens, to the extent that the property to which the lien applies cannot be 214 215 located in the county or to the extent that the sale of the 216 property is insufficient to pay all delinquent taxes, interest, 217 fees, and costs due, a personal property tax lien shall apply be 218 liens against all other personal property of the taxpayer in the 219 county. However, a lien such liens against other personal 220 property does shall not apply against such property that which 221 has been sold, and is such liens against other personal property 222 shall be subordinate to any valid prior or subsequent liens 223 against such other property. An No act of omission or commission 224 on the part of a any property appraiser, tax collector, board of 225 county commissioners, clerk of the circuit court, or county 226 comptroller, or their deputies or assistants, or newspaper in 227 which an any advertisement of sale may be published does not 228 shall operate to defeat the payment of taxes, interest, fees, 229 and costs due and; but any acts of omission or commission may be corrected at any time by the officer or party responsible for 230 them in the same like manner as provided by law for performing 231 232 acts in the first place. Amounts, and when so corrected, they

Page 8 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
233	shall be <u>considered</u> construed as valid ab initio and <u>do not</u>
234	shall in no way affect any process by law for the enforcement of
235	the collection of <u>the</u> any tax. All owners of property <u>are</u> shall
236	be held to know that taxes are due and payable annually and are
237	responsible for charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount
238	of current and delinquent taxes and paying them before April 1
239	of the year following the year in which taxes are assessed. <u>A</u> No
240	sale or conveyance of real or personal property for nonpayment
241	of taxes <u>may not</u> shall be held invalid except upon proof that:
242	(a) The property was not subject to taxation;
243	(b) The taxes <u>were</u> had been paid before the sale of
244	personal property; or
245	(c) The real property <u>was</u> had been redeemed before <u>receipt</u>
246	by the clerk of the court of full payment for the execution and
247	delivery of a deed based upon a certificate issued for
248	nonpayment of taxes, including all recording fees and
249	documentary stamps.
250	(2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate
251	may not be foreclosed or enforced in any manner except as
252	prescribed in this chapter.
253	(3) A property appraiser <u>shall</u> may also correct a material
254	mistake of fact relating to an essential condition of the
255	subject property to reduce an assessment <u>that</u> if to do so
256	requires only the exercise of judgment as to the effect <u>of the</u>
257	mistake of fact on the assessed or taxable value of that mistake
258	of fact.
259	(a) As used in this subsection, the term "an essential
260	condition of the subject property" <u>includes</u> means a
261	characteristic of the subject parcel, including only:

Page 9 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
262	1. Environmental restrictions, zoning restrictions, or
263	restrictions on permissible use;
264	2. Acreage;
265	3. Wetlands or other environmental lands that are or have
266	been restricted in use because of such environmental features;
267	4. Access to usable land;
268	5. Any characteristic of the subject parcel which
269	characteristic , in the property appraiser's opinion, caused the
270	appraisal to be clearly erroneous; or
271	6. Depreciation of the property that was based on a latent
272	defect of the property which existed but was not readily
273	discernible by inspection on January 1, but not depreciation
274	resulting from any other cause.
275	(b) The material mistake of fact <u>must</u> may be corrected by
276	the property appraiser, in <u>the same</u> like manner as provided by
277	law for performing the act in the first place <u>,</u> only within 1
278	year after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142.
279	<u>If</u> , and, when so corrected, the <u>tax roll</u> act becomes valid ab
280	initio and <u>does not affect</u> in no way affects any process by law
281	for the enforcement of the collection of the any tax. If the
282	such a correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis
283	of an erroneous assessment <u>included</u> contained on the current
284	year's tax roll <u>,</u> for years beginning January 1, 1999, or later,
285	the property appraiser, at his or her option, may request that
286	the department <u>to</u> pass upon the refund request pursuant to s.
287	197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly
288	to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice
289	provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for
290	<u>previous</u> prior years which would result in refunds must be made

Page 10 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
291	 pursuant to s. 197.182.
292	Section 5. Section 197.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to
293	read:
294	197.123 Correcting Erroneous returns; notification of
295	property appraiser.—If <u>a</u> any tax collector has reason to believe
296	that <u>a</u> any taxpayer has filed an erroneous or incomplete
297	statement of her or his personal property or has not <u>disclosed</u>
298	returned the full amount of all <u>of</u> her or his property subject
299	to taxation, the collector <u>must</u> shall notify the property
300	appraiser of the erroneous or incomplete statement.
301	Section 6. Section 197.146, Florida Statutes, is created to
302	read:
303	197.146 Uncollectable personal property taxes; correction
304	of tax roll.—A tax collector who determines that a tangible
305	personal property account is uncollectable may issue a
306	certificate of correction for the current tax roll and any prior
307	tax rolls. The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
308	that the account is invalid, and the assessment may not be
309	certified for a future tax roll. An uncollectable account
310	includes, but is not limited to, an account on property that was
311	originally assessed but cannot be found to seize and sell for
312	the payment of taxes and includes other personal property of the
313	owner as identified pursuant to s. 197.413(8) and (9).
314	Section 7. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to
315	read:
316	197.162 Tax discount payment periods Discounts; amount and
317	time
318	(1) For Θn all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and
319	collected by the county tax collector, discounts for <u>payments</u>

Page 11 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
320	made before delinquency early payment thereof shall be at the
321	rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within
322	30 days after the mailing of the original tax notice; 3 percent
323	in the <u>following</u> month of December; 2 percent in the following
324	month of January; 1 percent in the following month of February;
325	and zero percent in the following month of March or within 30
326	days prior to the date of delinquency if the date of delinquency
327	is after April 1.
328	(2) If When a taxpayer makes a request to have the original
329	tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment
330	applicable at the time <u>of</u> the request for correction is made
331	shall apply for 30 days after the mailing of the corrected tax
332	notice.
333	(3) A discount <u>rate</u> shall apply at the rate of 4 percent
334	<u>applies</u> for 30 days after the mailing of a tax notice resulting
335	from the action of a value adjustment board. Thereafter, the
336	regular discount periods shall apply.
337	(4) If the For the purposes of this section, when a
338	discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday,
339	the discount period, including the zero-percent period, shall be
340	extended to the next working day, if payment is delivered to <u>the</u>
341	a designated collection office of the tax collector.
342	Section 8. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.172,
343	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
344	197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum
345	(2) The maximum rate of interest on a tax certificate $\underline{\mathrm{is}}$
346	shall be 18 percent per year <u>.</u> ; However, a tax certificate <u>may</u>
347	shall not bear interest <u>and</u> nor shall the mandatory charge as
348	provided by s. 197.472(2) <u>may not</u> be levied during the 60-day

Page 12 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
349	period following of time from the date of delinquency, except
350	for the 3 percent mandatory charge under subsection (1). No tax
351	certificate sold before March 23, 1992, shall bear interest nor
352	shall the mandatory charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) be
353	levied in excess of the interest or charge provided herein,
354	except as to those tax certificates upon which the mandatory
355	charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) shall have been collected
356	and paid.
357	(4) Interest shall be calculated Except as provided in s.
358	197.262 with regard to deferred payment tax certificates,
359	interest to be accrued pursuant to this chapter shall be
360	calculated monthly from the first day of each month.
361	Section 9. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section
362	197.182, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
363	197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order
364	refunds
365	(1)(a) Except as provided in <u>paragraphs</u> paragraph (b), <u>(c),</u>
366	and (d), the department shall pass upon and order refunds ${ m if}$
367	when payment of taxes assessed on the county tax rolls has been
368	made voluntarily or involuntarily under any of the following
369	circumstances:
370	1. When An overpayment has been made.
371	2. When A payment has been made when no tax was due.
372	3. When A bona fide controversy exists between the tax
373	collector and the taxpayer as to the liability of the taxpayer
374	for the payment of the tax claimed to be due, the taxpayer pays
375	the amount claimed by the tax collector to be due, and it is
376	finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction that the
377	taxpayer was not liable for the payment of the tax or any part
	Page 13 of 100

Page 13 of 100

378 thereof.

379 4. When A payment has been made in error by a taxpayer to 380 the tax collector due to application of payment to an erroneous parcel or misinformation provided by the property appraiser or 381 tax collector and, if, within 12 24 months after of the date of 382 383 the erroneous payment and before prior to any transfer of the 384 assessed property to a third party for consideration, the party 385 seeking a refund makes demand for reimbursement of the erroneous 386 payment upon the owner of the property on which the taxes were 387 erroneously paid and reimbursement of the erroneous payment is 388 not received within 45 days after such demand. The demand for 389 reimbursement must shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy of the demand must thereof shall 390 be sent to the tax collector. If the payment was made in error 391 392 by the taxpayer because of an error in the tax notice sent to 393 the taxpayer, refund must be made as provided in paragraph (d) 394 subparagraph (b)2.

395 5. <u>A</u> When any payment <u>is has been made for a tax</u>
396 <u>certificate</u> certificates that <u>is are subsequently corrected or</u>
397 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 the department and shall be made from undistributed funds without approval of the various taxing authorities.

404 (c) Overpayments in the amount of \$10 \$5 or less may be
405 retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a
406 refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments of more than

Page 14 of 100

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2010664

24-00503C-10 2010664 407 \$10 over \$5 resulting from taxpayer error, if identified 408 determined within 12 months the 4-year period of limitation, 409 shall are to be automatically refunded to the taxpayer. Such 410 refunds do not require approval from the department. 411 (d) 2. If When a payment has been made in error by a 412 taxpayer to the tax collector because of an error in the tax 413 notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the 414 tax collector and does not require approval from the department. 415 At the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be 416 applied by the tax collector to the taxes for which the taxpayer 417 is actually liable. 418 (e) (c) Claims for refunds shall be made in accordance with 419 the rules of the department. A No refund may not shall be 420 granted unless a claim for the refund is made therefor within 4 421 years after of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes 422 were paid. 423 (f) (d) Upon receipt of the department's written denial of a 424 the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing 425 to the taxpayer. 426 (q) (e) If funds are available from current receipts and τ 427 subject to subsection (3), -if a refund is approved, the taxpayer 428 shall is entitled to receive a refund within 100 days after a 429 claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector, property 430 appraiser, or department states good cause for remitting the 431 refund after that date. The time periods times stated in this 432 paragraph and paragraphs (h) (f) through (l) (j) are directory 433 and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 60 days if 434 good cause is stated.

435

(h) (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser

Page 15 of 100

436 first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the 437 tax collector.

438 <u>(i)(g)</u> If a correction to the roll by the property 439 appraiser is required as a condition for the refund, the tax 440 collector shall, within 30 days, advise the property appraiser 441 of the taxpayer's application for a refund and forward the 442 application to the property appraiser.

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

450 (k) (i) If the refund requires is not one that can be 451 directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order 452 from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward 453 the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the 454 correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the 455 claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does 456 not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than 457 \$2,500 \pm 400, which the tax collector shall make directly, 458 without order from the department, and from undistributed funds, 459 and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities.

460 <u>(1)(j)</u> The department shall approve or deny <u>a claim for a</u> 461 <u>refund</u> all refunds within 30 days after receiving <u>the</u> from the 462 tax collector the claim <u>from the tax collector</u> for refund, 463 unless good cause is stated for delaying the approval or denial 464 beyond that date.

Page 16 of 100

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2010664

	24-00503C-10 2010664
465	(m) (k) Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s.
466	194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of
467	refund <u>must</u> may not be brought <u>within</u> later than 60 days after
468	the date the tax collector <u>mails</u> issues the denial to the
469	taxpayer, which notice must be sent by certified mail, or 4
470	years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid,
471	whichever is later.
472	<u>(n)</u> In computing any time period under this section, <u>if</u>
473	when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal
474	holiday, the period is to be extended to the next working day.
475	(2) (a) If When the department orders a refund, the
476	<u>department</u> it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax
477	collector who shall then determine <u>the pro rata share due by</u>
478	each taxing authority. The tax collector shall make the refund
479	from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority and
480	shall identify such refund as a reduction in the next
481	distribution. If the undistributed funds are not sufficient for
482	the refund, the tax collector shall notify the taxing authority
483	of the shortfall. The taxing authority shall: and certify to the
484	county, the district school board, each municipality, and the
485	governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of
486	such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund
487	was ordered by the department.
488	(b) The board of county commissioners, the district school
489	board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing
490	district shall comply with the order of the department in the
491	following manner:
492	1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from

493 undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax

Page 17 of 100

494 collector;

495 (a) $\frac{2}{2}$. Authorize the tax collector to make refund and 496 forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund 497 from currently budgeted funds, if available; or

498 (b) 3. Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority 499 does not have funds currently available and provide for the 500 payment of the refund in its budget for the next ensuing year 501 funds for the payment of the refund.

502 (3) A refund ordered by the department pursuant to this 503 section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate 504 amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing 505 authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed 506 if when one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not 507 have funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of 508 the refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the 509 total refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the 510 refund shall accompany the refund payment. If When taxes become 511 delinquent as a result of a refund pursuant to subparagraph 512 (1) (a) 4. or paragraph (1) (d) subparagraph (1) (b) 2., the tax 513 collector shall notify the property owner that the taxes have become delinguent and that a tax certificate will be sold if the 514 515 taxes are not paid within 30 days after the date of delinquency. Section 10. Subsections (1), (3), and (5) of section 516

517 197.222, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

518

197.222 Prepayment of estimated tax by installment method.-519 (1) Taxes collected pursuant to this chapter may be prepaid 520 in installments as provided in this section. A taxpayer may 521 elect to prepay by installments for each tax notice for with 522 taxes estimated to be more than \$100. A taxpayer who elects to

Page 18 of 100

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

2010664

2010664

523 prepay taxes shall make payments based upon an estimated tax 524 equal to the actual taxes levied upon the subject property in 525 the prior year. To prepay by installments, the Such taxpayer 526 must shall complete and file an application for each tax notice 527 to prepay such taxes by installment with the tax collector on or 528 before April 30 prior to May 1 of the year in which the taxpayer 529 elects to prepay the taxes in installments pursuant to this 530 section. The application shall be made on forms supplied by the 531 department and provided to the taxpayer by the tax collector. 532 After submission of an initial application, a taxpayer is shall 533 not be required to submit additional annual applications as long 534 as he or she continues to elect to prepay taxes in installments 535 pursuant to this section. However, if in any year the taxpayer 536 does not so elect, reapplication is shall be required for a 537 subsequent election to do so. Installment payments shall be made 538 according to the following schedule:

539 (a) The first payment of one-quarter of the total amount of 540 estimated taxes due must shall be made by not later than June 30 of the year in which the taxes are assessed. A 6-percent 541 542 discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be 543 granted for such payment. The tax collector may accept a late 544 payment of the first installment through July 31, and the under this paragraph within 30 days after June 30; such late payment 545 546 must be accompanied by a penalty of 5 percent of the amount of 547 the installment due.

(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

Page 19 of 100

2010664

552 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.

572 (3) Upon receiving a taxpayer's application for 573 participation in the prepayment installment plan, and the tax 574 collector shall mail to the taxpayer a statement of the 575 taxpayer's estimated tax liability which shall be equal to the 576 actual taxes levied on the subject property in the preceding 577 year; such statement shall indicate the amount of each quarterly installment after application of the discount rates provided in 578 579 this section, and a payment schedule, based upon the schedule 580 provided in this section and furnished by the department. for

Page 20 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 581 those taxpayers who participated in the prepayment installment 582 plan for the previous year and who are not required to reapply, 583 the tax collector shall send, in the same manner as described in 584 s. 197.322(3), a quarterly statement with the discount rates 585 provided in this section according to the payment schedule 586 provided by the department the statement shall be mailed by June 587 1. During the first month that the tax roll is open for payment 588 of taxes, the tax collector shall mail to the taxpayer a 589 statement which shows the amount of the remaining installment 590 payments to be made after application of the discount rates 591 provided in this section. The postage or cost of electronic 592 mailing shall be paid out of the general fund of the county, 593 upon statement thereof by the tax collector. 594 (5) Notice of the right to prepay taxes pursuant to this 595 section shall be provided with the notice of taxes. The Such 596 notice shall inform the taxpayer of the right to prepay taxes in 597 installments, and that application forms can be obtained from 598 the tax collector, and shall state that reapplication is not 599 necessary if the taxpayer participated in the prepayment 600 installment plan for the previous year. The application forms 601 shall be provided by the department and shall be mailed by the 602 tax collector to those taxpayers requesting an application.

603 Section 11. Subsections (3) and (9) of section 197.2301, 604 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

605 197.2301 Payment of taxes prior to certified roll 606 procedure.-

(3) Immediately upon receipt of the property appraiser's
certification <u>under subsection (2)</u>, the tax collector shall
publish a notice cause to be published in a newspaper of general

Page 21 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
610	circulation in the county and shall prominently post at the
611	courthouse door a notice that the tax roll will not be certified
612	for collection <u>before</u> prior to January 1 and that payments of
613	estimated taxes <u>may be made</u> will be allowed by those taxpayers
614	who <u>submit</u> tender payment to the collector on or before December
615	31.
616	(9) After the discount has been applied to the estimated
617	taxes paid and it is determined that an underpayment or
618	overpayment has occurred, the following shall apply:
619	(a) If the amount of underpayment or overpayment is <u>\$10</u> \$5
620	or less, then no additional billing or refund is required <u>except</u>
621	as determined by the tax collector.
622	(b) If the amount of overpayment is more than $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$, the
623	tax collector shall immediately refund to the person who paid
624	the estimated tax the amount of overpayment. Department $rac{\partial f}{\partial f}$
625	Revenue approval <u>is</u> shall not be required for <u>such</u> the refund of
626	overpayment made pursuant to this subsection.
627	Section 12. Section 197.2421, Florida Statutes, is created
628	to read:
629	<u>197.2421 Property tax deferral</u>
630	(1) If a property owner applies for a property tax deferral
631	and meets the criteria established in this chapter, the tax
632	collector shall approve the deferral of such ad valorem taxes
633	and non-ad valorem assessments as is allowed under this chapter.
634	(2) Authorized property tax deferral programs are:
635	(a) Homestead tax deferral.
636	(b) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
637	deferral.
638	(c) Affordable rental housing deferral.

Page 22 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
639	(3) Ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
640	interest deferred pursuant to this chapter shall constitute a
641	prior lien and shall attach to the property in the same manner
642	as other tax liens. Deferred taxes, assessments, and interest,
643	however, shall be due, payable, and delinquent as provided in
644	this chapter.
645	Section 13. Section 197.2423, Florida Statutes, is created
646	to read:
647	197.2423 Application for property tax deferral;
648	determination of approval or denial by tax collector
649	(1) A property owner is responsible for submitting an
650	annual application for tax deferral with the county tax
651	collector on or before March 31 following the year in which the
652	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed.
653	(2) Each applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the
654	requirements of this section.
655	(3) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
656	provided by the tax collector. The tax collector may require the
657	applicant to submit other evidence and documentation deemed
658	necessary in considering the application. The application form
659	shall advise the applicant:
660	(a) Of the manner in which interest is computed.
661	(b) Of the conditions needed to be met for approval.
662	(c) Of the conditions under which deferred taxes,
663	assessments, and interest become due, payable, and delinquent.
664	(d) That all deferrals pursuant to this section constitute
665	a lien on the applicant's property.
666	(4) Each application shall include a list of all
667	outstanding liens on the property and the current value of each

Page 23 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
668	lien.
669	(5) Each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and extended
670	coverage insurance in an amount at least equal to the total of
671	all outstanding liens, including a lien for deferred taxes, non-
672	ad valorem assessments, and interest with a loss payable clause
673	to the tax collector.
674	(6) The tax collector shall consider each annual
675	application for a tax deferral within 45 days after the
676	application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. The
677	tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon
678	applicable information available under this section. A tax
679	collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the tax
680	deferral shall approve the application and maintain the deferral
681	records until the tax lien is satisfied.
682	(7) For approved deferrals, the date used in determining
683	taxes due, net of discounts for early payment as provided in s.
684	197.162, is the date the tax collector received the application
685	for tax deferral.
686	(8) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
687	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
688	(9) A tax deferral may not be granted if:
689	(a) The total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem
690	assessments, and interest, plus the total amount of all other
691	unsatisfied liens on the property, exceeds 85 percent of the
692	just value of the property; or
693	(b) The primary mortgage financing on the property is for
694	an amount that exceeds 70 percent of the just value of the
695	property.
696	(10) A tax collector who finds that the applicant is not

Page 24 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
697	entitled to the deferral shall send a notice of disapproval
698	within 45 days after the date the application is filed, citing
699	the reason for disapproval. The original notice of disapproval
700	shall be sent to the applicant and shall advise the applicant of
701	the right to appeal the decision to the value adjustment board
702	and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing such
703	an appeal.
704	Section 14. Section 197.253, Florida Statutes, is
705	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2425, Florida Statutes,
706	and amended to read:
707	<u>197.2425</u> 197.253 Appeal of denied Homestead tax deferral \div
708	applicationAn appeal of a denied tax deferral must be made by
709	the property owner
710	(1) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
711	prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax
712	collector. The application form shall be signed upon oath by the
713	applicant before an officer authorized by the state to
714	administer oaths. The tax collector may, in his or her
715	discretion, require the applicant to submit such other evidence
716	and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in
717	considering the application. The application form shall advise
718	the applicant of the manner in which interest is computed. Each
719	application form shall contain an explanation of the conditions
720	to be met for approval and the conditions under which deferred
721	taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent. Each
722	application shall clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to
723	this act shall constitute a lien on the applicant's homestead.
724	(2)(a) The tax collector shall consider each annual
725	application for homestead tax deferral within 30 days of the day

Page 25 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
726	the application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. A
727	tax collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the
728	tax deferral shall approve the application and file the
729	application in the permanent records. A tax collector who finds
730	the applicant is not entitled to the deferral shall send a
731	notice of disapproval within 30 days of the filing of the
732	application, giving reasons therefor to the applicant, either by
733	personal delivery or by registered mail to the mailing address
734	given by the applicant and shall make return in the manner in
735	which such notice was served upon the applicant upon the
736	original notice thereof and file among the permanent records of
737	the tax collector's office. The original notice of disapproval
738	sent to the applicant shall advise the applicant of the right to
739	appeal the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment
740	board and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing
741	such an appeal.
742	(b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the

743 value adjustment board shall be in writing on a form prescribed 744 by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The Such 745 appeal must shall be filed with the value adjustment board 746 within 30 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of 747 disapproval. The value adjustment board shall review the 748 application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon 749 which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral and, 750 at the election of the applicant, shall hear the applicant in 751 person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on his or her 752 right to homestead tax deferral. The value adjustment board 753 shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant a 754 homestead tax deferral to the applicant, if in its judgment the

Page 26 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
755	applicant is entitled to the tax deferral thereto , or shall
756	affirm the decision of the tax collector. An Such action by of
757	the value adjustment board is shall be final unless the
758	applicant or tax collector files a de novo proceeding for a
759	declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding in the
760	circuit court of the county in which the property is located or
761	other lienholder, within 15 days after from the date of the
762	decision disapproval of the application by the board, files in
763	the circuit court of the county in which the property is
764	located, a proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other
765	appropriate proceeding.
766	(3) Each application shall contain a list of, and the
767	current value of, all outstanding liens on the applicant's
768	homestead.
769	(4) For approved applications, the date of receipt by the
770	tax collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used
771	in calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early
772	payment as provided for by s. 197.162.
773	(5) If such proof has not been furnished with a prior
774	application, each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and
775	extended coverage insurance in an amount which is in excess of
776	the sum of all outstanding liens and deferred taxes and interest
777	with a loss payable clause to the county tax collector.
778	(6) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
779	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
780	(7) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax
781	collector of denials of homestead application and changes in
782	ownership of properties that have been granted a tax deferral.
783	Section 15. Section 197.243, Florida Statutes, is amended

Page 27 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 784 to read: 785 197.243 Definitions relating to homestead property tax 786 deferral Act.-787 (1) "Household" means a person or group of persons living 788 together in a room or group of rooms as a housing unit, but the 789 term does not include persons boarding in or renting a portion 790 of the dwelling. 791 (2) "Income" means the "adjusted gross income," as defined 792 in s. 62 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, of all members of a household. 793 794 Section 16. Section 197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 795 796 197.252 Homestead tax deferral.-797 (1) Any person who is entitled to claim homestead tax 798 exemption under the provisions of s. 196.031(1) may apply elect 799 to defer payment of a portion of the combined total of the ad 800 valorem taxes, and any non-ad valorem assessments, and interest 801 which would be covered by a tax certificate sold under this 802 chapter levied on that person's homestead by filing an annual 803 application for tax deferral with the county tax collector on or 804 before January 31 following the year in which the taxes and non-805 ad valorem assessments are assessed. Any applicant who is 806 entitled to receive the homestead tax exemption but has waived 807 it for any reason shall furnish, with the application for tax 808 deferral, a certificate of eligibility to receive the exemption. 809 Such certificate shall be prepared by the county property 810 appraiser upon request of the taxpayer. It shall be the burden 811 of each applicant to affirmatively demonstrate compliance with 812 the requirements of this section.

Page 28 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
813	(2)(a) Approval of an application for <u>homestead</u> tax
814	deferral shall defer that portion of the combined total of ad
815	valorem taxes and any non-ad valorem assessments <u>:</u>
816	1. That which would be covered by a tax certificate sold
817	under this chapter otherwise due and payable on the applicant's
818	homestead pursuant to s. 197.333 which exceeds 5 percent of the
819	applicant's household's income for the prior calendar year <u>if</u>
820	the applicant is younger than 65 years old;
821	2. That exceeds 3 percent of the applicant's household
822	income for the prior calendar year if the applicant is 65 years
823	<u>old or older; or</u>
824	3. In its entirety if the applicant's household income:
825	a. For the previous calendar year is less than \$10,000; or
826	b. Is less than the designated amount for the additional
827	homestead exemption under s. 196.075 and the applicant is 65
828	years old or older. If any such applicant's household income for
829	the prior calendar year is less than \$10,000, approval of such
830	application shall defer such ad valorem taxes plus non-ad
831	valorem assessments in their entirety.
832	(b) If the applicant is 65 years of age or older, approval
833	of the application shall defer that portion of the ad valorem
834	taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments which exceeds 3 percent of
835	the applicant's household income for the prior calendar year. If
836	any applicant's household income for the prior calendar year is
837	less than \$10,000, or is less than the amount of the household
838	income designated for the additional homestead exemption
839	pursuant to s. 196.075, and the applicant is 65 years of age or
840	older, approval of the application shall defer the ad valorem
841	taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments in their entirety.

Page 29 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
842	(b) (c) The household income of an applicant who applies for
843	a tax deferral before the end of the calendar year in which the
844	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed shall be for
845	the current year, adjusted to reflect estimated income for the
846	full calendar year period. The estimate of a full year's
847	household income shall be made by multiplying the household
848	income received to the date of application by a fraction, the
849	numerator being 365 and the denominator being the number of days
850	expired in the calendar year to the date of application.
851	(3) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax
852	collector if there is a change in ownership or the homestead
853	exemption has been denied on property that has been granted a
854	tax_deferral. No tax_deferral_shall_be_granted:
855	(a) If the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem
856	assessments, and interest plus the total amount of all other
857	unsatisfied liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the
858	assessed value of the homestead, or
859	(b) If the primary mortgage financing on the homestead is
860	for an amount which exceeds 70 percent of the assessed value of
861	the homestead.
862	(4) The amount of taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
863	interest deferred under this act shall accrue interest at a rate
864	equal to the semiannually compounded rate of one-half of 1
865	percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term
866	fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System
867	investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of
868	the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the
869	interest rate may not exceed 7 percent.
870	(5) The taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest

Page 30 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
871	deferred pursuant to this act shall constitute a prior lien and
872	shall attach as of the date and in the same manner and be
873	collected as other liens for taxes, as provided for under this
874	chapter, but such deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments,
875	and interest shall only be due, payable, and delinquent as
876	provided in this act.
877	Section 17. Section 197.303, Florida Statutes, is
878	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2524, Florida Statutes,
879	and amended to read:
880	<u>197.2524</u> 197.303 Ad valorem Tax deferral for recreational
881	and commercial working waterfront properties and affordable
882	rental housing property
883	(1) This section applies to: The board of county
884	commissioners of any county or the governing authority of any
885	municipality may adopt an ordinance to allow for ad valorem tax
886	deferrals for
887	(a) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
888	properties if the owners are engaging in the operation,
889	rehabilitation, or renovation of such properties in accordance
890	with guidelines established in this section.
891	(b) Affordable rental housing, if the owners are engaging
892	in the operation, rehabilitation, or renovation of such
893	properties in accordance with the guidelines provided in part VI
894	<u>of chapter 420.</u>
895	(2) The board of county commissioners <u>of any county</u> or the
896	governing authority of <u>a</u> the municipality <u>may adopt an</u> by
897	ordinance <u>to</u> may authorize the deferral of ad valorem taxation
898	and non-ad valorem assessments for recreational and commercial
899	working waterfront properties described in subsection (1).

Page 31 of 100

2010664

900 (3) The ordinance shall designate the percentage or amount 901 of the deferral and the type and location of the working 902 waterfront property and, including the type of public lodging 903 establishments, for which deferrals may be granted, which may include any property meeting the provisions of s. 342.07(2), 904 905 which property may require the property be further required to 906 be located within a particular geographic area or areas of the county or municipality. For property defined in s. 342.07(2) as 907 908 "recreational and commercial working waterfront," the ordinance 909 may specify the type of public lodging establishments that 910 qualify.

911 (4) The ordinance must specify that such deferrals apply 912 only to taxes or assessments levied by the unit of government 913 granting the deferral. However, a deferral may not be granted 914 for the deferrals do not apply, however, to taxes or non-ad 915 valorem assessments defined in s. 197.3632(1)(d) levied for the 916 payment of bonds or for to taxes authorized by a vote of the 917 electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State 918 Constitution.

919 (5) The ordinance must specify that any deferral granted 920 remains in effect regardless of any change in the authority of 921 the county or municipality to grant the deferral. In order to 922 retain the deferral, however, the use and ownership of the 923 property as a working waterfront must remain as it was when the 924 deferral was granted for be maintained over the period in for 925 which the deferral remains is granted.

926 (6) (a) If an application for deferral is granted on 927 property that is located in a community redevelopment area, the 928 amount of taxes eligible for deferral shall be limited reduced,

Page 32 of 100

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24-00503C-10 2010664 929 as provided for in paragraph (b), if: 930 1. The community redevelopment agency has previously issued 931 instruments of indebtedness that are secured by increment 932 revenues on deposit in the community redevelopment trust fund; 933 and 934 2. Those instruments of indebtedness are associated with 935 the real property applying for the deferral. 936 (b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) applies apply, the 937 tax deferral may shall not apply only to the an amount of taxes 938 in excess of equal to the amount that must be deposited into the 939 community redevelopment trust fund by the entity granting the

941 the deferral is being granted. Once all instruments of 942 indebtedness that existed at the time the deferral was 943 originally granted are no longer outstanding or have otherwise 944 been defeased, the provisions of this paragraph shall no longer 945 apply. 946 (c) If a portion of the taxes on a property were not 947 eligible for deferral under because of the provisions of

deferral based upon the taxable value of the property upon which

947 eligible for deferral <u>under</u> because of the provisions of 948 paragraph (b), the community redevelopment agency shall notify 949 the property owner and the tax collector 1 year before the debt 950 instruments that prevented said taxes from being deferred are no 951 longer outstanding or otherwise defeased.

952 (d) The tax collector shall notify a community 953 redevelopment agency of any tax deferral that has been granted 954 on property located within the community redevelopment area of 955 that agency.

956 (e) Issuance of debt obligation after the date a deferral957 has been granted shall not reduce the amount of taxes eligible

Page 33 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
958	for deferral.
959	Section 18. Section 197.3071, Florida Statutes, is
960	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2526, Florida Statutes,
961	and amended to read:
962	<u>197.2526</u> 197.3071 Eligibility for tax deferral <u>for</u>
963	affordable rental housing propertyThe tax deferral authorized
964	by <u>s. 197.2524</u> this section is applicable only on a pro rata
965	basis to the ad valorem taxes levied on residential units within
966	a property which meet the following conditions:
967	(1) Units for which the monthly rent along with taxes,
968	insurance, and utilities does not exceed 30 percent of the
969	median adjusted gross annual income as defined in s. 420.0004
970	for the households described in subsection (2).
971	(2) Units that are occupied by extremely-low-income
972	persons, very-low-income persons, low-income persons, or
973	moderate-income persons as these terms are defined in s.
974	420.0004.
975	Section 19. Section 197.254, Florida Statutes, is amended
976	to read:
977	197.254 Annual notification to taxpayer
978	(1) The tax collector shall notify the taxpayer of each
979	parcel appearing on the real property assessment roll of the
980	right to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments
981	and interest. pursuant to ss. 197.242-197.312. Such notice shall
982	be printed on the back of envelopes used for mailing the notice
983	of taxes provided for by s. 197.322(3). Such notice of the right
984	to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall
985	read:
986	

Page 34 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
987	NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS ENTITLED
988	TO HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION
989	
990	"If your income is low enough to meet certain conditions,
991	you may qualify for a deferred tax payment plan on homestead
992	property. An application to determine eligibility is available
993	in the county tax collector's office."
994	(2) On or before November 1 of each year, the tax collector
995	shall notify each taxpayer to whom a tax deferral has been
996	previously granted of the accumulated sum of deferred taxes,
997	non-ad valorem assessments, and interest outstanding.
998	Section 20. Section 197.262, Florida Statutes, is amended
999	to read:
1000	197.262 Deferred payment tax certificates
1001	(1) The tax collector shall notify each local governing
1002	body of the amount of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments
1003	deferred which would otherwise have been collected for such
1004	governing body. The county shall then, At \underline{a} the time of the tax
1005	certificate sale held pursuant to s. 197.432 , <u>the tax collector</u>
1006	<u>shall</u> strike <u>to the county</u> each certificate <u>on property for</u>
1007	which taxes have been deferred off to the county. Certificates
1008	issued pursuant to this section are exempt from the public sale
1009	of tax certificates held pursuant to s. 197.432.
1010	(2) The certificates so held by the county shall bear
1011	interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of
1012	0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term
1013	fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System
1014	investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of
1015	the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates.; However, the

Page 35 of 100

2010664 24-00503C-10 1016 interest rate may not exceed 7 9.5 percent. 1017 Section 21. Section 197.263, Florida Statutes, is amended 1018 to read: 1019 197.263 Change in ownership or use of property.-1020 (1) If In the event that there is a change in use or 1021 ownership of tax-deferred property such that the owner is no 1022 longer eligible for the tax deferral granted entitled to claim 1023 homestead exemption for such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1), 1024 or the owner such person fails to maintain the required fire and 1025 extended insurance coverage, the total amount of deferred taxes 1026 and interest for all previous years shall be due and payable 1027 November 1 of the year in which the change in use occurs or on the date failure to maintain insurance occurs. Payment and shall 1028 1029 be delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in which 1030 the change in use or failure to maintain insurance occurs. 1031 However, if the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and 1032 the spouse is eligible to maintain the tax deferral on such 1033 property, the surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1034 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to this chapter. 1035 (2) In the event that there is a change in ownership of 1036 tax-deferred property, the total amount of deferred taxes and 1037 interest for all previous years shall be due and payable on the date the change in ownership takes place and shall be delinguent 1038 1039 on April 1 following said date. When, however, the change in 1040 ownership is to a surviving spouse and such spouse is eligible 1041 to claim homestead exemption on such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1), such surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1042 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to the 1043 provisions of this act. 1044

Page 36 of 100
24-00503C-10

1045 (2) (2) (3) Whenever the property appraiser discovers that there 1046 has been a change in the ownership or use of property which has been granted a tax deferral, the property appraiser shall notify 1047 1048 the tax collector in writing of the date such change occurs, and 1049 the tax collector shall collect any taxes, assessments, and 1050 interest due or delinquent.

1051 (3) (4) During any year in which the total amount of 1052 deferred taxes, interest, and all other unsatisfied liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value of the 1053 1054 homestead, the tax collector shall immediately notify the owner 1055 of the property on which taxes and interest have been deferred 1056 that the portion of taxes and interest which exceeds 85 percent 1057 of the assessed value of the homestead shall be due and payable 1058 within 30 days after of receipt of the notice is sent. Failure 1059 to pay the amount due shall cause the total amount of deferred 1060 taxes and interest to become delinquent.

1061 (4) (5) Each year, upon notification, each owner of property 1062 on which taxes and interest have been deferred shall submit to 1063 the tax collector a list of, and the current value of, all 1064 outstanding liens on the owner's homestead. Failure to respond 1065 to this notification within 30 days shall cause the total amount 1066 of deferred taxes and interest to become payable within 30 days.

1067 (5) (6) If In the event deferred taxes become delinquent 1068 under this chapter, then on or before June 1 following the date 1069 the taxes become delinquent, the tax collector shall sell a tax 1070 certificate for the delinquent taxes and interest in the manner 1071 provided by s. 197.432.

1072 Section 22. Section 197.272, Florida Statutes, is amended 1073 to read:

Page 37 of 100

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2010664

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1074	197.272 Prepayment of deferred taxes
1075	(1) All or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest
1076	may at any time be paid to the tax collector <u>.</u> by:
1077	(a) The owner of the property or the spouse of the owner.
1078	(b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child
1079	of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or
1080	equitable interest in the property, provided no objection is
1081	made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector
1082	notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been
1083	tendered.
1084	(2) Any partial payment made pursuant to this section shall
1085	be applied first to accrued interest.
1086	Section 23. Section 197.282, Florida Statutes, is amended
1087	to read:
1088	197.282 Distribution of payments.—When any deferred taxes,
1089	assessments, or interest is collected, the tax collector shall
1090	maintain a record of the payment, setting forth a description of
1091	the property and the amount of taxes or interest collected for
1092	such property. The tax collector shall distribute payments
1093	received in accordance with the procedures for distribution of
1094	ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, or redemption
1095	moneys as prescribed in this chapter.
1096	Section 24. Section 197.292, Florida Statutes, is amended
1097	to read:
1098	197.292 ConstructionNothing in This chapter does not
1099	prohibit act shall be construed to prevent the collection of
1100	personal property taxes that: which
1101	(1) Become a lien against tax-deferred property: $_{ au}$
1102	(2) Defer payment of special assessments to benefited
	Page 38 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 1103 property other than those specifically allowed to be deferred; τ 1104 or 1105 (3) Affect any provision of any mortgage or other 1106 instrument relating to property requiring a person to pay ad 1107 valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments. 1108 Section 25. Section 197.301, Florida Statutes, is amended 1109 to read: 197.301 Penalties.-1110 (1) The following penalties shall be imposed on any person 1111 1112 who willfully files information required under s. 197.252 or s. 197.263 which is incorrect: 1113 (a) The Such person shall pay the total amount of deferred 1114 1115 taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest deferred, which 1116 amount shall immediately become due.+ 1117 (b) The Such person shall be disqualified from filing a 1118 homestead tax deferral application for the next 3 years.; and 1119 (c) The Such person shall pay a penalty of 25 percent of 1120 the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest deferred. 1121 1122 (2) Any person against whom the penalties prescribed in 1123 this section have been imposed may appeal the penalties imposed 1124 to the value adjustment board within 30 days after said 1125 penalties are imposed. Section 26. Section 197.312, Florida Statutes, is amended 1126 1127 to read: 1128 197.312 Payment by mortgagee.-If any mortgagee elects shall elect to pay the taxes when an applicant qualifies for tax 1129 deferral, then such election does shall not give the mortgagee 1130 1131 the right to foreclose.

Page 39 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 Section 27. Section 197.322, Florida Statutes, is amended 1132 1133 to read: 197.322 Delivery of ad valorem tax and non-ad valorem 1134 1135 assessment rolls; notice of taxes; publication and mail.-1136 (1) The property appraiser shall deliver to the tax 1137 collector the certified assessment roll along with his or her 1138 warrant and recapitulation sheet. 1139 (2) The tax collector shall on November 1, or as soon as the assessment roll is open for collection, publish a notice in 1140 1141 a local newspaper that the tax roll is open for collection. (3) Within 20 working days after receipt of the certified 1142 ad valorem tax roll and the non-ad valorem assessment rolls, the 1143 tax collector shall send mail to each taxpayer appearing on such 1144 1145 said rolls, whose post office address is known to him or her, a 1146 tax notice stating the amount of current taxes due, from the 1147 taxpayer and, if applicable, the fact that back taxes remain 1148 unpaid and advising the taxpayer of the discounts allowed for 1149 early payment, and that delinquent taxes are outstanding, if 1150 applicable. Pursuant to s. 197.3632, the form of the notice of 1151 non-ad valorem assessments and notice of ad valorem taxes shall 1152 be in the form specified as provided in s. 197.3635 and no other 1153 form shall be used, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 1154 195.022. The tax collector may send such notice electronically 1155 or by postal mail. Electronic transmission may be used only with 1156 the express consent of the property owner. Electronic 1157 transmission of tax notices may be sent earlier but may not be 1158 sent later than the postal mailing of the notices. If the notice 1159 of taxes is sent electronically and is returned as 1160 undeliverable, a second notice shall be sent by postal mail.

Page 40 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1161	However, the original electronic transmission is the official
1162	mailing for purpose of this section. A discount period may not
1163	be extended due to a tax bill being returned as undeliverable
1164	electronically or by postal mail. The postage for mailing or the
1165	cost of electronic transmission shall be paid out of the general
1166	fund of each local governing board, upon statement <u>of the amount</u>
1167	thereof by the tax collector.
1168	Section 28. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended
1169	to read:
1170	197.332 Duties of tax collectors; branch offices
1171	(1) The tax collector has the authority and obligation to
1172	collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of
1173	delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs,
1174	by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and
1175	sale of personal property. The tax collector may perform such
1176	duties by use of contracted services or products or by
1177	electronic means. The use of contracted services, products, or
1178	vendors does not diminish the responsibility or liability of the
1179	tax collector to perform such duties pursuant to law. The tax
1180	collector <u>may</u> shall be allowed to collect reasonable attorney's
1181	fees and court costs in actions on proceedings to recover
1182	delinquent taxes, interest, and costs.
1183	(2) A county tax collector may establish one or more branch
1184	offices by acquiring title to real property or by lease
1185	agreement. The tax collector may staff and equip such branch
1186	offices to conduct state business, or if authorized to do so by
1187	resolution of the county governing body, to perform the duties
1188	of tax collector under this chapter. The department shall rely
1189	on the tax collector's determination that a branch office is

Page 41 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1190	necessary and shall base its approval of the tax collector's
1191	budget in accordance with the procedures of s. 195.087(2).
1192	Section 29. Section 197.343, Florida Statutes, is amended
1193	to read:
1194	197.343 Tax notices; additional notice required
1195	(1) An additional tax notice shall be sent, electronically
1196	<u>or by postal mail, mailed</u> by April 30 to each taxpayer whose
1197	payment has not been received. <u>Electronic transmission of the</u>
1198	additional tax notice may be used only with the express consent
1199	of the property owner. If the electronic transmission is
1200	returned as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent by
1201	postal mail. However, the original electronic transmission is
1202	the official notice for the purposes of this subsection. The
1203	notice shall include a description of the property and \underline{a}
1204	statement that if the taxes are not paid:
1205	(a) For real property, a tax certificate may be sold; and
1206	(b) For tangible personal property, the property may be
1207	sold the following statement: If the taxes for(year) on
1208	your property are not paid in full, a tax certificate will be
1209	sold for the delinquent taxes, and your property may be sold at
1210	a future date. Contact the tax collector's office at once.
1211	(2) A duplicate of the additional tax notice required by
1212	subsection (1) shall be mailed to a condominium unit owner's
1213	condominium association or to a mobile home owner's homeowners'
1214	association as defined in s. 723.075 if the association has
1215	filed with the tax collector a written request and included a
1216	description of the land. The tax collector is authorized to
1217	charge a reasonable fee for the cost of this service.
1218	(2) (3) When the taxes under s. 193.481 on subsurface rights

Page 42 of 100

1	24-00503C-10 2010664
1219	have become delinquent and a tax certificate is to be sold under
1220	this chapter, a notice of the delinquency shall be given by
1221	first-class mail to the owner of the fee to which these
1222	subsurface rights are attached. On the day of the tax sale, the
1223	fee owner shall have the right to purchase the tax certificate
1224	at the maximum rate of interest provided by law before bids are
1225	accepted for the sale of such certificate.
1226	(3)(4) The tax collector shall mail such additional notices
1227	as he or she considers proper and necessary or as may be
1228	required by reasonable rules of the department.
1229	Section 30. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.344,
1230	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1231	197.344 Lienholders; receipt of notices and delinquent
1232	taxes
1233	(1) When requested in writing, a tax notice shall be <u>sent</u>
1234	mailed according to the following procedures:
1235	(a) Upon request by any taxpayer <u>who is</u> aged 60 <u>years old</u>
1236	or <u>older</u> over , the tax collector shall <u>send</u> mail the tax notice
1237	to a third party designated by the taxpayer. A duplicate copy of
1238	the notice shall be <u>sent</u> mailed to the taxpayer.
1239	(b) Upon request by a mortgagee stating that the mortgagee
1240	is the trustee of an escrow account for ad valorem taxes due on
1241	the property, the tax notice shall be <u>sent</u> mailed to such
1242	trustee. When the original tax notice is <u>sent</u> mailed to such
1243	trustee, the tax collector shall <u>send</u> mail a duplicate notice to
1244	the owner of the property with the additional statement that the
1245	original has been sent to the trustee.
1246	(c) Upon request by a vendee of an unrecorded or recorded
1247	contract for deed, the tax collector shall <u>send</u> mail a duplicate

Page 43 of 100

24-00503C-10

1249

1248 notice to such vendee.

1250 The tax collector may establish cutoff dates, periods for 1251 updating the list, and any other reasonable requirements to 1252 ensure that the tax notices are sent mailed to the proper party 1253 on time. Notices shall be sent electronically or by postal mail. 1254 However, electronic transmission may be used only with the 1255 express consent of the person making the request. If the 1256 electronic transmission is returned as undeliverable, a second 1257 notice shall be sent by postal mail. However, the original 1258 electronic transmission is the official notice for the purpose 1259 of this subsection.

1260 (2) On or before May 1 of each year, the holder or 1261 mortgagee of an unsatisfied mortgage, lienholder, or vendee 1262 under a contract for deed, upon filing with the tax collector a 1263 description of property land so encumbered and paying a service 1264 charge of \$2, may request and receive information concerning any 1265 delinquent taxes appearing on the current tax roll and 1266 certificates issued on the described property land. Upon receipt 1267 of such request, the tax collector shall furnish the following 1268 information within 60 days following the tax certificate sale:

1269 (a) The description of property on which certificates were1270 sold.

1271

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

- (c) The face amount of each certificate.
- 1273

1272

(d) The cost for redemption of each certificate.

1274 Section 31. Section 197.3635, Florida Statutes, is amended 1275 to read:

1276

197.3635 Combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad

Page 44 of 100

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2010664

24-00503C-10 2010664 1277 valorem assessments; requirements.-A form for the combined 1278 notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall 1279 be produced and paid for by the tax collector. The form shall 1280 meet the requirements of this section and department rules and 1281 shall be subject to approval by the department. By rule, the department shall provide a format for the form of such combined 1282 1283 notice. The form shall meet the following requirements: 1284 (1) It shall Contain the title "Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes 1285 and Non-ad Valorem Assessments." The form It shall also contain 1286 a receipt part that can be returned along with the payment to 1287 the tax collector. 1288 (2) It shall provide a clear partition between ad valorem 1289 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. Such partition shall be a bold horizontal line approximately 1/8 inch thick. 1290 1291 (2) (3) Within the ad valorem part, it shall Contain the 1292 heading "Ad Valorem Taxes-" within the ad valorem part and 1293 Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it shall contain the 1294 heading "Non-ad Valorem Assessments." within the non-ad valorem 1295 assessment part. 1296 (3) (4) It shall Contain the county name, the assessment 1297 year, the mailing address of the tax collector, the mailing 1298 address of one property owner, the legal description of the 1299 property to at least 25 characters, and the unique parcel or tax 1300 identification number of the property. 1301 (4) (4) (5) It shall Provide for the labeled disclosure of the 1302 total amount of combined levies and the total discounted amount 1303 due each month when paid in advance.

1304 <u>(5)(6)</u> It shall Provide a field or portion on the front of 1305 the notice for official use for data to reflect codes useful to

Page 45 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1306	the tax collector.
1307	<u>(6)</u> Provide for the combined notice to shall be set in
1308	type <u>that</u> which is 8 points or larger.
1309	(7) (8) The ad valorem part shall Contain <u>within the ad</u>
1310	valorem part the following:
1311	(a) A schedule of the assessed value, exempted value, and
1312	taxable value of the property.
1313	(b) Subheadings for columns listing taxing authorities,
1314	corresponding millage rates expressed in dollars and cents per
1315	\$1,000 of taxable value, and the associated tax.
1316	(c) <u>A listing of</u> taxing authorities listed in the same
1317	sequence and manner as listed on the notice required by s.
1318	200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special
1319	districts, municipal service taxing districts, and voted debt
1320	service millages for each taxing authority shall be listed
1321	separately. If a county has too many municipal service taxing
1322	units to list separately, it shall combine them to disclose the
1323	total number of such units and the amount of taxes levied.
1324	(8)(9) Contain within the non-ad valorem assessment part $_{ au}$
1325	it shall contain the following:
1326	(a) Subheadings for columns listing the levying
1327	authorities, corresponding assessment rates expressed in dollars
1328	and cents per unit of assessment, and the associated assessment
1329	amount.
1330	(b) The purpose of the assessment, if the purpose is not
1331	clearly indicated by the name of the levying authority.
1332	(c) A listing of the levying authorities in the same order
1333	as in the ad valorem part to the extent practicable. If a county
1334	has too many municipal service benefit units to list separately,

Page 46 of 100

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SB 664

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1335	it shall combine them by function.
1336	(9) (10) It shall Provide instructions and useful
1337	information to the taxpayer. Such information and instructions
1338	shall be nontechnical to minimize confusion. The information and
1339	instructions required by this section shall be provided by
1340	department rule and shall include:
1341	(a) Procedures to be followed when the property has been
1342	sold or conveyed.
1343	(b) Instruction as to mailing the remittance and receipt
1344	along with a brief disclosure of the availability of discounts.
1345	(c) Notification about delinquency and interest for
1346	delinquent payment.
1347	(d) Notification that failure to pay the amounts due will
1348	result in a tax certificate being issued against the property.
1349	(e) A brief statement outlining the responsibility of the
1350	tax collector, the property appraiser, and the taxing
1351	authorities. This statement shall be accompanied by directions
1352	as to which office to contact for particular questions or
1353	problems.
1354	Section 32. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.373,
1355	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1356	197.373 Payment of portion of taxes
1357	(2) The request must be made at least <u>45</u> $\frac{15}{15}$ days <u>before</u>
1358	prior to the tax certificate sale.
1359	(4) This section does not apply to assessments and
1360	collections <u>relating to fee timeshare real property</u> made
1361	pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.
1362	Section 33. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 197.402,
1363	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Page 47 of 100

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24-00503C-10
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2010664

1364 197.402 Advertisement of real or personal property with 1365 delinquent taxes.-

(1) <u>If Whenever legal</u> advertisements are required, the board of county commissioners shall select the newspaper as provided in chapter 50. The <u>office of the</u> tax collector shall pay all newspaper charges, and the proportionate cost of the advertisements shall be added to the delinquent taxes when they are collected.

1372 (3) Except as provided in s. 197.432(4), on or before June 1373 1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is 1374 later, the tax collector shall advertise once each week for 3 1375 weeks and shall sell tax certificates on all real property 1376 having with delinquent taxes. If the deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, it is extended to the next 1377 1378 working day. The tax collector shall make a list of such 1379 properties in the same order in which the property was lands 1380 were assessed, specifying the amount due on each parcel, 1381 including interest at the rate of 18 percent per year from the 1382 date of delinquency to the date of sale; the cost of 1383 advertising; and the expense of sale.

1384 Section 34. Section 197.403, Florida Statutes, is amended 1385 to read:

1386 197.403 Publisher to furnish copy of advertisement to tax 1387 collector; Proof of publication; fees.—The newspaper publishing 1388 the notice of a tax sale shall <u>furnish</u> transmit by mail a copy 1389 of the paper containing each notice to the tax collector within 1390 10 days after the last required publication. When the 1391 publication of the tax sale notice is completed as provided by 1392 law, the publisher shall make an affidavit, in the form

Page 48 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1393	prescribed by the department, which shall be delivered to the
1394	tax collector and annexed to the report of certificates sold for
1395	taxes as provided by <u>s. 197.432(9)</u> s. 197.432(8) .
1396	Section 35. Subsections (5) and (10) of section 197.413,
1397	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1398	197.413 Delinquent personal property taxes; warrants; court
1399	order for levy and seizure of personal property; seizure; fees
1400	of tax collectors
1401	(5) Upon the filing of <u>the</u> such petition, the clerk of the
1402	court shall notify each delinquent taxpayer listed in the
1403	petition that a petition has been filed and that, upon
1404	ratification and confirmation of the petition, the tax collector
1405	is will be authorized to issue warrants and levy upon, seize,
1406	and sell so much of the <u>taxpayer's tangible</u> personal property as
1407	to satisfy the delinquent taxes, plus costs, interest,
1408	attorney's fees, and other charges. <u>The</u> Such notice shall be
1409	given by certified mail, return receipt requested. If the clerk
1410	of court and the tax collector agree, the tax collector may
1411	provide the notice.
1412	(10) The tax collector is entitled to a fee of $\frac{\$10}{\$2}$ from
1413	each delinquent taxpayer at the time delinquent taxes are
1414	collected. The tax collector is entitled to receive an
1415	additional \$8 for each warrant issued.
1416	Section 36. Section 197.414, Florida Statutes, is amended
1417	to read:
1418	197.414 Tax collector to keep Record of warrants and levies
1419	on tangible personal property.—The tax collector shall keep a
1420	record of all warrants and levies made under this chapter and
1421	shall note on such record the date of payment, the amount of

Page 49 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1422	money, if any, received, and the disposition thereof made by him
1423	or her. Such record shall be known as "the tangible personal
1424	property tax warrant register." and the form thereof shall be
1425	prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The warrant register
1426	may be maintained in paper or electronic form.
1427	Section 37. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.4155,
1428	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1429	197.4155 Delinquent personal property taxes; installment
1430	payment program
1431	(1) A county tax collector may implement <u>a</u> an installment
1432	payment program for the payment of delinquent personal property
1433	taxes. If implemented, the program must be available, upon
1434	application to the tax collector, to each delinquent personal
1435	property taxpayer whose delinquent personal property taxes
1436	exceed \$1,000. The tax collector shall require each taxpayer who
1437	requests to participate in the program to submit an application
1438	on a form prescribed by the tax collector which, at a minimum,
1439	must include the name, address, a description of the property
1440	subject to personal property taxes, and the amount of the
1441	personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer.
1442	(2) Within 10 days after a taxpayer who owes delinquent
1443	personal property taxes submits the required application, the
1444	tax collector <u>may</u> shall prescribe <u>a</u> an installment payment plan
1445	for the full payment of the taxpayer's delinquent personal
1446	property taxes, including any delinquency charges, interest, and
1447	costs allowed by this chapter. The plan must be in writing and
1448	must be delivered to the taxpayer after it is prescribed. <u>When</u>
1449	At the time the plan is developed, the tax collector may
1450	consider a taxpayer's current and anticipated future ability to

SB 664

Page 50 of 100

24-00503C-10

2010664

1451 pay over the time period of a potential installment payment 1452 plan. The plan must provide that if the taxpayer does not follow 1453 the payment terms or fails to timely file returns or pay current 1454 obligations after the date of the payment plan, the taxpayer is 1455 will be considered delinquent under the terms of the plan, and 1456 any unpaid balance of tax, penalty, or interest scheduled in the 1457 payment plan will be due and payable immediately. The plan must 1458 also provide that unpaid tax amounts bear interest as provided 1459 by law. In prescribing a such an installment payment plan, the 1460 tax collector may exercise flexibility as to the dates, amounts, and number of payments required to collect all delinquent 1461 1462 personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer, except that the 1463 plan must provide for the full satisfaction of all amounts owed 1464 by the taxpayer within by no later than 3 years after the due 1465 date of the first payment under the plan.

1466 Section 38. Section 197.416, Florida Statutes, is amended 1467 to read:

197.416 Continuing duty of the tax collector to collect 1468 delinquent tax warrants; limitation of actions.-It is shall be 1469 1470 the duty of the tax collector issuing a tax warrant for the 1471 collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes to continue from time to time his or her efforts to collect such 1472 1473 taxes for a period of 7 years after from the date of the 1474 ratification issuance of the warrant. After the expiration of 7 years, the warrant is will be barred by this statute of 1475 1476 limitation, and no action may be maintained in any court. A tax 1477 collector or his or her successor is shall not be relieved of 1478 accountability for collection of any taxes assessed on tangible 1479 personal property until he or she has completely performed every

Page 51 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 1480 duty devolving upon the tax collector as required by law. 1481 Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 197.417, Florida 1482 Statutes, is amended to read: 1483 197.417 Sale of personal property after seizure.-1484 (1) When personal property is levied upon for delinquent 1485 taxes as provided for in s. 197.413, at least 15 days before the 1486 sale the tax collector shall give public notice by advertisement 1487 of the time and place of sale of the property to be sold. The 1488 notice shall be posted in at least two three public places in 1489 the county, one of which shall be at the courthouse, and the property shall be sold at public auction at the location noted 1490 1491 in the advertisement. Notice posted on the Internet qualifies as 1492 one location. The property sold shall be present if practical. 1493 If the sale is conducted electronically, a description of the 1494 property and a photograph, when practical, shall be available. 1495 At any time before the sale the owner or claimant of the 1496 property may release the property by the payment of the taxes, 1497 plus delinquent charges, interest, and costs, for which the 1498 property was liable to be sold. In all cases, immediate payment 1499 for the property shall be required. In case such a sale is made, the tax collector shall be entitled to the same fees and charges 1500 1501 as are allowed sheriffs upon execution sales. Section 40. Section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended 1502

1503

to read:

1504

197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes.-

(1) On the day and approximately at the time designated in the notice of the sale, the tax collector shall commence the sale of tax certificates on <u>the real property</u> those lands on which taxes have not been paid. The tax collector, and he or she

Page 52 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 1509 shall continue the sale from day to day until each certificate 1510 is sold to pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges on the parcel described in the certificate. In case there are no 1511 1512 bidders, the certificate shall be issued to the county. The tax 1513 collector shall offer all certificates on the property lands as 1514 they are listed on the tax roll assessed. The tax collector may 1515 conduct the sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant to this section by electronic means. Such electronic means must 1516 1517 comply with the procedures provided in this chapter. A tax 1518 collector who chooses to conduct such electronic sales may 1519 receive electronic deposits and payments related to the tax 1520 certificate sale. (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate 1521 1522 may not be enforced in any manner except as prescribed in this 1523 chapter.

1524 (3) If the Delinquent real property taxes on a real 1525 property and all interest, costs, and charges are paid before a 1526 tax certificate is awarded to a buyer or struck to the county 1527 the tax collector may not issue the tax certificate of all 1528 governmental units due on a parcel of land in any one year shall 1529 be combined into one certificate. After a tax certificate is 1530 awarded to a buyer or struck to the county, the delinquent taxes, interest, costs, and charges are paid by the redemption 1531 1532 of the tax certificate.

1533 (4) A tax certificate representing less than $\frac{250}{100}$ in 1534 delinquent taxes on property that has been granted a homestead 1535 exemption for the year in which the delinquent taxes were 1536 assessed may not be sold at public auction or by electronic sale 1537 as provided in subsection (1) (16) but must shall be issued by

Page 53 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 1538 the tax collector to the county at the maximum rate of interest 1539 allowed under s. 197.262(2) by this chapter. The provisions of 1540 s. 197.502(3) may shall not be invoked if as long as the 1541 homestead exemption is granted to the person who received the 1542 homestead exemption for the year in which the tax certificate 1543 was issued. However, if when all such tax certificates and 1544 accrued interest thereon represent an amount of \$250 \$100 or more, the provisions of s. 197.502(3) shall be invoked. 1545 1546 (5) A tax certificate that has not been sold on property 1547 for which a tax deed application is pending shall be struck to 1548 the county. 1549 (6) (5) Each certificate shall be awarded struck off to the 1550 person who will pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges and will demand the lowest rate of interest, not in excess of the 1551 1552 maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter. The tax 1553 collector shall accept bids in even increments and in fractional 1554 interest rate bids of one-quarter of 1 percent only. Proxy 1555 bidding is valid if authorized or accepted by the potential 1556 buyer of the certificate. If multiple bidders offer the same 1557 lowest rate of interest, the tax collector shall determine the 1558 method of selecting the bidder to whom the certificate will be 1559 awarded. Acceptable methods include the bid received first or 1560 use of a random number generator. If a certificate is not purchased there is no buyer, the certificate shall be struck 1561 1562 issued to the county at the maximum rate of interest allowed by 1563 this chapter. 1564 (7) (6) The tax collector may shall require immediate

1565 payment of a reasonable deposit from any person who wishes to 1566 bid for a tax certificate. A person who fails or refuses to pay

Page 54 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1567	any bid made by, or on behalf of, such person him or her is not
1568	entitled to bid or have any other bid accepted or enforced
1569	except as authorized by the tax collector until a new deposit of
1570	100 percent of the amount of estimated purchases has been paid
1571	to the tax collector. When tax certificates are ready for
1572	issuance, The tax collector shall provide written or electronic
1573	notice when certificates are notify each person to whom a
1574	certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for
1575	issuance <u>.</u> and Payment must be made within 48 hours <u>after</u> from
1576	the transmission of the electronic notice by the tax collector
1577	or receipt of the written notice by the certificate buyer
1578	mailing of such notice or, at the tax collector's discretion,
1579	all or any portion of the deposit placed by the bidder may be
1580	the deposit shall be forfeited and the bid canceled. In any
1581	event, Payment <u>must</u> shall be made before the issuance delivery
1582	of the certificate by the tax collector. If the tax collector
1583	determines that payment has been requested in error, the tax
1584	collector shall issue a refund within 15 business days after
1585	such payment. Any refund issued after 15 business days shall be
1586	issued with interest at the rate of 5 percent.
1587	(8)(7) The form of the certificate shall be as prescribed
1588	by the department. Upon the cancellation of <u>a</u> any bid <u>:</u> , the tax
1589	collector shall resell that certificate the following day or as
1590	soon thereafter as possible, provided the certificate is sold
1591	within 10 days after cancellation of such bid.
1592	(a) If the sale has not been adjourned, the tax collector
1593	shall reoffer the certificate for sale.
1594	(b) If the sale has been adjourned, the tax collector shall
1595	reoffer the certificate at a subsequent sale. Before the

Page 55 of 100

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24-00503C-10
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1596 subsequent sale, the parcels must be readvertised pursuant to s. 1597 <u>197.402(3).</u>

1598 (9) (8) The tax collector shall maintain records make a list 1599 of all the certificates sold for taxes, showing the date of the 1600 sale, the number of each certificate, the name of the owner as 1601 returned, a description of the property land within the certificate, the name of the purchaser, the interest rate bid, 1602 1603 and the amount for which sale was made. Such records may be 1604 maintained electronically and shall This list shall be cited known as the "list of tax certificates sold." The tax collector 1605 1606 shall append to the list a certificate setting forth the fact 1607 that the sale was made in accordance with this chapter.

1608 (10) (9) A certificate may not be sold on, and a nor is any 1609 lien is not created in, property owned by any governmental unit 1610 the property of which has become subject to taxation due to 1611 lease of the property to a nongovernmental lessee. The 1612 delinquent taxes shall be enforced and collected in the manner provided in s. 196.199(8). However, the ad valorem real property 1613 1614 taxes levied on a leasehold that is taxed as real property under 1615 s. 196.199(2)(b), and for which no rental payments are due under 1616 the agreement that created the leasehold or for which payments 1617 required under the original leasehold agreement have been waived 1618 or prohibited by law before January 1, 1993, must be paid by the lessee. If the taxes are unpaid, the delinquent taxes become a 1619 1620 lien on the leasehold and may be collected and enforced under 1621 this chapter.

1622 (11) (10) Any tax certificates that issued pursuant to this
1623 section after January 1, 1977, which are void due to an error of
1624 the property appraiser, the tax collector, or the taxing or

Page 56 of 100

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2010664

24-00503C-10 2010664 1625 levying authority any other county official, or any municipal 1626 official and which are subsequently canceled, or which are 1627 corrected or amended, pursuant to this chapter or chapter 196, 1628 shall earn interest at the rate of 8 percent per year, simple 1629 interest, or the rate of interest bid at the tax certificate 1630 sale, whichever is less, calculated monthly from the date the 1631 certificate was purchased until the date the tax collector 1632 issues the refund is ordered. Refunds made on tax certificates 1633 that are corrected or void shall be processed in accordance with 1634 the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year 1635 time period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 197.182(1)(c) 1636 does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or 1637 cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as 1638 authorized herein.

1639 (12) (11) After a tax certificate is When tax certificates 1640 are advertised for sale and sold, the tax collector is shall be 1641 entitled to a commission of 5 percent on the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest when actual sale is made. However, 1642 the tax collector is shall not be entitled to a any commission 1643 1644 for the issuance sale of certificates made to the county until 1645 the commission is paid upon the redemption or sale of the tax 1646 certificates. If When a tax deed is issued to the county, the tax collector may shall not receive his or her commission for 1647 the certificates until after the property is sold and conveyed 1648 1649 by the county.

1650 (12) All tax certificates issued to the county shall be 1651 held by the tax collector of the county where the lands covered 1652 by the certificates are located.

1653

(13) Delinquent taxes on real property may be paid after

Page 57 of 100

24-00503C-10

2010664

1654 the date of delinquency but prior to the sale of a tax 1655 certificate by paying all costs, advertising charges, and 1656 interest.

1657 <u>(13) (14)</u> The holder of a tax certificate may not directly, 1658 through an agent, or otherwise initiate contact with the owner 1659 of property upon which he or she holds a tax certificate to 1660 encourage or demand payment until 2 years <u>after have elapsed</u> 1661 <u>since April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate.</u>

1662 (14) (15) Any holder of a tax certificate who, prior to the 1663 date 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax 1664 certificate, initiates, or whose agent initiates, contact with 1665 the property owner upon which he or she holds a certificate 1666 encouraging or demanding payment may be barred by the tax 1667 collector from bidding at a tax certificate sale. Unfair or 1668 deceptive contact by the holder of a tax certificate to a 1669 property owner to obtain payment is an unfair and deceptive 1670 trade practice, as referenced in s. 501.204(1), regardless of 1671 whether the tax certificate is redeemed. Such unfair or 1672 deceptive contact is actionable under ss. 501.2075-501.211. If 1673 the property owner later redeems the certificate in reliance on 1674 the deceptive or unfair practice, the unfair or deceptive 1675 contact is actionable under applicable laws prohibiting fraud.

1676 (16) The county tax collector may conduct the sale of tax
1677 certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant to this section by
1678 electronic means. Such electronic sales shall comply with the
1679 procedures provided in this chapter. The tax collector shall
1680 provide access to such electronic sale by computer terminals
1681 open to the public at a designated location. A tax collector who
1682 chooses to conduct such electronic sales may receive electronic

Page 58 of 100

1711

24-00503C-10 2010664 1683 deposits and payments related to the tax certificate sale. 1684 Section 41. Section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is amended 1685 to read: 197.4325 Procedure when checks received for payment of 1686 1687 taxes or tax certificates is are dishonored.-1688 (1) (a) Within 10 days after a payment for taxes check 1689 received by the tax collector for payment of taxes is 1690 dishonored, the tax collector shall notify the payor maker of 1691 the check that the payment check has been dishonored. If the 1692 official receipt is canceled for nonpayment, the tax collector 1693 shall cancel the official receipt issued for the dishonored 1694 check and shall make an entry on the tax roll that the receipt 1695 was canceled because of a dishonored payment check. Where 1696 practicable, The tax collector may shall make a reasonable 1697 effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt. 1698 (b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled 1699 tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time 1700 required by law. 1701 (2) (a) If When a payment check received by the tax 1702 collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored 1703 and: the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the 1704 tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax 1705 certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the 1706 bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon 1707 approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled 1708 and resold. 1709 (b) When a bidder's deposit is forfeited, the tax collector 1710 shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate.

(a) 1. If The tax certificate sale has been adjourned, the

Page 59 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 1712 tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be 1713 resold. If When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the 1714 certificate is readvertised, the deposit shall be used to pay 1715 the advertising fees before other costs or charges are imposed. 1716 Any portion of the bidder's forfeit deposit that remains after 1717 advertising and other costs or charges have been paid shall be 1718 deposited by the tax collector into his or her official office 1719 account. If the tax collector fails to require a deposit and tax 1720 certificates are resold, the advertising charges required for 1721 the second sale may shall not be added to the face value of the 1722 tax certificate. 1723 (b) $2 \cdot If$ The tax certificate sale has not been adjourned, 1724 the tax collector shall cancel the previous bid pursuant to s. 1725 197.432(8)(a) add the certificates to be resold to the sale list 1726 and continue the sale until all tax certificates are sold. 1727 Section 42. Subsection (2) of section 197.442, Florida 1728 Statutes, is amended to read: 1729 197.442 Tax collector not to sell certificates on land on 1730 which taxes have been paid; penalty.-1731 (2) The office of the tax collector shall be responsible $\frac{1}{2}$ 1732 the publisher for costs of advertising property lands on which 1733 the taxes have been paid, and the office of the property 1734 appraiser shall be responsible to the publisher for the costs of 1735 advertising property lands doubly assessed or assessed in error. 1736 Section 43. Section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended 1737 to read: 1738 197.443 Cancellation of void tax certificates; correction 1739 of tax certificates; procedure.-

1740

(1) The tax collector shall forward a certificate of error

Page 60 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1741	to the department and enter a memorandum of error upon the list
1742	of certificates sold for taxes if When a tax certificate on
1743	lands has been sold for unpaid taxes and:
1744	(a) The tax certificate evidencing the sale is void because
1745	the taxes on the property lands have been paid;
1746	(b) The <u>property was</u> lands were not subject to taxation at
1747	the time of the assessment on which they were sold;
1748	(c) The description of the property in the tax certificate
1749	is void or has been corrected <u>or amended</u> ;
1750	(d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which
1751	invalidates the sale;
1752	(e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a
1753	suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder;
1754	(f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or
1755	(g) An error in assessed value has occurred for which the
1756	tax certificate may be corrected. $ au$
1757	
1758	the tax collector shall forward a certificate of such error to
1759	the department and enter upon the list of certificates sold for
1760	taxes a memorandum of such error.
1761	(2) The department, upon receipt of <u>the</u> such certificate <u>of</u>
1762	<u>error</u> , if satisfied of the correctness of the certificate of
1763	error or upon receipt of a court order, shall notify the tax
1764	collector, who shall cancel or correct the certificate. A tax
1765	certificate correction or cancellation that has been ordered by
1766	a court or requested by the tax certificateholder and that does
1767	not result from a change made in the assessed value on a tax
1768	roll certified to the tax collector shall be made by the tax
1769	collector without order from the department.

Page 61 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 1770 (3) (2) The holder of a tax certificate who pays, redeems, 1771 or causes to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered by 1772 any other tax certificates, or who pays any subsequent and 1773 omitted taxes or costs, in connection with the foreclosure of a 1774 tax certificate or tax deed that is, and when such other 1775 certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or 1776 corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or 1777 causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the 1778 other tax certificates or paying the other subsequent and 1779 omitted taxes is entitled to a refund obtain the return of the 1780 amount paid together with interest from the date of payment 1781 through the day of issuance of the refund at the rate specified 1782 in s. 197.432(11) therefor.

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

1788 (b) If When the owner of a tax certificate requests that the certificate be canceled for any reason, or that the amount 1789 1790 of the certificate be amended as a result of payments received 1791 due to an intervening bankruptcy or receivership, but does not 1792 seek a refund, the tax collector shall cancel or amend the tax 1793 certificate and a refund shall not be processed. The tax 1794 collector shall require the owner of the tax certificate to 1795 execute a written statement that he or she is the holder of the 1796 tax certificate, that he or she wishes the certificate to be 1797 canceled or amended, and that a refund is not expected and is 1798 not to be made.

Page 62 of 100

1	24-00503C-10 2010664
1799	<u>(4)</u> [] When the tax certificate or a tax deed based upon
1800	the certificate is held by an individual, the collector shall $rac{dt}{dt}$
1801	once notify the original purchaser of the certificate or tax
1802	deed or the subsequent holder thereof , if known, that upon the
1803	voluntary surrender of the certificate or deed of release of <u>any</u>
1804	his or her rights under the tax deed, a refund will be made of
1805	the amount received by the governmental units for the
1806	certificate or deed, plus \$1 for the deed of release.
1807	(5)(4) The refund shall be made in accordance with the
1808	procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time
1809	period provided for in <u>s. 197.182(1)(e)</u> s. 197.182(1)(c) does
1810	not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or
1811	cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as
1812	authorized in this section herein.
1813	Section 44. Section 197.462, Florida Statutes, is amended
1814	to read:
1815	197.462 Transfer of tax certificates held by individuals
1816	(1) All tax certificates issued to an individual may be
1817	transferred by endorsement at any time before they are redeemed
1818	or a tax deed is executed thereunder .
1819	(2) The official endorsement of a tax certificate by the
1820	tax collector with the date and the amount received and its
1821	entry on the record of tax certificates sold shall be sufficient
1822	evidence of the assignment of it.
1823	(2) (3) The tax collector shall record the transfer on the
1824	record of tax certificates sold.
1825	(3)(4) The tax collector shall receive \$2.25 as a service
1826	charge for each <u>transfer</u> endorsement .
1827	Section 45. Section 197.472, Florida Statutes, is amended

Page 63 of 100

24-00503C-10

1828 to read:

1829

197.472 Redemption of tax certificates.-

1830 (1) Any person may redeem a tax certificate or purchase a 1831 county-held certificate at any time after the certificate is 1832 issued and before a tax deed is issued or the property is placed 1833 on the list of lands available for sale. The person redeeming or 1834 purchasing a tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector in 1835 the county where the land is situated the face amount plus all 1836 interest, costs, and charges. of the certificate or the part 1837 thereof that the part or interest purchased or redeemed bears to 1838 the whole. Upon purchase or redemption being made, the person 1839 shall pay all taxes, interest, costs, charges, and omitted 1840 taxes, if any, as provided by law upon the part or parts of the certificate so purchased or redeemed. 1841

1842 (2) When a tax certificate is redeemed and the interest 1843 earned on the tax certificate is less than 5 percent of the face 1844 amount of the certificate, a mandatory charge of 5 percent shall 1845 be levied upon the tax certificate. The person redeeming the tax certificate shall pay the interest rate due on the certificate 1846 1847 or the 5-percent mandatory charge, whichever is greater. This subsection applies to all county-held tax certificates and all 1848 1849 individual tax certificates except those with an interest rate 1850 bid of zero percent.

1851 (3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each
1852 tax certificate purchased or redeemed.

(4) When only A portion of a certificate <u>may be</u> is being
redeemed <u>only if</u> or purchased and such portion can be
ascertained by legal description <u>and the portion to be redeemed</u>
is evidenced by a contract for sale or recorded deed.₇ The tax

Page 64 of 100

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2010664

I	24-00503C-10 2010664
1857	collector shall make a written request for apportionment to the
1858	property appraiser <u>and</u> . within 15 days after such request , the
1859	property appraiser shall furnish the tax collector a certificate
1860	apportioning the value to that portion sought to be redeemed and
1861	to the remaining land covered by the certificate.
1862	(5) When a tax certificate is purchased or redeemed, the
1863	tax collector shall give to the person a receipt and certificate
1864	showing the amount paid for the purchase or redemption, a
1865	description of the land, and the date, number, and amount of the
1866	certificate, certificates, or part of certificate which is
1867	purchased or redeemed, which shall be in the form prescribed by
1868	the department. If a tax certificate is redeemed in full, the
1869	certificate shall be surrendered to the tax collector by the
1870	original purchaser and canceled by the tax collector. If only a
1871	part is purchased or redeemed, the portion and description of
1872	land, with date of purchase or redemption, shall be endorsed on
1873	the certificate by the tax collector. The certificate shall be
1874	retained by the owner, or the tax collector if the certificate
1875	is a county-held certificate, subject to the endorsement. The
1876	purchase or redemption shall be entered by the tax collector on
1877	the record of tax certificates sold.
1878	<u>(5)</u> (6) After When a tax certificate is has been purchased
1879	$rac{\partial r}{\partial r}$ redeemed, the tax collector shall pay to the owner of the tax
1880	certificate the amount received by the tax collector less <u>the</u>
1881	redemption fee within 15 business days after the date of receipt
1882	of the redemption. If the payment to the tax certificate owner
1883	is not issued within 15 business days, the tax collector shall
1884	pay interest at the rate of 5 percent to the certificate owner
1885	service charges. Along with the payment, the tax collector shall

Page 65 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1886	identify the certificates redeemed and the amount paid for each
1887	certificate. However, if the tax collector pays the
1888	certificateholder electronically, the certificates redeemed and
1889	the amounts paid for each certificate shall be provided
1890	electronically by facsimile or electronic mail within 24 hours
1891	after payment.
1892	(6)(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny any
1893	person the right to purchase or redeem any outstanding tax
1894	certificate in accordance with the law in force when it was
1895	issued. However, the provisions of s. 197.573 relating to
1896	survival of restrictions and covenants after the issuance of a
1897	tax deed are not repealed by this chapter and apply regardless
1898	of the manner in which the tax deed was issued.
1899	(7) (8) The provisions of subsection (4) do not apply to
1900	collections <u>relating to fee timeshare real property</u> made
1901	pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.
1902	Section 46. Section 197.4725, Florida Statutes, is created
1903	to read:
1904	197.4725 Purchase of county-held tax certificates
1905	(1) Any person may purchase a county-held tax certificate
1906	at any time after the tax certificate is issued and before a tax
1907	deed application is made. The person purchasing a county-held
1908	tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector the face amount
1909	plus all interest, costs, and charges or, subject to s.
1910	197.472(4), the part described in the tax certificate.
1911	(2) If a county-held tax certificate is purchased, the
1912	interest earned shall be calculated at 1.5 percent per month, or
1913	a fraction thereof, to the date of purchase.
1914	(3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each

Page 66 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1915	county-held tax certificate purchased.
1916	(4) This section does not apply to collections relating to
1917	fee timeshare real property made pursuant to s. 192.037.
1918	(5) The tax collector may use electronic means to make
1919	known county-held tax certificates that are available for
1920	purchase and to complete the purchase. The tax collector may
1921	charge a reasonable fee for costs incurred in providing such
1922	electronic services.
1923	(6) The purchaser of a county-held tax certificate shall be
1924	issued a new tax certificate with a face value that includes all
1925	sums paid to acquire the certificate from the county, including
1926	accrued interest and charges paid under to this section, except
1927	the fee paid to the tax collector under subsection (3). The date
1928	the county-held certificate was issued shall be the date used to
1929	determine the date on which an application for tax deed may be
1930	made. The date that the new certificate is purchased is the date
1931	that must be used to calculate the interest or minimum charge
1932	due if the certificate is redeemed.
1933	Section 47. Section 197.473, Florida Statutes, is amended
1934	to read:
1935	197.473 Disposition of unclaimed redemption moneys
1936	(1) After Money paid to the tax collector for the
1937	redemption of <u>a</u> tax <u>certificate or a tax deed application that</u>
1938	certificates has been held for 90 days, which money is payable
1939	to the holder of a redeemed tax certificate but for which no
1940	claim has been made, or which fails to be presented for payment,
1941	is considered unclaimed as defined in s. 717.113 and shall be
1942	remitted to the state pursuant to s. 717.117, on the first day
1943	of the following quarter the tax collector shall remit such

Page 67 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1944	unclaimed moneys to the board of county commissioners, less the
1945	sum of \$5 on each \$100 or fraction thereof which shall be
1946	retained by the tax collector as service charges.
1947	(2) Two years after the date the unclaimed redemption
1948	moneys were remitted to the board of county commissioners, all
1949	claims to such moneys are forever barred, and such moneys become
1950	the property of the county.
1951	Section 48. Section 197.482, Florida Statutes, is amended
1952	to read:
1953	197.482 Expiration Limitation upon lien of tax
1954	certificate
1955	(1) Seven After the expiration of 7 years after from the
1956	date of issuance of a tax certificate, which is the date of the
1957	first day of the tax certificate sale as advertised under s.
1958	197.432, of a tax certificate, if a tax deed has not been
1959	applied for on the property covered by the certificate , and no
1960	other administrative or legal proceeding, including a
1961	bankruptcy, has existed of record, the tax certificate is null
1962	and void, and the tax collector shall <u>be canceled. The tax</u>
1963	collector shall note cancel the tax certificate, noting the date
1964	of the cancellation of the tax certificate upon all appropriate
1965	records in his or her office. The tax collector shall complete
1966	the cancellation by entering opposite the record of the 7-year-
1967	old tax certificate a notation in substantially the following
1968	form: "Canceled by Act of 1973 Florida Legislature." All
1969	certificates outstanding July 1, 1973, shall have a life of 20
1970	years from the date of issue. This subsection does not apply to
1971	deferred payment tax certificates.
1972	(2) The provisions and limitations herein prescribed for

Page 68 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
1973	tax certificates do not apply to tax certificates which were
1974	sold under the provisions of chapter 18296, Laws of Florida,
1975	1937, commonly known as the "Murphy Act."
1976	Section 49. Section 197.492, Florida Statutes, is amended
1977	to read:
1978	197.492 Errors and insolvencies <u>report</u> list .—On or before
1979	the 60th day after the tax certificate sale is adjourned, the
1980	tax collector shall <u>certify</u> make out a report to the board of
1981	county commissioners <u>a report</u> separately showing the discounts,
1982	errors, double assessments, and insolvencies <u>relating to tax</u>
1983	collections for which credit is to be given, including in every
1984	case except discounts, the names of the parties on whose account
1985	the credit is to be allowed. The report may be submitted in an
1986	electronic format. The board of county commissioners, upon
1987	receiving the report, shall examine it; make such investigations
1988	as may be necessary; and, if the board discovers that the tax
1989	collector has taken credit as an insolvent item any personal
1990	property tax due by a solvent taxpayer, charge the amount of
1991	taxes represented by such item to the tax collector and not
1992	approve the report until the tax collector strikes such item
1993	from the record.
1994	Section 50. Section 197.502, Florida Statutes, is amended
1995	to read:
1996	197.502 Application for obtaining tax deed by holder of tax
1997	sale certificate; fees
1998	(1) The holder of <u>a</u> any tax certificate, other than the
1999	county, at any time after 2 years have elapsed since April 1 of
2000	the year of issuance of the tax certificate and before the
2001	cancellation expiration of the certificate 7 years from the date

Page 69 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2002	of issuance , may file the certificate and an application for a
2003	tax deed with the tax collector of the county where the property
2004	lands described in the certificate <u>is</u> are located. The
2005	application may be made on the entire parcel of property or any
2006	part thereof which is capable of being readily separated from
2007	the whole. The tax collector <u>may charge</u> shall be allowed a tax
2008	deed application fee of \$75 <mark>, plus reimbursement for any fee</mark>
2009	charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing an
2010	electronic tax deed application program or service.
2011	(2) A certificateholder, other than the county, may notify
2012	the tax collector at any time of the certificateholder's intent
2013	to make application for tax deed. However, if the tax deed
2014	application will be filed within the month of the earliest date
2015	allowed pursuant to subsection (1), the certificateholder must
2016	provide the tax collector with a notice of intent to make
2017	application no later than 30 days before the date of
2018	application. The tax collector shall notify the
2019	certificateholder of the total amount due or the estimated
2020	amount due, which must include the amount due for redemption or
2021	purchase of all other outstanding tax certificates, plus
2022	interest; any omitted taxes, plus interest; any delinquent
2023	taxes, plus interest; any costs of an electronic tax deed sale;
2024	and current taxes, if due, which cover the land. The tax
2025	collector shall provide this notice at the earliest possible
2026	date but no later than 30 days following the tax collector's
2027	receipt of the certficateholder's notice of intent to make
2028	application. The certificateholder shall pay the total amount
2029	due or the estimated amount due at the time of application. If
2030	the tax collector estimates the costs to redeem the outstanding

Page 70 of 100

1	24-00503C-10 2010664
2031	certificates, the tax collector must provide a final statement
2032	of the costs within 60 days after receipt of the application.
2033	The applicant shall pay any additional amounts due within 10
2034	days after receipt of a final statement. The tax collector shall
2035	refund any overpayments with interest at the rate of 5 percent
2036	compounded annually within 10 days after providing the final
2037	statement. Any certificateholder, other than the county, who
2038	makes application for a tax deed shall pay the tax collector at
2039	the time of application all amounts required for redemption or
2040	purchase of all other outstanding tax certificates, plus
2041	interest, any omitted taxes, plus interest, any delinquent
2042	taxes, plus interest, and current taxes, if due, covering the
2043	land.
2044	(3) The county <u>in which</u> where the <u>property</u> lands described
2045	in the certificate <u>is</u> are located shall <u>apply make application</u>

2046 for a tax deed on all county-held certificates on property 2047 valued at \$5,000 or more on the property appraiser's most recent 2048 assessment roll, except deferred payment tax certificates, and 2049 may apply for tax deeds make application on those certificates 2050 on property valued at less than \$5,000 on the property 2051 appraiser's most recent assessment roll. The Such application 2052 shall be made 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of 2053 the certificates or as soon thereafter as is reasonable. Upon 2054 application for a tax deed, the county shall deposit with the 2055 tax collector all applicable costs and fees, but may shall not 2056 deposit any money to cover the redemption of other outstanding 2057 certificates covering the property land. The tax collector may 2058 charge a tax deed application fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for 2059 any fee charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing

Page 71 of 100

24-00503C-10

2060 an electronic tax deed application program or service. 2061 (4) The tax collector shall deliver to the clerk of the 2062 circuit court a statement that payment has been made for all 2063 outstanding certificates or, if the certificate is held by the 2064 county, that all appropriate fees have been deposited, and 2065 stating that the following persons are to be notified prior to 2066 the sale of the property: (a) Any legal titleholder of record if the address of the 2067 2068 owner appears on the record of conveyance of the property lands 2069 to the owner. However, if the legal titleholder of record is the 2070 same as the person to whom the property was assessed on the tax 2071 roll for the year in which the property was last assessed, then 2072 the notice may only be mailed to the address of the legal 2073 titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2074 (b) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien 2075 against the property described in the tax certificate if an 2076 address appears on the recorded lien. 2077 (c) Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the

(c) Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the 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.

(f) Any person to whom the property was assessed on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last assessed.
(g) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien

Page 72 of 100

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2010664
2111

2093 (h) Any legal titleholder of record of property that is 2094 contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate, if 2095 when the property described is either submerged land or common 2096 elements of a subdivision, if the address of the titleholder of 2097 contiguous property appears on the record of conveyance of the 2098 property land to the that legal titleholder. However, if the 2099 legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property 2100 described in the tax certificate is the same as the person to 2101 whom the property described in the tax certificate was assessed 2102 on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last 2103 assessed, the notice may be mailed only to the address of the 2104 legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2105 As used in this chapter, the term "contiguous" means touching, 2106 meeting, or joining at the surface or border, other than at a 2107 corner or a single point, and not separated by submerged lands. 2108 Submerged lands lying below the ordinary high-water mark which 2109 are sovereignty lands are not part of the upland contiguous 2110 property for purposes of notification.

The statement must be signed by the tax collector <u>or the tax</u> <u>collector's designee</u>, with the tax collector's seal affixed. The tax collector may purchase a reasonable bond for errors and omissions of his or her office in making such statement. The search of the official records must be made by a direct and inverse search. "Direct" means the index in straight and

Page 73 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 2118 continuous alphabetic order by grantor, and "inverse" means the 2119 index in straight and continuous alphabetic order by grantee. 2120 (5) (a) The tax collector may contract with a title company 2121 or an abstract company at a reasonable fee to provide the 2122 minimum information required in subsection (4), consistent with 2123 rules adopted by the department. If additional information is 2124 required, the tax collector must make a written request to the 2125 title or abstract company stating the additional requirements. 2126 The tax collector may select any title or abstract company, 2127 regardless of its location, as long as the fee is reasonable, the minimum information is submitted, and the title or abstract 2128 2129 company is authorized to do business in this state. The tax 2130 collector may advertise and accept bids for the title or 2131 abstract company if he or she considers it appropriate to do so. 2132 1. The ownership and encumbrance report must include the be 2133 printed or typed on stationery or other paper showing a 2134 letterhead of the person, firm, or company that makes the 2135 search, and the signature of the individual person who makes the 2136 search or of an officer of the firm must be attached. The tax 2137 collector is not liable for payment to the firm unless these 2138 requirements are met. The report may be submitted to the tax 2139 collector in an electronic format.

2140 2. The tax collector may not accept or pay for any title 2141 search or abstract if no financial responsibility is <u>not</u> assumed 2142 for the search. However, reasonable restrictions as to the 2143 liability or responsibility of the title or abstract company are 2144 acceptable. Notwithstanding s. 627.7843(3), the tax collector 2145 may contract for higher maximum liability limits.

2146

3. In order to establish uniform prices for ownership and

Page 74 of 100

2169

omitted taxes, if any.

24-00503C-10 2010664 2147 encumbrance reports within the county, the tax collector must 2148 shall ensure that the contract for ownership and encumbrance 2149 reports include all requests for title searches or abstracts for 2150 a given period of time. 2151 (b) Any fee paid for a any title search or abstract must be 2152 collected at the time of application under subsection (1), and 2153 the amount of the fee must be added to the opening bid. 2154 (c) The clerk shall advertise and administer the sale and 2155 receive such fees for the issuance of the deed and sale of the 2156 property as are provided in s. 28.24. 2157 (6) (a) The opening bid: 2158 (a) On county-held certificates on nonhomestead property shall be the sum of the value of all outstanding certificates 2159 2160 against the property land, plus omitted years' taxes, delinquent 2161 taxes, interest, and all costs and fees paid by the county. 2162 (b) The opening bid On an individual certificate on 2163 nonhomestead property shall include, in addition to the amount 2164 of money paid to the tax collector by the certificateholder at the time of application, must include the amount required to 2165 2166 redeem the applicant's tax certificate and all other costs and 2167 fees paid by the applicant, plus all tax certificates that were sold subsequent to the filing of the tax deed application and 2168

2170 (c) The opening bid on property assessed on the latest tax 2171 roll as homestead property shall include, in addition to the 2172 amount of money required for an opening bid on nonhomestead 2173 property, an amount equal to one-half of the latest assessed 2174 value of the homestead. Payment of one-half of the assessed 2175 value of the homestead property shall not be required if the tax

Page 75 of 100

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SB 664

24-00503C-10

2010664

2176 certificate to which the application relates was sold prior to 2177 January 1, 1982.

2178 (7) On county-held certificates for which there are no 2179 bidders at the public sale, the clerk shall enter the land on a 2180 list entitled "lands available for taxes" and shall immediately 2181 notify the county commission and all other persons holding 2182 certificates against the property land that the property land is 2183 available. During the first 90 days after the property land is 2184 placed on the list of lands available for taxes, the county may 2185 purchase the land for the opening bid or may waive its rights to purchase the property. Thereafter, any person, the county, or 2186 2187 any other governmental unit may purchase the land from the 2188 clerk, without further notice or advertising, for the opening 2189 bid, except that if when the county or other governmental unit 2190 is the purchaser for its own use, the board of county 2191 commissioners may cancel omitted years' taxes, as provided under 2192 s. 197.447. If the county does not elect to purchase the 2193 property land, the county must notify each legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property land available for taxes, as 2194 2195 provided in paragraph (4) (h), before expiration of the 90-day 2196 period. Interest on the opening bid continues to accrue through 2197 the month of sale as prescribed by s. 197.542.

(8) Taxes shall not be extended against parcels listed as lands available for taxes, but in each year the taxes that would have been due shall be treated as omitted years and added to the required minimum bid. <u>Seven Three</u> years after the day the land was offered for public sale, the land shall escheat to the county in which it is located, free and clear. All tax certificates, accrued taxes, and liens of any nature against the

Page 76 of 100

2226

24-00503C-10 2010664 2205 property shall be deemed canceled as a matter of law and of no 2206 further legal force and effect, and the clerk shall execute an 2207 escheatment tax deed vesting title in the board of county 2208 commissioners of the county in which the land is located. 2209 (a) When a property escheats to the county under this 2210 subsection, the county is not subject to any liability imposed 2211 by chapter 376 or chapter 403 for preexisting soil or 2212 groundwater contamination due solely to its ownership. However, 2213 this subsection does not affect the rights or liabilities of any 2214 past or future owners of the escheated property and does not 2215 affect the liability of any governmental entity for the results 2216 of its actions that create or exacerbate a pollution source. 2217 (b) The county and the Department of Environmental 2218 Protection may enter into a written agreement for the 2219 performance, funding, and reimbursement of the investigative and 2220 remedial acts necessary for a property that escheats to the 2221 county. 2222 (9) Consolidated applications on more than one tax 2223 certificate are allowed, but a separate statement shall be 2224 issued pursuant to subsection (4), and a separate tax deed shall 2225 be issued pursuant to s. 197.552, for each parcel of property

(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.

shown on the tax certificate.

(11) For any property acquired under this section by the county for the express purpose of providing infill housing, the board of county commissioners may, in accordance with s. 197.447, cancel county-held tax certificates and omitted years'

Page 77 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 2234 taxes on such properties. Furthermore, the county may not 2235 transfer a property acquired under this section specifically for 2236 infill housing back to a taxpayer who failed to pay the 2237 delinquent taxes or charges that led to the issuance of the tax 2238 certificate or lien. For purposes of this subsection only, the 2239 term "taxpayer" includes the taxpayer's family or any entity in 2240 which the taxpayer or taxpayer's family has any interest. Section 51. Section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended 2241 2242 to read: 2243 197.542 Sale at public auction.-2244 (1) Real property The lands advertised for sale to the 2245 highest bidder as a result of an application filed under s. 2246 197.502 shall be sold at public auction by the clerk of the 2247 circuit court, or his or her deputy, of the county where the 2248 property is lands are located on the date, at the time, and at 2249 the location as set forth in the published notice, which must 2250 shall be during the regular hours the clerk's office is open. At 2251 the time and place, the clerk shall read the notice of sale and 2252 shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the 2253 highest bidder for cash at public outery. The amount required to 2254 redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder 2255 to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale, 2256 redemption of other tax certificates on the same property lands, 2257 and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest 2258 thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period 2259 running from the month after the date of application for the 2260 deed through the month of sale and costs incurred for the 2261 service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be 2262 considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. If

Page 78 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2263	
2264	to the filing of the tax deed application, the amount required
2265	to redeem such tax certificates or pay such delinquent taxes
2266	shall be included in the minimum bid. However, if the land to be
2267	sold is assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property,
2268	the bid of the certificateholder shall be increased to include
2269	an amount equal to one-half of the assessed value of the
2270	homestead property as required by s. 197.502. If there are no
2271	higher bids, the <u>property land shall be struck off and sold to</u>
2272	the certificateholder, who shall forthwith pay to the clerk <u>any</u>
2273	amounts included in the minimum bid, the documentary stamp tax
2274	and recording fees due <u>. Upon payment</u> , and a tax deed shall
2275	thereupon be issued and recorded by the clerk. <u>The tax deed</u>
2276	applicant shall have the option of placing the property on the
2277	list of lands available for taxes in lieu of paying any
2278	additional sums due as a result of the increased minimum bid,
2279	documentary stamps, or recording fees.
2280	(2) If there are other bids, The certificateholder <u>has</u>
2281	shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the
2282	property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The
2283	high bidder shall post with the clerk a nonrefundable cash

2284 deposit of 5 percent of the bid $\frac{200}{200}$ at the time of the sale, to 2285 be applied to the sale price at the time of full payment. Notice 2286 of the this deposit requirement must shall be posted at the 2287 auction site, and the clerk may require that bidders to show 2288 their willingness and ability to post the cost deposit. If full 2289 payment of the final bid and of documentary stamp tax and 2290 recording fees is not made within 24 hours, excluding weekends 2291 and legal holidays, the clerk shall cancel all bids, readvertise

Page 79 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 2292 the sale as provided in this section, and pay all costs of the 2293 sale from the deposit. Any remaining funds must be applied 2294 toward the opening bid. The clerk may refuse to recognize the 2295 bid of any person who has previously bid and refused, for any 2296 reason, to honor such bid. 2297 (3) If the sale is canceled for any reason, or the buyer 2298 fails to make full payment within the time required, the clerk 2299 shall immediately readvertise the sale to be held within no 2300 later than 30 days after the date the sale was canceled. Only 2301 one advertisement is necessary. No further notice is required. 2302 The amount of the opening statutory (opening) bid shall be 2303 increased by the cost of advertising, additional clerk's fees as 2304 provided for in s. 28.24(21), and interest as provided for in 2305 subsection (1). This process must be repeated until the property 2306 is sold and the clerk receives full payment or the clerk does 2307 not receive any bids other than the bid of the certificateholder. The clerk must shall receive full payment 2308 2309 before prior to the issuance of the tax deed. 2310 (4) (a) A clerk may conduct electronic tax deed sales in 2311 lieu of public outcry. The clerk must comply with the procedures 2312 provided in this chapter, except that electronic proxy bidding 2313 shall be allowed and the clerk may require bidders to advance 2314 sufficient funds to pay the deposit required by subsection (2). The clerk shall provide access to the electronic sale by 2315 2316 computer terminals open to the public at a designated location. 2317 A clerk who conducts such electronic sales may receive 2318 electronic deposits and payments related to the sale. The 2319 portion of an advance deposit from a winning bidder required by

2320 subsection (2) shall, upon acceptance of the winning bid, be

Page 80 of 100

1	24-00503C-10 2010664
2321	subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10).
2322	(b) Nothing in This subsection <u>does not</u> shall be construed
2323	$rac{ extsf{to}}{ extsf{to}}$ restrict or limit the authority of a charter county $ extsf{to}$
2324	<u>conduct</u> from conducting electronic tax deed sales. In a charter
2325	county where the clerk of the circuit court does not conduct all
2326	electronic sales, the charter county shall be permitted to
2327	receive electronic deposits and payments related to sales it
2328	conducts, as well as to subject the winning bidder to a fee,
2329	consistent with the schedule in s. 28.24(10).
2330	(c) The costs of electronic tax deed sales shall be added
2331	to the charges for the costs of sale under subsection (1) and
2332	paid by the certificateholder when filing an application for a
2333	tax deed.
2334	Section 52. Section 197.522, Florida Statutes, is amended
2335	to read:
2336	197.522 Notice to owner when application for tax deed is
2337	made
2338	(1)(a) Except as provided in this section, the clerk of the
2339	circuit court shall notify, by certified mail with return
2340	receipt requested or by registered mail if the notice is to be
2341	sent outside the continental United States, the persons listed
2342	in the tax collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4) that
2343	an application for a tax deed has been made. Such notice shall
2344	be mailed at least 20 days <u>before</u> prior to the date of sale. If
2345	an $n \Theta$ address is not listed in the tax collector's statement,
2346	then <u>a</u> no notice <u>is not</u> shall be required.
2347	(b) The clerk shall enclose with every copy mailed a
2348	statement as follows:
2349	WARNING: There are unpaid taxes on property which you own

Page 81 of 100

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SB 664

24-00503C-10 2010664 2350 or in which you have a legal interest. Such property will be 2351 sold at public auction notwithstanding its classification as 2352 homestead property, if applicable. The property will be sold at 2353 public auction on ... (date) ... unless the back taxes are paid. 2354 To make payment, or to receive further information, contact the 2355 clerk of court immediately at ... (address) ..., ... (telephone 2356 number).... 2357 (c) The clerk shall complete and attach to the affidavit of 2358 the publisher a certificate containing the names and addresses 2359 of those persons notified and the date the notice was mailed. 2360 The certificate shall be signed by the clerk and the clerk's 2361 official seal affixed. The certificate shall be prima facie 2362 evidence of the fact that the notice was mailed. If an no 2363 address is not listed on the tax collector's certification, the 2364 clerk shall execute a certificate to that effect. 2365 (d) The failure of anyone to receive notice as provided 2366 herein shall not affect the validity of the tax deed issued 2367 pursuant to the notice. 2368 (e) A printed copy of the notice as published in the 2369 newspaper, accompanied by the warning statement described in 2370 paragraph (b), shall be deemed sufficient notice. 2371 (2) (a) In addition to the notice provided in subsection 2372 (1), for property that was not classified as homestead property 2373 on the most recent assessment roll prior to the tax deed 2374 application, the sheriff of the county in which the legal 2375 titleholder resides shall, at least 20 days prior to the date of 2376 sale, notify the legal titleholder of record of the property on 2377 which the tax certificate is outstanding. The original notice 2378 and sufficient copies shall be prepared by the clerk and

Page 82 of 100

I	24-00503C-10 2010664
2379	provided to the sheriff. Such notice shall be served as
2380	specified in chapter 48; if the sheriff is unable to make
2381	service, he or she shall post a copy of the notice in a
2382	conspicuous place at the legal titleholder's last known address.
2383	The inability of the sheriff to serve notice on the legal
2384	titleholder shall not affect the validity of the tax deed issued
2385	pursuant to the notice. A legal titleholder of record who
2386	resides outside the state may be notified by the clerk as
2387	provided in subsection (1). The notice shall be in substantially
2388	the following form:
2389	WARNING
2390	
2391	There are unpaid taxes on the property which you own.
2392	Such property will be sold at public auction
2393	notwithstanding its classification as homestead
2394	property, if applicable. The property will be sold at
2395	public auction on(date) unless the back taxes
2396	are paid. To make arrangements for payment, or to
2397	receive further information, contact the clerk of
2398	court at (address), (telephone number)
2399	
2400	In addition, if the legal titleholder does not reside in the
2401	county in which the property to be sold is located, a copy of
2402	such notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the
2403	property by the sheriff of the county in which the property is
2404	located. However, no posting of notice shall be required if the
2405	property to be sold is classified for assessment purposes,
2406	according to use classifications established by the department,
2407	as nonagricultural acreage or vacant land.

Page 83 of 100

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SB 664

24-00503C-10 2010664 2408 (b) In addition to the notice provided in subsection (1), 2409 for property classified as homestead property on the most recent 2410 assessment roll, the sheriff of the county in which the legal 2411 titleholder resides shall, at least 45 days prior to the date of 2412 sale, provide notice that a tax certificate is outstanding on 2413 such homestead property to the legal titleholder of record. The 2414 original notice and sufficient copies shall be prepared by the 2415 clerk of the circuit court and provided to the sheriff. Such 2416 notice shall be served as provided in chapter 48. If unable to 2417 make service, the sheriff shall post a copy of the notice in a 2418 conspicuous place at the homestead property address. The return 2419 of service shall indicate, in addition to the details of 2420 service, whether the residence exists and whether the residence 2421 appears to be occupied. The inability of the sheriff to serve 2422 notice on the legal titleholder of homestead property subject to 2423 an outstanding tax certificate does not affect the validity of a 2424 tax deed issued on such property pursuant to the notice. The 2425 notice shall be in substantially the following form: 2426 WARNING 2427 2428 There are unpaid taxes on the homestead property you 2429 own. Such property will be sold at public auction on 2430 (date), unless the back taxes are paid, 2431 notwithstanding its classification as homestead 2432 property. To make arrangements for payment or to 2433 receive further information, contact the clerk of the 2434 court immediately at ... (address) ..., ... (telephone 2435 number).... 2436 (c) (b) In addition to the notice provided in subsection

Page 84 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2437	(1), the clerk shall notify by certified mail with return
2438	receipt requested, or by registered mail if the notice is to be
2439	sent outside the continental United States, the persons listed
2440	in the tax collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h)
2441	and to the tax deed applicant that application for a tax deed
2442	has been made. Such notice shall be mailed at least 20 days
2443	prior to the date of sale. If an no address is not listed in the
2444	tax collector's statement, a then no notice is not shall be
2445	required. Enclosed with the copy of the notice shall be a
2446	statement in substantially the following form:
2447	WARNING
2448	
2449	There are unpaid taxes on property contiguous to your
2450	property. The property with the unpaid taxes will be
2451	sold at auction on(date) unless the back taxes
2452	are paid. To make payment, or to receive further
2453	information about the purchase of the property,
2454	contact the clerk of court immediately at
2455	(address), (telephone number)
2456	
2457	Neither the failure of the tax collector to include the list of
2458	contiguous property owners pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h) in his
2459	or her statement to the clerk nor the failure of the clerk to
2460	mail this notice to any or all of the persons listed in the tax
2461	collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h) shall be a
2462	basis to challenge the validity of the tax deed issued pursuant
2463	to any notice under this section.
2464	(3) Nothing in This chapter <u>does not prohibit a</u> shall be
2465	construed to prevent the tax collector, or any other public

Page 85 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2466	official, in his or her discretion from giving additional notice
2467	in any form concerning tax certificates and tax sales beyond the
2468	minimum requirements of this chapter.
2469	Section 53. Section 197.552, Florida Statutes, is amended
2470	to read:
2471	197.552 Tax deeds
2472	(1) All tax deeds shall be issued in the name of a county
2473	and <u>must</u> shall be signed by the clerk of the county. The deed
2474	shall be witnessed by two witnesses, the official seal shall be
2475	attached thereto , and the deed shall be acknowledged or proven
2476	as other deeds. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in
2477	s. 28.24. Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of property land for
2478	delinquent taxes must shall be in the form prescribed by the
2479	department. All deeds issued pursuant to this section are prima
2480	facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings from the
2481	valuation of the property lands to the issuance of the deed,
2482	inclusive.
2483	(2)(a) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, <u>a</u>
2484	no right, interest, restriction, or other covenant <u>does not</u>
2485	shall survive the issuance of a tax deed. $ au$
2486	(b)1. Liens that survive the issuance of a tax deed include
2487	except that a lien of record held by a municipal or county
2488	governmental unit $\mathrm{or}_{m{ au}}$ special district, or community development
2489	district. These surviving liens include tax certificates that
2490	were not incorporated in the tax deed application, if, when such
2491	liens were lien is not satisfied <u>from</u> as of the disbursement of
2492	proceeds of sale under the provisions of s. 197.582 , shall
2493	survive the issuance of a tax deed.
2494	2. A code enforcement lien survives only as to the amount

Page 86 of 100

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SB 664

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2495	expended by the governmental entity to correct the code
2496	deficiency and the amount of the surviving liens may not include
2497	interest, penalties, or attorney's fees.
2498	3. A municipal or county government lien or special
2499	district lien survives as to principal only, and only if the
2500	lien is recorded in the public records of the county before the
2501	tax deed sale.
2502	(3) A lien surviving the issuance of a tax deed may not
2503	provide a basis to foreclose against the interest of the tax
2504	deed owner unless the owner is reimbursed for the price of
2505	acquiring the tax deed, including recording fees and documentary
2506	stamps, by the holder of the surviving lien or at the time of a
2507	foreclosure sale. If a foreclosure sale results in insufficient
2508	funds to satisfy a surviving lien and reimburse the tax deed
2509	owner, the proceeds of the foreclosure sale shall be distributed
2510	pro rata in recognition of the equal dignity of lien and the tax
2511	deed. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in s. 28.24.
2512	Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of land for delinquent taxes
2513	shall be in the form prescribed by the department. All deeds
2514	issued pursuant to this section shall be prima facie evidence of
2515	the regularity of all proceedings from the valuation of the
2516	lands to the issuance of the deed, inclusive.
2517	Section 54. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida
2518	Statutes, is amended to read:
2519	197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale
2520	(2) If the property is purchased for an amount in excess of
2521	the statutory bid of the certificateholder, the excess shall be
2522	paid over and disbursed by the clerk. If the property purchased
2523	is homestead property and the statutory bid includes an amount

Page 87 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 2524 equal to at least one-half of the assessed value of the 2525 homestead, that amount shall be treated as excess and 2526 distributed in the same manner. The clerk shall distribute the 2527 excess to the governmental units for the payment of any lien of 2528 record held by a governmental unit against the property, 2529 including any tax certificates not incorporated in the tax deed 2530 application and omitted taxes, if any. If In the event the 2531 excess is not sufficient to pay all of such liens in full, the 2532 excess shall then be paid to each governmental unit pro rata. 2533 If, after all liens of record of the governmental units upon the 2534 property are paid in full, there remains a balance of 2535 undistributed funds, the balance of the purchase price shall be 2536 retained by the clerk for the benefit of the persons described 2537 in s. 197.522(1)(a), except those persons described in s. 2538 197.502(4)(h), as their interests may appear. The clerk shall 2539 mail notices to such persons notifying them of the funds held 2540 for their benefit. Any service charges, at the same rate as 2541 prescribed in s. 28.24(10), and costs of mailing notices shall 2542 be paid out of the excess balance held by the clerk. Excess 2543 proceeds shall be held and disbursed in the same manner as 2544 unclaimed redemption moneys in s. 197.473. If In the event 2545 excess proceeds are not sufficient to cover the service charges 2546 and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total amount of 2547 excess proceeds as a service charge. 2548 Section 55. Section 197.602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2549 2550 197.602 Reimbursement required in challenges to the validity of a tax deed Party recovering land must refund taxes 2551 2552 paid and interest.-

Page 88 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2553	(1) If a party successfully challenges the validity of a
2554	tax deed in an action at law or equity, but the taxes for which
2555	the tax deed was sold were not paid before the tax deed was
2556	issued, the party shall pay to the party against whom the
2557	judgment or decree is entered:
2558	(a) The amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes paid
2559	upon the land, together with 12 percent interest thereon per
2560	year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed;
2561	(b) All legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including
2562	publication of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording
2563	the tax deed; and
2564	(c) The fair cash value of all maintenance and permanent
2565	improvements made upon the land by the holders under the tax
2566	deed. If, in an action at law or in equity involving the
2567	validity of any tax deed, the court holds that the tax deed was
2568	invalid at the time of its issuance and that title to the land
2569	therein described did not vest in the tax deed holder , then, if
2570	the taxes for which the land was sold and upon which the tax
2571	deed was issued had not been paid prior to issuance of the deed,
2572	the party in whose favor the judgment or decree in the suit is
2573	entered shall pay to the party against whom the judgment or
2574	decree is entered the amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes
2575	paid upon the land, together with 12-percent interest thereon
2576	per year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed and all
2577	legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including publication
2578	of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording the tax
2579	deed, and also the fair cash value of all permanent improvements
2580	made upon the land by the holders under the tax deed.
2581	(2) In an action to challenge the validity of a tax deed,

Page 89 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2582	the prevailing party is entitled to all reasonable litigation
2583	expenses including attorney's fees.
2584	(3) The court shall determine the amount of the expenses
2585	for which a party shall be reimbursed. and the fair cash value
2586	of improvements shall be ascertained and found upon the trial of
2587	the action, and The tax deed holder or anyone holding under the
2588	<u>tax deed has</u> thereunder shall have a prior lien <u>on</u> upon the land
2589	for the payment of the <u>expenses that must be reimbursed to such</u>
2590	persons sums.
2591	Section 56. Section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended
2592	to read
2593	192.0105 Taxpayer rightsThere is created a Florida
2594	Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to
2595	guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the
2596	taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected
2597	during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement
2598	processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The
2599	Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but
2600	comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and
2601	obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks
2602	of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue,
2603	and taxpavers Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and

and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and 2603 2604 assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are 2605 provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected 2606 during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only 2607 2608 insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida 2609 Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so 2610 guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the

Page 90 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2611	departmental rules include:
2612	(1) THE RIGHT TO KNOW
2613	(a) The right to be <u>sent a</u> mailed notice of proposed
2614	property taxes and proposed or adopted non-ad valorem
2615	assessments (see ss. 194.011(1), 200.065(2)(b) and (d) and
2616	(13)(a), and 200.069). The notice must also inform the taxpayer
2617	that the final tax bill may contain additional non-ad valorem
2618	assessments (see s. 200.069(10)).
2619	(b) The right to notification of a public hearing on each
2620	taxing authority's tentative budget and proposed millage rate
2621	and advertisement of a public hearing to finalize the budget and
2622	adopt a millage rate (see s. 200.065(2)(c) and (d)).
2623	(c) The right to advertised notice of the amount by which
2624	the tentatively adopted millage rate results in taxes that
2625	exceed the previous year's taxes (see s. $200.065(2)(d)$ and (3)).
2626	The right to notification by first-class mail of a comparison of
2627	the amount of the taxes to be levied from the proposed millage
2628	rate under the tentative budget change, compared to the previous
2629	year's taxes, and also compared to the taxes that would be
2630	levied if no budget change is made (see ss. 200.065(2)(b) and

2631 200.069(2), (3), (4), and (8)).

(d) The right that the adopted millage rate will not exceed the tentatively adopted millage rate. If the tentative rate exceeds the proposed rate, each taxpayer shall be mailed notice comparing his or her taxes under the tentatively adopted millage rate to the taxes under the previously proposed rate, before a hearing to finalize the budget and adopt millage (see s. 200.065(2)(d)).

2639

(e) The right to be sent notice by first-class mail of a

Page 91 of 100

24-00503C-10 2010664 2640 non-ad valorem assessment hearing at least 20 days before the 2641 hearing with pertinent information, including the total amount 2642 to be levied against each parcel. All affected property owners 2643 have the right to appear at the hearing and to file written 2644 objections with the local governing board (see s. 197.3632(4)(b) 2645 and (c) and (10) (b) 2.b.). 2646 (f) The right of an exemption recipient to be sent a 2647 renewal application for that exemption, the right to a receipt 2648 for homestead exemption claim when filed, and the right to 2649 notice of denial of the exemption (see ss. 196.011(6), 2650 196.131(1), 196.151, and 196.193(1)(c) and (5)). 2651 (q) The right, on property determined not to have been 2652 entitled to homestead exemption in a prior year, to notice of 2653 intent from the property appraiser to record notice of tax lien 2654 and the right to pay tax, penalty, and interest before a tax 2655 lien is recorded for any prior year (see s. 196.161(1)(b)). 2656 (h) The right to be informed during the tax collection 2657 process, including: notice of tax due; notice of back taxes; 2658 notice of late taxes and assessments and consequences of 2659 nonpayment; opportunity to pay estimated taxes and non-ad 2660 valorem assessments when the tax roll will not be certified in 2661 time; notice when interest begins to accrue on delinquent 2662 provisional taxes; notice of the right to prepay estimated taxes 2663 by installment; a statement of the taxpayer's estimated tax 2664 liability for use in making installment payments; and notice of 2665 right to defer taxes and non-ad valorem assessments on homestead 2666 property (see ss. 197.322(3), 197.3635, 197.343, 197.363(2)(c), 2667 197.222(3) and (5), 197.2301(3), 197.3632(8)(a), 2668 193.1145(10)(a), and 197.254(1)). However, a taxpayer is deemed

Page 92 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2669	
2670	provide current contact information to the county property
2671	appraiser and tax collector.
2672	(i) The right to an advertisement in a newspaper listing
2673	names of taxpayers who are delinquent in paying tangible
2674	personal property taxes, with amounts due, and giving notice
2675	that interest is accruing at 18 percent and that, unless taxes
2676	are paid, warrants will be issued, prior to petition made with
2677	the circuit court for an order to seize and sell property (see
2678	s. 197.402(2)).
2679	(j) The right to be <u>sent a</u> mailed notice when a petition
2680	has been filed with the court for an order to seize and sell
2681	property and the right to be mailed notice, and to be served
2682	notice by the sheriff, before the date of sale, that application
2683	for tax deed has been made and property will be sold unless back
2684	taxes are paid (see ss. 197.413(5), 197.502(4)(a), and
2685	197.522(1)(a) and (2)).
2686	(k) The right to have certain taxes and special assessments
2687	levied by special districts individually stated on the "Notice
2688	of Proposed Property Taxes and Proposed or Adopted Non-Ad
2689	Valorem Assessments" (see s. 200.069).
2690	
2691	Notwithstanding the right to information contained in this
2692	subsection, under s. 197.122 property owners are held to know
2693	that property taxes are due and payable annually and charges
2694	property owners with a duty to ascertain the amount of current
2695	and delinquent taxes to obtain the necessary information from
2696	the applicable governmental officials.
2697	(2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS

Page 93 of 100

24-00503C-10

(a) The right to an informal conference with the property
appraiser to present facts the taxpayer considers to support
changing the assessment and to have the property appraiser
present facts supportive of the assessment upon proper request
of any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on his or
her property (see s. 194.011(2)).

2704 (b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over 2705 objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of 2706 agricultural classification, denial of historic classification, 2707 denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax 2708 deferral, and any penalties on deferred taxes imposed for 2709 incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated 2710 taxes does not preclude the right of the taxpayer to challenge 2711 his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and 2712 (9) (a), 196.151, 196.193(1) (c) and (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 2713 193.625(2), 197.2425 197.253(2), 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)).

(c) The right to file a petition for exemption or agricultural classification with the value adjustment board when an application deadline is missed, upon demonstration of particular extenuating circumstances for filing late (see ss. 193.461(3)(a) and 196.011(1), (7), (8), and (9)(e)).

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

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

2725 (f) The right, in value adjustment board proceedings, to 2726 have all evidence presented and considered at a public hearing

Page 94 of 100

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

2010664

24-00503C-10 2010664 2727 at the scheduled time, to be represented by an attorney or 2728 agent, to have witnesses sworn and cross-examined, and to 2729 examine property appraisers or evaluators employed by the board 2730 who present testimony (see ss. 194.034(1)(a) and (c) and (4), 2731 and 194.035(2)).

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

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

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

2747

(3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS.-

(a) The right to discounts for early payment on all taxes and non-ad valorem assessments collected by the tax collector, the right to pay installment payments with discounts, and the right to pay delinquent personal property taxes under <u>a</u> an installment payment program when implemented by the county tax collector (see ss. 197.162, 197.3632(8) and (10)(b)3., 197.222(1), and 197.4155).

2755

(b) The right, upon filing a challenge in circuit court and

Page 95 of 100

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24-00503C-10
                                                                2010664
2756
      paying taxes admitted in good faith to be owing, to be issued a
2757
      receipt and have suspended all procedures for the collection of
2758
      taxes until the final disposition of the action (see s.
2759
      194.171(3)).
2760
            (c) The right to have penalties reduced or waived upon a
2761
      showing of good cause when a return is not intentionally filed
2762
      late, and the right to pay interest at a reduced rate if the
2763
      court finds that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is
2764
      greater than the amount the taxpayer has in good faith admitted
2765
      and paid (see ss. 193.072(4) and 194.192(2)).
2766
            (d) The right to a refund when overpayment of taxes has
2767
      been made under specified circumstances (see ss. 193.1145(8)(e)
2768
      and 197.182(1)).
2769
            (e) The right to an extension to file a tangible personal
2770
      property tax return upon making proper and timely request (see
2771
      s. 193.063).
2772
            (f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax
2773
      certificates at any time before full payment for a tax deed is
2774
      made to the clerk of the court, including documentary stamps and
2775
      recording fees issued, and the right to have tax certificates
2776
      canceled if sold where taxes had been paid or if other error
      makes it void or correctable. Property owners have the right to
2777
2778
      be free from contact by a certificateholder for 2 years after
2779
      April 1 of the year the tax certificate is issued (see ss.
2780
      197.432(13) and (14) (14) and (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and
2781
      197.472(1) and (7)).
2782
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(g) The right of the taxpayer, property appraiser, tax collector, or the department, as the prevailing party in a judicial or administrative action brought or maintained without

Page 96 of 100

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24-00503C-10
                                                               2010664
2785
      the support of justiciable issues of fact or law, to recover all
2786
      costs of the administrative or judicial action, including
2787
      reasonable attorney's fees, and of the department and the
2788
      taxpayer to settle such claims through negotiations (see ss.
2789
      57.105 and 57.111).
2790
            (4) THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY.-
2791
            (a) The right to have information kept confidential,
2792
      including federal tax information, ad valorem tax returns,
2793
      social security numbers, all financial records produced by the
2794
      taxpayer, Form DR-219 returns for documentary stamp tax
2795
      information, and sworn statements of gross income, copies of
2796
      federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and earnings
2797
      statements (W-2 forms), and other documents (see ss. 192.105,
2798
      193.074, 193.114(5), 195.027(3) and (6), and 196.101(4)(c)).
2799
      (b) The right to limiting access to a taxpayer's records by a
2800
      property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor
2801
      General only to those instances in which it is determined that
2802
      such records are necessary to determine either the
2803
      classification or the value of taxable nonhomestead property
2804
      (see s. 195.027(3)).
2805
           Section 57. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
2806
      194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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2807

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.-

2808 (3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in 2809 substantially the form prescribed by the department. 2810 Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to 2811 accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the 2812 taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment 2813 board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be

Page 97 of 100

2010664 24-00503C-10 2814 filed as follows: 2815 (d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at 2816 any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day 2817 following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as 2818 provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving 2819 the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water 2820 recharge classification application, an application for 2821 classification as historic property used for commercial or 2822 certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be 2823 filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th 2824 day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s. 2825 2826 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.2425 197.253. 2827 2828 Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 194.013, Florida

2828 Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 194.013, Flore 2829 Statutes, is amended to read:

2830

194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.-

2831 (1) If so required by resolution of the value adjustment board, a petition filed pursuant to s. 194.011 shall be 2832 2833 accompanied by a filing fee to be paid to the clerk of the value 2834 adjustment board in an amount determined by the board not to 2835 exceed \$15 for each separate parcel of property, real or 2836 personal, covered by the petition and subject to appeal. 2837 However, no such filing fee may be required with respect to an 2838 appeal from the disapproval of homestead exemption under s. 2839 196.151 or from the denial of tax deferral under s. 197.2425 2840 197.253. Only a single filing fee shall be charged under this 2841 section as to any particular parcel of property despite the 2842 existence of multiple issues and hearings pertaining to such

Page 98 of 100

I	24-00503C-10 2010664
2843	parcel. For joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e)
2844	or (f), a single filing fee shall be charged. Such fee shall be
2845	calculated as the cost of the special magistrate for the time
2846	involved in hearing the joint petition and shall not exceed \$5
2847	per parcel. Said fee is to be proportionately paid by affected
2848	parcel owners.
2849	Section 59. Subsection (12) of section 196.011, Florida
2850	Statutes, is amended to read:
2851	196.011 Annual application required for exemption
2852	(12) Notwithstanding subsection (1), <u>if</u> when the owner of
2853	property otherwise entitled to a religious exemption from ad
2854	valorem taxation fails to timely file an application for
2855	exemption, and because of a misidentification of property
2856	ownership on the property tax roll the owner is not properly
2857	notified of the tax obligation by the property appraiser and the
2858	tax collector, the owner of the property may file an application
2859	for exemption with the property appraiser. The property
2860	appraiser must consider the application, and if he or she
2861	determines the owner of the property would have been entitled to
2862	the exemption had the property owner timely applied, the
2863	property appraiser must grant the exemption. Any taxes assessed
2864	on such property shall be canceled, and if paid, refunded. Any
2865	tax certificates outstanding on such property shall be canceled
2866	and refund made pursuant to <u>s. 197.432(11)</u> s. 197.432(10) .
2867	Section 60. Section 197.603, Florida Statutes, is created
2868	to read:
2869	197.603 Declaration of legislative findings and intentThe
2870	Legislature finds that the state has a strong interest in
2871	ensuring due process and public confidence in a uniform, fair,

Page 99 of 100

	24-00503C-10 2010664
2872	efficient, and accountable collection of property taxes by
2873	county tax collectors. Therefore, tax collectors shall be
2874	supervised by the Department of Revenue pursuant to s.
2875	195.022(1). Moreover, the Legislature intends that the property
2876	tax collection authorized by this chapter under s. 9(a), Art.
2877	VII of the State Constitution be free from the influence or the
2878	appearance of influence of the local governments who levy
2879	property taxes and receive property tax revenues.
2880	Section 61. <u>Sections 197.202, 197.242, 197.304, 197.3041,</u>
2881	<u>197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047,</u>
2882	<u>197.307, 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,</u>
2883	197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, Florida Statutes, are
2884	repealed.
2885	Section 62. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.