By the Committee on Community Affairs; and Senators Altman, Bennett, and Storms

578-02513-10 2010664c1 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. 197.102, 197.122, 7 197.123, 197.162, 197.172, 197.182, 197.222, 197.2301, 8 197.322, 197.332, 197.343, 197.344, 197.3635, 197.373, 9 197.402, 197.403, 197.413, 197.414, 197.4155, 197.416, 10 197.417, 197.432, 197.4325, 197.442, 197.443, 197.462, 197.472, 197.473, 197.482, 197.492, 197.552, 197.582, 11 12 and 197.602, F.S.; revising, updating, and consolidating provisions of ch. 197, F.S., relating to 13 14 definitions, tax collectors, lien of taxes, returns 15 and assessments, unpaid or omitted taxes, discounts, 16 interest rates, Department of Revenue 17 responsibilities, tax bills, judicial sales, 18 prepayment of taxes, assessment rolls, duties of tax 19 collectors, tax notices, delinquent taxes, lienholders, special assessments, non-ad valorem 20 21 assessments, tax payments, distribution of taxes, 22 advertisements of property with delinquent taxes, 23 attachment, delinquent personal property taxes, sales 24 of property, tax certificates, tax deeds, tax sales, 25 and proceedings involving the validity of a tax deed; 26 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

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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 certificate; revising conditions for
36	the escheat of property to a county; amending s.
37	197.542, F.S.; deleting bid requirements relating to
38	the purchase of homestead property at public auction;
39	limiting the circumstances under which a tax deed sale
40	may be canceled; amending s. 197.522, F.S.; providing
41	notice requirements for the sale of homestead property
42	due to nonpayment of taxes; creating s. 197.146, F.S.;
43	authorizing tax collectors to issue certificates of
44	correction to tax rolls and outstanding delinquent
45	taxes for uncollectable personal property accounts;
46	requiring the tax collector to notify the property
47	appraiser; providing construction; creating ss.
48	197.2421 and 197.2423, F.S., transferring,
49	renumbering, and amending ss. 197.253, 197.303, and
50	197.3071, F.S., and amending ss. 197.243, 197.252,
51	197.254, 197.262, 197.263, 197.272, 197.282, 197.292,
52	197.301, and 197.312, F.S.; revising, updating, and
53	consolidating provisions of ch. 197, F.S., relating to
54	deferral of tax payments for real property, homestead
55	property, recreational and commercial working
56	waterfront property, and affordable rental property;
57	creating s. 197.4725, F.S.; providing authorization
58	and requirements for purchase of county-held tax

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

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

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117	as provided in s. 95.11. In any event, the action must be begun
118	within 7 years after the act, event, or occurrence giving rise
119	to the cause of action.
120	
121	Paragraphs (a)-(c) shall not apply if service of process or
122	service by publication can be made in a manner sufficient to
123	confer jurisdiction to grant the relief sought. This section
124	shall not be construed to limit the ability of any person to
125	initiate an action within 30 days of the lifting of an automatic
126	stay issued in a bankruptcy action as is provided in 11 U.S.C.
127	s. 108(c).
128	(2) No disability or other reason shall toll the running of
129	any statute of limitations except those specified in this
130	section, s. 95.091, the Florida Probate Code, or the Florida
131	Guardianship Law.
132	Section 2. Section 197.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to
133	read:
134	197.102 Definitions
135	(1) As used in this chapter, the following definitions
136	apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
137	(a) "Awarded" means the time when the tax collector or a
138	designee determines and announces verbally or through the
139	closing of the bid process in an electronic auction that a buyer
140	has placed the winning bid at a tax certificate sale.
141	(b) (1) "Department," unless otherwise specified, means the
142	Department of Revenue.
143	(c) (2) "Omitted taxes" means those taxes which have not
144	been extended on the tax roll against a parcel of property after
145	the property has been placed upon the list of lands available

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 146 for taxes pursuant to s. 197.502. 147 (d) "Proxy bidding" means a method of bidding by which a bidder authorizes an agent, whether an individual or an 148 149 electronic agent, to place bids on his or her behalf. 150 (e) "Random number generator" means a computational device 151 that generates a sequence of numbers that lack any pattern and 152 is used to resolve a tie when multiple bidders have bid the same 153 lowest amount by assigning a number to each of the tied bidders 154 and randomly determining which one of those numbers is the 155 winner. 156 (f) (3) "Tax certificate" means a paper or electronic legal 157 document, representing unpaid delinquent real property taxes, 158 non-ad valorem assessments, including special assessments, 159 interest, and related costs and charges, issued in accordance 160 with this chapter against a specific parcel of real property and 161 becoming a first lien thereon, superior to all other liens, 162 except as provided by s. 197.573(2). 163 (g) (4) "Tax notice" means the paper or electronic tax bill sent to taxpayers for payment of any taxes or special 164 165 assessments collected pursuant to this chapter, or the bill sent 166 to taxpayers for payment of the total of ad valorem taxes and 167 non-ad valorem assessments collected pursuant to s. 197.3632. (h) (5) "Tax receipt" means the paid tax notice. 168 169 (i) (6) "Tax rolls" and "assessment rolls" are synonymous 170 and mean the rolls prepared by the property appraiser pursuant 171 to chapter 193 and certified pursuant to s. 193.122.

172 <u>(2) (7) If when a local government uses the method set forth</u> 173 in s. 197.3632 to levy, collect, or enforce a non-ad valorem 174 <u>assessment</u>, the following definitions shall apply:

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

CS for SB 664

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175
          (a) "Ad valorem tax roll" means the roll prepared by the
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     property appraiser and certified to the tax collector for
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     collection.
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           (b) "Non-ad valorem assessment roll" means a roll prepared
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     by a local government and certified to the tax collector for
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     collection.
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          Section 3. Section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to
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     read:
183
          197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.-
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           (1) All taxes imposed pursuant to the State Constitution
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     and laws of this state shall be a first lien, superior to all
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     other liens, on any property against which the taxes have been
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     assessed and shall continue in full force from January 1 of the
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     year the taxes were levied until discharged by payment or until
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     barred under chapter 95. If All personal property tax liens, to
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     the extent that the property to which the lien applies cannot be
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     located in the county or to the extent that the sale of the
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     property is insufficient to pay all delinquent taxes, interest,
     fees, and costs due, a personal property tax lien shall apply be
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     liens against all other personal property of the taxpayer in the
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     county. However, a lien such liens against other personal
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     property does shall not apply against such property that which
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     has been sold, and is such liens against other personal property
     shall be subordinate to any valid prior or subsequent liens
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199
     against such other property. An No act of omission or commission
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     on the part of a any property appraiser, tax collector, board of
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     county commissioners, clerk of the circuit court, or county
202
     comptroller, or their deputies or assistants, or newspaper in
203
     which an any advertisement of sale may be published does not
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578-02513-10 2010664c1 204 shall operate to defeat the payment of taxes, interest, fees, 205 and costs due and; but any acts of omission or commission may be 206 corrected at any time by the officer or party responsible for 207 them in the same like manner as provided by law for performing acts in the first place. Amounts, and when so corrected, they 208 209 shall be considered construed as valid ab initio and do not shall in no way affect any process by law for the enforcement of 210 the collection of the any tax. All owners of property are shall 211 212 be held to know that taxes are due and payable annually and are 213 responsible for charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount of current and delinquent taxes and paying them before April 1 214 of the year following the year in which taxes are assessed. A No 215 216 sale or conveyance of real or personal property for nonpayment 217 of taxes may not shall be held invalid except upon proof that: 218 (a) The property was not subject to taxation; 219 (b) The taxes were had been paid before the sale of personal property; or 220 221 (c) The real property was had been redeemed before receipt 222 by the clerk of the court of full payment for the execution and 223 delivery of a deed based upon a certificate issued for 224 nonpayment of taxes, including all recording fees and 225 documentary stamps. 226 (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate 227 may not be foreclosed or enforced in any manner except as 228 prescribed in this chapter. 229 (3) A property appraiser shall may also correct a material 230 mistake of fact relating to an essential condition of the 231 subject property to reduce an assessment that if to do so 232 requires only the exercise of judgment as to the effect of the

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233	<u>mistake of fact</u> on <u>the</u> assessed or taxable value of that mistake
234	of fact .
235	(a) As used in this subsection, the term "an essential
236	condition of the subject property" <u>includes</u> means a
237	characteristic of the subject parcel, including only:
238	1. Environmental restrictions, zoning restrictions, or
239	restrictions on permissible use;
240	2. Acreage;
241	3. Wetlands or other environmental lands that are or have
242	been restricted in use because of such environmental features;
243	4. Access to usable land;
244	5. Any characteristic of the subject parcel which
245	characteristic, in the property appraiser's opinion, caused the
246	appraisal to be clearly erroneous; or
247	6. Depreciation of the property that was based on a latent
248	defect of the property which existed but was not readily
249	discernible by inspection on January 1, but not depreciation
250	resulting from any other cause.
251	(b) The material mistake of fact <u>must</u> may be corrected by
252	the property appraiser, in <u>the same</u> like manner as provided by
253	law for performing the act in the first place $\underline{,}$ only within 1
254	year after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142 $_{\scriptstyle \cdot}$
255	<u>If, and, when so</u> corrected, the <u>tax roll</u> act becomes valid ab
256	initio and <u>does not affect</u> in no way affects any process by law
257	for the enforcement of the collection of the any tax. If the
258	such a correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis
259	of an erroneous assessment <u>included</u> contained on the current
260	year's tax roll for years beginning January 1, 1999, or later,
261	the property appraiser , at his or her option , may request that

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262	the department to pass upon the refund request pursuant to s.
263	197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly
264	to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice
265	provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for
266	<u>previous</u> prior years which would result in refunds must be made
267	pursuant to s. 197.182.
268	Section 4. Section 197.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to
269	read:
270	197.123 Correcting Erroneous returns; notification of
271	property appraiser.—If <u>a</u> any tax collector has reason to believe
272	that <u>a</u> any taxpayer has filed an erroneous or incomplete
273	statement of her or his personal property or has not <u>disclosed</u>
274	returned the full amount of all <u>of</u> her or his property subject
275	to taxation, the collector <u>must</u> shall notify the property
276	appraiser of the erroneous or incomplete statement.
277	Section 5. Section 197.146, Florida Statutes, is created to
278	read:
279	197.146 Uncollectable personal property taxes; correction
280	of tax roll.—A tax collector who determines that a tangible
281	personal property account is uncollectable may issue a
282	certificate of correction for the current tax roll and any prior
283	tax rolls. The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
284	that the account is invalid, and the assessment may not be
285	certified for a future tax roll. An uncollectable account
286	includes, but is not limited to, an account on property that was
287	originally assessed but cannot be found to seize and sell for
288	the payment of taxes and includes other personal property of the
289	owner as identified pursuant to s. 197.413(8) and (9).
290	Section 6. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 197.162 Tax discount payment periods Discounts; amount and

293 time.-

read:

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292

294 (1) For On all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and 295 collected by the county tax collector, discounts for payments 296 made before delinquency early payment thereof shall be at the 297 rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within 298 30 days after the sending mailing of the original tax notice; 3 299 percent in the following month of December; 2 percent in the 300 following month of January; 1 percent in the following month of 301 February; and zero percent in the following month of March or 302 within 30 days prior to the date of delinquency if the date of 303 delinquency is after April 1.

304 (2) If When a taxpayer makes a request to have the original 305 tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment 306 applicable at the time of the request for correction is made 307 shall apply for 30 days after the sending mailing of the 308 corrected tax notice.

309 (3) A discount rate shall apply at the rate of 4 percent 310 applies for 30 days after the sending mailing of a tax notice resulting from the action of a value adjustment board. 311 312 Thereafter, the regular discount periods shall apply.

313 (4) If the For the purposes of this section, when a discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, 314 315 the discount period, including the zero percent period, shall be 316 extended to the next working day, if payment is delivered to the 317 a designated collection office of the tax collector.

318 Section 7. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.172, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 319

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320	197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum
321	(2) The maximum rate of interest on a tax certificate \underline{is}
322	shall be 18 percent per year <u>.</u> ; However, a tax certificate <u>may</u>
323	shall not bear interest <u>and</u> nor shall the mandatory <u>interest</u>
324	charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) <u>may not</u> be levied during the
325	60-day period <u>following</u> of time from the date of delinquency,
326	except <u>for</u> the 3 percent mandatory <u>interest charged</u> charge under
327	subsection (1). No tax certificate sold before March 23, 1992,
328	shall bear interest nor shall the mandatory charge as provided
329	by s. 197.472(2) be levied in excess of the interest or charge
330	provided herein, except as to those tax certificates upon which
331	the mandatory charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) shall have
332	been collected and paid.
333	(4) Interest shall be calculated Except as provided in s.
334	197.262 with regard to deferred payment tax certificates,
335	interest to be accrued pursuant to this chapter shall be
336	calculated monthly from the first day of each month.
337	Section 8. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section
338	197.182, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
339	197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order
340	refunds
341	(1)(a) Except as provided in <u>paragraphs</u> paragraph (b), <u>(c),</u>
342	and (d), the department shall pass upon and order refunds ${ m if}$
343	when payment of taxes assessed on the county tax rolls has been
344	made voluntarily or involuntarily under any of the following
345	circumstances:
346	1. When An overpayment has been made.
347	2. When A payment has been made when no tax was due.
348	3. When A bona fide controversy exists between the tax

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 349 collector and the taxpayer as to the liability of the taxpayer 350 for the payment of the tax claimed to be due, the taxpayer pays 351 the amount claimed by the tax collector to be due, and it is 352 finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction that the 353 taxpayer was not liable for the payment of the tax or any part 354 thereof. 355 4. When A payment for a delinquent tax has been made in 356 error by a taxpayer to the tax collector due to application of 357 payment to an erroneous parcel or misinformation provided by the 358 property appraiser or tax collector and, if, within 12 24 months 359 after of the date of the erroneous payment and before prior to 360 any transfer of the assessed property to a third party for 361 consideration, the party seeking a refund makes demand for 362 reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the owner of the 363 property on which the taxes were erroneously paid and 364 reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received within 45 365 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement must shall 366 be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy 367 of the demand must thereof shall be sent to the tax collector. 368 If the payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an 369 error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be 370 made as provided in paragraph (d) subparagraph (b)2. 371 5. A payment for a tax that has not become delinquent, has 372 been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector due to the 373 application of the payment to an erroneous parcel or 374 misinformation provided by the property appraiser or tax 375 collector, and within 18 months after the date of the erroneous 376 payment and before any transfer of the assessed property to a 377 third party for consideration, the party seeking a refund makes

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378	a demand for reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the
379	owner of the property on which the taxes were erroneously paid
380	and reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received
381	within 45 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement
382	must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a
383	copy of the demand must be sent to the tax collector. If the
384	payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an error in
385	the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made as
386	provided in paragraph (d).
387	<u>6.5.</u> <u>A</u> When any payment <u>is</u> has been made for <u>a</u> tax
388	<u>certificate</u> certificates that <u>is</u> are subsequently corrected or
389	amended or is are subsequently determined to be void under s.
390	197.443.
391	(b) 1. Those Refunds that have been ordered by a court and
392	those refunds that do not result from changes made in the
393	assessed value on a tax roll certified to the tax collector
394	shall be made directly by the tax collector without order from
395	the department and shall be made from undistributed funds
396	without approval of the various taxing authorities.
397	<u>(c)</u> Overpayments in the amount of $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$ or less may be
398	retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a
399	refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments of more than
400	<u>\$10</u> over \$5 resulting from taxpayer error, if <u>identified</u>
401	determined within 12 months the 4-year period of limitation,
402	shall are to be automatically refunded to the taxpayer. Such
403	refunds do not require approval from the department.
404	(d) 2. If When a payment has been made in error by a
405	taxpayer to the tax collector because of an error in the tax

406 notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 407 tax collector and does not require approval from the department. 408 At the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be 409 applied by the tax collector to the taxes for which the taxpayer 410 is actually liable. 411 (e) (c) Claims for refunds shall be made in accordance with 412 the rules of the department. A No refund may not shall be granted unless a claim for the refund is made therefor within 4 413 414 years after of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes 415 were paid. 416 (f) (d) Upon receipt of the department's written denial of a

417 the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing 418 to the taxpayer. 419 (g) (e) If funds are available from current receipts and,

420 subject to subsection (3) and, if a refund is approved, the 421 taxpayer shall is entitled to receive a refund within 100 days 422 after a claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector, 423 property appraiser, or department states good cause for 424 remitting the refund after that date. The time periods times stated in this paragraph and paragraphs (i) (f) through (l) (j)425 426 are directory and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 427 60 days if good cause is stated.

428 (h) (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser
429 first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the
430 tax collector.

431 (i) (g) If a correction to the roll by the property
432 appraiser is required as a condition for the refund, the tax
433 collector shall, within 30 days, advise the property appraiser
434 of the taxpayer's application for a refund and forward the
435 application to the property appraiser.

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436 <u>(j)(h)</u> The property appraiser has 30 days after receipt of 437 the form from the tax collector to correct the roll if a 438 correction is permissible by law. <u>Within After</u> the <u>30-day period</u> 439 30 days, the property appraiser shall immediately advise the tax 440 collector in writing <u>of</u> whether or not the roll has been 441 corrected <u>and state</u>, <u>stating</u> the reasons why the roll was 442 corrected or not corrected.

443 (k) (i) If the refund requires is not one that can be 444 directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order 445 from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward 446 the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the 447 correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does 448 449 not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than 450 \$2,500 \pm 400, which the tax collector shall make directly, 451 without order from the department, and from undistributed funds, 452 and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities.

453 <u>(1)(j)</u> The department shall approve or deny <u>a claim for a</u> 454 <u>refund</u> all refunds within 30 days after receiving <u>the</u> from the 455 tax collector the claim <u>from the tax collector</u> for refund, 456 unless good cause is stated for delaying the approval or denial 457 beyond that date.

458 (m) (k) Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s.
459 194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of
460 refund <u>must may not</u> be brought <u>within later than</u> 60 days after
461 the date the tax collector <u>sends</u> issues the denial to the
462 taxpayer, which notice must be sent by certified mail, or 4
463 years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid,
464 whichever is later. The tax collector may send notice of the

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465	denial electronically or by postal mail. Electronic transmission
466	may be used only with the express consent of the property owner.
467	If the notice of denial is sent electronically and is returned
468	as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent by postal mail.
469	However, the original electronic transmission is the official
470	mailing for purpose of this section.
471	<u>(n)</u> In computing any time period under this section, <u>if</u>
472	when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal
473	holiday, the period is to be extended to the next working day.
474	(2) (a) <u>If</u> When the department orders a refund, <u>the</u>
475	<u>department</u> it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax
476	collector who shall then determine <u>the pro rata share due by</u>
477	each taxing authority. The tax collector shall make the refund
478	from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority and
479	shall identify such refund as a reduction in the next
480	distribution. If the undistributed funds are not sufficient for
481	the refund, the tax collector shall notify the taxing authority
482	of the shortfall. The taxing authority shall: and certify to the
483	county, the district school board, each municipality, and the
484	governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of
485	such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund
486	was ordered by the department.
487	(b) The board of county commissioners, the district school
488	board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing
489	district shall comply with the order of the department in the
490	following manner:
491	1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from
492	undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax
493	collector;

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 494 (a)2. Authorize the tax collector to make refund and 495 forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund 496 from currently budgeted funds, if available; or 497 (b) 3. Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority 498 does not have funds currently available and provide for the 499 payment of the refund in its budget for the next ensuing year 500 funds for the payment of the refund. 501 (3) A refund ordered by the department pursuant to this 502 section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate 503 amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing 504 authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed 505 if when one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not 506 have funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of 507 the refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the 508 total refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the 509 refund shall accompany the refund payment. If When taxes become 510 delinquent as a result of a refund pursuant to subparagraph 511 (1) (a) 5. subparagraph (1) (a) 4. or paragraph (1) (d) subparagraph (1) (b)2., the tax collector shall notify the property owner that 512 513 the taxes have become delinquent and that a tax certificate will be sold if the taxes are not paid within 30 days after the date 514 515 of delinquency. Section 9. 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

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 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 pursuant to this section. However, if in any year the taxpayer 535 536 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

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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 <u>3 percent</u> 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

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 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 a quarterly tax notice with the 584 discount rates provided in this section according to the payment 585 schedule provided by the department the statement shall be 586 mailed by June 1. During the first month that the tax roll is 587 open for payment of taxes, the tax collector shall mail to the 588 taxpayer a statement which shows the amount of the remaining 589 installment payments to be made after application of the 590 discount rates provided in this section. The postage or cost of 591 electronic mailing shall be paid out of the general fund of the 592 county, upon statement of the costs thereof by the tax collector. 593

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 10. 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

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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 $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$
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 11. Section 197.2421, Florida Statutes, is created
628	to read:
629	197.2421 Property tax deferral
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.
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.

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639	(3) Ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
640	interest deferred pursuant to this chapter shall constitute a
641	priority lien and shall attach to the property in the same
642	manner as other tax liens. Deferred taxes, assessments, and
643	interest, however, shall be due, payable, and delinquent as
644	provided in this chapter.
645	Section 12. 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 for tax deferral.
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 which must be met to qualify for
662	approval.
663	(c) Of the conditions under which deferred taxes,
664	assessments, and interest become due, payable, and delinquent.
665	(d) That all tax deferrals pursuant to this section
666	constitute a lien on the applicant's property.
667	(4) Each application shall include a list of all

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 668 outstanding liens on the property and the current value of each 669 lien. 670 (5) Each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and extended 671 coverage insurance in an amount at least equal to the total of all outstanding liens, including a lien for deferred taxes, non-672 673 ad valorem assessments, and interest with a loss payable clause 674 to the tax collector. 675 (6) The tax collector shall consider each annual 676 application for a tax deferral within 45 days after the 677 application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. The tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon 678 679 applicable information available under this section. A tax 680 collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the tax 681 deferral shall approve the application and maintain the deferral 682 records until the tax lien is satisfied. 683 (7) For approved deferrals, the date of receipt by the tax 684 collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used in 685 calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early 686 payment as provided in s. 197.162. 687 (8) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser 688 in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred. 689 (9) A tax deferral may not be granted if: 690 (a) The total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem 691 assessments, and interest, plus the total amount of all other 692 unsatisfied liens on the property, exceeds 85 percent of the 693 just value of the property; or 694 (b) The primary mortgage financing on the property is for 695 an amount that exceeds 70 percent of the just value of the 696 property.

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697	(10) A tax collector who finds that the applicant is not
698	entitled to the deferral shall send a notice of disapproval
699	within 45 days after the date the application is filed, citing
700	the reason for disapproval. The original notice of disapproval
701	shall be sent to the applicant and shall advise the applicant of
702	the right to appeal the decision to the value adjustment board
703	and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing such
704	an appeal.
705	Section 13. Section 197.253, Florida Statutes, is
706	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2425, Florida Statutes,
707	and amended to read:
708	<u>197.2425</u> 197.253 Appeal of denied Homestead tax deferral ;
709	applicationAn appeal of a denied tax deferral must be made by
710	the property owner
711	(1) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
712	prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax
713	collector. The application form shall be signed upon oath by the
714	applicant before an officer authorized by the state to
715	administer oaths. The tax collector may, in his or her
716	discretion, require the applicant to submit such other evidence
717	and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in
718	considering the application. The application form shall advise
719	the applicant of the manner in which interest is computed. Each
720	application form shall contain an explanation of the conditions
721	to be met for approval and the conditions under which deferred
722	taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent. Each
723	application shall clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to
724	this act shall constitute a lien on the applicant's homestead.
725	(2)(a) The tax collector shall consider each annual

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 726 application for homestead tax deferral within 30 days of the day 727 the application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. A 728 tax collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the 729 tax deferral shall approve the application and file the 730 application in the permanent records. A tax collector who finds 731 the applicant is not entitled to the deferral shall send a 732 notice of disapproval within 30 days of the filing of the 733 application, giving reasons therefor to the applicant, either by 734 personal delivery or by registered mail to the mailing address given by the applicant and shall make return in the manner in 735 736 which such notice was served upon the applicant upon the 737 original notice thereof and file among the permanent records of 738 the tax collector's office. The original notice of disapproval 739 sent to the applicant shall advise the applicant of the right to 740 appeal the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment 741 board and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing 742 such an appeal. 743 (b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the

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

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

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784	Section 14. Section 197.243, Florida Statutes, is amended
785	to read:
786	197.243 Definitions relating to homestead property tax
787	deferral Act
788	(1) "Household" means a person or group of persons living
789	together in a room or group of rooms as a housing unit, but the
790	term does not include persons boarding in or renting a portion
791	of the dwelling.
792	(2) "Income" means the "adjusted gross income," as defined
793	in s. 62 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, of all
794	members of a household.
795	Section 15. Section 197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended
796	to read:
797	197.252 Homestead tax deferral
798	(1) Any person who is entitled to claim homestead tax
799	exemption under the provisions of s. 196.031(1) may <u>apply</u> elect
800	to defer payment of a portion of the combined total of the ad
801	valorem taxes <u>,</u> and any non-ad valorem assessments, and interest
802	which would be covered by a tax certificate sold under this
803	chapter levied on that person's homestead by filing an annual
804	application for tax deferral with the county tax collector on or
805	before January 31 following the year in which the taxes and non-
806	ad valorem assessments are assessed. Any applicant who is
807	entitled to receive the homestead tax exemption but has waived
808	it for any reason shall furnish , with the application for tax
809	deferral, a certificate of eligibility to receive the exemption.
810	Such certificate shall be prepared by the county property
811	appraiser upon request of the taxpayer. It shall be the burden
812	of each applicant to affirmatively demonstrate compliance with

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

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

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871	(5) The taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest
872	deferred pursuant to this act shall constitute a prior lien and
873	shall attach as of the date and in the same manner and be
874	collected as other liens for taxes, as provided for under this
875	chapter, but such deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments,
876	and interest shall only be due, payable, and delinquent as
877	provided in this act.
878	Section 16. Section 197.303, Florida Statutes, is
879	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2524, Florida Statutes,
880	and amended to read:
881	<u>197.2524</u> 197.303 Ad valorem Tax deferral for recreational
882	and commercial working waterfront properties and affordable
883	rental housing property
884	(1) This section applies to: The board of county
885	commissioners of any county or the governing authority of any
886	municipality may adopt an ordinance to allow for ad valorem tax
887	deferrals for
888	(a) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
889	properties if the owners are engaging in the operation,
890	rehabilitation, or renovation of such properties in accordance
891	with guidelines established in this section.
892	(b) Affordable rental housing, if the owners are engaging
893	in the operation, rehabilitation, or renovation of such
894	properties in accordance with the guidelines provided in part VI
895	<u>of chapter 420.</u>
896	(2) The board of county commissioners <u>of any county</u> or the
897	governing authority of <u>a</u> the municipality <u>may adopt an</u> by
898	ordinance <u>to</u> may authorize the deferral of ad valorem <u>taxes</u>
899	taxation and non-ad valorem assessments for recreational and

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900	commercial working waterfront properties described in subsection
901	<u>(1)</u> .
902	(3) The ordinance shall designate the percentage or amount
903	of the deferral and the type and location of <u>the</u> working
904	waterfront property and, including the type of public lodging
905	establishments, for which deferrals may be granted, which may
906	include any property meeting the provisions of s. 342.07(2),
907	which property may require the property be further required to
908	be located within a particular geographic area or areas of the
909	county or municipality. For property defined in s. 342.07(2) as
910	"recreational and commercial working waterfront," the ordinance
911	may specify the type of public lodging establishments that
912	qualify.
913	(4) The ordinance must specify that such deferrals apply
914	only to taxes or assessments levied by the unit of government
915	granting the deferral. However, a deferral may not be granted
010	for the defense of not early become to take an non-od

916 <u>for</u> the deferrals do not apply, however, to taxes or non-ad 917 valorem assessments defined in s. 197.3632(1)(d) levied for the 918 payment of bonds or <u>for</u> to taxes authorized by a vote of the 919 electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State 920 Constitution.

921 (5) The ordinance must specify that any deferral granted 922 remains in effect regardless of any change in the authority of 923 the county or municipality to grant the deferral. In order to 924 retain the deferral, however, the use and ownership of the 925 property as a working waterfront must remain as it was when the 926 deferral was granted for be maintained over the period in for 927 which the deferral remains is granted.

928

(6)(a) If an application for deferral is granted on

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929	property that is located in a community redevelopment area, the
930	amount of taxes eligible for deferral shall be <u>limited</u> reduced,
931	as provided for in paragraph (b), if:
932	1. The community redevelopment agency has previously issued
933	instruments of indebtedness that are secured by increment
934	revenues on deposit in the community redevelopment trust fund;
935	and
936	2. Those instruments of indebtedness are associated with
937	the real property applying for the deferral.
938	(b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) <u>applies</u> apply , the
939	tax deferral <u>may shall not apply <u>only</u> to <u>the</u> an amount of taxes</u>
940	<u>in excess of</u> equal to the amount that must be deposited into the
941	community redevelopment trust fund by the entity granting the
942	deferral based upon the taxable value of the property upon which
943	the deferral is being granted. Once all instruments of
944	indebtedness that existed at the time the deferral was
945	originally granted are no longer outstanding or have otherwise
946	been defeased, the provisions of this paragraph shall no longer
947	apply.
948	(c) If a portion of the taxes on a property were not
949	eligible for deferral <u>under</u> because of the provisions of
950	paragraph (b), the community redevelopment agency shall notify
951	the property owner and the tax collector 1 year before the debt
952	instruments that prevented said taxes from being deferred are no
953	longer outstanding or otherwise defeased.

954 (d) The tax collector shall notify a community 955 redevelopment agency of any tax deferral that has been granted 956 on property located within the community redevelopment area of 957 that agency.

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 958 (e) Issuance of debt obligation after the date a deferral 959 has been granted shall not reduce the amount of taxes eligible 960 for deferral. 961 Section 17. Section 197.3071, Florida Statutes, is 962 transferred, renumbered as section 197.2526, Florida Statutes, 963 and amended to read: 964 197.2526 197.3071 Eligibility for tax deferral for 965 affordable rental housing property.-The tax deferral authorized 966 by s. 197.2524 this section is applicable only on a pro rata 967 basis to the ad valorem taxes levied on residential units within 968 a property which meet the following conditions: 969 (1) Units for which the monthly rent along with taxes, 970 insurance, and utilities does not exceed 30 percent of the 971 median adjusted gross annual income as defined in s. 420.0004 972 for the households described in subsection (2). 973 (2) Units that are occupied by extremely-low-income 974 persons, very-low-income persons, low-income persons, or 975 moderate-income persons as these terms are defined in s. 976 420.0004. 977 Section 18. Section 197.254, Florida Statutes, is amended 978 to read: 979 197.254 Annual notification to taxpayer.-980 (1) The tax collector shall notify the taxpayer of each 981 parcel appearing on the real property assessment roll of the 982 right to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments and interest on homestead property pursuant to s. 197.252. 983 pursuant to ss. 197.242-197.312. Such notice shall be printed on 984 985 the back of envelopes used for mailing the notice of taxes provided for by s. 197.322(3). Such notice of the right to defer 986

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987	payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall read:
988	
989	NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS ENTITLED
990	TO HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION
991	
992	"If your income is low enough to meet certain conditions,
993	you may qualify for a deferred tax payment plan on homestead
994	property. An application to determine eligibility is available
995	in the county tax collector's office."
996	(2) On or before November 1 of each year, the tax collector
997	shall notify each taxpayer to whom a tax deferral has been
998	previously granted of the accumulated sum of deferred taxes,
999	non-ad valorem assessments, and interest outstanding.
1000	Section 19. Section 197.262, Florida Statutes, is amended
1001	to read:
1002	197.262 Deferred payment tax certificates
1003	(1) The tax collector shall notify each local governing
1004	body of the amount of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments
1005	deferred which would otherwise have been collected for such
1006	governing body. The county shall then, At a the time of the tax
1007	certificate sale held pursuant to s. 197.432 , the tax collector
1008	shall strike to the county each certificate on property for
1009	which taxes have been deferred off to the county. Certificates
1010	issued pursuant to this section are exempt from the public sale
1011	of tax certificates held pursuant to s. 197.432 or s. 197.4725.
1012	(2) The certificates so held by the county shall bear
1013	interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of
1014	0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term
1015	fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1016 investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of 1017 the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates. + However, the interest rate may not exceed 7 9.5 percent. 1018 1019 Section 20. Section 197.263, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1020 1021 197.263 Change in ownership or use of property.-1022 (1) If In the event that there is a change in use or 1023 ownership of tax-deferred property such that the owner is no 1024 longer eligible for the tax deferral granted entitled to claim 1025 homestead exemption for such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1), 1026 or the owner such person fails to maintain the required fire and 1027 extended insurance coverage, the total amount of deferred taxes and interest for all previous years shall be due and payable 1028 1029 November 1 of the year in which the change in use occurs or on 1030 the date failure to maintain insurance occurs. Payment and shall 1031 be delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in which 1032 the change in use or failure to maintain insurance occurs. 1033 However, if the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and 1034 the spouse is eligible to maintain the tax deferral on such 1035 property, the surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1036 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to this chapter. 1037 (2) In the event that there is a change in ownership of 1038 tax-deferred property, the total amount of deferred taxes and 1039 interest for all previous years shall be due and payable on the 1040 date the change in ownership takes place and shall be delinquent on April 1 following said date. When, however, the change in 1041

1042 1042 ownership is to a surviving spouse and such spouse is eligible 1043 to claim homestead exemption on such property pursuant to s. 1044 196.031(1), such surviving spouse may continue the deferment of

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1045 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to the 1046 provisions of this act.

1047 (2)(3) Whenever the property appraiser discovers that there 1048 has been a change in the ownership or use of property which has 1049 been granted a tax deferral, the property appraiser shall notify 1050 the tax collector in writing of the date such change occurs, and 1051 the tax collector shall collect any taxes, assessments, and 1052 interest due or delinquent.

1053 (3) (4) During any year in which the total amount of 1054 deferred taxes, interest, assessments, and all other unsatisfied 1055 liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed 1056 value of the homestead, the tax collector shall immediately 1057 notify the owner of the property on which taxes and interest 1058 have been deferred that the portion of taxes, and interest, and 1059 assessments which exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value 1060 of the homestead is shall be due and payable within 30 days 1061 after of receipt of the notice is sent. Failure to pay the 1062 amount due causes shall cause the total amount of deferred taxes, and interest, and assessments to become delinquent. 1063

1064 <u>(4) (5)</u> Each year, upon notification, each owner of property 1065 on which taxes, and interest, and assessments have been deferred 1066 shall submit to the tax collector a list of, and the current 1067 value of, all outstanding liens on the owner's homestead. 1068 Failure to respond to this notification within 30 days shall 1069 cause the total amount of deferred taxes, and interest, and 1070 assessments to become payable within 30 days.

1071 (5) (6) If In the event deferred taxes, interest, and 1072 assessments become delinquent under this chapter, then on or 1073 before June 1 following the date the taxes become delinquent,

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1074	the tax collector shall sell a tax certificate for the
1075	delinquent taxes, and interest, and assessments in the manner
1076	provided by s. 197.432.
1077	Section 21. Section 197.272, Florida Statutes, is amended
1078	to read:
1079	197.272 Prepayment of deferred taxes
1080	(1) All or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest
1081	may at any time be paid to the tax collector <u>.</u> by:
1082	(a) The owner of the property or the spouse of the owner.
1083	(b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child
1084	of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or
1085	equitable interest in the property, provided no objection is
1086	made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector
1087	notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been
1088	tendered.
1089	(2) Any partial payment that is less than the total amount
1090	due must be equal to the amount of the deferred taxes, interest,
1091	assessments, and for 1 or more full years made pursuant to this
1092	section shall be applied first to accrued interest.
1093	Section 22. Section 197.282, Florida Statutes, is amended
1094	to read:
1095	197.282 Distribution of payments.—When any deferred taxes <u>,</u>
1096	assessments, or interest is collected, the tax collector shall
1097	maintain a record of the payment, setting forth a description of
1098	the property and the amount of taxes or interest collected for
1099	such property. The tax collector shall distribute payments
1100	received in accordance with the procedures for distribution of
1101	ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, or redemption
1102	moneys as prescribed in this chapter.

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1103	Section 23. Section 197.292, Florida Statutes, is amended
	to read:
1105	197.292 ConstructionNothing in This chapter does not
1106	prohibit: act shall be construed to prevent
1107	(1) The collection of personal property taxes that which
1108	become a lien against tax-deferred property: τ
1109	(2) Defer payment of special assessments to benefited
1110	property other than those specifically allowed to be deferred $_{; au}$
1111	or
1112	(3) Affect any provision of any mortgage or other
1113	instrument relating to property requiring a person to pay ad
1114	valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments.
1115	Section 24. Section 197.301, Florida Statutes, is amended
1116	to read:
1117	197.301 Penalties
1118	(1) The following penalties shall be imposed on any person
1119	who willfully files incorrect information for a tax deferral
1120	required under s. 197.252 or s. 197.263 which is incorrect:
1121	(a) <u>The</u> Such person shall pay the total amount of <u>deferred</u>
1122	taxes, non-ad valorem assessments subject to collection pursuant
1123	to the uniform method of collection set forth in s. 197.3632,
1124	and interest deferred , which amount shall immediately become
1125	due <u>.</u> +
1126	(b) <u>The</u> Such person shall be disqualified from filing a
1127	homestead tax deferral application for the next 3 years <u>.</u> ; and
1128	(c) <u>The</u> Such person shall pay a penalty of 25 percent of
1129	the total amount of <u>deferred</u> taxes, non-ad valorem assessments
1130	subject to collection pursuant to the uniform method of
1131	collection set forth in s. 197.3632, and interest deferred.

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1132 (2) Any person against whom the penalties prescribed in 1133 this section have been imposed may appeal the penalties imposed 1134 to the value adjustment board within 30 days after said 1135 penalties are imposed. 1136 Section 25. Section 197.312, Florida Statutes, is amended 1137 to read: 1138 197.312 Payment by mortgagee.-If any mortgagee elects shall 1139 elect to pay the taxes when an applicant qualifies for tax 1140 deferral, then such election does shall not give the mortgagee 1141 the right to foreclose. Section 26. Section 197.322, Florida Statutes, is amended 1142 1143 to read: 1144 197.322 Delivery of ad valorem tax and non-ad valorem 1145 assessment rolls; notice of taxes; publication and mail.-1146 (1) The property appraiser shall deliver to the tax 1147 collector the certified assessment roll along with his or her 1148 warrant and recapitulation sheet. (2) The tax collector shall on November 1, or as soon as 1149 the assessment roll is open for collection, publish a notice in 1150 1151 a local newspaper that the tax roll is open for collection. 1152 (3) Within 20 working days after receipt of the certified ad valorem tax roll and the non-ad valorem assessment rolls, the 1153 1154 tax collector shall send mail to each taxpayer appearing on such 1155 said rolls, whose post office address is known to him or her, a 1156 tax notice stating the amount of current taxes due, from the 1157 taxpayer and, if applicable, the fact that back taxes remain 1158 unpaid and advising the taxpayer of the discounts allowed for 1159 early payment, and that delinquent taxes are outstanding, if 1160 applicable. Pursuant to s. 197.3632, the form of the notice of

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1161 non-ad valorem assessments and notice of ad valorem taxes shall 1162 be in the form specified as provided in s. 197.3635 and no other 1163 form shall be used, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 1164 195.022. The tax collector may send such notice electronically 1165 or by postal mail. Electronic transmission may be used only with 1166 the express consent of the property owner. Electronic 1167 transmission of tax notices may be sent earlier but may not be 1168 sent later than the postal mailing of the notices. If the notice 1169 of taxes is sent electronically and is returned as 1170 undeliverable, a second notice shall be sent by postal mail. 1171 However, the original electronic transmission is the official 1172 mailing for purpose of this section. A discount period may not 1173 be extended due to a tax bill being returned as undeliverable 1174 electronically or by postal mail. The postage for mailing or the 1175 cost of electronic transmission shall be paid out of the general 1176 fund of each local governing board, upon statement of the amount 1177 thereof by the tax collector. Section 27. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended 1178 to read: 1179 1180 197.332 Duties of tax collectors; branch offices.-1181 (1) The tax collector has the authority and obligation to 1182 collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of 1183 delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs, 1184 by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and 1185 sale of personal property. The tax collector may perform such duties by use of contracted services or products or by 1186

1187electronic means. The use of contracted services, products, or1188vendors does not diminish the responsibility or liability of the

1189 tax collector to perform such duties pursuant to law. The tax

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1190	collector <u>may</u> shall be allowed to collect <u>the cost of contracted</u>
1191	services and reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in
1192	actions on proceedings to recover delinquent taxes, interest,
1193	and costs.
1194	(2) A county tax collector may establish one or more branch
1195	offices by acquiring title to real property or by lease
1196	agreement. The tax collector may staff and equip such branch
1197	offices to conduct state business, or if authorized to do so by
1198	resolution of the county governing body conduct county business
1199	pursuant to s. (1)(k), Art. VIII the State Constitution. The
1200	department shall rely on the tax collector's determination that
1201	a branch office is necessary and shall base its approval of the
1202	tax collector's budget in accordance with the procedures of s.
1203	<u>195.087(2).</u>
1204	Section 28. Section 197.343, Florida Statutes, is amended
1205	to read:
1206	197.343 Tax notices; additional notice required
1207	(1) An additional tax notice shall be sent, electronically
1208	<u>or by postal mail, mailed</u> by April 30 to each taxpayer whose
1209	payment has not been received. Electronic transmission of the
1210	additional tax notice may be used only with the express consent
1211	of the property owner. If the electronic transmission is
1212	returned as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent by
1213	postal mail. However, the original electronic transmission is
1214	the official notice for the purposes of this subsection. The
1215	notice shall include a description of the property and \underline{a}
1216	statement that if the taxes are not paid:
1217	(a) For real property, a tax certificate may be sold; and
1218	(b) For tangible personal property, the property may be

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1219	sold the following statement: If the taxes for(year) on
1220	your property are not paid in full, a tax certificate will be
1221	sold for the delinquent taxes, and your property may be sold at
1222	a future date. Contact the tax collector's office at once.
1223	(2) A duplicate of the additional tax notice required by
1224	subsection (1) shall be mailed to a condominium unit owner's
1225	condominium association or to a mobile home owner's homeowners'
1226	association as defined in s. 723.075 if the association has
1227	filed with the tax collector a written request and included a
1228	description of the land. The tax collector is authorized to
1229	charge a reasonable fee for the cost of this service.
1230	(2) (3) When the taxes under s. 193.481 on subsurface rights
1231	have become delinquent and a tax certificate is to be sold under
1232	this chapter, a notice of the delinquency shall be <u>sent</u> given by
1233	first-class mail to the owner of the fee to which these
1234	subsurface rights are attached. The additional notice may be
1235	transmitted electronically only with the express consent of the
1236	fee owner. If the electronic transmission is returned as
1237	undeliverable, a second notice must be sent by postal mail.
1238	However, the original electronic transmission is the official
1239	notice for the purposes of this subsection. On the day of the
1240	tax sale, the fee owner shall have the right to purchase the tax
1241	certificate at the maximum rate of interest provided by law
1242	before bids are accepted for the sale of such certificate.
1243	<u>(3)</u> (4) The tax collector shall <u>send</u> mail such additional
1244	notices as he or she considers proper and necessary or as may be
1245	required by reasonable rules of the department. <u>An additional</u>
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notice may be transmitted electronically only with the express

consent of the property owner. If the notice of taxes is sent

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1248	electronically and is returned as undeliverable, a second notice
1249	shall be sent by postal mail. However, the original electronic
1250	transmission is the official mailing for purpose of this
1251	section.
1252	Section 29. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.344,
1253	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1254	197.344 Lienholders; receipt of notices and delinquent
1255	taxes
1256	(1) When requested in writing, a tax notice shall be <u>sent</u>
1257	mailed according to the following procedures:
1258	(a) Upon request by any taxpayer <u>who is</u> aged 60 <u>years old</u>
1259	or <u>older</u> over , the tax collector shall <u>send</u> mail the tax notice
1260	to a third party designated by the taxpayer. A duplicate copy of
1261	the notice shall be <u>sent</u> mailed to the taxpayer.
1262	(b) Upon request by a mortgagee stating that the mortgagee
1263	is the trustee of an escrow account for ad valorem taxes due on
1264	the property, the tax notice shall be <u>sent</u> mailed to such
1265	trustee. When the original tax notice is <u>sent</u> mailed to such
1266	trustee, the tax collector shall <u>send</u> mail a duplicate notice to
1267	the owner of the property with the additional statement that the
1268	original has been sent to the trustee.
1269	(c) Upon request by a vendee of an unrecorded or recorded
1270	contract for deed, the tax collector shall <u>send</u> mail a duplicate
1271	notice to such vendee.
1272	
1273	The tax collector may establish cutoff dates, periods for
1274	updating the list, and any other reasonable requirements to
1275	ensure that the tax notices are <u>sent</u> mailed to the proper party
1276	on time. Notices shall be sent electronically or by postal mail.

