By Senator Posey

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A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to ad valorem tax collection; amending s. 3 197.102, F.S.; revising definitions; defining the terms 4 "proxy bidding" and "random-number generator"; amending s. 5 197.122, F.S.; revising provisions relating to liens on 6 property for unpaid taxes; amending s. 197.123, F.S.; 7 revising provisions relating to erroneous reporting of 8 property; creating s. 197.146, F.S.; providing for the 9 correction of the tax roll to remove uncollectible 10 personal property tax accounts; amending s. 197.162, F.S.; 11 revising provisions relating to discounts for tax payments 12 made prior to delinquency; amending s. 197.172, F.S.; 13 revising provisions relating to the calculation of 14 interest rates relating to deferred payment tax 15 certificates; amending s. 197.182, F.S.; revising provisions for the payment of tax refunds; revising the 16 17 required procedure if a taxing authority has insufficient funds from which to pay a refund; amending s. 197.222, 18 F.S.; revising provisions relating to the prepayment of 19 taxes by installment; amending s. 197.2301, F.S.; revising 20 2.1 provisions relating to the payment of estimated taxes; 22 amending s. 197.252, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 23 the granting of a homestead property tax deferral; 24 amending s. 197.253, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 25 an application for a homestead tax deferral; amending s. 26 197.254, F.S.; deleting a provision specifying the 27 language to be used to inform taxpayers about deferring 28 homestead taxes; amending s. 197.262, F.S.; lowering the 29 upper limit on interest rates on tax certificates on

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deferred homestead taxes; amending s. 197.263, F.S.; revising provisions relating to a change of ownership or use of property subject to a homestead tax deferral; amending s. 197.272, F.S.; deleting provisions specifying who may prepay deferred homestead taxes and accrued interest; amending s. 197.304, F.S.; reducing the upper limit on interest rates relating to the tax deferral on recreational and commercial working waterfronts; amending s. 197.3041, F.S.; revising provisions relating to an application for a tax deferral on recreational and commercial working waterfronts; amending s. 197.3042, F.S.; reducing the upper limit on interest rates for deferred payment tax certificates; amending s. 197.3043, F.S.; revising provisions relating to a change of ownership or use of recreational and commercial working waterfront property subject to a tax deferral; amending s. 197.3044, F.S.; deleting provisions specifying who may prepay deferred taxes and accrued interest; amending s. 197.332, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the duties of the tax collector; authorizing the use of contracted services or products or electronic means; amending s. 197.343, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the mailing of additional notice for unpaid taxes; amending s. 197.373, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the partial payment of taxes for property that is subject to a tax certificate sale; amending s. 197.402, F.S.; revising provisions relating to advertising the sale of tax certificates on property having delinquent taxes; amending s. 197.403, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the

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requirement that a newspaper provide proof of publication of the tax notice; amending s. 197.413, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the requirement for giving notice of warrants for the sale of property to satisfy delinquent taxes; revising the tax collector's fee for collecting delinquent taxes; amending s. 197.414, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the required record of warrants and levies; amending s. 197.4155, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the implementation of an installment payment program for the payment of delinquent taxes; amending s. 197.416, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the tax collector's continuing duty to collect delinquent taxes; amending s. 197.432, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the sale of tax certificates; providing for bidding by proxy under certain circumstances; authorizing the tax collector to select among multiple bidders by using a computer-generated, random-number selection process; amending s. 197.4325, F.S.; revising provisions relating to dishonored payments for taxes and tax certificates; amending s. 197.442, F.S.; revising provisions relating to responsibility for costs of advertising errors; amending s. 197.443, F.S.; revising provisions relating to correcting or cancelling tax certificates; amending s. 197.462, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the transfer of a tax certificate; amending s. 197.472, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the redemption of tax certificates; eliminating a requirement that the tax collector provide certain information to the certificateholder when the tax certificate is purchased or

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redeemed; amending s. 197.473, F.S.; revising provisions relating to unclaimed redemption moneys for tax certificates; amending s. 197.482, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the expiration of tax certificates; amending s. 197.492, F.S.; authorizing the tax collector to submit the report to the county commissioner of tax collection errors and insolvencies electronically; amending s. 197.502, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the application for obtaining of a tax deed; amending s. 197.542, F.S.; revising provisions relating to property sold at public auction; authorizing the clerk of the circuit court to conduct the sale by electronic means; amending s. 197.552, F.S.; revising provisions relating to tax deeds; authorizing the tax collector to retain overbid funds for certain purposes; amending s. 197.582, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the disbursement of proceeds from a tax sale; amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing s. 197.3635(2), F.S., relating to the horizontal line dividing ad valorem and non-ad valorem taxes on the notice of tax assessments; repealing s. 197.433, F.S., relating to issuing duplicate tax certificates; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Present subsections (3) through (7) of section 197.102, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) through (9) respectively, and new subsections (3) and (4) are added to that section, to read:

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197.102 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (3) "Proxy bidding" means a method of bidding where a bidder authorizes an agent, whether an individual or an electronic agent, to place bids on his or her behalf.
- (4) "Random-number generator" means a computational device that is designed to generate a sequence of numbers that lack any pattern. This process can be used to break a tie when multiple bidders have the same lowest bid amount. The random number generator assigns a number to each of the tie bidders and then randomly determines one of those numbers as the winner.
- Section 2. Section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.--
- (1) All taxes imposed pursuant to the State Constitution and laws of this state shall be a first lien, superior to all other liens, on any property against which the taxes have been assessed and shall continue in full force from January 1 of the year the taxes were levied until discharged by payment or until barred under chapter 95. If All personal property tax liens, to the extent that the property to which the lien applies cannot be located in the county or to the extent that the sale of the property is insufficient to pay all delinquent taxes, interest, fees, and costs due, a personal property tax lien shall apply be liens against all other personal property of the taxpayer in the county. However, a lien such liens against other personal property does shall not apply against such property that which has been sold, and is such liens against other personal property

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shall be subordinate to any valid prior or subsequent liens against such other property. An No act of omission or commission on the part of a any property appraiser, tax collector, board of county commissioners, clerk of the circuit court, or county comptroller, or their deputies or assistants, or newspaper in which an any advertisement of sale may be published does not shall operate to defeat the payment of taxes, interest, fees, and costs due, and; but any acts of omission or commission may be corrected at any time by the officer or party responsible for them in the same like manner as provided by law for performing acts in the first place., and When so corrected they shall be considered <del>construed as</del> valid ab initio and do not <del>shall in no</del> way affect any process by law for the enforcement of the collection of the any tax. All owners of property are shall be held to know that taxes are due and payable annually and are responsible for <del>charged with the duty of</del> ascertaining the amount of current and delinquent taxes and paying them before April 1 of the year following the year in which taxes are assessed. A  $\frac{NO}{NO}$ sale or conveyance of real or personal property for nonpayment of taxes may not shall be held invalid except upon proof that:

- (a) The property was not subject to taxation;
- (b) The taxes  $\underline{\text{were}}$  had been paid before the sale of  $\underline{\text{the}}$  personal property; or
- (c) The real property  $\underline{\text{was}}$  had been redeemed before  $\underline{\text{recording}}$  the execution and delivery of a deed based upon a certificate issued for nonpayment of taxes.
- (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate may not be foreclosed or enforced in any manner except as prescribed in this chapter.

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(3) A property appraiser <u>must</u> <u>may also</u> correct a material mistake of fact relating to an essential condition of the subject property to reduce an assessment <u>that</u> <u>if to do so</u> requires only the exercise of judgment as to the effect <u>of the mistake of fact</u> on the assessed or taxable value <del>of that mistake of fact</del>.

- (a) As used in this subsection, the term "an essential condition of the subject property" means a characteristic of the subject parcel, including only:
- 1. Environmental restrictions, zoning restrictions, or restrictions on permissible use;
  - 2. Acreage;
- 3. Wetlands or other environmental lands that are or have been restricted in use because of such environmental features;
  - 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.
- (b) The material mistake of fact <u>must</u> <u>may</u> be corrected by the property appraiser, in <u>the same</u> <u>like</u> manner as provided by law for performing the act in the first place, <u>only</u> within 1 year after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142, and, <u>if when so</u> corrected, <u>the act</u> becomes valid ab initio and <u>does</u> <u>not affect</u> <u>in no way affects any process by law for the enforcement of</u> the collection of <u>the any</u> tax. If <u>the such a</u> correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis of an

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erroneous assessment <u>included</u> <del>contained</del> on the current year's tax roll for years beginning January 1, 1999, or later, the property appraiser, at his or her option, may request that the department to pass upon the refund request pursuant to s. 197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for prior years which would result in refunds must be made pursuant to s. 197.182.

Section 3. Section 197.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.123 Correcting Erroneous returns; notification of property appraiser.—If a any tax collector has reason to believe that a any taxpayer has filed an erroneous or incomplete statement of her or his personal property or has not disclosed returned the full amount of all of her or his property subject to taxation, the collector shall notify the property appraiser of the erroneous or incomplete statement.

Section 4. Section 197.146, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

of tax roll.--A tax collector who determines that a tangible personal property account is uncollectible may issue a certificate of correction for the current tax roll and any outstanding delinquent taxes. The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser that the account is invalid and the assessment shall not be certified for a future tax roll. An uncollectible account includes an account on property, which was originally assessed but cannot be found, to seize and sell for the payment

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of taxes and includes other tangible personal property of the owner as provided under s. 197.413(8) and (9).

Section 5. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- time. -- For On all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and collected by the county tax collector, discounts for payments made prior to delinquency early payment thereof shall be at the rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within 30 days after the mailing of the original tax notice; 3 percent in the following month of December; 2 percent in the following month of January; 1 percent in the following month of February; and zero percent in the following month of March or within 30 days prior to the date of delinquency if the date of delinquency is after April 1.
- (1) If When a taxpayer makes a request to have the original tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment applicable at the time of the request for correction is made shall apply for 30 days after the mailing of the corrected tax notice.
- (2) A discount rate shall apply at the rate of 4 percent shall apply for 30 days after the mailing of a tax notice resulting from the action of a value adjustment board. Thereafter, the regular discount periods shall apply.
- (3) If the For the purposes of this section, when a discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the discount period, including the zero percent period, shall be extended to the next working day, if payment is delivered to the a designated collection office of the tax collector.

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(4) The tax collector may not accept partial payment of taxes except as authorized under this chapter.

Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 197.172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum.--
- (4) Except as provided in this chapter s. 197.262 with regard to deferred payment tax certificates, interest to be accrued with respect to deferred payment tax certificates pursuant to this chapter shall be calculated monthly from the first day of the each month.

Section 7. Paragraphs (b) through (l) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 197.182, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.182 Department of Revenue to pass upon and order refunds.--

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

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

- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  Claims for refunds shall be made in accordance with the rules of the department. A No refund may not shall be granted unless claim is made therefor within 4 years after of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes were paid.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  Upon receipt of the department's written denial of  $\underline{a}$  the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing to the taxpayer.
- $\underline{(g)}$  (e) If funds are available from current receipts and, subject to subsection (3) and, if a refund is approved, the taxpayer shall is entitled to receive a refund within 100 days after a claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector, property appraiser, or department states good cause for remitting the refund after that date. The times stated in this paragraph and paragraphs  $\underline{(h)}$  (f) through (j) are directory and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 60 days if good cause is stated.
- (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the tax collector.
- (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

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taxpayer's application for a refund and forward the application to the property appraiser.

- (h) The property appraiser has 30 days after the discovery of an error receipt of the form from the tax collector to correct the roll if a correction is permissible by law. After the 30 days, The property appraiser shall immediately advise the tax collector in writing whether or not the roll has been corrected, stating the reasons why the roll was corrected or not corrected.
- (i) If the refund requires is not one that can be directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than \$2,500 \$400, which the tax collector shall make directly, without order from the department, and to refunds from undistributed funds, and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities.
- (j) The department shall approve or deny all refunds within 30 days after receiving  $\underline{a}$  from the tax collector the claim for refund from the tax collector, unless good cause is stated for delaying the approval or denial beyond that date.
- (k) Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s. 194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of refund <a href="must\_may not">must\_may not</a> be brought <a href="within">within</a> later than 60 days after the date the tax collector <a href="mails">mails</a> issues the denial to the taxpayer, which <a href="mailto:notice must be sent by certified mail">notice must be sent by certified mail</a>, or 4 years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid, whichever is later.

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

- (2) (a) If When the department orders a refund, it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax collector who shall then determine the pro rata share due by each taxing authority. The tax collector shall make the refund from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority. If there are insufficient undistributed funds for the refund, the tax collector shall notify the taxing authority of the shortfall. The taxing authority shall: and certify to the county, the district school board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund was ordered by the department.
- (b) The board of county commissioners, the district school board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing district shall comply with the order of the department in the following manner:
- 1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax collector;
- $\underline{(a)}$  Authorize the tax collector to make refund and forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund from currently budgeted funds, if available; or
- (b) 3. Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority does not have funds currently available and provide for the payment of the refund in its budget for the ensuing year funds for the payment of the refund.

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

197.222 Prepayment of estimated tax by installment method.--

- Taxes collected pursuant to this chapter may be prepaid in installments as provided in this section. A taxpayer may elect to prepay by installments for each tax notice for with taxes estimated to be more than \$100. A taxpayer who elects to prepay taxes shall make payments based upon an estimated tax equal to the actual taxes levied upon the subject property in the prior year. The Such taxpayer shall complete and file an application to prepay by installment for each 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 which the taxpayer elects to prepay the taxes in installments pursuant to this section. The application shall be made on forms supplied by the department and provided to the taxpayer by the tax collector. After submission of an initial application, a taxpayer is shall not be required to submit additional annual applications as long as he or she continues to elect to prepay taxes in installments pursuant to this section. However, if in any year the taxpayer does not so elect, reapplication is shall be required for a subsequent election to do so. Installment payments shall be made according to the following schedule:
- (a) The first payment of one-quarter of the total amount of estimated taxes due <u>must</u> shall be made <u>by</u> not later than June 30 of the year in which the taxes are assessed. A 6-percent discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be granted for such payment. The tax collector may accept a late payment of

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the first installment through July 31 and the under this paragraph within 30 days after June 30; such late payment must be accompanied by a penalty of 5 percent of the 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-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 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,  $\underline{\text{must shall}}$  be made  $\underline{\text{by not later than}}$  March 31 following the year in which taxes are assessed.  $\underline{\text{A}}$  No discount  $\underline{\text{may not shall}}$  be granted for such payment.
- (e) If For purposes of this section, when an installment due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date for the installment is shall be the next working day, if the installment payment is delivered to the a designated collection office of the tax collector. Taxpayers making such payment shall be entitled to the applicable discount rate authorized in this section.

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- Upon receiving a taxpayer's application for participation in the prepayment installment plan, and the tax collector shall mail to the taxpayer a statement of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability which shall be equal to the actual taxes levied on the subject property in the preceding year; such statement shall indicate the amount of each quarterly installment after application of the discount rates provided in this section, and a payment schedule, based upon the schedule provided in this section and furnished by the department. for those taxpayers who participated in the prepayment installment plan for the previous year and who are not required to reapply, the collector shall mail to the taxpayer a quarterly statement with the discount rates provided in this section according to the payment schedule provided by the department the statement shall be mailed by June 1. During the first month that the tax roll is open for payment of taxes, the tax collector shall mail to the taxpayer a statement which shows the amount of the remaining installment payments to be made after application of the discount rates provided in this section. The postage shall be paid out of the general fund of the county, upon statement thereof by the tax collector.
- (5) Notice of the right to prepay taxes pursuant to this section shall be provided with the notice of taxes. The Such notice shall inform the taxpayer of the right to prepay taxes in installments, and that application forms can be obtained from the tax collector, and shall state that reapplication is not necessary if the taxpayer participated in the prepayment installment plan for the previous year. The application forms

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shall be provided by the department and shall be mailed by the tax collector to those taxpayers requesting an application.

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

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

- (3) Immediately upon receipt of the property appraiser's certification under subsection (2), the tax collector shall publish a notice cause to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county and shall prominently post at the courthouse door a notice that the tax roll will not be certified for collection before prior to January 1 and that payments of estimated taxes may be made will be allowed by those taxpayers who submit tender payment to the collector on or before December 31.
- (9) After the discount has been applied to the estimated taxes paid and it is determined that an underpayment or overpayment has occurred, the following shall apply:
- (a) If the amount of underpayment <del>or overpayment</del> is \$5 or less, then no additional billing <del>or refund</del> is required.
- (b) If the amount of overpayment is more than \$10 \$5, the tax collector shall immediately refund to the person who paid the estimated tax the amount of overpayment. Department of Revenue approval is shall not be required for such the refund of overpayment made pursuant to this subsection.
- Section 10. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 197.252, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 197.252 Homestead tax deferral.--
  - (3) A No tax deferral may not shall be granted:

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(a) If the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest plus the total amount of all other unsatisfied liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value of the homestead, or

- (b) If the primary mortgage financing on the homestead is for an amount that which exceeds 70 percent of the just assessed value of the homestead.
- (4) The amount of taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest deferred under this act shall accrue interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of 0.5 one-half of 1 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the interest rate may not exceed 7 percent.
- Section 11. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 197.253, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

  197.253 Homestead tax deferral; application.--
- (1) The application for a homestead tax deferral shall be made upon a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax collector. The application form shall be signed upon oath by the applicant before an officer authorized by the state to administer oaths. The tax collector may, in his or her discretion, require the applicant to submit such other evidence and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in considering the application. The application form shall advise the applicant of the manner in which interest is computed, Each application form shall contain an explanation of the conditions to be met for approval and the conditions under which deferred

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taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent, and. Each application shall clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to this act shall constitute a lien on the applicant's homestead.

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(b) An appeal appeals of a the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment board must shall be in writing on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The Such appeal must shall be filed with the value adjustment board within 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of disapproval, and the board must approve or disapprove the appeal within 30 days after receipt. The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the applicant based his or her claim for a homestead tax deferral and, at the election of the applicant, shall hear the applicant in person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on his or her right to homestead tax deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant a homestead tax deferral to the applicant, if in its judgment the applicant is entitled to the tax deferral thereto, or shall affirm the decision of the tax collector. Such Action by of the value adjustment board is shall be final unless the applicant or tax collector or other lienholder, within 15 days after from the date of disapproval of the application by the board, files in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located, a de novo proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding. Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 197.254, Florida

197.254 Annual notification to taxpayer.--

Statutes, is amended to read:

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(1) The tax collector shall notify the taxpayer of each parcel appearing on the real property assessment roll of the right to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments pursuant to ss. 197.242-197.312. Such notice shall be printed on the back of envelopes used for mailing the notice of taxes provided for by s. 197.322(3). Such notice of the right to defer payment of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall read:

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS ENTITLED

TO HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION

"If your income is low enough to meet certain conditions, you may qualify for a deferred tax payment plan on homestead property. An application to determine eligibility is available in the county tax collector's office."

Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 197.262, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.262 Deferred payment tax certificates.--

(2) The <u>tax</u> certificates so held by the county shall bear interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of 0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the interest rate may not exceed 7 9.5 percent.

Section 14. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.263, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.263 Change in ownership or use of property.--

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deferred property such that the owner is no longer entitled to claim a 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 and interest for all previous years shall be due and payable November 1 of the year in which the change in use occurs or on the date failure to maintain insurance occurs, and is shall be delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in which the change in use occurs.

(2) If In the event that there is a change in ownership of tax-deferred property, the total amount of deferred taxes and interest for all previous years shall be due and payable on the date the change in ownership takes place and shall be delinquent on April 1 following that said date. When, However, if the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and the such spouse is eligible to claim homestead exemption on such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1), the such surviving spouse may continue the deferment of previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 197.272, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.272 Prepayment of deferred taxes.--

- (1) All or part of the deferred homestead taxes and accrued interest may at any time be paid at any time to the tax collector by:
  - (a) The owner of the property or the spouse of the owner.

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(b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or equitable interest in the property, provided no objection is made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been tendered.

Section 16. Subsection (4) of section 197.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.304 Tax deferral for recreational and commercial working waterfronts.--

(4) The amount of taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest deferred shall accrue interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of 0.5 one-half of 1 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the interest rate may not exceed  $\frac{7}{2.5}$  percent.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 197.3041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.3041 Tax deferral for recreational and commercial working waterfronts; application.--

(1) The application for deferral must be made annually upon a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax collector. The application form must be signed upon oath by the applicant before an officer authorized by the state to administer oaths. The tax collector may require the applicant to submit any other evidence and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in considering the application. The application form must provide notice to the applicant of the

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manner in which interest is computed; Each application form must contain an explanation of the conditions to be met for approval; state and the conditions under which deferred taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent; and Each application must clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to ss. 197.303-197.3047 constitute a lien on the applicant's property.

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 197.3042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.3042 Deferred payment tax certificates.--

(2) The certificates so held by the county shall bear interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of 0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the interest rate may not exceed 7 9.5 percent.

Section 19. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 197.3043, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.3043 Change in use or ownership of property. --

(1) If there is a change in use or ownership of the tax-deferred property such that the owner is no longer entitled to claim the property as a recreational or commercial working waterfront facility, or there is a change in the legal or beneficial ownership of the property, or the owner fails to maintain the required fire and extended insurance coverage, the total amount of deferred taxes and interest for all previous years shall become becomes due and payable November 1 of the year in which the change in use or ownership occurs or on the date failure to maintain insurance occurs, and is delinquent on April

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1 of the year following the year in which the change in use or ownership or failure to maintain insurance occurs.

- (3) During any year in which the total amount of deferred taxes, interest, and all other unsatisfied liens on the property exceeds 85 percent of the assessed value of the property, the tax collector shall immediately notify the owner of the property on which taxes and interest have been deferred that the portion of taxes and interest which exceeds 85 percent of the assessed value of the property shall be is due and payable within 30 days after receipt of the notice. Failure to pay the amount due shall cause the total amount of deferred taxes and interest to become delinquent.
- (4) If deferred taxes become delinquent under this chapter, on or before June 1 following the date the taxes become delinquent, the tax collector shall sell a tax certificate for the delinquent taxes and interest in the manner provided by s. 197.432 on or before June 1 following the date the taxes became delinquent.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 197.3044, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.3044 Prepayment of deferred taxes.--

- (1) All or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest may at any time be paid at any time to the tax collector  $\frac{by}{}$ :
  - (a) The owner of the property.
- (b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or equitable interest in the property, if no objection is made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been tendered.

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Section 21. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.332 Duties of tax collectors.—The tax collector has the authority and obligation to collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs, by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and sale of personal property. The tax collector may perform these duties by use of contracted services or products or by electronic means. The use of contracted services, products, or vendors in no way diminishes the responsibility or liability of the tax collector to perform these duties according to the law. The tax collector may shall be allowed to collect reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in actions on proceedings to recover delinquent taxes, interest, and costs.

Section 22. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 197.343, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.343 Tax notices; additional notice required.--

- (1) An additional tax notice shall be mailed by April 30 to each taxpayer whose payment has not been received. The notice shall include a description of the property and a statement that if the taxes are not paid a tax certificate may be sold and the property may be seized and sold at a future date the following statement: If the taxes for (year) on your property are not paid, a tax certificate will be sold for these taxes, and your property may be sold at a future date. Contact the tax collector's office at once.
- (3) When the taxes under s. 193.481 on subsurface rights have become delinquent and a tax certificate is to be sold under

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this chapter, a notice of the delinquency shall be given by first-class mail to the owner of the fee to which these subsurface rights are attached. On the day of the tax sale, the fee owner shall have the right to purchase the tax certificate at the maximum rate of interest provided by law before bids are accepted for the sale of the such certificate.

Section 23. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.373, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.373 Payment of portion of taxes.--

- (2) The request must be made at least 45 45 days before prior to the tax certificate sale.
- (4) This section does not apply to assessments and collections made pursuant to  $\frac{\text{the provisions of}}{\text{taxes}}$  s. 192.037 or when taxes have been paid.

Section 24. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 197.402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) If Whenever legal advertisements are required, the board of county commissioners shall select the newspaper as provided in chapter 50. The office of the tax collector shall pay all newspaper charges, and the proportionate cost of the advertisements shall be added to the delinquent taxes when they are collected.
- (3) Except as provided in s. 197.432(4), on or before June 1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is later, the tax collector shall advertise once each week for 3 weeks and shall sell tax certificates on all real property <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/">having with delinquent taxes</a>. If the deadline falls on a Saturday,

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Sunday, or legal holiday, it may be extended to the next working day. The tax collector shall make a list of such properties in the same order in which the property was lands were assessed, specifying the amount due on each parcel, including interest at the rate of 18 percent per year from the date of delinquency to the date of sale; the cost of advertising; and the expense of sale.

Section 25. Section 197.403, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 26. Subsections (5) and (10) of section 197.413, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(5) Upon the filing of the such petition, the clerk of the court shall notify each delinquent taxpayer listed in the petition that a petition has been filed and that upon ratification and confirmation of the petition, the tax collector is will be authorized to issue warrants and levy upon, seize, and

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sell so much of the <u>taxpayer's tangible</u> personal property as to satisfy the delinquent taxes, plus costs, interest, attorney's fees, and other charges. <u>The Such</u> notice shall be given by certified mail, return receipt requested. <u>If agreed to by the clerk of court</u>, the tax collector may provide the notification.

(10) The tax collector is entitled to a fee of \$10 \$2 from each delinquent taxpayer at the time delinquent taxes are collected. The tax collector is entitled to receive an additional \$8 for each warrant issued.

Section 27. Section 197.414, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.414 Tax collector to keep Record of warrants and levies on tangible personal property.—The tax collector shall keep a record of all warrants and levies made under this chapter and shall note on such record the date of payment, the amount of money, if any, received, and the disposition thereof made by him or her. Such record shall be known as "the tangible personal property tax warrant register" and the form thereof shall be prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The warrant register may be maintained in paper or electronic form.

Section 28. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.4155, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.4155 Delinquent personal property taxes; installment payment program.--

(1) A county tax collector may implement an installment payment program for the payment of delinquent personal property taxes. If implemented, the program must be available, upon application to the tax collector, to each delinquent personal property taxpayer whose delinquent personal property taxes exceed

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\$1,000. the tax collector shall require each taxpayer who requests to participate in the program to submit an application on a form prescribed by the tax collector which, at a minimum, includes must include the name, address, a description of the property subject to personal property taxes, and the amount of the personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer.

Within 10 days after a taxpayer who owes delinquent personal property taxes submits the required application, the tax collector may shall prescribe an installment payment plan for the full payment of the taxpayer's delinquent personal property taxes, including any delinquency charges, interest, and costs allowed by this chapter. The plan must be in writing and must be delivered to the taxpayer after it is prescribed. At the time the plan is developed, the tax collector may consider a taxpayer's current and anticipated future ability to pay over the time period of a potential installment payment plan. The plan must provide that if the taxpayer does not follow the payment terms or fails to timely file returns or pay current obligations after the date of the payment plan, the taxpayer shall will be considered delinquent under the terms of the plan, and any unpaid balance of tax, penalty, or interest scheduled in the payment plan will be due and payable immediately. The plan must also provide that unpaid tax amounts bear interest as provided by law. In prescribing such an installment payment plan, the tax collector may exercise flexibility as to the dates, amounts, and number of payments required to collect all delinquent personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer, except that the plan must provide for the full satisfaction of all amounts owed by the taxpayer within

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by no later than 3 years after the due date of the first payment under the plan.

Section 29. Section 197.416, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.416 Continuing duty of the tax collector to collect delinquent tax warrants; limitation of actions.—It <u>is</u> shall be the duty of the tax collector issuing a tax warrant for the collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes to continue to try from time to time his or her efforts to collect such taxes for a period of 7 years after from the date of the ratification issuance of the warrant. After the expiration of 7 years, the warrant is will be barred by this statute of limitation, and no action may be maintained in any court. A tax collector or his or her successor is shall not be relieved of accountability for collection of any taxes assessed on tangible personal property until he or she has completely performed every duty devolving upon the tax collector as required by law.

Section 30. Section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes.--

(1) On the day and approximately at the time designated in the notice of the sale, the tax collector shall commence the sale of tax certificates on the real property those lands on which taxes have not been paid, and he or she shall continue the sale from day to day until each certificate is sold to pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges on the parcel described in the certificate. In case there are no bidders, the certificate shall be issued to the county. The tax collector shall offer all certificates on the property lands as they are assessed. The tax

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collector shall prescribe the manner and procedure for conducting the tax sale, including identifying valid bidding entities, reassignment of certificates prior to issuance, and the use of an outside party to assist in the performance of a sale in compliance with this section. The county tax collector may conduct the tax sale by electronic means that must comply with procedures provided in this chapter.

- (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate may not be enforced in any manner except as prescribed in this chapter.
- (3) Delinquent taxes on real property may be paid after the date of delinquency by paying the tax and all interest, costs, and charges but must be completed before the sale of a tax certificate Delinquent real property taxes of all governmental units due on a parcel of land in any one year shall be combined into one certificate.
- (4) A tax certificate representing less than  $\frac{$250}{}$  \$100 in delinquent taxes on property that has been granted a homestead exemption for the year in which the delinquent taxes were assessed may not be sold at public auction or by electronic sale as provided in subsection (1) (16) but must shall be issued by the tax collector to the county at the maximum rate of interest allowed under s. 197.252(4) by this chapter. The provisions of s. 197.502(3) may shall not be invoked if as long as the homestead exemption is granted to the person who received the homestead exemption for the year in which the tax certificate was issued. However, when all such tax certificates and accrued interest thereon represent an amount of \$250 \$100 or more, the provisions of s. 197.502(3) shall be invoked.

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(5) Each certificate shall be issued struck off to the person who will pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges and will demand the lowest rate of interest, not in excess of the maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter. The tax collector shall accept bids in even increments and in fractional interest rate bids of one-quarter of 1 percent only. Bidding by proxy is valid when authorized or accepted by the potential buyer of the certificate. The tax collector shall determine the method in which bidding will take place. When there are multiple bidders offering the same lowest rate of interest, the tax collector shall determine the method of selecting the bidder to whom the certificate will be awarded. Acceptable methods include bid received first and a computer-generated, random-number selection process. If there is no buyer, the certificate shall be issued to the county at the maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter.

of a reasonable deposit from any person who wishes to bid for a tax certificate. The tax collector has sole discretion in determining the deposit methods and requirements and the application of those deposits to bidders. Persons who fail or refuse A person who fails or refuses to pay any bid made by, or on their behalf, are of, him or her is not entitled to bid or have any other bid accepted or enforced by the tax collector until a new deposit of 100 percent of the amount of estimated purchases has been paid to the tax collector. When tax certificates are ready for issuance, The tax collector shall provide notice when certificates are notify each person to whom a certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for

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issuance. and Payment must be made within 48 hours after from the date mailing of such notice or, at the tax collector's discretion, all or any portion of the deposit placed by that bidder may be forfeited the deposit shall be forfeited and the bid canceled. In any event, Payment must shall be made before the issuance delivery of the certificate by the tax collector.

- (7) The form of the certificate shall be as prescribed by the department. Upon the cancellation of <u>a</u> any bid, the tax collector <u>may</u> shall resell that certificate <u>at a later point in the sale if the sale has not been adjourned the following day or as soon thereafter as possible, provided the certificate is sold within 10 days after cancellation of such bid.</u>
- list of all the certificates sold for taxes, showing the date of the sale, the number of each certificate, the name of the owner as returned, a description of the property land within the certificate, the name of the purchaser, the interest rate bid, and the amount for which sale was made. Such records may be maintained electronically. This list shall be known as the "list of tax certificates sold." The tax collector shall append to the list a certificate setting forth the fact that the sale was made in accordance with this chapter.
- is not created in, property owned by any governmental unit the property of which has become subject to taxation due to lease of the property to a nongovernmental lessee. The delinquent taxes shall be enforced and collected in the manner provided in s. 196.199(8). However, the ad valorem real property taxes levied on a leasehold that is taxed as real property under s.

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196.199(2)(b), and for which no rental payments are due under the agreement that created the leasehold or for which payments required under the original leasehold agreement have been waived or prohibited by law before January 1, 1993, must be paid by the lessee. If the taxes are unpaid, the delinquent taxes become a lien on the leasehold and may be collected and enforced under this chapter.

- (10) Any tax certificates that issued pursuant to this section after January 1, 1977, which are void due to an error of the property appraiser, the tax collector, or the taxing or levying authority any other county official, or any municipal official and that which are subsequently canceled, or that which are corrected, pursuant to this chapter or chapter 196, shall earn interest at the rate of 8 percent per year, simple interest, or the rate of interest bid at the tax certificate sale, whichever is less, calculated monthly from the date the certificate was purchased until the date the refund is ordered. Refunds made on tax certificates that are corrected or void shall be processed in accordance with the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time period provided for in s. 197.182(1) (e) s. 197.182(1) (c) does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as authorized herein.
- (11) When tax certificates are advertised for sale, the tax collector shall be entitled to a commission of 5 percent on the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest when actual sale is made. However, the tax collector is shall not be entitled to any commission for the issuance sale of certificates made to the county until the commission is paid upon the redemption or sale

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of the tax certificates.  $\underline{\text{If}}$  When a tax deed is issued to the county, the tax collector  $\underline{\text{may}}$  shall not receive his or her commission for the certificates until after the property is sold and conveyed by the county.

- (12) All tax certificates issued to the county shall be held by the tax collector of the county where the lands covered by the certificates are located.
- (13) Delinquent taxes on real property may be paid after the date of delinquency but prior to the sale of a tax certificate by paying all costs, advertising charges, and interest.
- (12) (14) The holder of a tax certificate may not directly, through an agent, or otherwise initiate contact with the owner of property upon which he or she holds a tax certificate to encourage or demand payment until 2 years after have elapsed since April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate.
- (13)(15) Any holder of a tax certificate who, prior to the date 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate, initiates, or whose agent initiates, contact with the property owner upon which he or she holds a certificate encouraging or demanding payment may be barred by the tax collector from bidding at a tax certificate sale. Unfair or deceptive contact by the holder of a tax certificate to a property owner to obtain payment is an unfair and deceptive trade practice, as referenced in s. 501.204(1), regardless of whether the tax certificate is redeemed. Such unfair or deceptive contact is actionable under ss. 501.2075-501.211. If the property owner later redeems the certificate in reliance on the deceptive or

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unfair practice, the unfair or deceptive contact is actionable under applicable laws prohibiting fraud.

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

Section 31. Section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.4325 Procedure when <del>checks received for</del> payment of taxes or tax certificates is <del>are</del> dishonored.--

- (1) (a) Within 10 days after a payment for taxes a check received by the tax collector for payment of taxes is dishonored, the tax collector shall notify the payor maker of the check that the payment check has been dishonored. If the official receipt is cancelled for nonpayment, the tax collector shall cancel the official receipt issued for the dishonored check and shall make an entry on the tax roll that the receipt was canceled because of a dishonored payment check. Where practicable, The tax collector may shall make a reasonable effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt.
- (b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time required by law.
- (2)  $\frac{\text{If }When}{\text{ a payment}}$   $\frac{\text{check}}{\text{collector}}$  received by the tax collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored

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before the adjournment of the tax sale and the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate. If the dishonored payment is received after the tax sale has adjourned certificate has been delivered to the bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled and resold.

- (b) When a bidder's deposit is forfeited, the tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate.
- (a)1. If the tax certificate sale has adjourned, the tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be resold. When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the certificate is readvertised, The deposit retained by the tax collector shall be used to pay the advertising fees before other costs or charges are imposed. Any portion of the bidder's forfeited forfeit deposit that remains after advertising and other costs or charges have been paid shall be deposited by the tax collector into his or her official office account. If the tax collector does not fails to require a deposit and the tax certificates are resold, the advertising charges required for the second sale may shall not be added to the face value of the tax certificate.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}2}$ . If the tax certificate sale has not been adjourned, the tax collector shall add the certificates to be resold to the sale list and continue the sale until all tax certificates are sold.
- Section 32. Subsection (2) of section 197.442, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 197.442 Tax collector not to sell certificates on land on which taxes have been paid; penalty.--

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(2) The office of the tax collector shall be responsible to the publisher for costs of advertising property lands on which the taxes have been paid, and the office of the property appraiser shall be responsible to the publisher for the costs of advertising property lands doubly assessed or assessed in error.

Section 33. Section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 197.443 Cancellation of <del>void</del> tax certificates; correction of tax certificates; <del>procedure</del>.--
- (1) If When a tax certificate on real property lands has been sold for unpaid taxes and:
- (a) The tax certificate evidencing the sale is void because the taxes on the property lands have been paid;
- (b) The property was lands were not subject to taxation at the time of the assessment on which it was they were sold;
- (c) The description of the property in the tax certificate is void or has been corrected;
- (d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which invalidates the sale;
- (e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder;
  - (f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or
- (g) An error in assessed value has occurred for which the tax certificate may be corrected,

the tax collector shall forward a certificate of such error to the department and enter <u>a memorandum of error</u> upon the list of certificates sold for taxes <del>a memorandum of such error</del>. The department, upon receipt of the <del>such</del> certificate, if satisfied of

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the correctness of the certificate of error or upon receipt of a court order, shall notify the tax collector, who shall cancel or correct the certificate. Tax certificate corrections or cancellations that have been ordered by a court or that do not result from changes made in the assessed value on a tax roll certified to the tax collector shall be done by the tax collector without order from the department.

- causes to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered by any other tax certificates, or  $\underline{\text{who}}$  pays any subsequent and omitted taxes or  $\text{costs}_{7}$  in connection with the foreclosure of a tax certificate or tax deed  $\underline{\text{which is}_{7}}$  and  $\underline{\text{when such other}}$  certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the other tax certificates or paying the other subsequent and omitted taxes is entitled to a refund obtain the return of the amount paid therefor.
- (a) The county officer or taxing or levying authority whoras the case may be, which causes an error that results in the voiding issuance of a void tax certificate shall be charged for the costs of advertising incurred in the sale of a new the tax certificate.
- (b) If When the owner of a tax certificate requests that the certificate be canceled for any reason but does not seek a refund, the tax collector shall cancel the tax certificate and a refund shall not be processed. The tax collector shall require the owner of the tax certificate to execute a written statement that he or she is the holder of the tax certificate, that he or

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she wishes the certificate to be canceled, and that a refund is not expected and is not to be made.

- (3) If When the tax certificate or a tax deed based upon the certificate is held by an individual, the collector shall immediately at once notify the original purchaser of the certificate or tax deed or the subsequent holder thereof, if known, that upon the voluntary surrender of the certificate or deed of release of any his or her rights under the tax deed, a refund will be made of the amount received by the governmental units for the certificate or deed, plus \$1 for the deed of release.
- (4) The refund shall be made in accordance with the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time period provided for in  $\underline{s.\ 197.182(1)}$  (e)  $\underline{s.\ 197.182(1)}$  (c) does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as authorized  $\underline{in\ this}$  section  $\underline{herein}$ .

Section 34. Section 197.462, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 197.462 Transfer of tax certificates held by individuals.--
- (1) All tax certificates issued to an individual may be transferred by endorsement at any time before they are redeemed or a tax deed is executed thereunder.
- (2) The official endorsement of a tax certificate by the tax collector with the date and the amount received and its entry on the record of tax certificates sold shall be sufficient evidence of the assignment of it.
- $\underline{(2)}$  (3) The tax collector shall record the transfer on the record of tax certificates sold.

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1153  $\underline{(3)}$  (4) The tax collector shall receive \$2.25 as a service charge for each transfer endorsement.

Section 35. Subsections (5) through (8) of section 197.472, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

197.472 Redemption of tax certificates.--

- (5) When a tax certificate is purchased or redeemed, the tax collector shall give to the person a receipt and certificate showing the amount paid for the purchase or redemption, a description of the land, and the date, number, and amount of the certificate, certificates, or part of certificate which is purchased or redeemed, which shall be in the form prescribed by the department. If a tax certificate is redeemed in full, the certificate shall be surrendered to the tax collector by the original purchaser and canceled by the tax collector. If only a part is purchased or redeemed, the portion and description of land, with date of purchase or redemption, shall be endorsed on the certificate by the tax collector. The certificate shall be retained by the owner, or the tax collector if the certificate is a county-held certificate, subject to the endorsement. The purchase or redemption shall be entered by the tax collector on the record of tax certificates sold.
- (5) (6) If When a tax certificate has been purchased or redeemed, the tax collector shall pay to the owner of the tax certificate the amount received by the tax collector less the redemption fee service charges.
- $\underline{(6)}$  (7) A Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deny any person  $\underline{\text{has}}$  the right to purchase or redeem any outstanding tax certificate in accordance with the law in force when it was issued. However, the provisions of s. 197.573 relating to

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survival of restrictions and covenants after the issuance of a tax deed are not repealed by this chapter and apply regardless of the manner in which the tax deed was issued.

(7) (8) The provisions of subsection (4) do not apply to collections made pursuant to the provisions of s. 192.037.

Section 36. Section 197.473, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.473 Disposition of unclaimed redemption moneys. --

- (1) Any After money paid to the tax collector for the redemption of a tax certificate which 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 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 retained by the tax collector as service charges.
- (2) Two years after the date the unclaimed redemption moneys were remitted to the board of county commissioners, all claims to such moneys are forever barred, and such moneys become the property of the county.

Section 37. Section 197.482, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.482 <u>Expiration of Limitation upon lien of</u> tax certificate.--

(1) After the expiration of 7 years <u>after</u> from the date of issuance, which is the date of the first day of the tax certificate sale as advertised under s. 197.432, of a tax

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certificate, if a tax deed has not been applied for on the property covered by the certificate, and no other administrative or legal proceeding has existed of record exists, the tax certificate is null and void, and the tax collector shall cancel the tax certificate, noting the date of the cancellation of the tax certificate upon all appropriate records in his or her office. The tax collector shall complete the cancellation by entering opposite the record of the 7-year-old tax certificate a notation in substantially the following form: "Canceled by Act of 1973 Florida Legislature." All certificates outstanding July 1, 1973, shall have a life of 20 years from the date of issue. This subsection does not apply to deferred payment tax certificates.

(2) The provisions and limitations herein prescribed for tax certificates do not apply to tax certificates which were sold under the provisions of chapter 18296, Laws of Florida, 1937, commonly known as the "Murphy Act."

Section 38. Section 197.492, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.492 Errors and insolvencies <u>report list</u>.--On or before the 60th day after the tax certificate sale <u>is adjourned</u>, the tax collector shall <u>certify make out a report</u> to the board of county commissioners <u>a report separately</u> showing the discounts, errors, double assessments, and insolvencies <u>relating to tax collections</u> for which credit is to be given, including in every case except discounts, the names of the parties on whose account the credit is to be allowed. <u>The report may be submitted in an electronic format</u>. The board of county commissioners, upon receiving the report, shall examine it; make such investigations as may be necessary; and, if the board discovers that the tax collector has

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taken credit as an insolvent item any personal property tax due by a solvent taxpayer, charge the amount of taxes represented by such item to the tax collector and not approve the report until the tax collector strikes such item from the record.

Section 39. Subsections (1) through (6) of section 197.502, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) The holder of <u>a</u> any tax certificate, other than the county, at any time after 2 years have elapsed since April 1 <u>after of</u> the year of issuance of the tax certificate and before the expiration of 7 years <u>after from</u> the date of issuance, may file the certificate and an application for a tax deed with the tax collector of the county where the <u>property lands</u> described in the certificate <u>is are</u> located. The application may be made on the entire parcel of property or any part <u>thereof</u> which is capable of being readily separated from the whole <u>but only after the division has been received from the property appraiser</u>. The tax collector <u>may charge shall be allowed</u> a tax deed application fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for any fee charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing an electronic tax deed application program or service.
- (2) A Any certificateholder, other than the county, who applies 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 property land.

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The county where the property <del>lands</del> described in the certificate is are located shall apply make application for a tax deed on all county-held certificates on property valued at \$5,000 or more on the property appraiser's current year tax roll, except deferred payment tax certificates, and may apply for tax deeds make application on those certificates on property valued at less than \$5,000 on the property appraiser's current year tax roll. The  $\frac{\text{Such}}{\text{Such}}$  application shall be made 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of the certificates or as soon thereafter as possible. Upon application for a tax deed, the county shall deposit with the tax collector all applicable costs and fees, but may shall not deposit any money to cover the redemption of other outstanding certificates covering the property land. The tax collector may charge a tax deed application fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for any fee charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing an electronic tax deed application program or service.

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

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the legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll.

- (b) The 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.
- (c)  $\underline{A}$  Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the recorded mortgage.
- (d)  $\underline{A}$  Any vendee of a recorded contract for deed if an address appears on the recorded contract or, if the contract is not recorded, any vendee who has applied to receive notice pursuant to s. 197.344(1)(c).
- (e) Any other lienholder who has applied to the tax collector to receive notice if an address is supplied to the collector by such lienholder.
- (f) Any person to whom the property was assessed on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last assessed.
- (g) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien 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.
- (h) Any legal titleholder of record of property that is contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate, if when the property described is either submerged land or common elements of a subdivision, if the address of the titleholder of contiguous property appears on the record of conveyance of the property land to the that legal titleholder. However, if the legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate is the same as the person to

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whom the property described in the tax certificate was assessed on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last assessed, the notice may be mailed only to the address of the legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. As used in this chapter, the term "contiguous" means touching, meeting, or joining at the surface or border, other than at a corner or a single point, and not separated by submerged lands. Submerged lands lying below the ordinary high-water mark which are sovereignty lands are not part of the upland contiguous property for purposes of notification.

The statement must be signed by the tax collector or designee, with the tax collector's seal affixed. The tax collector may purchase a reasonable bond for errors and omissions of his or her office in making such statement. The search of the official records must be made by a direct and inverse search. "Direct" means the index in straight and continuous alphabetic order by grantor, and "inverse" means the 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 required, the tax collector must make a written request to the title or abstract company stating the additional requirements. The tax collector may select any title or abstract company, regardless of its location, as long as the fee is reasonable, the minimum information is submitted, and the title or abstract company is authorized to do business in this state. The tax collector may

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advertise and accept bids for the title or abstract company if he or she considers it appropriate to do so.

- 1. The ownership and encumbrance report must <u>include the beprinted or typed on stationery or other paper showing a</u> letterhead of the person, firm, or company that makes the search, and the signature of the <u>individual person</u> who makes the search or of an officer of the firm must be attached. The tax collector is not liable for payment to the firm unless these requirements are met. <u>The report may be submitted to the tax collector in an electronic format</u>.
- 2. The tax collector may not accept or pay for any title search or abstract if no financial responsibility is not assumed for the search. However, reasonable restrictions as to the liability or responsibility of the title or abstract company are acceptable. Notwithstanding s. 627.7843(3), the tax collector may contract for higher maximum liability limits.
- 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  $\underline{a}$  any title search or abstract must be collected at the time of application under subsection (1), and the amount of the fee must be added to the opening bid.
- (c) The clerk shall advertise and administer the sale and receive such fees for the issuance of the deed and sale of the property as are provided in s. 28.24.
  - (6)  $\frac{(a)}{(a)}$  The opening bid:

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

- (b) The opening bid On an individual certificate on nonhomestead property <u>must shall</u> include, in addition to the amount of money paid to the tax collector by the certificateholder at the time of application, the amount required to redeem the applicant's tax certificate and all other costs and fees paid by the applicant.
- (c) The opening bid On property assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property <u>must</u> shall include, in addition to the amount of money required for an opening bid on nonhomestead property, <u>include</u> an amount equal to one-half of the latest <u>just</u> assessed value of the homestead as determined by the property appraiser. Payment of one-half of the assessed value of the homestead property shall not be required if the tax certificate to which the application relates was sold prior to 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 certificates against the property land that the property land is available. During the first 90 days after the land is placed on the list of lands available for taxes, the county may purchase the land for the opening bid or may waive its rights to purchase the property. Thereafter, any person, the county, or any other governmental unit may purchase the land from the clerk, without

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further notice or advertising, for the opening bid, except that if when the county or other governmental unit is the purchaser for its own use, the board of county commissioners may cancel omitted years' taxes, as provided under s. 197.447. If the county does not elect to purchase the land, the county must notify each legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property land available for taxes, as provided in paragraph (4)(h), before expiration of the 90-day period. Interest on the opening bid continues to accrue through the month of sale as prescribed by s. 197.542.

Section 40. Section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.542 Sale at public auction.--

Real property The lands advertised for sale to the highest bidder as a result of an application filed under s. 197.502 shall be sold at public auction by the clerk of the circuit court, or his or her deputy, of the county where the property is <del>lands are</del> located on the date, at the time, and at the location as set forth in the published notice, which must 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 shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the highest bidder for eash at public outcry. The amount required to redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale, redemption of other tax certificates on the same property lands, and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period running from the month after the date of application for the deed

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through the month of sale, and costs incurred for the service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. However, if the property land to be sold is assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property, the bid of the certificateholder must shall be increased to include an amount equal to one-half of the just assessed value of the homestead property as determined by the property appraiser and as required by s. 197.502. If there are no higher bids, the property land shall be struck off and sold to the certificateholder, who shall forthwith pay to the clerk the documentary stamp tax and recording fees due, and a tax deed shall thereupon be issued and recorded by the clerk.

If there are other bids, The certificateholder has shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The high bidder may be required to shall post with the clerk a nonrefundable cash deposit of \$200 at the time of the sale, to be applied to the sale price at the time of full payment. Notice of the this deposit requirement must shall be posted at the auction site, and the clerk may require that bidders to show their willingness and ability to post the cost deposit. If full payment of the final bid and of documentary stamp tax and recording fees is not made within 24 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, the clerk shall cancel all bids, readvertise the sale as provided in this section, and pay all costs of the sale from the deposit. Any remaining funds must be applied toward the opening bid. The clerk may refuse to recognize the bid of any person who has previously bid and refused, for any reason, to honor such bid.

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

(4) The clerk may conduct the tax deed sale under this section by electronic means. Electronic sales must comply with the procedures provided in this chapter.

Section 41. Section 197.552, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.552 Tax deeds.--All tax deeds shall be issued in the name of a county and <u>must</u> shall be signed by the clerk of the county. The deed shall be witnessed by two witnesses, the official seal shall be attached thereto, and the deed shall be acknowledged or proven as other deeds. Except as specifically provided in this chapter, no right, interest, restriction, or other covenant <u>survives</u> shall <u>survive</u> the issuance of a tax deed, except that a lien of record held by a municipal, or county, state, or federal governmental unit, special district, or community development district, if when such lien is not satisfied after as of the disbursement of proceeds of sale under the provisions of s. 197.582, shall survive the issuance of a tax deed. The charges by the clerk shall be as provided in s. 28.24. