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2	An act relating to property taxation; amending s.
3	95.051, F.S.; tolling the expiration period of a tax
4	certificate and the statute of limitations relating to
5	proceedings involving tax lien certificates or tax
6	deeds during the period of an intervening bankruptcy;
7	amending ss. 197.102, 197.122, 197.123, 197.162,
8	197.172, 197.182, 197.222, 197.2301, 197.322, 197.332,
9	197.343, 197.344, 197.3635, 197.373, 197.402, 197.403,
10	197.413, 197.414, 197.4155, 197.416, 197.417, 197.432,
11	197.4325, 197.442, 197.443, 197.462, 197.472, 197.473,
12	197.482, 197.492, 197.582, and 197.602, F.S.;
13	revising, updating, and consolidating provisions of
14	ch. 197, F.S., relating to definitions, tax
15	collectors, lien of taxes, returns and assessments,
16	unpaid or omitted taxes, discounts, interest rates,
17	Department of Revenue responsibilities, tax bills,
18	judicial sales, prepayment of taxes, assessment rolls,
19	duties of tax collectors, tax notices, delinquent
20	taxes, lienholders, special assessments, non-ad
21	valorem assessments, tax payments, distribution of
22	taxes, advertisements of property with delinquent
23	taxes, attachment, delinquent personal property taxes,
24	sales of property, tax certificates, tax deeds, tax
25	sales, and proceedings involving the validity of a tax
26	deed; amending s. 197.502, F.S.; revising provisions
27	relating to applications for tax deeds; providing
28	payment requirements; amending s. 197.542, F.S.;
29	revising the minimum deposit after becoming the

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2011478er 30 highest bidder for a tax deed; requiring a clerk to readvertise the sale of a tax deed if a previous buyer 31 32 failed to make full payment for the tax deed; creating 33 s. 197.146, F.S.; authorizing tax collectors to issue 34 certificates of correction to tax rolls and 35 outstanding delinguent taxes for uncollectable 36 personal property accounts; requiring the tax 37 collector to notify the property appraiser; providing construction; creating ss. 197.2421 and 197.2423, 38 39 F.S., transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 197.253, 197.303, and 197.3071, F.S., and amending ss. 40 197.243, 197.252, 197.254, 197.262, 197.263, 197.272, 41 197.282, 197.292, 197.301, and 197.312, F.S.; 42 revising, updating, and consolidating provisions of 43 44 ch. 197, F.S., relating to deferral of tax payments 45 for real property, homestead property, recreational and commercial working waterfront property, and 46 47 affordable rental property; creating s. 197.4725, F.S.; providing authorization and requirements for 48 49 purchase of county-held tax certificates; specifying 50 required amounts to be paid; providing for fees; 51 providing for electronic services; amending s. 52 192.0105, F.S.; providing that the right to a discount 53 for the early payment of taxes does not apply to 54 certain partial payments of taxes; clarifying a 55 taxpayer's right to redeem real property and tax 56 certificates; clarifying that a property owner may not 57 be contacted by the holder of a tax certificate for 2 58 years following the date the certificate is issued;

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2011478er 59 providing that s. 197.122, F.S., applies in certain circumstances; providing for the obligation of the 60 61 property owner to obtain certain information; 62 correcting cross-references; amending ss. 194.011, 194.013, 196.011, and 197.374, F.S.; conforming cross-63 references; creating s. 197.603, F.S.; providing 64 65 legislative intent; repealing s. 197.202, F.S., relating to destruction of 20-year-old tax receipts; 66 repealing s. 197.242, F.S., relating to a short title; 67 68 repealing ss. 197.304, 197.3041, 197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047, 197.307, 69 70 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076, 197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, F.S., relating to 71 deferrals of tax payments; providing an effective 72 73 date. 74 75 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 76 77 Section 1. Section 95.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to 78 read: 79 95.051 When limitations tolled.-80 (1) The running of the time under any statute of 81 limitations except ss. 95.281, 95.35, and 95.36 is tolled by: 82 (a) Absence from the state of the person to be sued. 83 (b) Use by the person to be sued of a false name that is unknown to the person entitled to sue so that process cannot be 84 85 served on the person to be sued. 86 (c) Concealment in the state of the person to be sued so 87 that process cannot be served on him or her.

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2011478er 88 (d) The adjudicated incapacity, before the cause of action 89 accrued, of the person entitled to sue. In any event, the action 90 must be begun within 7 years after the act, event, or occurrence 91 giving rise to the cause of action. (e) Voluntary payments by the alleged father of the child 92 93 in paternity actions during the time of the payments. 94 (f) The payment of any part of the principal or interest of 95 any obligation or liability founded on a written instrument. 96 (g) The pendency of any arbitral proceeding pertaining to a 97 dispute that is the subject of the action. (h) The period of an intervening bankruptcy tolls the 98 99 expiration period of a tax certificate under s. 197.482 and any 100 proceeding or process under chapter 197. 101 (i) (h) The minority or previously adjudicated incapacity of the person entitled to sue during any period of time in which a 102 103 parent, guardian, or guardian ad litem does not exist, has an 104 interest adverse to the minor or incapacitated person, or is adjudicated to be incapacitated to sue; except with respect to 105 106 the statute of limitations for a claim for medical malpractice 107 as provided in s. 95.11. In any event, the action must be begun 108 within 7 years after the act, event, or occurrence giving rise to the cause of action. 109 110 111 Paragraphs (a)-(c) shall not apply if service of process or 112 service by publication can be made in a manner sufficient to 113 confer jurisdiction to grant the relief sought. This section 114 shall not be construed to limit the ability of any person to initiate an action within 30 days after of the lifting of an 115 116 automatic stay issued in a bankruptcy action as is provided in

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2011478er 117 11 U.S.C. s. 108(c). (2) A No disability or other reason does not shall toll the 118 119 running of any statute of limitations except those specified in this section, s. 95.091, the Florida Probate Code, or the 120 121 Florida Guardianship Law. Section 2. Section 197.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to 122 123 read: 197.102 Definitions.-124 125 (1) As used in this chapter, the following definitions 126 apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise: 127 (a) "Awarded" means the time when the tax collector or a designee determines and announces verbally or through the 128 129 closing of the bid process in a live or an electronic auction 130 that a buyer has placed the winning bid on a tax certificate at 131 a tax certificate sale. (b) (1) "Department," unless otherwise specified, means the 132 133 Department of Revenue. (c) (c) (2) "Omitted taxes" means those taxes which have not 134 135 been extended on the tax roll against a parcel of property after 136 the property has been placed upon the list of lands available for taxes pursuant to s. 197.502. 137 138 (d) "Proxy bidding" means a method of bidding by which a 139 bidder authorizes an agent, whether an individual or an 140 electronic agent, to place bids on his or her behalf. 141 (e) "Random number generator" means a computational device 142 that generates a sequence of numbers that lack any pattern and is used to resolve a tie when multiple bidders have bid the same 143 144 lowest amount by assigning a number to each of the tied bidders 145 and randomly determining which one of those numbers is the

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146 winner.

147 <u>(f)(3)</u> "Tax certificate" means a <u>paper or electronic</u> legal 148 document, representing unpaid delinquent real property taxes, 149 non-ad valorem assessments, including special assessments, 150 interest, and related costs and charges, issued in accordance 151 with this chapter against a specific parcel of real property and 152 becoming a first lien thereon, superior to all other liens, 153 except as provided by s. 197.573(2).

(g) (4) "Tax notice" means the paper or electronic tax bill sent to taxpayers for payment of any taxes or special assessments collected pursuant to this chapter, or the bill sent to taxpayers for payment of the total of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments collected pursuant to s. 197.3632.

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

(i) (6) "Tax rolls" and "assessment rolls" are synonymous
 and mean the rolls prepared by the property appraiser pursuant
 to chapter 193 and certified pursuant to s. 193.122.

163 (2) (7) If when a local government uses the method set forth 164 in s. 197.3632 to levy, collect, or enforce a non-ad valorem 165 assessment, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Ad valorem tax roll" means the roll prepared by the
property appraiser and certified to the tax collector for
collection.

(b) "Non-ad valorem assessment roll" means a roll prepared by a local government and certified to the tax collector for collection.

172 Section 3. Section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to 173 read:

197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.-

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2011478er 175 (1) All taxes imposed pursuant to the State Constitution 176 and laws of this state shall be a first lien, superior to all 177 other liens, on any property against which the taxes have been 178 assessed and shall continue in full force from January 1 of the 179 year the taxes were levied until discharged by payment or until barred under chapter 95. If All personal property tax liens, to 180 181 the extent that the property to which the lien applies cannot be 182 located in the county or to the extent that the sale of the 183 property is insufficient to pay all delinquent taxes, interest, fees, and costs due, a personal property tax lien applies shall 184 be liens against all other personal property of the taxpayer in 185 the county. However, a lien such liens against other personal 186 187 property does shall not apply against such property that which 188 has been sold, and is such liens against other personal property shall be subordinate to any valid prior or subsequent liens 189 190 against such other property. An No act of omission or commission 191 on the part of a any property appraiser, tax collector, board of 192 county commissioners, clerk of the circuit court, or county 193 comptroller, or their deputies or assistants, or newspaper in 194 which an any advertisement of sale may be published does not 195 shall operate to defeat the payment of taxes, interest, fees, and costs due and; but any acts of omission or commission may be 196 197 corrected at any time by the officer or party responsible for them in the same like manner as provided by law for performing 198 199 acts in the first place. Amounts, and when so corrected they shall be deemed to be construed as valid ab initio and do not 200 201 shall in no way affect any process by law for the enforcement of 202 the collection of the any tax. All owners of property are shall 203 be held to know that taxes are due and payable annually and are

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2011478er 204 responsible for charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount 205 of current and delinquent taxes and paying them before April 1 206 of the year following the year in which taxes are assessed. A No 207 sale or conveyance of real or personal property for nonpayment 208 of taxes may not shall be held invalid except upon proof that: 209 (a) The property was not subject to taxation; 210 (b) The taxes were had been paid before the sale of 211 personal property; or 212 (c) The real property was had been redeemed before receipt 213 by the clerk of the court of full payment for the execution and 214 delivery of a deed based upon a certificate issued for nonpayment of taxes, including all recording fees and 215 216 documentary stamps. 217 (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate may not be foreclosed or enforced in any manner except as 218 219 prescribed in this chapter. 220 (3) A property appraiser may also correct a material 221 mistake of fact relating to an essential condition of the 222 subject property to reduce an assessment if to do so requires 223 only the exercise of judgment as to the effect of the mistake of 224 fact on the assessed or taxable value of the property that mistake of fact. 225 226 (a) As used in this subsection, the term "an essential 227 condition of the subject property" means a characteristic of the 228 subject parcel, including only: 1. Environmental restrictions, zoning restrictions, or 229 230 restrictions on permissible use; 231 2. Acreage; 232 3. Wetlands or other environmental lands that are or have

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233 been restricted in use because of such environmental features; 234 4. Access to usable land;

5. Any characteristic of the subject parcel which characteristic, in the property appraiser's opinion, caused the appraisal to be clearly erroneous; or

6. Depreciation of the property that was based on a latent defect of the property which existed but was not readily discernible by inspection on January 1, but not depreciation resulting from any other cause.

242 (b) The material mistake of fact may be corrected by the 243 property appraiser, in the same like manner as provided by law for performing the act in the first place only within 1 year 244 after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142. If τ 245 246 and, when so corrected, the tax roll act becomes valid ab initio and does not affect in no way affects any process by law for the 247 248 enforcement of the collection of the any tax. If the such a correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis of an 249 250 erroneous assessment included contained on the current year's 251 tax roll for years beginning January 1, 1999, or later, the 252 property appraiser, at his or her option, may request that the 253 department to pass upon the refund request pursuant to s. 254 197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly 255 to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice 256 provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for 257 previous prior years which would result in refunds must be made pursuant to s. 197.182. 258

259 Section 4. Section 197.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to 260 read:

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197.123 Correcting Erroneous returns; notification of

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2011478er 262 property appraiser.-If a any tax collector has reason to believe 263 that a any taxpayer has filed an erroneous or incomplete 264 statement of her or his personal property or has not disclosed 265 returned the full amount of all of her or his property subject to taxation, the collector must shall notify the property 266 267 appraiser of the erroneous or incomplete statement. Section 5. Section 197.146, Florida Statutes, is created to 268 269 read: 270 197.146 Uncollectable personal property taxes; correction 271 of tax roll.-A tax collector who determines that a tangible 272 personal property account is uncollectable may issue a 273 certificate of correction for the current tax roll and any prior 274 tax rolls. The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser 275 that the account is invalid, and the assessment may not be certified for a future tax roll. An uncollectable account 276 277 includes, but is not limited to, an account on property that was 278 originally assessed but cannot be found to seize and sell for 279 the payment of taxes and includes other personal property of the 280 owner as identified pursuant to s. 197.413(8) and (9). 281 Section 6. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to 282 read: 283 197.162 Tax discount payment periods Discounts; amount and 284 time.-285 (1) For On all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and 286 collected by the county tax collector, discounts for payments 287 made before delinquency early payment thereof shall be at the 288 rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within 289 30 days after the sending mailing of the original tax notice; 3 290 percent in the following month of December; 2 percent in the

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2011478er 291 following month of January; 1 percent in the following month of 292 February; and zero percent in the following month of March or 293 within 30 days before prior to the date of delinquency if the 294 date of delinquency is after April 1. 295 (2) If When a taxpayer makes a request to have the original 296 tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment 297 applicable at the time of the request for correction is made 298 applies shall apply for 30 days after the sending mailing of the 299 corrected tax notice. 300 (3) A discount rate shall apply at the rate of 4 percent applies for 30 days after the sending mailing of a tax notice 301 302 resulting from the action of a value adjustment board. 303 Thereafter, the regular discount periods shall apply. 304 (4) If the For the purposes of this section, when a discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, 305 306 the discount period, including the zero percent period, extends 307 shall be extended to the next working day, if payment is 308 delivered to the a designated collection office of the tax 309 collector. 310 Section 7. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.172, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 311 197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum.-312 (2) The maximum rate of interest on a tax certificate is 313 314 shall be 18 percent per year. + However, a tax certificate may 315 shall not bear interest and nor shall the mandatory interest charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) may not be levied during the 316 317 60-day period following of time from the date of delinquency, except for the 3 percent mandatory interest charged charge under 318 319 subsection (1). No tax certificate sold before March 23, 1992,

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2011478er 320 shall bear interest nor shall the mandatory charge as provided 321 by s. 197.472(2) be levied in excess of the interest or charge 322 provided herein, except as to those tax certificates upon which 323 the mandatory charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) shall have 324 been collected and paid. 325 (4) Interest shall be calculated Except as provided in s. 197.262 with regard to deferred payment tax certificates, 326 327 interest to be accrued pursuant to this chapter shall be 328 calculated monthly from the first day of each month. 329 Section 8. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 330 197.182, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 331 197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order 332 refunds.-333 (1) (a) Except as provided in paragraphs paragraph (b), (c), and (d), the department shall pass upon and order refunds if 334 335 when payment of taxes assessed on the county tax rolls has been 336 made voluntarily or involuntarily under any of the following 337 circumstances: 338 1. When An overpayment has been made. 339 2. When A payment has been made when no tax was due. 340 3. When A bona fide controversy exists between the tax 341 collector and the taxpayer as to the liability of the taxpayer for the payment of the tax claimed to be due, the taxpayer pays 342 343 the amount claimed by the tax collector to be due, and it is 344 finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction that the 345 taxpayer was not liable for the payment of the tax or any part 346 thereof. 347 4. When A payment for a delinquent tax has been made in 348 error by a taxpayer to the tax collector and, if, within 12 24

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349 months after of the date of the erroneous payment and before 350 prior to any transfer of the assessed property to a third party 351 for consideration, the party seeking a refund makes demand for 352 reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the owner of the property on which the taxes were erroneously paid and 353 354 reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received within 45 355 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement must shall 356 be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy 357 of the demand must thereof shall be sent to the tax collector. 358 If the payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an 359 error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made as provided in paragraph (d) subparagraph (b)2. 360 361 5. A payment for a tax that has not become delinquent, has 362 been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector and within 18 months after the date of the erroneous payment and before any 363 364 transfer of the assessed property to a third party for 365 consideration, the party seeking a refund makes a demand for 366 reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the owner of the 367 property on which the taxes were erroneously paid, and 368 reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received within 45 369 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement must be 370 sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy of 371 the demand must be sent to the tax collector. If the payment was

372 <u>made in error by the taxpayer because of an error in the tax</u> 373 <u>notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made as provided in</u> 374 <u>paragraph (d).</u>

375 <u>6.5. A When any payment is has been made for a tax</u>
 376 <u>certificate certificates</u> that <u>is are</u> subsequently corrected or
 377 <u>amended or is are</u> subsequently determined to be void under s.

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378 197.443.

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

385 (c) Overpayments in the amount of $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$ or less may be 386 retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a 387 refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments of more than 388 $\frac{\$10}{$10}$ over \$5 resulting from taxpayer error, if <u>identified</u> 389 determined within the 4-year period of limitation, <u>shall</u> are to 390 be automatically refunded to the taxpayer. Such refunds do not 391 require approval from the department.

392 <u>(d)</u>². If When a payment has been made in error by a 393 taxpayer to the tax collector because of an error in the tax 394 notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the 395 tax collector and does not require approval from the department. 396 At the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be 397 applied by the tax collector to the taxes for which the taxpayer 398 is actually liable.

 $\frac{(e) - (c)}{(c)}$ Claims for refunds <u>must</u> shall be made <u>pursuant</u> to in accordance with the rules of the department. <u>A</u> No refund <u>may not</u> shall be granted unless <u>a</u> claim for the refund is made therefor within 4 years <u>after</u> of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes were paid.

404 <u>(f) (d)</u> Upon receipt of the department's written denial of <u>a</u> 405 the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing 406 to the taxpayer.

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407 (g) (e) If funds are available from current receipts and, 408 subject to subsection (3) and, if a refund is approved, the 409 taxpayer shall is entitled to receive a refund within 100 days 410 after a claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector, 411 property appraiser, or department states good cause for remitting the refund after that date. The time periods times 412 413 stated in this paragraph and paragraphs (i) $\frac{(f)}{(f)}$ through (1) $\frac{(f)}{(f)}$ are directory and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 414 415 60 days if good cause is stated.

416 (h) (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser 417 first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the 418 tax collector.

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

424 (j)(h) The property appraiser has 30 days after receipt of 425 the form from the tax collector to correct the roll if a 426 correction is permissible by law. <u>Within After the 30-day period</u> 427 30 days, the property appraiser shall <u>immediately</u> advise the tax 428 collector in writing <u>of</u> whether or not the roll has been 429 corrected <u>and state</u>, stating the reasons why the roll was 430 corrected or not corrected.

431 <u>(k) (i)</u> If the refund <u>requires</u> is not one that can be 432 directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order 433 from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward 434 the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the 435 correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the

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 $\begin{array}{c|c} & 2011478 \text{er} \\ \hline 436 & \text{claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does} \\ \hline 437 & \text{not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than} \\ \hline 438 & \underline{\$2,500} \ \$400, \ \text{which the tax collector shall make directly}_{\textbf{7}} \\ \hline 439 & \text{without order from the department}_{\textbf{7}} \ \text{and may make} \ \text{without approval of the various taxing authorities.} \end{array}$

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

446 (m) - (k) Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s. 194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of 447 refund must may not be brought within later than 60 days after 448 449 the date the tax collector sends issues the denial to the 450 taxpayer, which notice must be sent by certified mail, or 4 451 years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid, 452 whichever is later. The tax collector may send notice of the 453 denial electronically or by postal mail. Electronic transmission 454 may be used only with the express consent of the property owner. If the notice of denial is sent electronically and is returned 455 456 as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent. However, the 457 original electronic transmission is the official mailing for 458 purpose of this section.

459 (n) (1) In computing any time period under this section, if
460 when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal
461 holiday, the period is to be extended to the next working day.

462 (2) (a) If When the department orders a refund, the
463 department it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax
464 collector who shall then determine the pro rata share due by

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2011478er 465 each taxing authority. The tax collector shall make the refund 466 from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority and 467 shall identify such refund as a reduction in the next 468 distribution. If the undistributed funds are not sufficient for 469 the refund, the tax collector shall notify the taxing authority of the shortfall. The taxing authority shall: and certify to the 470 county, the district school board, each municipality, and the 471 472 governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of 473 such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund 474 was ordered by the department. (b) The board of county commissioners, the district school 475

476 board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing 477 district shall comply with the order of the department in the 478 following manner:

479 1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from 480 undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax 481 collector;

482 (a)². Authorize the tax collector to make refund and
483 forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund
484 from currently budgeted funds, if available; or

485 (b) 3. Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority 486 does not have funds currently available and provide for the 487 payment of the refund in its budget for the next ensuing year 488 funds for the payment of the refund.

(3) A refund ordered by the department pursuant to this section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed <u>if when</u> one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not

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494 have funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of 495 the refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the 496 total refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the 497 refund shall accompany the refund payment. If When taxes become delinquent as a result of a refund pursuant to subparagraph 498 499 (1) (a) 5. subparagraph (1) (a) 4. or paragraph (1) (d) subparagraph (1) (b)2., the tax collector shall notify the property owner that 500 501 the taxes have become delinguent and that a tax certificate will 502 be sold if the taxes are not paid within 30 days after the date 503 of delinquency.

504Section 9. Subsections (1), (3), and (5) of section505197.222, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

506

197.222 Prepayment of estimated tax by installment method.-

507 (1) Taxes collected pursuant to this chapter may be prepaid in installments as provided in this section. A taxpayer may 508 509 elect to prepay by installments for each tax notice for with 510 taxes estimated to be more than \$100. A taxpayer who elects to 511 prepay taxes shall make payments based upon an estimated tax 512 equal to the actual taxes levied upon the subject property in 513 the prior year. In order to prepay by installments, the Such taxpayer must shall complete and file an application for each 514 515 tax notice to prepay such taxes by installment with the tax collector on or before April 30 prior to May 1 of the year in 516 517 which the taxpayer elects to prepay the taxes in installments 518 pursuant to this section. The application shall be made on forms 519 supplied by the department and provided to the taxpayer by the 520 tax collector. After submission of an initial application, a 521 taxpayer is shall not be required to submit additional annual 522 applications as long as he or she continues to elect to prepay

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523 taxes in installments pursuant to this section. However, if in 524 any year the taxpayer does not so elect, reapplication <u>is shall</u> 525 be required for a subsequent election to do so. Installment 526 payments shall be made according to the following schedule:

527 (a) The first payment of one-quarter of the total amount of estimated taxes due must shall be made by not later than June 30 528 529 of the year in which the taxes are assessed. A 6 percent $\frac{6}{2}$ percent discount applied against the amount of the installment 530 531 shall be granted for such payment. The tax collector may accept 532 a late payment of the first installment through July 31, and the under this paragraph within 30 days after June 30; such late 533 534 payment must be accompanied by a penalty of 5 percent of the 535 amount of 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 4.5<u>percent</u> 4.5-percent discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be granted for such payment.

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

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552 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.

560 (3) Upon receiving a taxpayer's application for 561 participation in the prepayment installment plan, and the tax 562 collector shall mail to the taxpayer a statement of the 563 taxpayer's estimated tax liability which shall be equal to the 564 actual taxes levied on the subject property in the preceding 565 year; such statement shall indicate the amount of each quarterly installment after application of the discount rates provided in 566 567 this section, and a payment schedule, based upon the schedule 568 provided in this section and furnished by the department. for 569 those taxpayers who participated in the prepayment installment 570 plan for the previous year and who are not required to reapply, the tax collector shall send a quarterly tax notice with the 571 572 discount rates provided in this section according to the payment 573 schedule provided by the department the statement shall be 574 mailed by June 1. During the first month that the tax roll is 575 open for payment of taxes, the tax collector shall mail to the 576 taxpayer a statement which shows the amount of the remaining 577 installment payments to be made after application of the 578 discount rates provided in this section. The postage or cost of 579 electronic mailing shall be paid out of the general fund of the 580 county, upon statement of the costs thereof by the tax

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581 collector. 582 (5) Notice of the right to prepay taxes pursuant to this 583 section shall be provided with the notice of taxes. The Such 584 notice shall inform the taxpayer of the right to prepay taxes in installments, and that application forms can be obtained from 585 the tax collector, and shall state that reapplication is not 586 587 necessary if the taxpayer participated in the prepayment 588 installment plan for the previous year. The application forms 589 shall be provided by the department and shall be mailed by the 590 tax collector to those taxpayers requesting an application. 591 Section 10. Subsections (3) and (9) of section 197.2301, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 592 593 197.2301 Payment of taxes prior to certified roll 594 procedure.-595 (3) Immediately upon receipt of the property appraiser's certification under subsection (2), the tax collector shall 596 597 publish a notice cause to be published in a newspaper of general 598 circulation in the county and shall prominently post at the 599 courthouse door a notice that the tax roll will not be certified 600 for collection before prior to January 1 and that payments of 601 estimated taxes may be made will be allowed by those taxpayers 602 who submit tender payment to the collector on or before December 603 31. 604 (9) After the discount has been applied to the estimated 605 taxes paid and it is determined that an underpayment or 606 overpayment has occurred, the following shall apply: 607 (a) If the amount of underpayment or overpayment is \$10 \$5 608 or less, then no additional billing or refund is required except 609 as determined by the tax collector.