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1277	However, electronic transmission may be used only with the
1278	express consent of the person making the request. If the
1279	electronic transmission is returned as undeliverable, a second
1280	notice shall be sent by postal mail. However, the original
1281	electronic transmission is the official notice for the purpose
1282	of this subsection.
1283	(2) On or before May 1 of each year, the holder or
1284	mortgagee of an unsatisfied mortgage, lienholder, or vendee
1285	under a contract for deed, upon filing with the tax collector a
1286	description of <u>property</u> land so encumbered and paying a service
1287	charge of \$2, may request and receive information concerning any
1288	delinquent taxes appearing on the current tax roll and
1289	certificates issued on the described property land . Upon receipt
1290	of such request, the tax collector shall furnish the following
1291	information within 60 days following the tax certificate sale:
1292	(a) The description of property on which certificates were
1293	sold.
1294	(b) The number of each certificate issued and to whom.
1295	(c) The face amount of each certificate.
1296	(d) The cost for redemption of each certificate.
1297	Section 30. Section 197.3635, Florida Statutes, is amended
1298	to read:
1299	197.3635 Combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad
1300	valorem assessments; requirements.—A form for the combined
1301	notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall
1302	be produced and paid for by the tax collector. The form shall
1303	meet the requirements of this section and department rules and
1304	shall be subject to approval by the department. By rule, the
1305	department shall provide a format for the form of such combined

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1306 notice. The form shall meet the following requirements: 1307 (1) It shall Contain the title "Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes and Non-ad Valorem Assessments." The form It shall also contain 1308 1309 a receipt part that can be returned along with the payment to 1310 the tax collector. 1311 (2) It shall provide a clear partition between ad valorem 1312 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. Such partition shall be a 1313 bold horizontal line approximately 1/8 inch thick. (2) (3) Within the ad valorem part, it shall Contain the 1314 1315 heading "Ad Valorem Taxes-" within the ad valorem part and 1316 Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it shall contain the 1317 heading "Non-ad Valorem Assessments-" within the non-ad valorem 1318 assessment part. 1319 (3) (4) It shall Contain the county name, the assessment 1320 year, the mailing address of the tax collector, the mailing 1321 address of one property owner, the legal description of the property to at least 25 characters, and the unique parcel or tax 1322 1323 identification number of the property. (4) (5) It shall Provide for the labeled disclosure of the 1324 1325 total amount of combined levies and the total discounted amount 1326 due each month when paid in advance. 1327 (5) (6) It shall Provide a field or portion on the front of the notice for official use for data to reflect codes useful to 1328 1329 the tax collector. 1330 (6) (7) Provide for the combined notice to shall be set in 1331 type that which is 8 points or larger. 1332 (7) (8) The ad valorem part shall Contain within the ad 1333 valorem part the following: 1334 (a) A schedule of the assessed value, exempted value, and

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1335 taxable value of the property. (b) Subheadings for columns listing taxing authorities, 1337 corresponding millage rates expressed in dollars and cents per 1338 \$1,000 of taxable value, and the associated tax. 1339 (c) A listing of taxing authorities listed in the same 1340 sequence and manner as listed on the notice required by s. 1341 200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special 1342 districts, municipal service taxing districts, and voted debt 1343 service millages for each taxing authority shall be listed 1344 separately. If a county has too many municipal service taxing units to list separately, it shall combine them to disclose the 1345 1346 total number of such units and the amount of taxes levied. 1347 (8) (9) Contain within the non-ad valorem assessment part \overline{r} it shall contain the following: 1348

1349 (a) Subheadings for columns listing the levying 1350 authorities, corresponding assessment rates expressed in dollars 1351 and cents per unit of assessment, and the associated assessment 1352 amount.

1353 (b) The purpose of the assessment, if the purpose is not 1354 clearly indicated by the name of the levying authority.

1355 (c) A listing of the levying authorities in the same order 1356 as in the ad valorem part to the extent practicable. If a county 1357 has too many municipal service benefit units to list separately, 1358 it shall combine them by function.

1359 (9) (10) It shall Provide instructions and useful 1360 information to the taxpayer. Such information and instructions 1361 shall be nontechnical to minimize confusion. The information and 1362 instructions required by this section shall be provided by 1363 department rule and shall include:

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1364	(a) Procedures to be followed when the property has been
1365	sold or conveyed.
1366	(b) Instruction as to mailing the remittance and receipt
1367	along with a brief disclosure of the availability of discounts.
1368	(c) Notification about delinquency and interest for
1369	delinquent payment.
1370	(d) Notification that failure to pay the amounts due will
1371	result in a tax certificate being issued against the property.
1372	(e) A brief statement outlining the responsibility of the
1373	tax collector, the property appraiser, and the taxing
1374	authorities. This statement shall be accompanied by directions
1375	as to which office to contact for particular questions or
1376	problems.
1377	Section 31. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.373,
1378	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1379	197.373 Payment of portion of taxes
1380	(2) The request must be made at least 45 15 days <u>before</u>
1381	prior to the tax certificate sale.
1382	(4) This section does not apply to assessments and
1383	collections relating to fee timeshare real property made
1384	pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.
1385	Section 32. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 197.402,
1386	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1387	197.402 Advertisement of real or personal property with
1388	delinquent taxes
1389	(1) <u>If</u> Whenever legal advertisements are required, the
1390	board of county commissioners shall select the newspaper as
1391	provided in chapter 50. The office of the tax collector shall
1392	pay all newspaper charges, and the proportionate cost of the

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1393 advertisements shall be added to the delinquent taxes when they 1394 are collected. 1395 (3) Except as provided in s. 197.432(4), on or before June 1396 1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is 1397 later, the tax collector shall advertise once each week for 3 1398 weeks and shall sell tax certificates on all real property 1399 having with delinquent taxes. If the deadline falls on a 1400 Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, it is extended to the next 1401 working day. The tax collector shall make a list of such 1402 properties in the same order in which the property was lands 1403 were assessed, specifying the amount due on each parcel, 1404 including interest at the rate of 18 percent per year from the 1405 date of delinquency to the date of sale; the cost of 1406 advertising; and the expense of sale. For sales that commence on 1407 or before June 1, all certificates shall be issued effective as 1408 of the date of the first day of the sale and the interest to be 1409 paid to the certificateholder shall include the month of June. 1410 Section 33. Section 197.403, Florida Statutes, is amended

1411 to read:

1412 197.403 Publisher to furnish copy of advertisement to tax 1413 collector; Proof of publication; fees.-The newspaper publishing 1414 the notice of a tax sale shall furnish transmit by mail a copy 1415 of the paper containing each notice to the tax collector within 10 days after the last required publication. When the 1416 1417 publication of the tax sale notice is completed as provided by 1418 law, the publisher shall make an affidavit, in the form 1419 prescribed by the department, which shall be delivered to the 1420 tax collector and annexed to the report of certificates sold for 1421 taxes as provided by s. 197.432(9) s. 197.432(8).

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1422 Section 34. Subsections (5) and (10) of section 197.413, 1423 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1424 197.413 Delinquent personal property taxes; warrants; court 1425 order for levy and seizure of personal property; seizure; fees 1426 of tax collectors.-1427 (5) Upon the filing of the such petition, the clerk of the 1428 court shall notify each delinquent taxpayer listed in the 1429 petition that a petition has been filed and that, upon 1430 ratification and confirmation of the petition, the tax collector 1431 is will be authorized to issue warrants and levy upon, seize, 1432 and sell so much of the personal property as to satisfy the 1433 delinquent taxes, plus costs, interest, attorney's fees, and 1434 other charges. The Such notice shall be given by certified mail, 1435 return receipt requested. If the clerk of court and the tax 1436 collector agree, the tax collector may provide the notice. 1437 (10) The tax collector is entitled to a fee of \$10 $\frac{$2}{$2}$ from 1438 each delinquent taxpayer at the time delinquent taxes are collected. The tax collector is entitled to receive an 1439 additional \$8 for each warrant issued. 1440 Section 35. Section 197.414, Florida Statutes, is amended 1441 1442 to read: 1443 197.414 Tax collector to keep Record of warrants and levies on tangible personal property.-The tax collector shall keep a 1444 1445 record of all warrants and levies made under this chapter and 1446 shall note on such record the date of payment, the amount of 1447 money, if any, received, and the disposition thereof made by him 1448 or her. Such record shall be known as "the tangible personal 1449 property tax warrant register." and the form thereof shall be prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The warrant register 1450

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1451	may be maintained in paper or electronic form.
1452	Section 36. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.4155,
1453	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1454	197.4155 Delinquent personal property taxes; installment
1455	payment program
1456	(1) A county tax collector may implement <u>a</u> an installment
1457	payment program for the payment of delinquent personal property
1458	taxes. If implemented, the program must be available, upon
1459	application to the tax collector, to each delinquent personal
1460	property taxpayer whose delinquent personal property taxes
1461	exceed \$1,000. The tax collector shall require each taxpayer who
1462	requests to participate in the program to submit an application
1463	on a form prescribed by the tax collector which, at a minimum,
1464	must include the name, address, a description of the property
1465	subject to personal property taxes, and the amount of the
1466	personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer.
1467	(2) Within 10 days after a taxpayer who owes delinquent
1468	personal property taxes submits the required application, the
1469	tax collector <u>may</u> shall prescribe <u>a</u> an installment payment plan
1470	for the full payment of the taxpayer's delinquent personal
1471	property taxes, including any delinquency charges, interest, and
1472	costs allowed by this chapter. The plan must be in writing and
1473	must be delivered to the taxpayer after it is prescribed. When
1474	At the time the plan is developed, the tax collector may
1475	consider a taxpayer's current and anticipated future ability to
1476	pay over the time period of a potential installment payment
1477	plan. The plan must provide that if the taxpayer does not follow
1478	the payment terms or fails to timely file returns or pay current
1479	obligations after the date of the payment plan, the taxpayer ${ m is}$

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1480 will be considered delinquent under the terms of the plan, and 1481 any unpaid balance of tax, penalty, or interest scheduled in the 1482 payment plan will be due and payable immediately. The plan must 1483 also provide that unpaid tax amounts bear interest as provided 1484 by law. In prescribing a such an installment payment plan, the 1485 tax collector may exercise flexibility as to the dates, amounts, 1486 and number of payments required to collect all delinquent 1487 personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer, except that the plan must provide for the full satisfaction of all amounts owed 1488 1489 by the taxpayer within by no later than 3 years after the due 1490 date of the first payment under the plan.

1491 Section 37. Section 197.416, Florida Statutes, is amended 1492 to read:

1493 197.416 Continuing duty of the tax collector to collect 1494 delinquent tax warrants; limitation of actions.-It is shall be 1495 the duty of the tax collector issuing a tax warrant for the 1496 collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes to 1497 continue from time to time his or her efforts to collect such taxes for a period of 7 years after from the date of the 1498 1499 ratification issuance of the warrant. After the expiration of 7 1500 years, the warrant is will be barred by this statute of 1501 limitation, and no action may be maintained in any court. A tax 1502 collector or his or her successor is shall not be relieved of 1503 accountability for collection of any taxes assessed on tangible 1504 personal property until he or she has completely performed every 1505 duty devolving upon the tax collector as required by law.

1506Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 197.417, Florida1507Statutes, is amended to read:

1508

197.417 Sale of personal property after seizure.-

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1509	(1) When personal property is levied upon for delinquent
1510	taxes as provided for in s. 197.413, at least <u>7</u> 15 days before
1511	the sale the tax collector shall give public notice by
1512	advertisement of the time and place of sale of the property to
1513	be sold. The notice shall be posted in at least <u>two</u> three public
1514	places in the county , one of which shall be at the courthouse,
1515	and the property shall be sold at public auction at the location
1516	noted in the advertisement. Notice posted on the Internet
1517	qualifies as one location. The property sold shall be present if
1518	practical. If the sale is conducted electronically, a
1519	description of the property and a photograph, when practical,
1520	shall be available. At any time before the sale the owner or
1521	claimant of the property may release the property by the payment
1522	of the taxes, plus delinquent charges, interest, and costs, for
1523	which the property was liable to be sold. In all cases,
1524	immediate payment for the property shall be required. In case
1525	such a sale is made, the tax collector shall be entitled to the
1526	same fees and charges as are allowed sheriffs upon execution
1527	sales.
1528	Section 39. Section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended
1529	to read:
1530	197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes
1531	(1) On the day and approximately at the time designated in
1532	the notice of the sale, the tax collector shall commence the
1533	sale of tax certificates on <u>the real property</u> those lands on
1534	which taxes have not been paid <u>. The tax collector, and he or she</u>
1535	shall continue the sale from day to day until each certificate

1536 is sold to pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges on the 1537 parcel described in the certificate. In case there are no

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1538 bidders, the certificate shall be issued to the county. The tax 1539 collector shall offer all certificates on the property lands as 1540 they are listed on the tax roll assessed. The tax collector may 1541 conduct the sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant 1542 to this section by electronic means, which may allow for proxy 1543 bidding. Such electronic means must comply with the procedures 1544 provided in this chapter. A tax collector who chooses to conduct 1545 such electronic sales may receive electronic deposits and 1546 payments related to the tax certificate sale. 1547 (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate 1548 may not be enforced in any manner except as prescribed in this 1549 chapter. 1550 (3) If the Delinquent real property taxes on a real 1551 property and all interest, costs, and charges are paid before a 1552 tax certificate is awarded to a buyer or struck to the county 1553 the tax collector may not issue the tax certificate of all 1554 governmental units due on a parcel of land in any one year shall 1555 be combined into one certificate. After a tax certificate is 1556 awarded to a buyer or struck to the county, the delinquent 1557 taxes, interest, costs, and charges are paid by the redemption 1558 of the tax certificate. (4) A tax certificate representing less than \$250 $\frac{100}{100}$ in 1559 1560 delinquent taxes on property that has been granted a homestead 1561 exemption for the year in which the delinquent taxes were 1562 assessed may not be sold at public auction or by electronic sale 1563 as provided in subsection (1) (16) but must shall be issued by 1564 the tax collector to the county at the maximum rate of interest

1565 allowed by this chapter. The provisions of <u>s. 197.4725 or</u> s. 1566 197.502(3) may shall not be invoked if as long as the homestead

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1567	exemption is granted to the person who received the homestead
1568	exemption for the year in which the tax certificate was issued.
1569	However, $\underline{ ext{if}}$ when all such tax certificates and accrued interest
1570	thereon represent an amount of $\frac{\$250}{\$100}$ or more, the provisions
1571	of s. 197.502(3) shall be invoked.
1572	(5) A tax certificate that has not been sold on property
1573	for which a tax deed application is pending shall be struck to
1574	the county.
1575	<u>(6)</u> Each certificate shall be <u>awarded</u> struck off to the
1576	person who will pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges and
1577	will demand the lowest rate of interest, not in excess of the
1578	maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter. The tax
1579	collector shall accept bids in even increments and in fractional
1580	interest rate bids of one-quarter of 1 percent only. <u>Proxy</u>
1581	bidding is valid if authorized or accepted by the potential
1582	buyer of the certificate. If multiple bidders offer the same
1583	lowest rate of interest, the tax collector shall determine the
1584	method of selecting the bidder to whom the certificate will be
1585	awarded. Acceptable methods include the bid received first or
1586	use of a random number generator. If <u>a certificate is not</u>
1587	purchased there is no buyer , the certificate shall be <u>struck</u>
1588	issued to the county at the maximum rate of interest allowed by
1589	this chapter.
1590	(7) (6) The tax collector <u>may</u> shall require immediate
1591	payment of a reasonable deposit from any person who wishes to
1592	bid for a tax certificate. A person who fails or refuses to pay

any bid made by, or on behalf of, <u>such person</u> him or her is not entitled to bid or have any other bid accepted or enforced except as authorized by the tax collector until a new deposit of

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1596	100 percent of the amount of estimated purchases has been paid
1597	to the tax collector. When tax certificates are ready for
1598	$rac{\mathrm{issuance}_{r}}{r}$ The tax collector shall provide written or electronic
1599	notice when certificates are notify each person to whom a
1600	certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for
1601	issuance <u>.</u> and Payment must be made within 48 hours <u>after</u> from
1602	the transmission of the electronic notice by the tax collector
1603	or receipt of the written notice by the certificate buyer
1604	mailing of such notice or, at the tax collector's discretion,
1605	all or any portion of the deposit placed by the bidder may be
1606	the deposit shall be forfeited and the bid canceled. In any
1607	$event_r$ Payment must shall be made before the issuance delivery
1608	of the certificate by the tax collector. <u>If the tax collector</u>
1609	determines that payment has been requested in error, the tax
1610	collector shall issue a refund within 15 business days after
1611	such payment. Any refund issued after 15 business days shall be
1612	issued with interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum.
1613	(8)(7) The form of the certificate shall be as prescribed
1614	by the department. Upon the cancellation of <u>a</u> any bid <u>:</u> , the tax
1615	collector shall resell that certificate the following day or as
1616	soon thereafter as possible, provided the certificate is sold
1617	within 10 days after cancellation of such bid.
1618	(a) If the sale has not been adjourned, the tax collector
1619	shall reoffer the certificate for sale.
1620	(b) If the sale has been adjourned, the tax collector shall
1621	reoffer the certificate at a subsequent sale. Before the
1622	subsequent sale, the parcels must be readvertised pursuant to s.
1623	<u>197.402(3).</u>
1624	(9) (8) The tax collector shall maintain records make a list

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1625 of all the certificates sold for taxes, showing the date of the 1626 sale, the number of each certificate, the name of the owner as 1627 returned, a description of the property land within the 1628 certificate, the name of the purchaser, the interest rate bid, 1629 and the amount for which sale was made. Such records may be 1630 maintained electronically and shall This list shall be cited known as the "list of tax certificates sold." The tax collector 1631 1632 shall append to the list a certificate setting forth the fact 1633 that the sale was made in accordance with this chapter. 1634 (10) (9) A certificate may not be sold on, and a nor is any 1635 lien is not created in, property owned by any governmental unit 1636 the property of which has become subject to taxation due to 1637 lease of the property to a nongovernmental lessee. The 1638 delinguent taxes shall be enforced and collected in the manner 1639 provided in s. 196.199(8). However, the ad valorem real property 1640 taxes levied on a leasehold that is taxed as real property under 1641 s. 196.199(2)(b), and for which no rental payments are due under 1642 the agreement that created the leasehold or for which payments 1643 required under the original leasehold agreement have been waived 1644 or prohibited by law before January 1, 1993, must be paid by the 1645 lessee. If the taxes are unpaid, the delinquent taxes become a 1646 lien on the leasehold and may be collected and enforced under 1647 this chapter.

1648 <u>(11) (10)</u> Any tax certificates <u>that</u> issued pursuant to this 1649 section after January 1, 1977, which are void due to an error of 1650 the property appraiser, the tax collector, <u>or the taxing or</u> 1651 <u>levying authority</u> any other county official, or any municipal 1652 official and which are subsequently canceled, or which are 1653 corrected <u>or amended</u>, pursuant to this chapter or chapter 196,

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1654 shall earn interest at the rate of 8 percent per year, simple 1655 interest, or the rate of interest bid at the tax certificate 1656 sale, whichever is less, calculated monthly from the date the 1657 certificate was purchased until the date the tax collector 1658 issues the refund is ordered. Refunds made on tax certificates 1659 that are corrected or void shall be processed in accordance with 1660 the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year 1661 time period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 197.182(1)(c) 1662 does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or 1663 cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as 1664 authorized herein. 1665 (12) (11) When tax certificates are advertised for sale, The

1666 tax collector is shall be entitled to a commission of 5 percent 1667 on the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest when a tax 1668 certificate is sold actual sale is made. The commission must be 1669 included on the face value of the certificate. However, the tax 1670 collector is shall not be entitled to a any commission for a 1671 certificate that is struck the sale of certificates made to the 1672 county until the certificate is redeemed or purchased commission 1673 is paid upon the redemption or sale of the tax certificates. If 1674 When a tax deed is issued to the county, the tax collector may 1675 shall not receive his or her commission for the certificates 1676 until after the property is sold and conveyed by the county.

1677 (12) All tax certificates issued to the county shall be 1678 held by the tax collector of the county where the lands covered 1679 by the certificates are located.

1680 (13) Delinquent taxes on real property may be paid after 1681 the date of delinquency but prior to the sale of a tax 1682 certificate by paying all costs, advertising charges, and

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1683 interest.

1684 (13) (14) The holder of a tax certificate may not directly, 1685 through an agent, or otherwise initiate contact with the owner 1686 of property upon which he or she holds a tax certificate to 1687 encourage or demand payment until 2 years after have elapsed 1688 since April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate.

1689 (14) (15) Any holder of a tax certificate who, prior to the 1690 date 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax 1691 certificate, initiates, or whose agent initiates, contact with 1692 the property owner upon which he or she holds a certificate 1693 encouraging or demanding payment may be barred by the tax 1694 collector from bidding at a tax certificate sale. Unfair or 1695 deceptive contact by the holder of a tax certificate to a 1696 property owner to obtain payment is an unfair and deceptive 1697 trade practice, as referenced in s. 501.204(1), regardless of 1698 whether the tax certificate is redeemed. Such unfair or 1699 deceptive contact is actionable under ss. 501.2075-501.211. If 1700 the property owner later redeems the certificate in reliance on 1701 the deceptive or unfair practice, the unfair or deceptive 1702 contact is actionable under applicable laws prohibiting fraud.

1703 (16) The county tax collector may conduct the sale of tax 1704 certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant to this section by 1705 electronic means. Such electronic sales shall comply with the 1706 procedures provided in this chapter. The tax collector shall 1707 provide access to such electronic sale by computer terminals 1708 open to the public at a designated location. A tax collector who 1709 chooses to conduct such electronic sales may receive electronic 1710 deposits and payments related to the tax certificate sale. 1711

Section 40. Section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is amended

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1712 to read: 1713 197.4325 Procedure when checks received for payment of 1714 taxes or tax certificates is are dishonored.-1715 (1) (a) Within 10 days after a payment for taxes check 1716 received by the tax collector for payment of taxes is 1717 dishonored, the tax collector shall notify the payor maker of 1718 the check that the payment check has been dishonored. If the 1719 official receipt is canceled for nonpayment, the tax collector 1720 shall cancel the official receipt issued for the dishonored 1721 check and shall make an entry on the tax roll that the receipt 1722 was canceled because of a dishonored payment check. Where practicable, The tax collector may shall make a reasonable 1723 1724 effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt. 1725 (b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled 1726 tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time 1727 required by law. (2) (a) If When a payment check received by the tax 1728 1729 collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored 1730 and: the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the 1731 tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax 1732 certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the

1733 bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon 1734 approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled 1735 and resold.

1736 (b) When a bidder's deposit is forfeited, the tax collector 1737 shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate.

1738 <u>(a)</u>^{1.} If The tax certificate sale has <u>been</u> adjourned, the 1739 tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be 1740 resold. If When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the

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1741	certificate is readvertised, the deposit shall be used to pay
1742	the advertising fees before other costs or charges are imposed.
1743	Any portion of the bidder's forfeit deposit that remains after
1744	advertising and other costs or charges have been paid shall be
1745	deposited by the tax collector into his or her official office
1746	account. If the tax collector fails to require a deposit and tax
1747	certificates are resold, the advertising charges required for
1748	the second sale <u>may</u> shall not be added to the face value of the
1749	tax certificate.
1750	(b) 2. If The tax certificate sale has not been adjourned,
1751	the tax collector shall cancel the previous bid pursuant to s.
1752	197.432(8)(a) and reoffer the certificate for sale add the
1753	certificates to be resold to the sale list and continue the sale
1754	until all tax certificates are sold.
1755	Section 41. Subsection (2) of section 197.442, Florida
1756	Statutes, is amended to read:
1757	197.442 Tax collector not to sell certificates on land on
1758	which taxes have been paid; penalty
1759	(2) The office of the tax collector shall be responsible $ extsf{to}$
1760	the publisher for costs of advertising property lands on which
1761	the taxes have been paid, and the office of the property
1762	appraiser shall be responsible to the publisher for the costs of
1763	advertising <u>property</u> lands doubly assessed or assessed in error.
1764	Section 42. Section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended
1765	to read:
1766	197.443 Cancellation of void tax certificates; correction
1767	of tax certificates ; procedure
1768	(1) The tax collector shall forward a certificate of error
1769	to the department and enter a memorandum of error upon the list

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1770	of certificates sold for taxes if When a tax certificate on
1771	lands has been sold for unpaid taxes and:
1772	(a) The tax certificate evidencing the sale is void because
1773	the taxes on the property lands have been paid;
1774	(b) The <u>property was</u> lands were not subject to taxation at
1775	the time of the assessment on which they were sold;
1776	(c) The description of the property in the tax certificate
1777	is void or has been corrected <u>or amended</u> ;
1778	(d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which
1779	invalidates the sale;
1780	(e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a
1781	suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder;
1782	(f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or
1783	(g) An error <u>in assessed value</u> has occurred for which the
1784	tax certificate may be corrected. $ au$
1785	
1786	the tax collector shall forward a certificate of such error to
1787	the department and enter upon the list of certificates sold for
1788	taxes a memorandum of such error.
1789	(2) The department, upon receipt of <u>the</u> such certificate <u>of</u>
1790	<u>error</u> , if satisfied of the correctness of the certificate of
1791	error or upon receipt of a court order, shall notify the tax
1792	collector, who shall cancel or correct the certificate. A tax
1793	certificate correction or cancellation that has been ordered by
1794	a court or requested by the tax certificateholder and that does
1795	not result from a change made in the assessed value on a tax
1796	roll certified to the tax collector shall be made by the tax
1797	collector without order from the department.
1798	(3) (2) The holder of a tax certificate who pays, redeems,

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 1799 or causes to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered by 1800 any other tax certificates, or who pays any subsequent and 1801 omitted taxes or costs, in connection with the foreclosure of a 1802 tax certificate or tax deed that is, and when such other 1803 certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or 1804 corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or 1805 causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the 1806 other tax certificates or paying the other subsequent and 1807 omitted taxes is entitled to a refund obtain the return of the 1808 amount paid together with interest calculated monthly from the 1809 date of payment through the day of issuance of the refund at the 1810 rate specified in s. 197.432(11) therefor.

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

(b) If When the owner of a tax certificate requests that 1816 the certificate be canceled for any reason, or that the amount 1817 1818 of the certificate be amended as a result of payments received 1819 due to an intervening bankruptcy or receivership, but does not 1820 seek a refund, the tax collector shall cancel or amend the tax 1821 certificate and a refund shall not be processed. The tax 1822 collector shall require the owner of the tax certificate to 1823 execute a written statement that he or she is the holder of the 1824 tax certificate, that he or she wishes the certificate to be 1825 canceled or amended, and that a refund is not expected and is 1826 not to be made.

1827

(4) (3) If When the tax certificate or a tax deed based upon

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1828	the certificate is held by an individual, the collector shall $rac{\mathrm{at}}{\mathrm{at}}$
1829	once notify the original purchaser of the certificate or tax
1830	deed or the subsequent holder thereof , if known, that upon the
1831	voluntary surrender of the certificate or deed of release of <u>any</u>
1832	his or her rights under the tax deed, a refund will be made of
1833	the amount received by the governmental units for the
1834	certificate or deed, plus \$1 for the deed of release.
1835	(5) (4) The refund shall be made in accordance with the
1836	procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time
1837	period provided for in <u>s. 197.182(1)(e)</u> s. 197.182(1)(c) does
1838	not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or
1839	cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as
1840	authorized in this section herein.
1841	Section 43. Section 197.462, Florida Statutes, is amended
1842	to read:
1843	197.462 Transfer of tax certificates held by individuals
1844	(1) All tax certificates issued to an individual may be
1845	transferred by endorsement at any time before they are redeemed
1846	or a tax deed is executed thereunder.
1847	(2) The official endorsement of a tax certificate by the
1848	tax collector with the date and the amount received and its
1849	entry on the record of tax certificates sold shall be sufficient
1850	evidence of the assignment of it.
1851	(2) (3) The tax collector shall record the transfer on the
1852	record of tax certificates sold.
1853	(3)(4) The tax collector shall receive \$2.25 as a service
1854	charge for each <u>transfer</u> endorsement .
1855	Section 44. Section 197.472, Florida Statutes, is amended
1856	to read:

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 197.472 Redemption of tax certificates.-1857 1858 (1) Any person may redeem a tax certificate or purchase a 1859 county-held certificate at any time after the certificate is 1860 issued and before a tax deed is issued or the property is placed 1861 on the list of lands available for sale. The person redeeming or 1862 purchasing a tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector in 1863 the county where the land is situated the face amount plus all interest, costs, and charges. of the certificate or the part 1864 1865 thereof that the part or interest purchased or redeemed bears to 1866 the whole. Upon purchase or redemption being made, the person 1867 shall pay all taxes, interest, costs, charges, and omitted 1868 taxes, if any, as provided by law upon the part or parts of the 1869 certificate so purchased or redeemed. 1870 (2) When a tax certificate is redeemed and the interest

1871 earned on the tax certificate is less than 5 percent of the face 1872 amount of the certificate, a mandatory minimum interest charge 1873 of an absolute 5 percent shall be levied upon the face value of 1874 the tax certificate. The person redeeming the tax certificate 1875 shall pay the interest rate due on the certificate or the 5 1876 percent 5-percent mandatory minimum interest charge, whichever 1877 is greater. This subsection applies to all county-held tax 1878 certificates and all individual tax certificates except those 1879 with an interest rate bid of zero percent.

1880 (3) After an application for a tax deed is filed but before
 1881 a tax deed is issued, a person who wishes to redeem the tax
 1882 certificates issued against a property must pay all principle,
 1883 fees, and interest that would constitute the minimum bid under
 1884 s. 197.542 were the tax deed sale held the date of redemption.
 1885 (4) (3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for

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578-02513-10 1886 each tax certificate purchased or redeemed. 1887 (5) (4) When only A portion of a certificate may be is being 1888 redeemed only if or purchased and such portion can be 1889 ascertained by legal description and the portion to be redeemed is evidenced by a contract for sale or recorded deed. $_{ au}$ The tax 1890 1891 collector shall make a written request for apportionment to the 1892 property appraiser and. within 15 days after such request, the 1893 property appraiser shall furnish the tax collector a certificate 1894 apportioning the value to that portion sought to be redeemed and 1895 to the remaining land covered by the certificate.

1896 (5) When a tax certificate is purchased or redeemed, the 1897 tax collector shall give to the person a receipt and certificate 1898 showing the amount paid for the purchase or redemption, a description of the land, and the date, number, and amount of the 1899 1900 certificate, certificates, or part of certificate which is 1901 purchased or redeemed, which shall be in the form prescribed by 1902 the department. If a tax certificate is redeemed in full, the 1903 certificate shall be surrendered to the tax collector by the 1904 original purchaser and canceled by the tax collector. If only a 1905 part is purchased or redeemed, the portion and description of 1906 land, with date of purchase or redemption, shall be endorsed on 1907 the certificate by the tax collector. The certificate shall be retained by the owner, or the tax collector if the certificate 1908 1909 is a county-held certificate, subject to the endorsement. The 1910 purchase or redemption shall be entered by the tax collector on 1911 the record of tax certificates sold.

1912 (6) After When a tax certificate is has been purchased or 1913 redeemed, the tax collector shall pay to the owner of the tax 1914 certificate the amount received by the tax collector less the

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

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1915	redemption fee within 15 business days after the date of receipt
1916	of the redemption. If the payment to the tax certificate owner
1917	is not issued within 15 business days, the tax collector shall
1918	pay interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum to the
1919	certificate owner service charges. Along with the payment, the
1920	tax collector shall identify the certificates redeemed and the
1921	amount paid for each certificate. However, if the tax collector
1922	pays the certificateholder electronically, the certificates
1923	redeemed and the amounts paid for each certificate shall be
1924	provided electronically by facsimile or electronic mail within
1925	24 hours after payment.
1926	(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny any
1927	person the right to purchase or redeem any outstanding tax
1928	certificate in accordance with the law in force when it was
1929	issued. However, the provisions of s. 197.573 relating to
1930	survival of restrictions and covenants after the issuance of a
1931	tax deed are not repealed by this chapter and apply regardless
1932	of the manner in which the tax deed was issued.
1933	(8) The provisions of subsection (5) (4) do not apply to
1934	collections relating to fee timeshare real property made
1935	pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.
1936	Section 45. Section 197.4725, Florida Statutes, is created
1937	to read:
1938	197.4725 Purchase of county-held tax certificates
1939	(1) Any person may purchase a county-held tax certificate
1940	at any time after the tax certificate is issued and before a tax
1941	deed application is made. The person purchasing a county-held
1942	tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector the face amount
1943	plus all interest, costs, and charges or, subject to s.

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1944	197.472(4), the part described in the tax certificate.
1945	(2) If a county-held tax certificate is purchased, the
1946	interest earned shall be calculated at 1.5 percent per month, or
1947	a fraction thereof, to the date of purchase.
1948	(3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each
1949	county-held tax certificate purchased.
1950	(4) This section does not apply to collections relating to
1951	fee timeshare real property made pursuant to s. 192.037.
1952	(5) The tax collector may use electronic means to make
1953	known county-held tax certificates that are available for
1954	purchase and to complete the purchase. The tax collector may
1955	charge a reasonable fee for costs incurred in providing such
1956	electronic services.
1957	(6) The purchaser of a county-held tax certificate shall be
1958	issued a new tax certificate with a face value that includes all
1959	sums paid to acquire the certificate from the county, including
1960	accrued interest and charges paid under to this section. The
1961	date the county-held certificate was issued shall be the date
1962	used to determine the date on which an application for tax deed
1963	may be made. The date that the new certificate is purchased is
1964	the date that must be used to calculate the interest or minimum
1965	charge due if the certificate is redeemed.
1966	Section 46. Section 197.473, Florida Statutes, is amended
1967	to read:
1968	197.473 Disposition of unclaimed redemption moneys
1969	(1) After Money paid to the tax collector for the
1970	redemption of <u>a</u> tax <u>certificate or a tax deed application that</u>
1971	certificates has been held for 90 days, which money is payable
1972	to the holder of a redeemed tax certificate but for which no

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1973	claim has been made, or which fails to be presented for payment,
1974	is considered unclaimed as defined in s. 717.113 and shall be
1975	remitted to the state pursuant to s. 717.117, on the first day
1976	of the following quarter the tax collector shall remit such
1977	unclaimed moneys to the board of county commissioners, less the
1978	sum of \$5 on each \$100 or fraction thereof which shall be
1979	retained by the tax collector as service charges.
1980	(2) Two years after the date the unclaimed redemption
1981	moneys were remitted to the board of county commissioners, all
1982	claims to such moneys are forever barred, and such moneys become
1983	the property of the county.
1984	Section 47. Section 197.482, Florida Statutes, is amended
1985	to read:
1986	197.482 Expiration Limitation upon lien of tax
1987	certificate
1988	(1) <u>Seven</u> After the expiration of 7 years <u>after</u> from the
1989	date of issuance of a tax certificate, which is the date of the
1990	first day of the tax certificate sale as advertised under s.
1991	197.432, of a tax certificate, if a tax deed has not been
1992	applied for on the property covered by the certificate , and no
1993	other administrative or legal proceeding, including a
1994	bankruptcy, has existed of record, the tax certificate is null
1995	and void, and the tax collector shall <u>be canceled. The tax</u>
1996	collector shall note cancel the tax certificate, noting the date
1997	of the cancellation of the tax certificate upon all appropriate
1998	records in his or her office. The tax collector shall complete
1999	the cancellation by entering opposite the record of the 7-year-
2000	old tax certificate a notation in substantially the following
2001	form: "Canceled by Act of 1973 Florida Legislature." All

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2030

sale certificate; fees.-

578-02513-10 2010664c1 2002 certificates outstanding July 1, 1973, shall have a life of 20 2003 years from the date of issue. This subsection does not apply to 2004 deferred payment tax certificates. 2005 (2) The provisions and limitations herein prescribed for 2006 tax certificates do not apply to tax certificates which were 2007 sold under the provisions of chapter 18296, Laws of Florida, 2008 1937, commonly known as the "Murphy Act." 2009 Section 48. Section 197.492, Florida Statutes, is amended 2010 to read: 2011 197.492 Errors and insolvencies report list.-On or before 2012 the 60th day after the tax certificate sale is adjourned, the 2013 tax collector shall certify make out a report to the board of 2014 county commissioners a report separately showing the discounts, 2015 errors, double assessments, and insolvencies relating to tax 2016 collections for which credit is to be given, including in every 2017 case except discounts, the names of the parties on whose account 2018 the credit is to be allowed. The report may be submitted in an 2019 electronic format. The board of county commissioners, upon 2020 receiving the report, shall examine it; make such investigations 2021 as may be necessary; and, if the board discovers that the tax 2022 collector has taken credit as an insolvent item any personal 2023 property tax due by a solvent taxpayer, charge the amount of 2024 taxes represented by such item to the tax collector and not 2025 approve the report until the tax collector strikes such item 2026 from the record. 2027 Section 49. Section 197.502, Florida Statutes, is amended 2028 to read: 2029 197.502 Application for obtaining tax deed by holder of tax

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2031	(1) The holder of <u>a</u> any tax certificate, other than the
2032	county, at any time after 2 years have elapsed since April 1 of
2033	the year of issuance of the tax certificate and before the
2034	<u>cancellation</u> expiration of the certificate 7 years from the date
2035	of issuance , may file the certificate and an application for a
2036	tax deed with the tax collector of the county where the property
2037	lands described in the certificate <u>is</u> are located. The
2038	application may be made on the entire parcel of property or any
2039	part thereof which is capable of being readily separated from
2040	the whole. The tax collector <u>may charge</u> shall be allowed a tax
2041	deed application fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for any fee
2042	charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing an
2043	electronic tax deed application program or service.
2044	(2) A certificateholder, other than the county, may notify
2045	the tax collector at any time of the certificateholder's intent
2046	to make application for tax deed. However, if the tax deed
2047	application will be filed within the month of the earliest date
2048	allowed pursuant to subsection (1), the certificateholder must
2049	provide the tax collector with a notice of intent to make
2050	application no later than 30 days before the date of
2051	application. The tax collector shall notify the
2052	certificateholder of the total amount due or the estimated
2053	amount due, which must include the amount due for redemption or
2054	purchase of all other outstanding tax certificates, plus
2055	interest; any omitted taxes, plus interest; any delinquent
2056	taxes, plus interest; any costs of an electronic tax deed sale;
2057	and current taxes, if due, which cover the land. The tax
2058	collector shall provide this notice at the earliest possible
2059	date but no later than 30 days following the tax collector's

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2060 receipt of the certficateholder's notice of intent to make 2061 application. The certificateholder shall pay the total amount 2062 due or the estimated amount due at the time of application. If 2063 the tax collector estimates the costs to redeem the outstanding 2064 certificates, the tax collector must provide a final statement 2065 of the costs within 60 days after receipt of the application. 2066 The applicant shall pay any additional amounts due within 10 2067 days after receipt of a final statement. The tax collector shall 2068 refund any overpayments with interest at the rate of 5 percent 2069 per annum compounded annually within 10 days after providing the 2070 final statement. Any certificateholder, other than the county, 2071 who makes application for a tax deed shall pay the tax collector 2072 at the time of application all amounts required for redemption or purchase of all other outstanding tax certificates, plus 2073 2074 interest, any omitted taxes, plus interest, any delinquent 2075 taxes, plus interest, and current taxes, if due, covering the 2076 land. 2077 (3) The county in which where the property lands described

2078 in the certificate is are located shall apply make application 2079 for a tax deed on all county-held certificates on property 2080 valued at \$5,000 or more on the property appraiser's most recent 2081 assessment roll, except deferred payment tax certificates, and 2082 may apply for tax deeds make application on those certificates 2083 on property valued at less than \$5,000 on the property 2084 appraiser's most recent assessment roll. The Such application 2085 shall be made 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of 2086 the certificates or as soon thereafter as is reasonable. Upon 2087 application for a tax deed, the county shall deposit with the 2088 tax collector all applicable costs and fees, but may shall not

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578-02513-102010664c12089deposit any money to cover the redemption of other outstanding2090certificates covering the property land. The tax collector may2091charge a tax deed application fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for2092any fee charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing2093an electronic tax deed application program or service.

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

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

(b) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien against the property described in the tax certificate if an address appears on the recorded lien.

2110 (c) Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the 2111 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

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2118 collector by such lienholder. 2119 (f) Any person to whom the property was assessed on the tax 2120 roll for the year in which the property was last assessed. 2121 (g) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien 2122 against a mobile home located on the property described in the 2123 tax certificate if an address appears on the recorded lien and 2124 if the lien is recorded with the clerk of the circuit court in 2125 the county where the mobile home is located. 2126 (h) Any legal titleholder of record of property that is 2127 contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate, if when the property described is either submerged land or common 2128 2129 elements of a subdivision, if the address of the titleholder of 2130 contiguous property appears on the record of conveyance of the 2131 property land to the that legal titleholder. However, if the 2132 legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property 2133 described in the tax certificate is the same as the person to 2134 whom the property described in the tax certificate was assessed 2135 on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last 2136 assessed, the notice may be mailed only to the address of the 2137 legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2138 As used in this chapter, the term "contiguous" means touching, meeting, or joining at the surface or border, other than at a 2139 2140 corner or a single point, and not separated by submerged lands. 2141 Submerged lands lying below the ordinary high-water mark which 2142 are sovereignty lands are not part of the upland contiguous 2143 property for purposes of notification. 2144

The statement must be signed by the tax collector <u>or the tax</u> collector's designee, with the tax collector's seal affixed. The

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2147 tax collector may purchase a reasonable bond for errors and 2148 omissions of his or her office in making such statement. The 2149 search of the official records must be made by a direct and 2150 inverse search. "Direct" means the index in straight and 2151 continuous alphabetic order by grantor, and "inverse" means the 2152 index in straight and continuous alphabetic order by grantee. 2153 (5) (a) The tax collector may contract with a title company 2154 or an abstract company at a reasonable fee to provide the 2155 minimum information required in subsection (4), consistent with 2156 rules adopted by the department. If additional information is 2157 required, the tax collector must make a written request to the 2158 title or abstract company stating the additional requirements. 2159 The tax collector may select any title or abstract company, 2160 regardless of its location, as long as the fee is reasonable, 2161 the minimum information is submitted, and the title or abstract 2162 company is authorized to do business in this state. The tax 2163 collector may advertise and accept bids for the title or 2164 abstract company if he or she considers it appropriate to do so. 2165 1. The ownership and encumbrance report must include the be 2166 printed or typed on stationery or other paper showing a 2167 letterhead of the person, firm, or company that makes the 2168 search, and the signature of the individual person who makes the 2169 search or of an officer of the firm must be attached. The tax 2170 collector is not liable for payment to the firm unless these 2171 requirements are met. The report may be submitted to the tax 2172 collector in an electronic format. 2173 2. The tax collector may not accept or pay for any title

2173 2. The tax collector may not accept or pay for any title 2174 search or abstract if no financial responsibility is <u>not</u> assumed 2175 for the search. However, reasonable restrictions as to the

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CS for SB 664 2010664c1 liability or responsibility of the title or abstract company are acceptable. Notwithstanding s. 627.7843(3), the tax collector may contract for higher maximum liability limits. 3. In order to establish uniform prices for ownership and encumbrance reports within the county, the tax collector must shall ensure that the contract for ownership and encumbrance reports include all requests for title searches or abstracts for a given period of time.

(b) Any fee paid for a any title search or abstract must be 2184 2185 collected at the time of application under subsection (1), and the amount of the fee must be added to the opening bid. 2186

2187 (c) The clerk shall advertise and administer the sale and 2188 receive such fees for the issuance of the deed and sale of the property as are provided in s. 28.24. 2189

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(6) (a) The opening bid:

2191 (a) On county-held certificates on nonhomestead property 2192 shall be the sum of the value of all outstanding certificates 2193 against the property land, plus omitted years' taxes, delinquent 2194 taxes, interest, and all costs and fees paid by the county.

2195 (b) The opening bid On an individual certificate on 2196 nonhomestead property shall include, in addition to the amount 2197 of money paid to the tax collector by the certificateholder at 2198 the time of application, must include the amount required to 2199 redeem the applicant's tax certificate and all other costs and 2200 fees paid by the applicant, plus all tax certificates that were 2201 sold subsequent to the filing of the tax deed application and 2202 omitted taxes, if any.

(c) The opening bid on property assessed on the latest tax 2203 2204 roll as homestead property shall include, in addition to the

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2205 amount of money required for an opening bid on nonhomestead 2206 property, an amount equal to one-half of the latest assessed 2207 value of the homestead. Payment of one-half of the assessed 2208 value of the homestead property shall not be required if the tax 2209 certificate to which the application relates was sold prior to 2210 January 1, 1982. 2211 (7) On county-held certificates for which there are no 2212 bidders at the public sale, the clerk shall enter the land on a

2213 list entitled "lands available for taxes" and shall immediately 2214 notify the county commission and all other persons holding certificates against the property land that the property land is 2215 available. During the first 90 days after the property land is 2216 2217 placed on the list of lands available for taxes, the county may 2218 purchase the land for the opening bid or may waive its rights to 2219 purchase the property. Thereafter, any person, the county, or 2220 any other governmental unit may purchase the property land from 2221 the clerk, without further notice or advertising, for the 2222 opening bid, except that if when the county or other 2223 governmental unit is the purchaser for its own use, the board of 2224 county commissioners may cancel omitted years' taxes, as provided under s. 197.447. If the county does not elect to 2225 purchase the property land, the county must notify each legal 2226 2227 titleholder of property contiguous to the property land 2228 available for taxes, as provided in paragraph (4)(h), before 2229 expiration of the 90-day period. Interest on the opening bid 2230 continues to accrue through the month of sale as prescribed by 2231 s. 197.542.

(8) Taxes <u>may</u> shall not be extended against parcels listed
as lands available for taxes, but in each year the taxes that

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2234 would have been due shall be treated as omitted years and added 2235 to the required minimum bid. If any tax certificates exist or if 2236 an application for a tax deed by a person other than the county 2237 is not filed within 7 Three years after the day the land was 2238 offered for public sale, the land shall escheat to the county in which it is located, free and clear. If the property was placed 2239 2240 on the list of lands available for taxes as a result of a tax 2241 deed application filed by the county and a tax certificate, 2242 owned by a person other than the county, does not exist on the 2243 property, the property shall escheat 3 years after the day the 2244 property was offered for private sale, free and clear. All tax 2245 certificates, accrued taxes, and liens of any nature against the 2246 property shall be deemed canceled as a matter of law and of no 2247 further legal force and effect, and the clerk shall execute an 2248 escheatment tax deed vesting title in the board of county 2249 commissioners of the county in which the land is located. 2250 (a) When a property escheats to the county under this

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

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

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

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

2271 (11) For any property acquired under this section by the 2272 county for the express purpose of providing infill housing, the 2273 board of county commissioners may, in accordance with s. 2274 197.447, cancel county-held tax certificates and omitted years' 2275 taxes on such properties. Furthermore, the county may not 2276 transfer a property acquired under this section specifically for 2277 infill housing back to a taxpayer who failed to pay the 2278 delinquent taxes or charges that led to the issuance of the tax 2279 certificate or lien. For purposes of this subsection only, the 2280 term "taxpayer" includes the taxpayer's family or any entity in 2281 which the taxpayer or taxpayer's family has any interest.

2282 Section 50. Section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended 2283 to read:

2284

197.542 Sale at public auction.-

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

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2292	the time and place, the clerk shall read the notice of sale and
2293	shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the
2294	highest bidder for cash at public outcry. The amount required to
2295	redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder
2296	to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale,
2297	redemption of other tax certificates on the same property lands,
2298	and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest
2299	thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period
2300	running from the month after the date of application for the
2301	deed through the month of sale and costs incurred for the
2302	service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be
2303	considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. <u>If</u>
2304	tax certificates exist or if delinquent taxes accrued subsequent
2305	to the filing of the tax deed application, the amount required
2306	to redeem such tax certificates or pay such delinquent taxes
2307	shall be included in the minimum bid. However, if the land to be
2308	sold is assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property,
2309	the bid of the certificateholder shall be increased to include
2310	an amount equal to one-half of the assessed value of the
2311	homestead property as required by s. 197.502. If there are no
2312	higher bids, the <u>property</u> land shall be struck off and sold to
2313	the certificateholder, who shall forthwith pay to the clerk <u>any</u>
2314	amounts included in the minimum bid, the documentary stamp tax,
2315	and recording fees due. Upon payment, and a tax deed shall
2316	thereupon be issued and recorded by the clerk. <u>The tax deed</u>
2317	applicant shall have the option of placing the property on the
2318	list of lands available for taxes in lieu of paying any
2319	additional sums due as a result of the increased minimum bid,
2320	documentary stamps, or recording fees.

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2321 (2) If there are other bids, The certificateholder has 2322 shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the 2323 property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The 2324 high bidder shall post with the clerk a nonrefundable cash 2325 deposit of 5 percent of the bid $\frac{200}{200}$ at the time of the sale, to 2326 be applied to the sale price at the time of full payment. Notice 2327 of the this deposit requirement must shall be posted at the 2328 auction site, and the clerk may require that bidders to show 2329 their willingness and ability to post the cost deposit. If full 2330 payment of the final bid and of documentary stamp tax and 2331 recording fees is not made within 24 hours, excluding weekends 2332 and legal holidays, the clerk shall cancel all bids, readvertise 2333 the sale as provided in this section, and pay all costs of the 2334 sale from the deposit. Any remaining funds must be applied 2335 toward the opening bid. The clerk may refuse to recognize the 2336 bid of any person who has previously bid and refused, for any 2337 reason, to honor such bid.

2338 (3) If the sale is canceled for any reason, or the buyer 2339 fails to make full payment within the time required, the clerk 2340 shall immediately readvertise the sale to be held within no 2341 later than 30 days after the date the sale was canceled. Only 2342 one advertisement is necessary. No further notice is required. 2343 The amount of the opening statutory (opening) bid shall be 2344 increased by the cost of advertising, additional clerk's fees as 2345 provided for in s. 28.24(21), and interest as provided for in 2346 subsection (1). This process must be repeated until the property 2347 is sold and the clerk receives full payment or the clerk does 2348 not receive any bids other than the bid of the 2349 certificateholder. The clerk must shall receive full payment

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before prior to the issuance of the tax deed.

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

2358 (5) (4) (a) A clerk may conduct electronic tax deed sales in 2359 lieu of public outcry. The clerk must comply with the procedures 2360 provided in this chapter, except that electronic proxy bidding 2361 shall be allowed and the clerk may require bidders to advance 2362 sufficient funds to pay the deposit required by subsection (2). 2363 The clerk shall provide access to the electronic sale by 2364 computer terminals open to the public at a designated location. 2365 A clerk who conducts such electronic sales may receive 2366 electronic deposits and payments related to the sale. The 2367 portion of an advance deposit from a winning bidder required by 2368 subsection (2) shall, upon acceptance of the winning bid, be 2369 subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10).

2370 (b) Nothing in This subsection does not shall be construed 2371 to restrict or limit the authority of a charter county to 2372 conduct from conducting electronic tax deed sales. In a charter 2373 county where the clerk of the circuit court does not conduct all 2374 electronic sales, the charter county shall be permitted to 2375 receive electronic deposits and payments related to sales it 2376 conducts, as well as to subject the winning bidder to a fee, 2377 consistent with the schedule in s. 28.24(10).

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(c) The costs of electronic tax deed sales shall be added

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2379 to the charges for the costs of sale under subsection (1) and 2380 paid by the certificateholder when filing an application for a 2381 tax deed. 2382 Section 51. Section 197.522, Florida Statutes, is amended 2383 to read: 2384 197.522 Notice to owner when application for tax deed is 2385 made.-2386 (1) (a) Except as provided in this section, the clerk of the 2387 circuit court shall notify, by certified mail with return 2388 receipt requested or by registered mail if the notice is to be 2389 sent outside the continental United States, the persons listed 2390 in the tax collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4) that 2391 an application for a tax deed has been made. Such notice shall 2392 be mailed at least 20 days before prior to the date of sale. If 2393 an no address is not listed in the tax collector's statement, 2394 then a notice is not shall be required. 2395 (b) The clerk shall enclose with every copy mailed a 2396 statement as follows: 2397 WARNING: There are unpaid taxes on property which you own 2398 or in which you have a legal interest. Such property will be 2399 sold at public auction notwithstanding its classification as 2400 homestead property, if applicable. The property will be sold at 2401 public auction on ... (date) ... unless the back taxes are paid. 2402 To make payment, or to receive further information, contact the 2403 clerk of court immediately at ... (address) ..., ... (telephone 2404 number).... 2405 (c) The clerk shall complete and attach to the affidavit of 2406 the publisher a certificate containing the names and addresses

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of those persons notified and the date the notice was mailed.

I	578-02513-10 2010664c1
2408	The certificate shall be signed by the clerk and the clerk's
2409	official seal affixed. The certificate shall be prima facie
2410	evidence of the fact that the notice was mailed. If <u>an</u> no
2411	address is <u>not</u> listed on the tax collector's certification, the
2412	clerk shall execute a certificate to that effect.
2413	(d) The failure of anyone to receive notice as provided
2414	herein shall not affect the validity of the tax deed issued
2415	pursuant to the notice.
2416	(e) A printed copy of the notice as published in the
2417	newspaper, accompanied by the warning statement described in
2418	paragraph (b), shall be deemed sufficient notice.
2419	(2)(a) In addition to the notice provided in subsection
2420	(1), for property that was not classified as homestead property
2421	on the most recent assessment roll prior to the tax deed
2422	application, the sheriff of the county in which the legal
2423	titleholder resides shall, at least 20 days prior to the date of
2424	sale, notify the legal titleholder of record of the property on
2425	which the tax certificate is outstanding. The original notice
2426	and sufficient copies shall be prepared by the clerk and
2427	provided to the sheriff. Such notice shall be served as
2428	specified in chapter 48; if the sheriff is unable to make
2429	service, he or she shall post a copy of the notice in a
2430	conspicuous place at the legal titleholder's last known address.
2431	The inability of the sheriff to serve notice on the legal
2432	titleholder shall not affect the validity of the tax deed issued
2433	pursuant to the notice. A legal titleholder of record who
2434	resides outside the state may be notified by the clerk as
2435	provided in subsection (1). The notice shall be in substantially
2436	the following form:

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2437	WARNING
2438	
2439	There are unpaid taxes on the property which you own.
2440	Such property will be sold at public auction
2441	notwithstanding its classification as homestead
2442	property, if applicable. The property will be sold at
2443	public auction on(date) unless the back taxes
2444	are paid. To make arrangements for payment, or to
2445	receive further information, contact the clerk of
2446	court at (address), (telephone number)
2447	
2448	In addition, if the legal titleholder does not reside in the
2449	county in which the property to be sold is located, a copy of
2450	such notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the
2451	property by the sheriff of the county in which the property is
2452	located. However, no posting of notice shall be required if the
2453	property to be sold is classified for assessment purposes,
2454	according to use classifications established by the department,
2455	as nonagricultural acreage or vacant land.
2456	(b) In addition to the notice provided in subsection (1),
2457	for property classified as homestead property on the most recent
2458	assessment roll, the sheriff of the county in which the legal
2459	titleholder resides shall, at least 45 days prior to the date of
2460	sale, provide notice that a tax certificate is outstanding on
2461	such homestead property to the legal titleholder of record. The
2462	original notice and sufficient copies shall be prepared by the
2463	clerk of the circuit court and provided to the sheriff. Such
2464	notice shall be served as provided in chapter 48. If unable to
2465	make service, the sheriff shall post a copy of the notice in a

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2466	conspicuous place at the homestead property address. The return
2467	of service shall indicate, in addition to the details of
2468	service, whether the residence exists and whether the residence
2469	appears to be occupied. The inability of the sheriff to serve
2470	notice on the legal titleholder of homestead property subject to
2471	an outstanding tax certificate does not affect the validity of a
2472	tax deed issued on such property pursuant to the notice. The
2473	notice shall be in substantially the following form:
2474	WARNING
2475	
2476	There are unpaid taxes on the homestead property you
2477	own. Such property will be sold at public auction on
2478	(date), unless the back taxes are paid,
2479	notwithstanding its classification as homestead
2480	property. To make arrangements for payment or to
2481	receive further information, contact the clerk of the
2482	court immediately at (address), (telephone
2483	number)
2484	<u>(c)</u> In addition to the notice provided in subsection
2485	(1), the clerk shall notify by certified mail with return
2486	receipt requested, or by registered mail if the notice is to be
2487	sent outside the continental United States, the persons listed
2488	in the tax collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h)
2489	and to the tax deed applicant that application for a tax deed
2490	has been made. Such notice shall be mailed at least 20 days
2491	prior to the date of sale. If <u>an</u> no address is <u>not</u> listed in the
2492	tax collector's statement, <u>a</u> then no notice <u>is not</u> shall be
2493	required. Enclosed with the copy of the notice shall be a
2494	statement in substantially the following form:
1	

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2495	WARNING
2496	
2497	There are unpaid taxes on property contiguous to your
2498	property. The property with the unpaid taxes will be
2499	sold at auction on(date) unless the back taxes
2500	are paid. To make payment, or to receive further
2501	information about the purchase of the property,
2502	contact the clerk of court immediately at
2503	(address), (telephone number)
2504	
2505	Neither the failure of the tax collector to include the list of
2506	contiguous property owners pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h) in his
2507	or her statement to the clerk nor the failure of the clerk to
2508	mail this notice to any or all of the persons listed in the tax
2509	collector's statement pursuant to s. 197.502(4)(h) shall be a
2510	basis to challenge the validity of the tax deed issued pursuant
2511	to any notice under this section.
2512	(3) Nothing in This chapter <u>does not prohibit a</u> shall be
2513	construed to prevent the tax collector, or any other public
2514	official, in his or her discretion from giving additional notice
2515	in any form concerning tax certificates and tax sales beyond the
2516	minimum requirements of this chapter.
2517	Section 52. Section 197.552, Florida Statutes, is amended
2518	to read:
2519	197.552 Tax deeds
2520	(1) All tax deeds shall be issued in the name of a county
2521	and \underline{must} \underline{shall} be signed by the clerk of the county. The deed
2522	shall be witnessed by two witnesses, the official seal shall be
2523	attached thereto, and the deed shall be acknowledged or proven

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2524	as other deeds. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in
2525	s. 28.24. Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of property for
2526	delinquent taxes must be in the form prescribed by the
2527	department. All deeds issued pursuant to this section are prima
2528	facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings from the
2529	valuation of the property to the issuance of the deed,
2530	inclusive.
2531	(2)(a) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, <u>a</u>
2532	no right, interest, restriction, or other covenant <u>does not</u>
2533	shall survive the issuance of a tax deed. $ au$
2534	(b)1. Liens that survive the issuance of a tax deed include
2535	except that a lien of record held by a municipal or county
2536	governmental unit $\mathrm{\underline{or}}_{ au}$ special district, or community development
2537	district. These surviving liens include tax certificates that
2538	were not incorporated in the tax deed application, if, when such
2539	<u>liens were</u> lien is not satisfied <u>from</u> as of the disbursement of
2540	proceeds of sale under the provisions of s. 197.582 , shall
2541	survive the issuance of a tax deed.
2542	2. A code enforcement lien survives only as to the amount
2543	expended by the governmental entity to correct the code
2544	deficiency and the amount of the surviving lien may not include
2545	interest, penalties, fines, or attorney's fees.
2546	(3) A lien surviving the issuance of a tax deed may not
2547	provide a basis to foreclose against the interest of the tax
2548	deed owner unless the owner is reimbursed for the price of
2549	acquiring the tax deed, including recording fees and documentary
2550	stamps, by the holder of the surviving lien or at the time of a
2551	foreclosure sale. If a foreclosure sale results in insufficient
2552	funds to satisfy a surviving lien and reimburse the tax deed

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2553	owner, the proceeds of the foreclosure sale shall be distributed
2554	pro rata in recognition of the equal dignity of lien and the tax
2555	deed. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in s. 28.24.
2556	Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of land for delinquent taxes
2557	shall be in the form prescribed by the department. All deeds
2558	issued pursuant to this section shall be prima facie evidence of
2559	the regularity of all proceedings from the valuation of the
2560	lands to the issuance of the deed, inclusive.
2561	Section 53. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida
2562	Statutes, is amended to read:
2563	197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale
2564	(2) If the property is purchased for an amount in excess of
2565	the statutory bid of the certificateholder, the excess shall be
2566	paid over and disbursed by the clerk. If the property purchased
2567	is homestead property and the statutory bid includes an amount
2568	equal to at least one-half of the assessed value of the
2569	homestead, that amount shall be treated as excess and
2570	distributed in the same manner. The clerk shall distribute the
2571	excess to the governmental units for the payment of any lien of
2572	record held by a governmental unit against the property $_$
2573	including any tax certificates not incorporated in the tax deed
2574	application and omitted taxes, if any. If In the event the
2575	excess is not sufficient to pay all of such liens in full, the
2576	excess shall then be paid to each governmental unit pro rata.
2577	If, after all liens of record of the governmental units upon the
2578	property are paid in full, there remains a balance of
2579	undistributed funds, the balance of the purchase price shall be
2580	retained by the clerk for the benefit of the persons described
2581	in s. 197.522(1)(a), except those persons described in s.

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2582	197.502(4)(h), as their interests may appear. The clerk shall
2583	mail notices to such persons notifying them of the funds held
2584	for their benefit. Any service charges, at the same rate as
2585	prescribed in s. 28.24(10), and costs of mailing notices shall
2586	be paid out of the excess balance held by the clerk. Excess
2587	proceeds shall be held and disbursed in the same manner as
2588	unclaimed redemption moneys in s. 197.473. <u>If</u> In the event
2589	excess proceeds are not sufficient to cover the service charges
2590	and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total amount of
2591	excess proceeds as a service charge.
2592	Section 54. Section 197.602, Florida Statutes, is amended
2593	to read:
2594	197.602 Reimbursement required in challenges to the
2595	validity of a tax deed Party recovering land must refund taxes
2596	paid and interest
2597	(1) If a party successfully challenges the validity of a
2598	tax deed in an action at law or equity, but the taxes for which
2599	the tax deed was sold were not paid before the tax deed was
2600	issued, the party shall pay to the party against whom the
2601	judgment or decree is entered:
2602	(a) The amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes paid
2603	upon the land, together with 12 percent interest thereon per
2604	year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed;
2605	(b) All legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including
2606	publication of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording
2607	the tax deed; and
2608	(c) The fair cash value of all maintenance and permanent
2609	improvements made upon the land by the holders under the tax
2610	deed. If, in an action at law or in equity involving the

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2636

to read

578-02513-10 2010664c1 2611 validity of any tax deed, the court holds that the tax deed was invalid at the time of its issuance and that title to the land 2612 2613 therein described did not vest in the tax deed holder, then, if 2614 the taxes for which the land was sold and upon which the tax 2615 deed was issued had not been paid prior to issuance of the deed, 2616 the party in whose favor the judgment or decree in the suit is 2617 entered shall pay to the party against whom the judgment or 2618 decree is entered the amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes 2619 paid upon the land, together with 12-percent interest thereon 2620 per year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed and all 2621 legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including publication 2622 of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording the tax 2623 deed, and also the fair cash value of all permanent improvements made upon the land by the holders under the tax deed. 2624 2625 (2) In an action to challenge the validity of a tax deed, 2626 the prevailing party is entitled to all reasonable litigation 2627 expenses including attorney's fees. 2628 (3) The court shall determine the amount of the expenses 2629 for which a party shall be reimbursed. and the fair cash value 2630 of improvements shall be ascertained and found upon the trial of 2631 the action, and The tax deed holder or anyone holding under the 2632 tax deed has thereunder shall have a prior lien on upon the land 2633 for the payment of the expenses that must be reimbursed to such 2634 persons sums. Section 55. Section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended 2635

2637 192.0105 Taxpayer rights.—There is created a Florida
2638 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to
2639 guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2640 taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected 2641 during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement 2642 processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The 2643 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but 2644 comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and 2645 obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks 2646 of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, 2647 and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and 2648 assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are 2649 provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure 2650 that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected 2651 during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only 2652 insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida 2653 Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so 2654 guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the 2655 departmental rules include:

2656

(1) THE RIGHT TO KNOW.-

(a) The right to be <u>sent a</u> mailed notice of proposed property taxes and proposed or adopted non-ad valorem assessments (see ss. 194.011(1), 200.065(2)(b) and (d) and (13)(a), and 200.069). The notice must also inform the taxpayer that the final tax bill may contain additional non-ad valorem assessments (see s. 200.069(10)).

(b) The right to notification of a public hearing on each taxing authority's tentative budget and proposed millage rate and advertisement of a public hearing to finalize the budget and adopt a millage rate (see s. 200.065(2)(c) and (d)).

(c) The right to advertised notice of the amount by which the tentatively adopted millage rate results in taxes that

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2669	exceed the previous year's taxes (see s. 200.065(2)(d) and (3)).
2670	The right to notification by first-class mail of a comparison of
2671	the amount of the taxes to be levied from the proposed millage
2672	rate under the tentative budget change, compared to the previous
2673	year's taxes, and also compared to the taxes that would be
2674	levied if no budget change is made (see ss. 200.065(2)(b) and
2675	200.069(2), (3), (4), and (8)).
2676	(d) The right that the adopted millage rate will not exceed
2677	the tentatively adopted millage rate. If the tentative rate
2678	exceeds the proposed rate, each taxpayer shall be mailed notice
2679	comparing his or her taxes under the tentatively adopted millage
2680	rate to the taxes under the previously proposed rate, before a
2681	hearing to finalize the budget and adopt millage (see s.
2682	200.065(2)(d)).
2683	(e) The right to be sent notice by first-class mail of a
2684	non-ad valorem assessment hearing at least 20 days before the
2685	hearing with pertinent information, including the total amount
2686	to be levied against each parcel. All affected property owners
2687	have the right to appear at the hearing and to file written
2688	objections with the local governing board (see s. 197.3632(4)(b)
2689	and (c) and (10)(b)2.b.).
2690	(f) The right of an exemption recipient to be sent a
2691	renewal application for that exemption, the right to a receipt
2692	for homestead exemption claim when filed, and the right to
2693	notice of denial of the exemption (see ss. 196.011(6),
2694	196.131(1), 196.151, and 196.193(1)(c) and (5)).
2695	(g) The right, on property determined not to have been
2696	entitled to homestead exemption in a prior year, to notice of
2697	intent from the property appraiser to record notice of tax lien

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2698 and the right to pay tax, penalty, and interest before a tax 2699 lien is recorded for any prior year (see s. 196.161(1)(b)). 2700 (h) The right to be informed during the tax collection 2701 process, including: notice of tax due; notice of back taxes; 2702 notice of late taxes and assessments and consequences of 2703 nonpayment; opportunity to pay estimated taxes and non-ad 2704 valorem assessments when the tax roll will not be certified in 2705 time; notice when interest begins to accrue on delinguent 2706 provisional taxes; notice of the right to prepay estimated taxes 2707 by installment; a statement of the taxpayer's estimated tax 2708 liability for use in making installment payments; and notice of 2709 right to defer taxes and non-ad valorem assessments on homestead 2710 property (see ss. 197.322(3), 197.3635, 197.343, 197.363(2)(c), 2711 197.222(3) and (5), 197.2301(3), 197.3632(8)(a), 2712 193.1145(10)(a), and 197.254(1)). However, a taxpayer is deemed 2713 to have waived the right to know if the taxpayer fails to 2714 provide current contact information to the county property 2715 appraiser and tax collector.

(i) The right to an advertisement in a newspaper listing names of taxpayers who are delinquent in paying tangible personal property taxes, with amounts due, and giving notice that interest is accruing at 18 percent and that, unless taxes are paid, warrants will be issued, prior to petition made with the circuit court for an order to seize and sell property (see s. 197.402(2)).

(j) The right to be <u>sent a</u> mailed notice when a petition has been filed with the court for an order to seize and sell property and the right to be mailed notice, and to be served notice by the sheriff, before the date of sale, that application

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2727	for tax deed has been made and property will be sold unless back
2728	taxes are paid (see ss. 197.413(5), 197.502(4)(a), and
2729	197.522(1)(a) and (2)).
2730	(k) The right to have certain taxes and special assessments
2731	levied by special districts individually stated on the "Notice
2732	of Proposed Property Taxes and Proposed or Adopted Non-Ad
2733	Valorem Assessments" (see s. 200.069).
2734	
2735	Notwithstanding the right to information contained in this
2736	subsection, under s. 197.122 property owners are held to know
2737	that property taxes are due and payable annually and charges
2738	property owners with a duty to ascertain the amount of current
2739	and delinquent taxes to obtain the necessary information from
2740	the applicable governmental officials.
2741	(2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS
2742	(a) The right to an informal conference with the property
2743	appraiser to present facts the taxpayer considers to support
2744	changing the assessment and to have the property appraiser
2745	present facts supportive of the assessment upon proper request
2746	of any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on his or
2747	her property (see s. 194.011(2)).
2748	(b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over
2749	objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of
2750	agricultural classification, denial of historic classification,
2751	denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax
2752	deferral, and any penalties on deferred taxes imposed for
2753	incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated
2754	taxes does not preclude the right of the taxpayer to challenge
2755	his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2756 (9) (a), 196.151, 196.193(1) (c) and (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 2757 193.625(2), 197.2425 197.253(2), 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)). 2758 (c) The right to file a petition for exemption or 2759 agricultural classification with the value adjustment board when 2760 an application deadline is missed, upon demonstration of 2761 particular extenuating circumstances for filing late (see ss. 2762 193.461(3)(a) and 196.011(1), (7), (8), and (9)(e)). 2763 (d) The right to prior notice of the value adjustment 2764 board's hearing date and the right to the hearing within 4 hours 2765 of scheduled time (see s. 194.032(2)). 2766 (e) The right to notice of date of certification of tax 2767 rolls and receipt of property record card if requested (see ss. 2768 193.122(2) and (3) and 194.032(2)). 2769 (f) The right, in value adjustment board proceedings, to 2770 have all evidence presented and considered at a public hearing 2771 at the scheduled time, to be represented by an attorney or 2772 agent, to have witnesses sworn and cross-examined, and to 2773 examine property appraisers or evaluators employed by the board 2774 who present testimony (see ss. 194.034(1)(a) and (c) and (4), 2775 and 194.035(2)). 2776 (g) The right to be sent mailed a timely written decision 2777 by the value adjustment board containing findings of fact and 2778 conclusions of law and reasons for upholding or overturning the 2779 determination of the property appraiser, and the right to 2780 advertised notice of all board actions, including appropriate 2781 narrative and column descriptions, in brief and nontechnical 2782 language (see ss. 194.034(2) and 194.037(3)). 2783 (h) The right at a public hearing on non-ad valorem

2784 assessments or municipal special assessments to provide written

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2785	objections and to provide testimony to the local governing board
2786	(see ss. 197.3632(4)(c) and 170.08).
2787	(i) The right to bring action in circuit court to contest a
2788	tax assessment or appeal value adjustment board decisions to
2789	disapprove exemption or deny tax deferral (see ss. 194.036(1)(c)
2790	and (2), 194.171, 196.151, and <u>197.2425</u> 197.253(2)).
2791	(3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS
2792	(a) The right to discounts for early payment on all taxes
2793	and non-ad valorem assessments collected by the tax collector,
2794	except for partial payments as defined in 197.374, the right to
2795	pay installment payments with discounts, and the right to pay
2796	delinquent personal property taxes under <u>a</u> an installment
2797	payment program when implemented by the county tax collector
2798	(see ss. 197.162, 197.3632(8) and (10)(b)3., 197.222(1), and
2799	197.4155).
2800	(b) The right, upon filing a challenge in circuit court and
2801	paying taxes admitted in good faith to be owing, to be issued a
2802	receipt and have suspended all procedures for the collection of
2803	taxes until the final disposition of the action (see s.
2804	194.171(3)).
2805	(c) The right to have penalties reduced or waived upon a
2806	showing of good cause when a return is not intentionally filed
2807	late, and the right to pay interest at a reduced rate if the
2808	court finds that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is
2809	greater than the amount the taxpayer has in good faith admitted
2810	and paid (see ss. 193.072(4) and 194.192(2)).
2811	(d) The right to a refund when overpayment of taxes has
2812	been made under specified circumstances (see ss. 193.1145(8)(e)
2813	and 197.182(1)).

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2814 (e) The right to an extension to file a tangible personal 2815 property tax return upon making proper and timely request (see 2816 s. 193.063). 2817 (f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax 2818 certificates at any time before full payment for a tax deed is 2819 made to the clerk of the court, including documentary stamps and 2820 recording fees issued, and the right to have tax certificates 2821 canceled if sold where taxes had been paid or if other error 2822 makes it void or correctable. Property owners have the right to 2823 be free from contact by a certificateholder for 2 years after 2824 April 1 of the year the tax certificate is issued (see ss. 2825 197.432(13) and (14) (14) and (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and 2826 197.472(1) and (7)). 2827 (g) The right of the taxpayer, property appraiser, tax 2828 collector, or the department, as the prevailing party in a 2829 judicial or administrative action brought or maintained without 2830

the support of justiciable issues of fact or law, to recover all costs of the administrative or judicial action, including reasonable attorney's fees, and of the department and the taxpayer to settle such claims through negotiations (see ss. 57.105 and 57.111).

2835

(4) THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY.-

(a) The right to have information kept confidential, including federal tax information, ad valorem tax returns, social security numbers, all financial records produced by the taxpayer, Form DR-219 returns for documentary stamp tax information, and sworn statements of gross income, copies of federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and earnings statements (W-2 forms), and other documents (see ss. 192.105,

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2843	193.074, 193.114(5), 195.027(3) and (6), and 196.101(4)(c)).
2844	(b) The right to limiting access to a taxpayer's records by a
2845	property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor
2846	General only to those instances in which it is determined that
2847	such records are necessary to determine either the
2848	classification or the value of taxable nonhomestead property
2849	(see s. 195.027(3)).
2850	Section 56. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
2851	194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2852	194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments
2853	(3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in
2854	substantially the form prescribed by the department.
2855	Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to
2856	accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the
2857	taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment
2858	board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be
2859	filed as follows:
2860	(d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at
2861	any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day
2862	following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as
2863	provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving
2864	the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water
2865	recharge classification application, an application for
2866	classification as historic property used for commercial or
2867	certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be
2868	filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th
2869	day following the mailing of the notice by the property
2870	appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s.
2871	196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. $\underline{197.2425}$

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2872 197.253. 2873 Section 57. Subsection (1) of section 194.013, Florida 2874 Statutes, is amended to read: 2875 194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.-2876 (1) If so required by resolution of the value adjustment 2877 board, a petition filed pursuant to s. 194.011 shall be 2878 accompanied by a filing fee to be paid to the clerk of the value 2879 adjustment board in an amount determined by the board not to 2880 exceed \$15 for each separate parcel of property, real or 2881 personal, covered by the petition and subject to appeal. 2882 However, no such filing fee may be required with respect to an 2883 appeal from the disapproval of homestead exemption under s. 2884 196.151 or from the denial of tax deferral under s. 197.2425 2885 197.253. Only a single filing fee shall be charged under this 2886 section as to any particular parcel of property despite the 2887 existence of multiple issues and hearings pertaining to such 2888 parcel. For joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e) 2889 or (f), a single filing fee shall be charged. Such fee shall be 2890 calculated as the cost of the special magistrate for the time 2891 involved in hearing the joint petition and shall not exceed \$5 2892 per parcel. Said fee is to be proportionately paid by affected 2893 parcel owners. 2894 Section 58. Subsection (12) of section 196.011, Florida 2895 Statutes, is amended to read: 2896 196.011 Annual application required for exemption.-

(12) Notwithstanding subsection (1), <u>if</u> when the owner of property otherwise entitled to a religious exemption from ad valorem taxation fails to timely file an application for exemption, and because of a misidentification of property

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2901	ownership on the property tax roll the owner is not properly
2902	notified of the tax obligation by the property appraiser and the
2903	tax collector, the owner of the property may file an application
2904	for exemption with the property appraiser. The property
2905	appraiser must consider the application, and if he or she
2906	determines the owner of the property would have been entitled to
2907	the exemption had the property owner timely applied, the
2908	property appraiser must grant the exemption. Any taxes assessed
2909	on such property shall be canceled, and if paid, refunded. Any
2910	tax certificates outstanding on such property shall be canceled
2911	and refund made pursuant to <u>s. 197.432(11)</u> s. 197.432(10) .
2912	Section 59. Section 197.603, Florida Statutes, is created
2913	to read:
2914	197.603 Declaration of legislative findings and intentThe
2915	Legislature finds that the state has a strong interest in
2916	ensuring due process and public confidence in a uniform, fair,
2917	efficient, and accountable collection of property taxes by
2918	county tax collectors. Therefore, tax collectors shall be
2919	supervised by the Department of Revenue pursuant to s.
2920	195.002(1). Moreover, the Legislature intends that the property
2921	tax collection authorized by this chapter under s. 9(a), Art.
2922	VII of the State Constitution be free from the influence or the
2923	appearance of influence of the local governments who levy
2924	property taxes and receive property tax revenues.
2925	Section 60. <u>Sections 197.202, 197.242, 197.304, 197.3041</u> ,
2926	<u>197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047,</u>
2927	<u>197.307, 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,</u>
2928	197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, Florida Statutes, are
2929	repealed.

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578-02513-10 2010664c1 2930 Section 61. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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