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610	(b) If the amount of overpayment is more than $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$, the
611	tax collector shall immediately refund to the person who paid
612	the estimated tax the amount of overpayment. Department of
613	Revenue approval <u>is</u> shall not be required for the refund of
614	overpayment made pursuant to this subsection.
615	Section 11. Section 197.2421, Florida Statutes, is created
616	to read:
617	197.2421 Property tax deferral
618	(1) If a property owner applies for a property tax deferral
619	and meets the criteria established in this chapter, the tax
620	collector shall approve the deferral of the ad valorem taxes and
621	non-ad valorem assessments.
622	(2) Authorized property tax deferral programs are:
623	(a) Homestead tax deferral.
624	(b) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
625	deferral.
626	(c) Affordable rental housing deferral.
627	(3) Ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
628	interest deferred pursuant to this chapter constitute a priority
629	lien and attach to the property in the same manner as other tax
630	liens. Deferred taxes, assessments, and interest, however, are
631	due, payable, and delinquent as provided in this chapter.
632	Section 12. Section 197.2423, Florida Statutes, is created
633	to read:
634	197.2423 Application for property tax deferral;
635	determination of approval or denial by tax collector
636	(1) A property owner is responsible for submitting an
637	annual application for tax deferral with the county tax
638	collector on or before March 31 following the year in which the

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639	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed.
640	(2) Each applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the
641	requirements for tax deferral.
642	(3) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
643	prescribed by the department and provided by the tax collector.
644	The tax collector may require the applicant to submit other
645	evidence and documentation deemed necessary in considering the
646	application. The application form shall advise the applicant:
647	(a) Of the manner in which interest is computed.
648	(b) Of the conditions that must be met to qualify for
649	approval.
650	(c) Of the conditions under which deferred taxes,
651	assessments, and interest become due, payable, and delinquent.
652	(d) That all tax deferrals pursuant to this section
653	constitute a priority tax lien on the applicant's property.
654	(4) Each application shall include a list of all
655	outstanding liens on the property and the current value of each
656	lien.
657	(5) Each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and extended
658	coverage insurance in an amount at least equal to the total of
659	all outstanding liens, including a lien for deferred taxes, non-
660	ad valorem assessments, and interest, with a loss payable clause
661	to the tax collector.
662	(6) The tax collector shall consider each annual
663	application for a tax deferral within 45 days after the
664	application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. The
665	tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon
666	applicable information available under this section. A tax
667	collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the tax

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668	deferral shall approve the application and maintain the deferral
669	records until the tax lien is satisfied.
670	(7) For approved deferrals, the date of receipt by the tax
671	collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used in
672	calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early
673	payment as provided in s. 197.162.
674	(8) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
675	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
676	(9) A tax deferral may not be granted if:
677	(a) The total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem
678	assessments, and interest, plus the total amount of all other
679	unsatisfied liens on the property, exceeds 85 percent of the
680	just value of the property; or
681	(b) The primary mortgage financing on the property is for
682	an amount that exceeds 70 percent of the just value of the
683	property.
684	(10) A tax collector who finds that the applicant is not
685	entitled to the deferral shall send a notice of disapproval
686	within 45 days after the date the application is filed, citing
687	the reason for disapproval. The original notice of disapproval
688	shall be sent to the applicant and shall advise the applicant of
689	the right to appeal the decision to the value adjustment board
690	and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing such
691	an appeal.
692	Section 13. Section 197.253, Florida Statutes, is
693	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2425, Florida Statutes,
694	and amended to read:
695	<u>197.2425</u> 197.253 Appeal of denied Homestead tax deferral ;
696	applicationAn appeal of a denied tax deferral must be made by

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697	the property owner
698	(1) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
699	prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax
700	collector. The application form shall be signed upon oath by the
701	applicant before an officer authorized by the state to
702	administer oaths. The tax collector may, in his or her
703	discretion, require the applicant to submit such other evidence
704	and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in
705	considering the application. The application form shall advise
706	the applicant of the manner in which interest is computed. Each
707	application form shall contain an explanation of the conditions
708	to be met for approval and the conditions under which deferred
709	taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent. Each
710	application shall clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to
711	this act shall constitute a lien on the applicant's homestead.
712	(2)(a) The tax collector shall consider each annual
713	application for homestead tax deferral within 30 days of the day
714	the application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. A
715	tax collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the
716	tax deferral shall approve the application and file the
717	application in the permanent records. A tax collector who finds
718	the applicant is not entitled to the deferral shall send a
719	notice of disapproval within 30 days of the filing of the
720	application, giving reasons therefor to the applicant, either by
721	personal delivery or by registered mail to the mailing address
722	given by the applicant and shall make return in the manner in
723	which such notice was served upon the applicant upon the
724	original notice thereof and file among the permanent records of
725	the tax collector's office. The original notice of disapproval

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726 sent to the applicant shall advise the applicant of the right to 727 appeal the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment 728 board and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing 729 such an appeal.

730 (b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the 731 value adjustment board shall be in writing on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The Such 732 733 appeal must shall be filed with the value adjustment board 734 within 30 20 days after the mailing applicant's receipt of the notice of disapproval. The value adjustment board shall review 735 736 the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector 737 upon which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral 738 and, at the election of the applicant, must shall hear the 739 applicant in person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on 740 his or her right to homestead tax deferral. The value adjustment 741 board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant 742 a homestead tax deferral to the applicant, if in its judgment 743 the applicant is entitled to the tax deferral thereto, or must 744 affirm the decision of the tax collector. An Such action by of the value adjustment board is shall be final unless the 745 746 applicant or tax collector files a de novo proceeding for a 747 declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding in the 748 circuit court of the county in which the property is located or 749 other lienholder, within 15 days after from the date of the 750 decision disapproval of the application by the board, files in 751 the circuit court of the county in which the property is located, a proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other 752 753 appropriate proceeding.

754

(3) Each application shall contain a list of, and the

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755	current value of, all outstanding liens on the applicant's
756	homestead.
757	(4) For approved applications, the date of receipt by the
758	tax collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used
759	in calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early
760	payment as provided for by s. 197.162.
761	(5) If such proof has not been furnished with a prior
762	application, each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and
763	extended coverage insurance in an amount which is in excess of
764	the sum of all outstanding liens and deferred taxes and interest
765	with a loss payable clause to the county tax collector.
766	(6) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
767	in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred.
768	(7) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax
769	collector of denials of homestead application and changes in
770	ownership of properties that have been granted a tax deferral.
771	Section 14. Section 197.243, Florida Statutes, is amended
772	to read:
773	197.243 Definitions relating to homestead property tax
774	deferral Act
775	(1) "Household" means a person or group of persons living
776	together in a room or group of rooms as a housing unit, but the
777	term does not include persons boarding in or renting a portion
778	of the dwelling.
779	(2) "Income" means the "adjusted gross income," as defined
780	in s. 62 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, of all
781	members of a household.
782	Section 15. Section 197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended
783	to read:
ļ	

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784

197.252 Homestead tax deferral.-

785 (1) Any person who is entitled to claim homestead tax 786 exemption under the provisions of s. 196.031(1) may apply elect 787 to defer payment of a portion of the combined total of the ad 788 valorem taxes, and any non-ad valorem assessments, and interest 789 accumulated on a tax certificate which would be covered by a tax 790 certificate sold under this chapter levied on that person's 791 homestead by filing an annual application for tax deferral with 792 the county tax collector on or before January 31 following the 793 year in which the taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed. Any applicant who is entitled to receive the homestead 794 795 tax exemption but has waived it for any reason shall furnish \overline{r} 796 with the application for tax deferral, a certificate of 797 eligibility to receive the exemption. Such certificate shall be 798 prepared by the county property appraiser upon request of the 799 taxpayer. It shall be the burden of each applicant to affirmatively demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 800 801 this section.

802 (2) (a) Approval of an application for <u>homestead</u> tax
803 deferral shall defer that portion of the combined total of ad
804 valorem taxes and any non-ad valorem assessments:

805 <u>1.</u> Which would be covered by a tax certificate sold under 806 this chapter otherwise due and payable on the applicant's 807 homestead pursuant to s. 197.333 which exceeds 5 percent of the 808 applicant's household household's income for the prior calendar 809 year if the applicant is younger than 65 years old;

810 <u>2. Which exceeds 3 percent of the applicant's household</u> 811 <u>income for the prior calendar year if the applicant is 65 years</u> 812 <u>old or older; or</u>

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- 813
- 814

a. For the previous calendar year is less than \$10,000; or

3. In its entirety if the applicant's household income:

815 <u>b. Is less than the designated amount for the additional</u> 816 <u>homestead exemption under s. 196.075 and the applicant is 65</u> 817 <u>years old or older</u>. If any such applicant's household income for 818 the prior calendar year is less than \$10,000, approval of such 819 application shall defer such ad valorem taxes plus non-ad 820 valorem assessments in their entirety.

821 (b) If the applicant is 65 years of age or older, approval of the application shall defer that portion of the ad valorem 822 taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments which exceeds 3 percent of 823 824 the applicant's household income for the prior calendar year. If 825 any applicant's household income for the prior calendar year is 826 less than \$10,000, or is less than the amount of the household income designated for the additional homestead exemption 827 pursuant to s. 196.075, and the applicant is 65 years of age or 828 829 older, approval of the application shall defer the ad valorem 830 taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments in their entirety.

831 (b) (c) The household income of an applicant who applies for a tax deferral before the end of the calendar year in which the 832 833 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed shall be for 834 the current year, adjusted to reflect estimated income for the 835 full calendar year period. The estimate of a full year's 836 household income shall be made by multiplying the household 837 income received to the date of application by a fraction, the numerator being 365 and the denominator being the number of days 838 839 expired in the calendar year to the date of application.

840 (3) <u>The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax</u>
 841 <u>collector if there is a change in ownership or the homestead</u>

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2011478er 842 exemption has been denied on property that has been granted a 843 tax deferral. No tax deferral shall be granted: 844 (a) If the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem 845 assessments, and interest plus the total amount of all other 846 unsatisfied liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the 847 assessed value of the homestead, or 848 (b) If the primary mortgage financing on the homestead is for an amount which exceeds 70 percent of the assessed value of 849 850 the homestead. 851 (4) The amount of taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and 852 interest deferred under this act shall accrue interest at a rate 853 equal to the semiannually compounded rate of one-half of 1 854 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term 855 fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of 856 857 the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the 858 interest rate may not exceed 7 percent. 859 (5) The taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest 860 deferred pursuant to this act shall constitute a prior lien and shall attach as of the date and in the same manner and be 861 862 collected as other liens for taxes, as provided for under this 863 chapter, but such deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, 864 and interest shall only be due, payable, and delinquent as 865 provided in this act. 866 Section 16. Section 197.303, Florida Statutes, is

867 transferred, renumbered as section 197.2524, Florida Statutes, 868 and amended to read:

869 <u>197.2524</u> 197.303 Ad valorem Tax deferral for recreational
 870 and commercial working waterfront properties <u>and affordable</u>

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871	rental housing property
872	(1) This section applies to: The board of county
873	commissioners of any county or the governing authority of any
874	municipality may adopt an ordinance to allow for ad valorem tax
875	deferrals for
876	(a) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
877	properties if the owners are engaging in the operation,
878	rehabilitation, or renovation of such properties in accordance
879	with guidelines established in this section.
880	(b) Affordable rental housing, if the owners are engaging
881	in the operation, rehabilitation, or renovation of such
882	properties in accordance with the guidelines provided in part VI
883	of chapter 420.
884	(2) The board of county commissioners <u>of any county</u> or the
885	governing authority of <u>a</u> the municipality <u>may adopt an</u> by
886	ordinance <u>to</u> may authorize the deferral of ad valorem <u>taxes</u>
887	taxation and non-ad valorem assessments for recreational and
888	commercial working waterfront properties described in subsection
889	<u>(1)</u> .
890	(3) The ordinance shall designate the percentage or amount
891	of the deferral and the type and location of <u>the</u> working
892	waterfront property and, including the type of public lodging
893	establishments, for which deferrals may be granted, which may
894	include any property meeting the provisions of s. 342.07(2),
895	which property may require the property be further required to
896	be located within a particular geographic area or areas of the
897	county or municipality. For property defined in s. 342.07(2) as
898	"recreational and commercial working waterfront," the ordinance
899	may specify the type of public lodging establishments that
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900 qualify.

(4) The ordinance must specify that such deferrals apply 901 902 only to taxes or assessments levied by the unit of government 903 granting the deferral. However, a deferral may not be granted 904 for the deferrals do not apply, however, to taxes or non-ad 905 valorem assessments defined in s. 197.3632(1)(d) levied for the 906 payment of bonds or for to taxes authorized by a vote of the 907 electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State 908 Constitution.

909 (5) The ordinance must specify that any deferral granted 910 remains in effect regardless of any change in the authority of 911 the county or municipality to grant the deferral. In order to 912 retain the deferral, however, the use and ownership of the 913 property as a working waterfront must remain as it was when the 914 <u>deferral was granted for be maintained over</u> the period <u>in for</u> 915 which the deferral remains is granted.

916 (6) (a) If an application for deferral is granted on 917 property that is located in a community redevelopment area, the 918 amount of taxes eligible for deferral <u>is limited</u> shall be 919 reduced, as provided for in paragraph (b), if:

920 1. The community redevelopment agency has previously issued 921 instruments of indebtedness that are secured by increment 922 revenues on deposit in the community redevelopment trust fund; 923 and

924 2. Those instruments of indebtedness are associated with925 the real property applying for the deferral.

(b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) <u>applies</u> apply, the
 tax deferral <u>applies only</u> shall not apply to the <u>an</u> amount of
 taxes in excess of equal to the amount that must be deposited

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929 into the community redevelopment trust fund by the entity 930 granting the deferral based upon the taxable value of the 931 property upon which the deferral is being granted. Once all 932 instruments of indebtedness that existed at the time the 933 deferral was originally granted are no longer outstanding or 934 have otherwise been defeased, the provisions of this paragraph 935 shall no longer applies apply.

936 (c) If a portion of the taxes on a property were not 937 eligible for deferral <u>under</u> because of the provisions of 938 paragraph (b), the community redevelopment agency shall notify 939 the property owner and the tax collector 1 year before the debt 940 instruments that prevented <u>the</u> said taxes from being deferred 941 are no longer outstanding or otherwise defeased.

942 (d) The tax collector shall notify a community 943 redevelopment agency of any tax deferral that has been granted 944 on property located within the community redevelopment area of 945 that agency.

946 (e) Issuance of <u>a</u> debt obligation after the date a deferral
947 has been granted <u>does shall</u> not reduce the amount of taxes
948 eligible for deferral.

949 Section 17. Section 197.3071, Florida Statutes, is 950 transferred, renumbered as section 197.2526, Florida Statutes, 951 and amended to read:

952 <u>197.2526</u> 197.3071 Eligibility for tax deferral <u>for</u> 953 <u>affordable rental housing property</u>.—The tax deferral authorized 954 by <u>s. 197.2524 applies</u> this section is applicable only on a pro 955 rata basis to the ad valorem taxes levied on residential units 956 within a property which meet the following conditions: 957 (1) Units for which the monthly rent along with taxes,

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958	insurance, and utilities does not exceed 30 percent of the
959	median adjusted gross annual income as defined in s. 420.0004
960	for the households described in subsection (2).
961	(2) Units that are occupied by extremely-low-income
962	persons, very-low-income persons, low-income persons, or
963	moderate-income persons as these terms are defined in s.
964	420.0004.
965	Section 18. Section 197.254, Florida Statutes, is amended
966	to read:
967	197.254 Annual notification to taxpayer
968	(1) The tax collector shall notify the taxpayer of each
969	parcel appearing on the real property assessment roll of the
970	right to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments
971	and interest on homestead property pursuant to s. 197.252.
972	pursuant to ss. 197.242-197.312. Such notice shall be printed on
973	the back of envelopes used for mailing the notice of taxes
974	provided for by s. 197.322(3). Such notice of the right to defer
975	payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall read:
976	
977	NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS ENTITLED
978	TO HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION
979	
980	"If your income is low enough to meet certain conditions,
981	you may qualify for a deferred tax payment plan on homestead
982	property. An application to determine eligibility is available
983	in the county tax collector's office."
984	(2) On or before November 1 of each year, the tax collector
985	shall notify each taxpayer to whom a tax deferral has been
986	previously granted of the accumulated sum of deferred taxes,

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2011478er 987 non-ad valorem assessments, and interest outstanding. 988 Section 19. Section 197.262, Florida Statutes, is amended 989 to read: 990 197.262 Deferred payment tax certificates.-991 (1) The tax collector shall notify each local governing body of the amount of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments 992 993 deferred which would otherwise have been collected for such 994 governing body. The county shall then, At a the time of the tax 995 certificate sale held pursuant to s. 197.432, the tax collector 996 shall strike to the county each certificate on property for 997 which taxes have been deferred off to the county. Certificates 998 issued pursuant to this section are exempt from the public sale 999 of tax certificates held pursuant to s. 197.432 or s. 197.4725. 1000 (2) The certificates so held by the county shall bear 1001 interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of 1002 0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term 1003 fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System

1004 investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of 1005 the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates. \div However, the 1006 interest rate may not exceed 7 9.5 percent.

1007 Section 20. Section 197.263, Florida Statutes, is amended 1008 to read:

1009

197.263 Change in ownership or use of property.-

(1) If In the event that there is a change in use or ownership of tax-deferred property such that the owner is no longer eligible for the tax deferral granted entitled to claim homestead exemption for such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1), or the owner such person fails to maintain the required fire and extended insurance coverage, the total amount of deferred taxes

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1016 and interest for all previous years is shall be due and payable 1017 November 1 of the year in which the change in use occurs or on 1018 the date failure to maintain insurance occurs. Payment is and 1019 shall be delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in 1020 which the change in use or failure to maintain insurance occurs. 1021 However, if the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and 1022 the spouse is eligible to maintain the tax deferral on such 1023 property, the surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1024 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to this chapter. 1025 (2) In the event that there is a change in ownership of 1026 tax-deferred property, the total amount of deferred taxes and

interest for all previous years shall be due and payable on the 1027 date the change in ownership takes place and shall be delinguent 1028 1029 on April 1 following said date. When, however, the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and such spouse is eligible 1030 to claim homestead exemption on such property pursuant to s. 1031 1032 196.031(1), such surviving spouse may continue the deferment of previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to the 1033 1034 provisions of this act.

1035 (2)(3) Whenever the property appraiser discovers that there 1036 has been a change in the ownership or use of property <u>that</u> which 1037 has been granted a tax deferral, the property appraiser shall 1038 notify the tax collector in writing of the date such change 1039 occurs, and the tax collector shall collect any taxes, 1040 assessments, and interest due or <u>delinquent</u>.

1041 <u>(3)</u>(4) During any year in which the total amount of 1042 deferred taxes, interest, <u>assessments</u>, and all other unsatisfied 1043 liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the <u>just</u> assessed 1044 value of the homestead, the tax collector shall immediately

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1045 notify the owner of the property on which taxes and interest 1046 have been deferred that the portion of taxes, and interest, and 1047 assessments which exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value 1048 of the homestead is shall be due and payable within 30 days 1049 after of receipt of the notice is sent. Failure to pay the 1050 amount due causes shall cause the total amount of deferred 1051 taxes, and interest, and assessments to become delinquent.

1052 <u>(4) (5)</u> Each year, upon notification, each owner of property 1053 on which taxes, and interest, and assessments have been deferred 1054 shall submit to the tax collector a list of, and the current 1055 value of, all outstanding liens on the owner's homestead. 1056 Failure to respond to this notification within 30 days <u>causes</u> 1057 shall cause the total amount of deferred taxes, and interest, 1058 and assessments to become payable within 30 days.

1059 <u>(5) (6) If In the event deferred taxes, interest, and</u> 1060 <u>assessments</u> become delinquent under this chapter, then on or 1061 before June 1 following the date the taxes become delinquent, 1062 the tax collector shall sell a tax certificate for the 1063 delinquent taxes, and interest, and assessments in the manner 1064 provided by s. 197.432.

1065 Section 21. Section 197.272, Florida Statutes, is amended 1066 to read:

1067

197.272 Prepayment of deferred taxes.-

1068 (1) All or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest 1069 may at any time be paid to the tax collector. by:

1070 (a) The owner of the property or the spouse of the owner.
1071 (b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child
1072 of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or
1073 equitable interest in the property, provided no objection is

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1074	made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector	
1075	notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been	
1076	tendered.	
1077	(2) Any partial payment <u>that is less than the total amount</u>	
1078	due must be equal to the amount of the deferred taxes, interest,	
1079	and assessments, and the payment must be for 1 or more full	
1080	years made pursuant to this section shall be applied first to	
1081	accrued interest.	
1082	Section 22. Section 197.282, Florida Statutes, is amended	
1083	to read:	
1084	197.282 Distribution of payments.—When any deferred taxes <u>,</u>	
1085	assessments, or interest is collected, the tax collector shall	
1086	maintain a record of the payment, setting forth a description of	
1087	the property and the amount of taxes or interest collected for	
1088	such property. The tax collector shall distribute payments	
1089	received in accordance with the procedures for distribution of	
1090	ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, or redemption	
1091	moneys as prescribed in this chapter.	
1092	Section 23. Section 197.292, Florida Statutes, is amended	
1093	to read:	
1094	197.292 Construction.— Nothing in This <u>chapter does not:</u> act	
1095	shall be construed to prevent	
1096	(1) Prohibit the collection of personal property taxes that	
1097	which become a lien against tax-deferred property: $_{ au au }$	
1098	(2) Defer payment of special assessments to benefited	
1099	property other than those specifically allowed to be deferred: $\overline{\cdot}$	
1100	or	
1101	(3) Affect any provision of any mortgage or other	
1102	instrument relating to property requiring a person to pay ad	

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2011478er 1103 valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments. 1104 Section 24. Section 197.301, Florida Statutes, is amended 1105 to read: 1106 197.301 Penalties.-1107 (1) The following penalties shall be imposed on any person 1108 who willfully files incorrect information for a tax deferral required under s. 197.252 or s. 197.263 which is incorrect: 1109 1110 (a) The Such person shall pay the total amount of deferred 1111 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments subject to collection 1112 pursuant to the uniform method of collection set forth in s. 1113 197.3632, and interest deferred, which amount shall immediately 1114 become due.+ 1115 (b) The Such person shall be disqualified from filing a homestead tax deferral application for the next 3 years.; and 1116 (c) The Such person shall pay a penalty of 25 percent of 1117 1118 the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments 1119 subject to collection pursuant to the uniform method of 1120 collection set forth in s. 197.3632, and interest deferred. 1121 (2) Any person against whom the penalties prescribed in 1122 this section have been imposed may appeal the penalties imposed 1123 to the value adjustment board within 30 days after the said 1124 penalties are imposed. 1125 Section 25. Section 197.312, Florida Statutes, is amended 1126 to read: 1127 197.312 Payment by mortgagee.-If any mortgagee elects shall elect to pay the taxes when an applicant qualifies for tax 1128 1129 deferral, then such election does shall not give the mortgagee 1130 the right to foreclose. 1131 Section 26. Section 197.322, Florida Statutes, is amended

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

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2011478er 1161 property owner is the official mailing for purpose of this 1162 section. A discount period may not be extended due to a tax bill 1163 being returned as undeliverable electronically or by postal 1164 mail. The postage for mailing or the cost of electronic transmission shall be paid out of the general fund of each local 1165 1166 governing board, upon statement of the amount thereof by the tax 1167 collector. Section 27. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended 1168 1169 to read: 1170 197.332 Duties of tax collectors; branch offices.-1171 (1) The tax collector has the authority and obligation to 1172 collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of 1173 delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs, by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and 1174 sale of personal property. In exercising their powers to 1175 1176 contract, the tax collector may perform such duties by use of 1177 contracted services or products or by electronic means. The use 1178 of contracted services, products, or vendors does not diminish 1179 the responsibility or liability of the tax collector to perform 1180 such duties pursuant to law. The tax collector may shall be 1181 allowed to collect the cost of contracted services and 1182 reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in actions on 1183 proceedings to recover delinquent taxes, interest, and costs. 1184 (2) A county tax collector may establish one or more branch 1185 offices by acquiring title to real property or by lease 1186 agreement. The tax collector may hire staff and equip such 1187 branch offices to conduct state business, or, if authorized to 1188 do so by resolution of the county governing body, conduct county

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business pursuant to s. 1(k), Art. VIII of the State

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1190	Constitution. The department shall rely on the tax collector's
1191	determination that a branch office is necessary and shall base
1192	its approval of the tax collector's budget in accordance with
1193	the procedures of s. 195.087(2).
1194	Section 28. Section 197.343, Florida Statutes, is amended
1195	to read:
1196	197.343 Tax notices; additional notice required
1197	(1) An additional tax notice shall be sent, electronically
1198	or by postal mail, mailed by April 30 to each taxpayer whose
1199	payment has not been received. Electronic transmission of the
1200	additional tax notice may be used only with the express consent
1201	of the property owner. If the electronic transmission is
1202	returned as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent.
1203	However, the original electronic transmission used with the
1204	consent of the property owner is the official notice for the
1205	purposes of this subsection. The notice shall include a
1206	description of the property and <u>a statement that if the taxes</u>
1207	are not paid:
1208	(a) For real property, a tax certificate may be sold; and
1209	(b) For tangible personal property, the property may be
1210	sold the following statement: If the taxes for(year) on
1211	your property are not paid in full, a tax certificate will be
1212	sold for the delinquent taxes, and your property may be sold at
1213	a future date. Contact the tax collector's office at once.
1214	(2) A duplicate of the additional tax notice required by
1215	subsection (1) shall be mailed to a condominium unit owner's
1216	condominium association or to a mobile home owner's homeowners'
1217	association as defined in s. 723.075 if the association has
1218	filed with the tax collector a written request and included a
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2011478er 1219 description of the land. The tax collector is authorized to 1220 charge a reasonable fee for the cost of this service. 1221 (2) (3) When the taxes under s. 193.481 on subsurface rights 1222 have become delinquent and a tax certificate is to be sold under 1223 this chapter, a notice of the delinquency shall be sent given by first-class mail to the owner of the fee to which these 1224 1225 subsurface rights are attached. The additional notice may be 1226 transmitted electronically only with the express consent of the 1227 fee owner. If the electronic transmission is returned as 1228 undeliverable, a second notice must be sent. However, the 1229 original electronic transmission used with the consent of the 1230 property owner is the official notice for the purposes of this 1231 subsection. On the day of the tax sale, the fee owner shall have 1232 the right to purchase the tax certificate at the maximum rate of 1233 interest provided by law before bids are accepted for the sale 1234 of such certificate.

1235 (3) (4) The tax collector shall send mail such additional 1236 notices as he or she considers proper and necessary or as may be 1237 required by reasonable rules of the department. An additional 1238 notice may be transmitted electronically only with the express 1239 consent of the property owner. If the notice of taxes is sent electronically and is returned as undeliverable, a second notice 1240 1241 shall be sent. However, an original electronic transmission used 1242 with the consent of the property owner is the official mailing 1243 for purpose of this section.

1244 Section 29. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.344, 1245 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1246 197.344 Lienholders; receipt of notices and delinquent 1247 taxes.-

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(1) When requested in writing, a tax notice shall be sent 1249 mailed according to the following procedures:

1250 (a) Upon request by any taxpayer who is aged 60 years old 1251 or older over, the tax collector shall send mail the tax notice 1252 to a third party designated by the taxpayer. A duplicate copy of 1253 the notice shall be sent mailed to the taxpayer.

1254 (b) Upon request by a mortgagee stating that the mortgagee 1255 is the trustee of an escrow account for ad valorem taxes due on 1256 the property, the tax notice shall be sent mailed to such 1257 trustee. When the original tax notice is sent mailed to such 1258 trustee, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate notice to 1259 the owner of the property with the additional statement that the 1260 original has been sent to the trustee.

1261 (c) Upon request by a vendee of an unrecorded or recorded contract for deed, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate 1262 1263 notice to such vendee.

1265 The tax collector may establish cutoff dates, periods for 1266 updating the list, and any other reasonable requirements to 1267 ensure that the tax notices are sent mailed to the proper party 1268 on time. Notices shall be sent electronically or by postal mail. 1269 However, electronic transmission may be used only with the 1270 express consent of the person making the request. If the electronic transmission is returned as <u>undeliverable</u>, a second 1271 1272 notice must be sent. However, the original electronic 1273 transmission used with the consent of the requester is the 1274 official notice for the purpose of this subsection.

1275 (2) On or before May 1 of each year, the holder or 1276 mortgagee of an unsatisfied mortgage, lienholder, or vendee

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2011478er 1277 under a contract for deed, upon filing with the tax collector a 1278 description of property land so encumbered and paying a service 1279 charge of \$2, may request and receive information concerning any 1280 delinquent taxes appearing on the current tax roll and 1281 certificates issued on the described property land. Upon receipt of such request, the tax collector shall furnish the following 1282 1283 information within 60 days following the tax certificate sale: 1284 (a) The description of property on which certificates were 1285 sold. 1286 (b) The number of each certificate issued and to whom. 1287 (c) The face amount of each certificate. 1288 (d) The cost for redemption of each certificate. 1289 Section 30. Section 197.3635, Florida Statutes, is amended 1290 to read: 197.3635 Combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad 1291 1292 valorem assessments; requirements.-A form for the combined 1293 notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall 1294 be produced and paid for by the tax collector. The form shall 1295 meet the requirements of this section and department rules and 1296 is shall be subject to approval by the department. By rule, the 1297 department shall provide a format for the form of such combined 1298 notice. The form shall meet the following requirements: 1299 (1) It shall Contain the title "Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes

and Non-ad Valorem Assessments." <u>The form</u> It shall also contain a receipt part that can be returned along with the payment to the tax collector.

1303 (2) It shall provide a clear partition between ad valorem 1304 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. Such partition shall be a 1305 bold horizontal line approximately 1/8 inch thick.

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1306 (2)-(3) Within the ad valorem part, it shall Contain the 1307 heading "Ad Valorem Taxes-" within the ad valorem part and 1308 Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it shall contain the 1309 heading "Non-ad Valorem Assessments-" within the non-ad valorem 1310 assessment part.

1311 <u>(3) (4)</u> It shall Contain the county name, the assessment 1312 year, the mailing address of the tax collector, the mailing 1313 address of one property owner, the legal description of the 1314 property to at least 25 characters, and the unique parcel or tax 1315 identification number of the property.

1316 (4)(5) It shall Provide for the labeled disclosure of the 1317 total amount of combined levies and the total discounted amount 1318 due each month when paid in advance.

1319 <u>(5) (6)</u> It shall Provide a field or portion on the front of 1320 the notice for official use for data to reflect codes useful to 1321 the tax collector.

1322 (6) (7) Provide for the combined notice to shall be set in 1323 type that which is 8 points or larger.

1324 <u>(7) (8)</u> The ad valorem part shall Contain within the ad 1325 valorem part the following:

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

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

(c) <u>A listing of</u> taxing authorities listed in the same sequence and manner as listed on the notice required by s. 200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special districts, municipal service taxing districts, and voted debt

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1335 service millages for each taxing authority shall be listed 1336 separately. If a county has too many municipal service taxing 1337 units to list separately, it shall combine them to disclose the 1338 total number of such units and the amount of taxes levied.

1339 (8) (9) Contain within the non-ad valorem assessment part \overline{r} 1340 it shall contain the following:

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

(b) The purpose of the assessment, if the purpose is notclearly indicated by the name of the levying authority.

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

1351 (9) (10) It shall Provide instructions and useful 1352 information to the taxpayer. Such information and instructions 1353 shall be nontechnical to minimize confusion. The information and 1354 instructions required by this section shall be provided by 1355 department rule and shall include:

(a) Procedures to be followed when the property has beensold or conveyed.

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

1360 (c) Notification about delinquency and interest for 1361 delinquent payment.

(d) Notification that failure to pay the amounts due willresult in a tax certificate being issued against the property.

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2011478er 1364 (e) A brief statement outlining the responsibility of the 1365 tax collector, the property appraiser, and the taxing 1366 authorities. This statement shall be accompanied by directions 1367 as to which office to contact for particular questions or 1368 problems. Section 31. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.373, 1369 1370 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1371 197.373 Payment of portion of taxes.-1372 (2) The request must be made at least 45 $\frac{15}{15}$ days before 1373 prior to the tax certificate sale. 1374 (4) This section does not apply to assessments and 1375 collections relating to fee timeshare real property made 1376 pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037. 1377 Section 32. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 197.402, 1378 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1379 197.402 Advertisement of real or personal property with 1380 delinguent taxes.-(1) If Whenever legal advertisements are required, the 1381 1382 board of county commissioners shall select the newspaper as 1383 provided in chapter 50. The office of the tax collector shall 1384 pay all newspaper charges, and the proportionate cost of the 1385 advertisements shall be added to the delinquent taxes when they 1386 are collected. 1387 (3) Except as provided in s. 197.432(4), on or before June 1388 1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is later, the tax collector shall advertise once each week for 3 1389 1390 weeks and shall sell tax certificates on all real property 1391 having with delinquent taxes. If the deadline falls on a 1392 Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, it is extended to the next

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1393 working day. The tax collector shall make a list of such 1394 properties in the same order in which the property was lands 1395 were assessed, specifying the amount due on each parcel, 1396 including interest at the rate of 18 percent per year from the date of delinquency to the date of sale; the cost of 1397 1398 advertising; and the expense of sale. For sales that commence on 1399 or after June 1, all certificates shall be issued effective as 1400 of the date of the first day of the sale and the interest to be 1401 paid to the certificateholder shall include the month of June. 1402 Section 33. Section 197.403, Florida Statutes, is amended 1403 to read: 197.403 Publisher to furnish copy of advertisement to tax 1404 1405 collector; Proof of publication; fees.-The newspaper publishing 1406 the notice of a tax sale shall furnish transmit by mail a copy 1407 of the paper containing each notice to the tax collector within 1408 10 days after the last required publication. When the 1409 publication of the tax sale notice is completed as provided by 1410 law, the publisher shall make an affidavit, in the form 1411 prescribed by the department, which shall be delivered to the 1412 tax collector and annexed to the report of certificates sold for taxes as provided by s. 197.432(9) s. 197.432(8). 1413 1414 Section 34. Subsections (5) and (10) of section 197.413, 1415 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1416 197.413 Delinquent personal property taxes; warrants; court 1417 order for levy and seizure of personal property; seizure; fees of tax collectors.-1418 1419 (5) Upon the filing of the such petition, the clerk of the 1420 court shall notify each delinquent taxpayer listed in the 1421 petition that a petition has been filed and that, upon

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2011478er 1422 ratification and confirmation of the petition, the tax collector 1423 may will be authorized to issue warrants and levy upon, seize, 1424 and sell so much of the personal property as to satisfy the delinquent taxes, plus costs, interest, attorney's fees, and 1425 1426 other charges. The Such notice shall be given by certified mail, 1427 return receipt requested. If the clerk of court and the tax 1428 collector agree, the tax collector may provide the notice. 1429 (10) The tax collector is entitled to a fee of \$10 \$2 from 1430 each delinquent taxpayer at the time delinquent taxes are 1431 collected. The tax collector is entitled to receive an additional \$8 for each warrant issued. 1432 1433 Section 35. Section 197.414, Florida Statutes, is amended 1434 to read: 1435 197.414 Tax collector to keep Record of warrants and levies 1436 on tangible personal property.-The tax collector shall keep a 1437 record of all warrants and levies made under this chapter and shall note on such record the date of payment, the amount of 1438 1439 money, if any, received, and the disposition thereof made by him 1440 or her. Such record shall be known as "the tangible personal 1441 property tax warrant register." and the form thereof shall be 1442 prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The warrant register 1443 may be maintained in paper or electronic form. 1444 Section 36. Section 197.4155, Florida Statutes, is amended 1445 to read: 1446 197.4155 Delinquent personal property taxes; installment 1447 payment program.-(1) A county tax collector may implement a an installment 1448 payment program for the payment of delinquent personal property 1449 1450 taxes. If implemented, the program must be available, upon

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1451 application to the tax collector, to each delinquent personal 1452 property taxpayer whose delinquent personal property taxes exceed \$1,000. The tax collector shall require each taxpayer who 1453 1454 requests to participate in the program to submit an application 1455 on a form prescribed by the tax collector which, at a minimum, 1456 must include the name, address, a description of the property 1457 subject to personal property taxes, and the amount of the 1458 personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer.

1459 (2) Within 10 days after a taxpayer who owes delinquent 1460 personal property taxes submits the required application, the tax collector may shall prescribe a an installment payment plan 1461 for the full payment of the taxpayer's delinquent personal 1462 property taxes, including any delinquency charges, interest, and 1463 costs allowed by this chapter. The plan must be in writing and 1464 1465 must be delivered to the taxpayer after it is prescribed. When 1466 At the time the plan is developed, the tax collector may 1467 consider a taxpayer's current and anticipated future ability to 1468 pay over the time period of a potential installment payment 1469 plan. The plan must provide that if the taxpayer does not follow 1470 the payment terms or fails to timely file returns or pay current 1471 obligations after the date of the payment plan, the taxpayer is will be considered delinquent under the terms of the plan, and 1472 any unpaid balance of tax, penalty, or interest scheduled in the 1473 1474 payment plan will be due and payable immediately. The plan must 1475 also provide that unpaid tax amounts bear interest as provided by law. In prescribing a such an installment payment plan, the 1476 1477 tax collector may exercise flexibility as to the dates, amounts, 1478 and number of payments required to collect all delinquent 1479 personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer, except that the

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1480 plan must provide for the full satisfaction of all amounts owed 1481 by the taxpayer within by no later than 3 years after the due 1482 date of the first payment under the plan.

(3) If a tax warrant is issued under s. 197.413 against a delinquent taxpayer who is participating in an installment payment plan under this section, the tax warrant is unenforceable as long as the taxpayer is neither delinquent under the terms of the installment payment plan nor attempting to remove or dispose of the personal property that is subject to the tax warrant.

(4) If the amounts due under the installment payment plan are not paid in full in accordance with the terms of the plan, the tax collector may use all enforcement methods available under the law.

1494 Section 37. Section 197.416, Florida Statutes, is amended 1495 to read:

1496 197.416 Continuing duty of the tax collector to collect 1497 delinquent tax warrants; limitation of actions.-It is shall be 1498 the duty of the tax collector issuing a tax warrant for the 1499 collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes to 1500 continue from time to time his or her efforts to collect such 1501 taxes for a period of 7 years after from the date of the 1502 ratification issuance of the warrant. After the expiration of 7 1503 years, the warrant is will be barred by this statute of 1504 limitation, and no action may be maintained in any court. A tax 1505 collector or his or her successor is shall not be relieved of 1506 accountability for collection of any taxes assessed on tangible 1507 personal property until he or she has completely performed every 1508 duty devolving upon the tax collector as required by law.

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2011478er 1509 Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 197.417, Florida 1510 Statutes, is amended to read: 1511 197.417 Sale of personal property after seizure.-(1) When personal property is levied upon for delinquent 1512 1513 taxes as provided for in s. 197.413, at least 7 15 days before 1514 the sale the tax collector shall give public notice by 1515 advertisement of the time and place of sale of the property to 1516 be sold. The notice shall be posted in at least two three public 1517 places in the county, one of which shall be at the courthouse, 1518 and the property shall be sold at public auction at the location 1519 noted in the advertisement. Notice posted on the Internet 1520 qualifies as one location. The property sold shall be present if 1521 practical. If the sale is conducted electronically, a 1522 description of the property and a photograph, when practical, 1523 shall be available. At any time before the sale the owner or 1524 claimant of the property may release the property by the payment 1525 of the taxes, plus delinquent charges, interest, and costs, for 1526 which the property was liable to be sold. In all cases, 1527 immediate payment for the property shall be required. In case 1528 such a sale is made, the tax collector is shall be entitled to 1529 the same fees and charges as are allowed sheriffs upon execution 1530 sales. 1531 Section 39. Section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended 1532 to read: 1533 197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes.-1534 (1) On the day and approximately at the time designated in 1535 the notice of the sale, the tax collector shall commence the 1536 sale of tax certificates on the real property those lands on 1537 which taxes have not been paid. The tax collector, and he or she

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2011478er 1538 shall continue the sale from day to day until each certificate 1539 is sold to pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges on the 1540 parcel described in the certificate. In case there are no 1541 bidders, the certificate shall be issued to the county. The tax collector shall offer all certificates on the property lands as 1542 1543 they are listed on the tax roll assessed. The tax collector may 1544 conduct the sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant 1545 to this section by electronic means, which may allow for proxy 1546 bidding. Such electronic means must comply with the procedures 1547 provided in this chapter. A tax collector who chooses to conduct 1548 such electronic sales may receive electronic deposits and 1549 payments related to the tax certificate sale.

(2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificatemay not be enforced in any manner except as prescribed in thischapter.

1553 (3) If the Delinquent real property taxes on a real 1554 property and all interest, costs, and charges are paid before a 1555 tax certificate is awarded to a buyer or struck to the county, 1556 the tax collector may not issue the tax certificate of all 1557 governmental units due on a parcel of land in any one year shall 1558 be combined into one certificate. After a tax certificate is 1559 awarded to a buyer or struck to the county, the delinquent 1560 taxes, interest, costs, and charges are paid by the redemption 1561 of the tax certificate.

1562 (4) A tax certificate representing less than $\frac{250}{100}$ in 1563 delinquent taxes on property that has been granted a homestead 1564 exemption for the year in which the delinquent taxes were 1565 assessed may not be sold at public auction or by electronic sale 1566 as provided in subsection (1) (16) but must shall be issued by

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1567 the tax collector to the county at the maximum rate of interest 1568 allowed by this chapter. The provisions of s. 197.4725 or s. 1569 197.502(3) may shall not be invoked if as long as the homestead 1570 exemption is granted to the person who received the homestead 1571 exemption for the year in which the tax certificate was issued. 1572 However, if when all such tax certificates and accrued interest 1573 thereon represent an amount of \$250 \$100 or more, the provisions 1574 of s. 197.502(3) shall be used to determine whether the county 1575 must apply for a tax deed shall be invoked.

1576 (5) A tax certificate that has not been sold on property 1577 for which a tax deed application is pending shall be struck to 1578 the county.

1579 (6) (5) Each certificate shall be awarded struck off to the 1580 person who will pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges and 1581 will demand the lowest rate of interest, not in excess of the 1582 maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter. The tax 1583 collector shall accept bids in even increments and in fractional 1584 interest rate bids of one-quarter of 1 percent only. If multiple 1585 bidders offer the same lowest rate of interest, the tax 1586 collector shall determine the method of selecting the bidder to 1587 whom the certificate will be awarded. Acceptable methods include 1588 the bid received first or use of a random-number generator. If a 1589 certificate is not purchased there is no buyer, the certificate 1590 shall be struck issued to the county at the maximum rate of 1591 interest allowed by this chapter.

1592 <u>(7) (6)</u> The tax collector <u>may shall</u> require <u>immediate</u> 1593 payment of a reasonable deposit from any person who wishes to 1594 bid for a tax certificate. A person who fails or refuses to pay 1595 any bid made by, or on behalf of, <u>such person him or her</u> is not

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1596 entitled to bid or have any other bid accepted or enforced 1597 except as authorized by the tax collector until a new deposit of 1598 100 percent of the amount of estimated purchases has been paid 1599 to the tax collector. When tax certificates are ready for 1600 issuance, The tax collector shall provide written or electronic 1601 notice when certificates are notify each person to whom a 1602 certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for 1603 issuance. and Payment must be made within 48 hours after from 1604 the transmission of the electronic notice by the tax collector or mailing of such notice or, at the tax collector's discretion, 1605 1606 all or a portion of the deposit placed by the bidder may be the deposit shall be forfeited and the bid canceled. In any event, 1607 1608 Payment must shall be made before the issuance delivery of the 1609 certificate by the tax collector. If the tax collector 1610 determines that payment has been requested in error, the tax 1611 collector shall issue a refund within 15 business days after 1612 such payment. (8) (7) The form of the certificate shall be as prescribed 1613 1614 by the department. Upon the cancellation of a any bid:, the tax 1615

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.

(b) If the sale has been adjourned, the tax collector shall reoffer the certificate at a subsequent sale. Before the 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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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 certificate, the name of the purchaser, the interest rate bid, 1628 and the amount for which sale was made. Such records may be 1629 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 lien is not created in, property owned by any governmental unit 1635 1636 the property of which has become subject to taxation due to 1637 lease of the property to a nongovernmental lessee. The delinquent taxes shall be enforced and collected in the manner 1638 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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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 pursuant to in 1660 accordance with the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except 1661 that the 4-year time period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 1662 197.182(1)(c) does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or cancellation of certificates and release of tax 1663 1664 deeds as authorized herein.

(12) (11) When tax certificates are advertised for sale, The 1665 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 certificate is sold actual sale is made. The commission must be 1668 1669 included in the face value of the certificate. However, the tax 1670 collector is shall not be entitled to a any commission for a certificate that is struck the sale of certificates made to the 1671 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 shall not receive his or her commission for the certificates 1675 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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1684 <u>(13) (14)</u> 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 <u>after have elapsed</u> 1688 <u>since April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate.</u>

(14) (15) Any holder of a tax certificate who, prior to the 1689 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 electronic means. Such electronic sales shall comply with the 1705 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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2011478er 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 1723 practicable, The tax collector may shall make a reasonable effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt. 1724 (b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled 1725 1726 tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time 1727 required by law. 1728 (2) (a) If When a payment check received by the tax 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 certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the 1732 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

1738(a)1. If The tax certificate sale has been adjourned, the1739tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be1740resold. If When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the

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2011478er 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 may shall not be added to the face value of the tax certificate. 1749 1750 (b) 2. If The tax certificate sale has not been adjourned, 1751 the tax collector shall cancel the previous bid pursuant to s. 197.432(8)(a) and reoffer the certificate for sale add the 1752 certificates to be resold to the sale list and continue the sale 1753 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 which taxes have been paid; penalty.-1758 1759 (2) The office of the tax collector shall be responsible $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 property lands doubly assessed or assessed in error. 1764 Section 42. Section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended 1765 to read: 197.443 Cancellation of void tax certificates; correction 1766 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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2011478er 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 property was 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 or amended; 1778 (d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which invalidates the sale; 1779 (e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a 1780 1781 suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder; (f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or 1782 1783 (g) An error in assessed value has occurred for which the 1784 tax certificate may be corrected.au1785 1786 the tax collector shall forward a certificate of such error to the department and enter upon the list of certificates sold for 1787 1788 taxes a memorandum of such error. (2) The department, upon receipt of the such certificate of 1789 error, if satisfied of the correctness of the certificate of 1790 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 and that does not result from a change made in the 1795 assessed value on a tax roll certified to the tax collector 1796 shall be made by the tax collector without order from the 1797 department. 1798 (3) (2) The holder of a tax certificate who pays, redeems,

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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 certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or 1803 1804 corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the 1805 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 date of issuance of the refund at the rate specified in s. 197.432(11) therefor. 1810

(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.

1816 (b) If When the owner of a tax certificate requests that 1817 the certificate be canceled for any reason, or that the amount 1818 of the certificate be amended as a result of payments received due to an intervening bankruptcy or receivership, but does not 1819 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.

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

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2011478er 1828 the certificate is held by an individual, the collector shall 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 any 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 procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time 1836 1837 period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 197.182(1)(c) does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or 1838 cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as 1839 1840 authorized in this section herein. 1841 Section 43. Section 197.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1842 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 tax collector with the date and the amount received and its 1848 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 transfer endorsement. 1855 Section 44. Section 197.472, Florida Statutes, is amended 1856 to read:

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1857

197.472 Redemption of tax certificates.-

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 on the list of lands available for sale. The person redeeming or 1861 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 1864 interest, costs, and charges. of the certificate or the part 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 taxes, if any, as provided by law upon the part or parts of the 1868 certificate so purchased or redeemed. 1869

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 the tax certificate. The person redeeming the tax certificate 1874 1875 shall pay the interest rate due on the certificate or the 5 1876 percent 5-percent mandatory minimum interest charge, whichever is greater. This subsection applies to all county-held tax 1877 certificates and all individual tax certificates except those 1878 1879 with an interest rate bid of zero percent.

1880 (3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each
1881 tax certificate purchased or redeemed.

1882 (4) When only A portion of a certificate <u>may be</u> is being 1883 redeemed <u>only if</u> or purchased and such portion can be 1884 ascertained by legal description <u>and the portion to be redeemed</u> 1885 is evidenced by a contract for sale or recorded deed.₇ The tax

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1886 collector shall make a written request for apportionment to the 1887 property appraiser, and. within 15 days after such request, the 1888 property appraiser shall furnish the tax collector a certificate 1889 apportioning the value to that portion sought to be redeemed and 1890 to the remaining land covered by the certificate.

(5) When a tax certificate is purchased or redeemed, the 1891 1892 tax collector shall give to the person a receipt and certificate 1893 showing the amount paid for the purchase or redemption, a 1894 description of the land, and the date, number, and amount of the 1895 certificate, certificates, or part of certificate which is 1896 purchased or redeemed, which shall be in the form prescribed by 1897 the department. If a tax certificate is redeemed in full, the certificate shall be surrendered to the tax collector by the 1898 1899 original purchaser and canceled by the tax collector. If only a 1900 part is purchased or redeemed, the portion and description of 1901 land, with date of purchase or redemption, shall be endorsed on 1902 the certificate by the tax collector. The certificate shall be 1903 retained by the owner, or the tax collector if the certificate 1904 is a county-held certificate, subject to the endorsement. The purchase or redemption shall be entered by the tax collector on 1905 1906 the record of tax certificates sold.

1907 (5) (6) After When a tax certificate is has been purchased 1908 or redeemed, the tax collector shall pay to the owner of the tax 1909 certificate the amount received by the tax collector less the 1910 redemption fee within 15 business days after the date of receipt 1911 of the redemption service charges. Along with the payment, the 1912 tax collector shall identify the certificates redeemed and the 1913 amount paid for each certificate. However, if the tax collector 1914 pays the certificateholder electronically, the certificates

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2011478er 1915 redeemed and the amounts paid for each certificate shall be 1916 provided electronically by facsimile or electronic mail. 1917 (6) (7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny any 1918 person the right to purchase or redeem any outstanding tax certificate in accordance with the law in force when it was 1919 issued. However, the provisions of s. 197.573 relating to 1920 survival of restrictions and covenants after the issuance of a 1921 1922 tax deed are not repealed by this chapter and apply regardless 1923 of the manner in which the tax deed was issued. 1924 (7) (8) The provisions of subsection (4) do not apply to 1925 collections relating to fee timeshare real property made pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037. 1926 1927 Section 45. Section 197.4725, Florida Statutes, is created 1928 to read: 1929 197.4725 Purchase of county-held tax certificates.-1930 (1) Any person may purchase a county-held tax certificate 1931 at any time after the tax certificate is issued and before a tax 1932 deed application is made. The person purchasing a county-held 1933 tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector the face amount plus all interest, costs, and charges or, subject to s. 1934 1935 197.472(4), the part described in the tax certificate. 1936 (2) If a county-held tax certificate is purchased, the 1937 interest earned shall be calculated at 1.5 percent per month, or 1938 a fraction thereof, to the date of purchase. 1939 (3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each county-held tax certificate purchased. 1940 1941 (4) This section does not apply to collections relating to 1942 fee timeshare real property made pursuant to s. 192.037. 1943 (5) The tax collector may use electronic means to make

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2011478er known county-held tax certificates that are available for purchase and to complete the purchase. The tax collector may charge a reasonable fee for costs incurred in providing such electronic services. (6) The purchaser of a county-held tax certificate shall be 1949 issued a tax certificate with a face value that includes all sums paid to acquire the certificate from the county, including accrued interest and charges paid under this section. The date the county-held certificate was issued is the date for use in determining the date on which an application for tax deed may be made. The date that the new certificate is purchased is the date for use in calculating the interest or minimum interest due if 1956 the certificate is redeemed. Section 46. Section 197.473, Florida Statutes, is amended 1958 to read: 197.473 Disposition of unclaimed redemption moneys.-(1) After Money paid to the tax collector for the redemption of a tax certificate or a tax deed application that certificates has been held for 90 days, which money is payable to the holder of a redeemed tax certificate but for which no claim has been made, or that fails to be presented for payment, is considered unclaimed as defined in s. 717.113 and shall be remitted to the state pursuant to s. 717.117, on the first day of the following quarter the tax collector shall remit such unclaimed moneys to the board of county commissioners, less the sum of \$5 on each \$100 or fraction thereof which shall be 1969

1970 retained by the tax collector as service charges.

(2) Two years after the date the unclaimed redemption 1971 1972 moneys were remitted to the board of county commissioners, all

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2011478er 1973 claims to such moneys are forever barred, and such moneys become 1974 the property of the county. 1975 Section 47. Section 197.482, Florida Statutes, is amended 1976 to read: 1977 197.482 Expiration Limitation upon lien of tax 1978 certificate.-(1) Seven After the expiration of 7 years after from the 1979 date of issuance of a tax certificate, which is the date of the 1980 1981 first day of the tax certificate sale as advertised under s. 1982 197.432, of a tax certificate, if a tax deed has not been 1983 applied for on the property covered by the certificate, and no other administrative or legal proceeding, including a 1984 bankruptcy, has existed of record, the tax certificate is null 1985 1986 and void_{τ} and the tax collector shall be canceled. The tax collector shall note cancel the tax certificate, noting the date 1987 1988 of the cancellation of the tax certificate upon all appropriate 1989 records in his or her office. The tax collector shall complete 1990 the cancellation by entering opposite the record of the 7-year-1991 old tax certificate a notation in substantially the following 1992 form: "Canceled by Act of 1973 Florida Legislature." All certificates outstanding July 1, 1973, shall have a life of 20 1993 years from the date of issue. This subsection does not apply to 1994 deferred payment tax certificates. 1995 1996 (2) The provisions and limitations herein prescribed for 1997 tax certificates do not apply to tax certificates which were 1998 sold under the provisions of chapter 18296, Laws of Florida,

1999 1937, commonly known as the "Murphy Act."

2000 Section 48. Section 197.492, Florida Statutes, is amended 2001 to read:

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2002 197.492 Errors and insolvencies report list.-On or before 2003 the 60th day after the tax certificate sale is adjourned, the 2004 tax collector shall certify make out a report to the board of 2005 county commissioners a report separately showing the discounts, 2006 errors, double assessments, and insolvencies relating to tax 2007 collections for which credit is to be given, including in every 2008 case except discounts, the names of the parties on whose account 2009 the credit is to be allowed. The report may be submitted in an electronic format. The board of county commissioners, upon 2010 2011 receiving the report, shall examine it; make such investigations 2012 as may be necessary; and, if the board discovers that the tax collector has taken credit as an insolvent item any personal 2013 2014 property tax due by a solvent taxpayer, charge the amount of 2015 taxes represented by such item to the tax collector and not 2016 approve the report until the tax collector strikes such item 2017 from the record.

2018 Section 49. Section 197.502, Florida Statutes, is amended 2019 to read:

2020 197.502 Application for obtaining tax deed by holder of tax 2021 sale certificate; fees.-

(1) The holder of a any tax certificate, other than the 2022 county, at any time after 2 years have elapsed since April 1 of 2023 the year of issuance of the tax certificate and before the 2024 2025 cancellation expiration of the certificate 7 years from the date 2026 of issuance, may file the certificate and an application for a 2027 tax deed with the tax collector of the county where the property 2028 lands described in the certificate is are located. The 2029 application may be made on the entire parcel of property or any 2030 part thereof which is capable of being readily separated from

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2031 the whole. The tax collector <u>may charge</u> shall be allowed a tax 2032 deed application fee of \$75.

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

2040 (3) The county in which where the property lands described 2041 in the certificate is are located shall apply make application 2042 for a tax deed on all county-held certificates on property 2043 valued at \$5,000 or more on the property appraiser's most recent 2044 assessment roll, except deferred payment tax certificates, and 2045 may apply for tax deeds make application on those certificates 2046 on property valued at less than \$5,000 on the property 2047 appraiser's most recent assessment roll. The Such application 2048 shall be made 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of 2049 the certificates or as soon thereafter as is reasonable. Upon 2050 application for a tax deed, the county shall deposit with the 2051 tax collector all applicable costs and fees as provided in 2052 subsection (1), but may shall not deposit any money to cover the 2053 redemption of other outstanding certificates covering the property land. 2054

(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

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2060 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.

2071 (c) Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the 2072 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).

2077 (e) Any other lienholder who has applied to the tax 2078 collector to receive notice if an address is supplied to the 2079 collector by such lienholder.

2080(f) Any person to whom the property was assessed on the tax2081roll for the year in which the property was last assessed.

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

2087 (h) Any legal titleholder of record of property that is
2088 contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate, <u>if</u>

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2089 when the property described is either submerged land or common 2090 elements of a subdivision and τ if the address of the titleholder 2091 of contiguous property appears on the record of conveyance of 2092 the property land to the that legal titleholder. However, if the 2093 legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property 2094 described in the tax certificate is the same as the person to 2095 whom the property described in the tax certificate was assessed 2096 on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last 2097 assessed, the notice may be mailed only to the address of the 2098 legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2099 As used in this chapter, the term "contiguous" means touching, 2100 meeting, or joining at the surface or border, other than at a 2101 corner or a single point, and not separated by submerged lands. Submerged lands lying below the ordinary high-water mark which 2102 2103 are sovereignty lands are not part of the upland contiguous 2104 property for purposes of notification.

2106 The statement must be signed by the tax collector or the tax 2107 collector's designee, with the tax collector's seal affixed. The 2108 tax collector may purchase a reasonable bond for errors and 2109 omissions of his or her office in making such statement. The 2110 search of the official records must be made by a direct and inverse search. "Direct" means the index in straight and 2111 2112 continuous alphabetic order by grantor, and "inverse" means the 2113 index in straight and continuous alphabetic order by grantee.

(5) (a) The tax collector may contract with a title company or an abstract company at a reasonable fee to provide the minimum information required in subsection (4), consistent with rules adopted by the department. If additional information is

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2118 required, the tax collector must make a written request to the 2119 title or abstract company stating the additional requirements. 2120 The tax collector may select any title or abstract company, regardless of its location, as long as the fee is reasonable, 2121 2122 the minimum information is submitted, and the title or abstract 2123 company is authorized to do business in this state. The tax 2124 collector may advertise and accept bids for the title or 2125 abstract company if he or she considers it appropriate to do so.

2126 1. The ownership and encumbrance report must include the be 2127 printed or typed on stationery or other paper showing a letterhead of the person, firm, or company that makes the 2128 search, and the signature of the individual person who makes the 2129 search or of an officer of the firm must be attached. The tax 2130 2131 collector is not liable for payment to the firm unless these 2132 requirements are met. The report may be submitted to the tax 2133 collector in an electronic format.

2134 2. The tax collector may not accept or pay for any title 2135 search or abstract if no financial responsibility is <u>not</u> assumed 2136 for the search. However, reasonable restrictions as to the 2137 liability or responsibility of the title or abstract company are 2138 acceptable. Notwithstanding s. 627.7843(3), the tax collector 2139 may contract for higher maximum liability limits.

3. In order to establish uniform prices for ownership and encumbrance reports within the county, the tax collector <u>must</u> 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 <u>a</u> any title search or abstract must be collected at the time of application under subsection (1), and

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2147 the amount of the fee must be added to the opening bid.
2148 (c) The clerk shall advertise and administer the sale and
2149 receive such fees for the issuance of the deed and sale of the
2150 property as are provided in s. 28.24.

2151

(6) (a) The opening bid:

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

2156 (b) The opening bid On an individual certificate must on 2157 nonhomestead property shall include, in addition to the amount 2158 of money paid to the tax collector by the certificateholder at 2159 the time of application, the amount required to redeem the applicant's tax certificate and all other costs and fees paid by 2160 2161 the applicant, plus all tax certificates that were sold 2162 subsequent to the filing of the tax deed application and omitted 2163 taxes, if any.

2164 (c) The opening bid On property assessed on the latest tax 2165 roll as homestead property shall include, in addition to the 2166 amount of money required for an opening bid on nonhomestead 2167 property, an amount equal to one-half of the latest assessed 2168 value of the homestead. Payment of one-half of the assessed 2169 value of the homestead property shall not be required if the tax 2170 certificate to which the application relates was sold prior to 2171 January 1, 1982.

(7) On county-held certificates for which there are no bidders at the public sale, the clerk shall enter the land on a list entitled "lands available for taxes" and shall immediately notify the county commission and all other persons holding

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2176 certificates against the property land that the property land is 2177 available. During the first 90 days after the property land is 2178 placed on the list of lands available for taxes, the county may 2179 purchase the land for the opening bid or may waive its rights to 2180 purchase the property. Thereafter, any person, the county, or 2181 any other governmental unit may purchase the property land from 2182 the clerk, without further notice or advertising, for the 2183 opening bid, except that if when the county or other 2184 governmental unit is the purchaser for its own use, the board of 2185 county commissioners may cancel omitted years' taxes, as provided under s. 197.447. If the county does not elect to 2186 2187 purchase the property land, the county must notify each legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property land 2188 available for taxes, as provided in paragraph (4)(h), before 2189 expiration of the 90-day period. Interest on the opening bid 2190 2191 continues to accrue through the month of sale as prescribed by 2192 s. 197.542.

2193 (8) Taxes may shall not be extended against parcels listed 2194 as lands available for taxes, but in each year the taxes that 2195 would have been due shall be treated as omitted years and added 2196 to the required minimum bid. Three years after the day the land was offered for public sale, the land shall escheat to the 2197 2198 county in which it is located, free and clear. All tax 2199 certificates, accrued taxes, and liens of any nature against the 2200 property shall be deemed canceled as a matter of law and of no 2201 further legal force and effect, and the clerk shall execute an 2202 escheatment tax deed vesting title in the board of county 2203 commissioners of the county in which the land is located. 2204 (a) When a property escheats to the county under this

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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.

(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.

(11) For any property acquired under this section by the 2225 2226 county for the express purpose of providing infill housing, the 2227 board of county commissioners may, in accordance with s. 2228 197.447, cancel county-held tax certificates and omitted years' 2229 taxes on such properties. Furthermore, the county may not transfer a property acquired under this section specifically for 2230 2231 infill housing back to a taxpayer who failed to pay the 2232 delinquent taxes or charges that led to the issuance of the tax 2233 certificate or lien. For purposes of this subsection only, the

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2011478er 2234 term "taxpayer" includes the taxpayer's family or any entity in 2235 which the taxpayer or taxpayer's family has any interest. 2236 Section 50. Section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended 2237 to read: 2238 197.542 Sale at public auction.-(1) Real property The lands advertised for sale to the 2239 2240 highest bidder as a result of an application filed under s. 2241 197.502 shall be sold at public auction by the clerk of the 2242 circuit court, or his or her deputy, of the county where the 2243 property is lands are located on the date, at the time, and at 2244 the location as set forth in the published notice, which must 2245 shall be during the regular hours the clerk's office is open. At the time and place, the clerk shall read the notice of sale and 2246 2247 shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry. The amount required to 2248 2249 redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder 2250 to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale, 2251 redemption of other tax certificates on the same property lands, 2252 and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest 2253 thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period 2254 running from the month after the date of application for the 2255 deed through the month of sale and costs incurred for the 2256 service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be 2257 considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. If 2258 tax certificates exist or if delinquent taxes accrued subsequent 2259 to the filing of the tax deed application, the amount required 2260 to redeem such tax certificates or pay such delinquent taxes 2261 must be included in the minimum bid. However, if the land to be 2262 sold is assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property,

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2263 the bid of the certificateholder must shall be increased to 2264 include an amount equal to one-half of the assessed value of the 2265 homestead property as required by s. 197.502. If there are no 2266 higher bids, the property land shall be struck off and sold to 2267 the certificateholder, who shall forthwith pay to the clerk any 2268 amounts included in the minimum bid, the documentary stamp tax, and recording fees due. Upon payment, and a tax deed shall 2269 2270 thereupon be issued and recorded by the clerk.

2271 (2) If there are other bids, The certificateholder has 2272 shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the 2273 property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The 2274 high bidder shall post with the clerk a nonrefundable cash 2275 deposit of 5 percent of the bid or \$200, whichever is greater, 2276 at the time of the sale, to be applied to the sale price at the 2277 time of full payment. Notice of the this deposit requirement 2278 must shall be posted at the auction site, and the clerk may 2279 require that bidders to show their willingness and ability to 2280 post the cost deposit. If full payment of the final bid and of 2281 documentary stamp tax and recording fees is not made within 24 2282 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, the clerk shall 2283 cancel all bids, readvertise the sale as provided in this 2284 section, and pay all costs of the sale from the deposit. Any 2285 remaining funds must be applied toward the opening bid. The 2286 clerk may refuse to recognize the bid of any person who has 2287 previously bid and refused, for any reason, to honor such bid.

(3) If the sale is canceled for any reason, or the buyer
fails to make full payment within the time required, the clerk
shall immediately readvertise the sale to be held within no
later than 30 days after the date the sale was canceled. Only

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2011478er 2292 one advertisement is necessary. No further notice is required. 2293 The amount of the opening statutory (opening) bid shall be 2294 increased by the cost of advertising, additional clerk's fees as 2295 provided for in s. 28.24(21), and interest as provided for in 2296 subsection (1). This process must be repeated until the property 2297 is sold and the clerk receives full payment or the clerk does 2298 not receive any bids other than the bid of the 2299 certificateholder. The clerk must shall receive full payment 2300 before prior to the issuance of the tax deed. 2301 (4) (a) A clerk may conduct electronic tax deed sales in 2302 lieu of public outcry. The clerk must comply with the procedures 2303 provided in this chapter, except that electronic proxy bidding shall be allowed and the clerk may require bidders to advance 2304 2305 sufficient funds to pay the deposit required by subsection (2). 2306

The clerk shall provide access to the electronic sale by computer terminals open to the public at a designated location. A clerk who conducts such electronic sales may receive electronic deposits and payments related to the sale. The portion of an advance deposit from a winning bidder required by subsection (2) shall, upon acceptance of the winning bid, be subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10).

(b) Nothing in This subsection does not shall be construed 2313 2314 to restrict or limit the authority of a charter county to 2315 conduct from conducting electronic tax deed sales. In a charter 2316 county where the clerk of the circuit court does not conduct all 2317 electronic sales, the charter county shall be permitted to 2318 receive electronic deposits and payments related to sales it 2319 conducts, as well as to subject the winning bidder to a fee, 2320 consistent with the schedule in s. 28.24(10).

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2011478er 2321 (c) The costs of electronic tax deed sales shall be added 2322 to the charges for the costs of sale under subsection (1) and 2323 paid by the certificateholder when filing an application for a 2324 tax deed. Section 51. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida 2325 2326 Statutes, is amended to read: 2327 197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale.-2328 (2) If the property is purchased for an amount in excess of 2329 the statutory bid of the certificateholder, the excess must 2330 shall be paid over and disbursed by the clerk. If the property purchased is homestead property and the statutory bid includes 2331 2332 an amount equal to at least one-half of the assessed value of 2333 the homestead, that amount must shall be treated as excess and distributed in the same manner. The clerk shall distribute the 2334 2335 excess to the governmental units for the payment of any lien of 2336 record held by a governmental unit against the property, 2337 including any tax certificates not incorporated in the tax deed 2338 application and omitted taxes, if any. If In the event the 2339 excess is not sufficient to pay all of such liens in full, the 2340 excess shall then be paid to each governmental unit pro rata. 2341 If, after all liens of record of the governmental units upon the 2342 property are paid in full, there remains a balance of 2343 undistributed funds, the balance of the purchase price shall be 2344 retained by the clerk for the benefit of the persons described 2345 in s. 197.522(1)(a), except those persons described in s. 197.502(4)(h), as their interests may appear. The clerk shall 2346 2347 mail notices to such persons notifying them of the funds held 2348 for their benefit. Any service charges, at the same rate as 2349 prescribed in s. 28.24(10), and costs of mailing notices shall

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2011478er 2350 be paid out of the excess balance held by the clerk. Excess 2351 proceeds shall be held and disbursed in the same manner as 2352 unclaimed redemption moneys in s. 197.473. If In the event 2353 excess proceeds are not sufficient to cover the service charges 2354 and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total amount of 2355 excess proceeds as a service charge. 2356 Section 52. Section 197.602, Florida Statutes, is amended 2357 to read: 2358 197.602 Reimbursement required in challenges to the validity of a tax deed Party recovering land must refund taxes 2359 2360 paid and interest.-2361 (1) If a party successfully challenges the validity of a 2362 tax deed in an action at law or equity, but the taxes for which 2363 the tax deed was sold were not paid before the tax deed was 2364 issued, the party shall pay to the party against whom the 2365 judgment or decree is entered: 2366 (a) The amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes paid 2367 upon the land, together with 12 percent interest thereon per 2368 year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed; 2369 (b) All legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including 2370 publication of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording 2371 the tax deed; and 2372 (c) The fair cash value of all maintenance and permanent 2373 improvements made upon the land by the holders under the tax 2374 deed. If, in an action at law or in equity involving the 2375 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 2376 2377 therein described did not vest in the tax deed holder, then, if 2378 the taxes for which the land was sold and upon which the tax

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2379 deed was issued had not been paid prior to issuance of the deed, 2380 the party in whose favor the judgment or decree in the suit is 2381 entered shall pay to the party against whom the judgment or 2382 decree is entered the amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes 2383 paid upon the land, together with 12-percent interest thereon per year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed and all 2384 legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including publication 2385 of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording the tax 2386 2387 deed, and also the fair cash value of all permanent improvements 2388 made upon the land by the holders under the tax deed.

2389 (2) In an action to challenge the validity of a tax deed, 2390 the prevailing party is entitled to all reasonable litigation 2391 expenses including attorney's fees.

2392 (3) The court shall determine the amount of the expenses 2393 for which a party shall be reimbursed. and the fair cash value 2394 of improvements shall be ascertained and found upon the trial of 2395 the action, and The tax deed holder or anyone holding <u>under the</u> 2396 <u>tax deed has thereunder shall have</u> a prior lien <u>on</u> upon the land 2397 for the payment of the <u>expenses that must be reimbursed to such</u> 2398 persons sums.

2399 Section 53. Section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended 2400 to read:

2401 192.0105 Taxpayer rights.—There is created a Florida 2402 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to 2403 guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the 2404 taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected 2405 during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement 2406 processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The 2407 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but

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2408 comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and 2409 obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks 2410 of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, 2411 and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are 2412 2413 provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure 2414 that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected 2415 during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only 2416 insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida 2417 Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so 2418 guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the 2419 departmental rules include:

2420

(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(9)).

(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 exceed the previous year's taxes (see s. 200.065(2)(d) and (3)). The right to notification by first-class mail of a comparison of the amount of the taxes to be levied from the proposed millage rate under the tentative budget change, compared to the previous

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2437 year's taxes, and also compared to the taxes that would be 2438 levied if no budget change is made (see ss. 200.065(2)(b) and 2439 200.069(2), (3), (4), and (8)).

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

(e) The right to be sent notice by first-class mail of a non-ad valorem assessment hearing at least 20 days before the hearing with pertinent information, including the total amount to be levied against each parcel. All affected property owners have the right to appear at the hearing and to file written objections with the local governing board (see s. 197.3632(4)(b) and (c) and (10)(b)2.b.).

(f) The right of an exemption recipient to be sent a renewal application for that exemption, the right to a receipt for homestead exemption claim when filed, and the right to notice of denial of the exemption (see ss. 196.011(6), 196.131(1), 196.151, and 196.193(1)(c) and (5)).

(g) The right, on property determined not to have been entitled to homestead exemption in a prior year, to notice of intent from the property appraiser to record notice of tax lien and the right to pay tax, penalty, and interest before a tax lien is recorded for any prior year (see s. 196.161(1)(b)).

(h) The right to be informed during the tax collection process, including: notice of tax due; notice of back taxes;

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2466 notice of late taxes and assessments and consequences of 2467 nonpayment; opportunity to pay estimated taxes and non-ad 2468 valorem assessments when the tax roll will not be certified in 2469 time; notice when interest begins to accrue on delinguent 2470 provisional taxes; notice of the right to prepay estimated taxes 2471 by installment; a statement of the taxpayer's estimated tax 2472 liability for use in making installment payments; and notice of 2473 right to defer taxes and non-ad valorem assessments on homestead 2474 property (see ss. 197.322(3), 197.3635, 197.343, 197.363(2)(c), 2475 197.222(3) and (5), 197.2301(3), 197.3632(8)(a), 193.1145(10)(a), and 197.254(1)). 2476

(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 for tax deed has been made and property will be sold unless back taxes are paid (see ss. 197.413(5), 197.502(4)(a), and 197.522(1)(a) and (2)).

(k) The right to have certain taxes and special assessments levied by special districts individually stated on the "Notice of Proposed Property Taxes and Proposed or Adopted Non-Ad Valorem Assessments" (see s. 200.069).

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2011478er 2495 2496 Notwithstanding the right to information contained in this 2497 subsection, under s. 197.122 property owners are held to know 2498 that property taxes are due and payable annually and are charged 2499 with a duty to ascertain the amount of current and delinquent 2500 taxes and obtain the necessary information from the applicable 2501 governmental officials. 2502 (2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.-2503 (a) The right to an informal conference with the property 2504 appraiser to present facts the taxpayer considers to support 2505 changing the assessment and to have the property appraiser 2506 present facts supportive of the assessment upon proper request 2507 of any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on his or 2508 her property (see s. 194.011(2)). 2509 (b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over 2510 objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of agricultural classification, denial of historic classification, 2511 2512 denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax 2513 deferral, and any penalties on deferred taxes imposed for 2514 incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated 2515 taxes does not preclude the right of the taxpayer to challenge 2516 his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and 2517 (9) (a), 196.151, 196.193(1) (c) and (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 2518 193.625(2), 197.2425 197.253(2), 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)). 2519 (c) The right to file a petition for exemption or

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

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

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

(f) The right, in value adjustment board proceedings, to have all evidence presented and considered at a public hearing at the scheduled time, to be represented by an attorney or agent, to have witnesses sworn and cross-examined, and to examine property appraisers or evaluators employed by the board who present testimony (see ss. 194.034(1)(a) and (c) and (4), and 194.035(2)).

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

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

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

(3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS.-

2552

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2553 (a) The right to discounts for early payment on all taxes 2554 and non-ad valorem assessments collected by the tax collector, 2555 except for partial payments as defined in s. 197.374, the right 2556 to pay installment payments with discounts, and the right to pay 2557 delinquent personal property taxes under a an installment 2558 payment program when implemented by the county tax collector 2559 (see ss. 197.162, 197.3632(8) and (10)(b)3., 197.222(1), and 2560 197.4155).

(b) The right, upon filing a challenge in circuit court and paying taxes admitted in good faith to be owing, to be issued a receipt and have suspended all procedures for the collection of taxes until the final disposition of the action (see s. 194.171(3)).

(c) The right to have penalties reduced or waived upon a showing of good cause when a return is not intentionally filed late, and the right to pay interest at a reduced rate if the court finds that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is greater than the amount the taxpayer has in good faith admitted and paid (see ss. 193.072(4) and 194.192(2)).

(d) The right to a refund when overpayment of taxes has been made under specified circumstances (see ss. 193.1145(8)(e) and 197.182(1)).

(e) The right to an extension to file a tangible personal property tax return upon making proper and timely request (see s. 193.063).

(f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax
certificates at any time before <u>full payment for</u> a tax deed is
made to the clerk of the court, including documentary stamps and
recording fees issued, and the right to have tax certificates

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2011478er 2582 canceled if sold where taxes had been paid or if other error 2583 makes it void or correctable. Property owners have the right to 2584 be free from contact by a certificateholder for 2 years after 2585 April 1 of the year the tax certificate is issued (see ss. 2586 197.432(13) and (14) (14) and (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and 2587 197.472(1) and (6)(7). 2588 (g) The right of the taxpayer, property appraiser, tax 2589 collector, or the department, as the prevailing party in a 2590 judicial or administrative action brought or maintained without 2591 the support of justiciable issues of fact or law, to recover all 2592 costs of the administrative or judicial action, including reasonable attorney's fees, and of the department and the 2593 2594 taxpayer to settle such claims through negotiations (see ss. 2595 57.105 and 57.111). 2596 (4) THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY.-2597 (a) The right to have information kept confidential, 2598 including federal tax information, ad valorem tax returns, 2599 social security numbers, all financial records produced by the 2600 taxpayer, Form DR-219 returns for documentary stamp tax 2601 information, and sworn statements of gross income, copies of 2602 federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and earnings 2603 statements (W-2 forms), and other documents (see ss. 192.105, 2604 193.074, 193.114(5), 195.027(3) and (6), and 196.101(4)(c)). 2605 (b) The right to limiting access to a taxpayer's records by a 2606 property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor 2607 General only to those instances in which it is determined that 2608 such records are necessary to determine either the 2609 classification or the value of taxable nonhomestead property 2610 (see s. 195.027(3)).

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2611

Section 54. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 2612 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2613

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.-

2614 (3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in 2615 substantially the form prescribed by the department. 2616 Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to 2617 accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the 2618 taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment 2619 board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be 2620 filed as follows:

2621 (d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at 2622 any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day 2623 following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as 2624 provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving 2625 the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water 2626 recharge classification application, an application for 2627 classification as historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be 2628 2629 filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th 2630 day following the mailing of the notice by the property 2631 appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s. 2632 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.2425 197.253. 2633

2634 Section 55. Subsection (1) of section 194.013, Florida 2635 Statutes, is amended to read:

2636

194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.-

2637 (1) If so required by resolution of the value adjustment 2638 board, a petition filed pursuant to s. 194.011 shall be 2639 accompanied by a filing fee to be paid to the clerk of the value

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2640 adjustment board in an amount determined by the board not to 2641 exceed \$15 for each separate parcel of property, real or 2642 personal, covered by the petition and subject to appeal. 2643 However, no such filing fee may be required with respect to an appeal from the disapproval of homestead exemption under s. 2644 2645 196.151 or from the denial of tax deferral under s. 197.2425 2646 197.253. Only a single filing fee shall be charged under this 2647 section as to any particular parcel of property despite the 2648 existence of multiple issues and hearings pertaining to such 2649 parcel. For joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e) 2650 or (f), a single filing fee shall be charged. Such fee shall be 2651 calculated as the cost of the special magistrate for the time 2652 involved in hearing the joint petition and shall not exceed \$5 2653 per parcel. Said fee is to be proportionately paid by affected 2654 parcel owners.

2655 Section 56. Subsection (12) of section 196.011, Florida 2656 Statutes, is amended to read:

2657

196.011 Annual application required for exemption.-

2658 (12) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if when the owner of 2659 property otherwise entitled to a religious exemption from ad 2660 valorem taxation fails to timely file an application for 2661 exemption, and because of a misidentification of property 2662 ownership on the property tax roll the owner is not properly 2663 notified of the tax obligation by the property appraiser and the 2664 tax collector, the owner of the property may file an application 2665 for exemption with the property appraiser. The property 2666 appraiser must consider the application, and if he or she 2667 determines the owner of the property would have been entitled to 2668 the exemption had the property owner timely applied, the

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2669	property appraiser must grant the exemption. Any taxes assessed
2670	on such property shall be canceled, and if paid, refunded. Any
2671	tax certificates outstanding on such property shall be canceled
2672	and refund made pursuant to s. $197.432(11) = \frac{197.432(10)}{5.197.432(10)}$.
2673	Section 57. Subsection (1) of section 197.374, Florida
2674	
	Statutes, is amended to read:
2675	197.374 Partial payment of current year taxes
2676	(1) As used in this section, the term "partial payment"
2677	means a payment that is less than the full amount of taxes due.
2678	The term does not include payments made pursuant to s. 194.171,
2679	s. 196.295, s. 197.222, s. 197.252, or <u>s. 197.2524</u> s. 197.303 .
2680	Section 58. Section 197.603, Florida Statutes, is created
2681	to read:
2682	197.603 Declaration of legislative findings and intentThe
2683	Legislature finds that the state has a strong interest in
2684	ensuring due process and public confidence in a uniform, fair,
2685	efficient, and accountable collection of property taxes by
2686	county tax collectors. Therefore, tax collections shall be
2687	supervised by the Department of Revenue pursuant to s.
2688	195.002(1). The Legislature intends that the property tax
2689	collection authorized by this chapter under s. 9(a), Art. VII of
2690	the State Constitution be free from the influence or the
2691	appearance of influence of the local governments that levy
2692	property taxes and receive property tax revenues.
2693	Section 59. <u>Sections 197.202, 197.242, 197.304, 197.3041,</u>
2694	<u>197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047,</u>
2695	<u>197.307, 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,</u>
2696	197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, Florida Statutes, are
2697	repealed.

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Section 60. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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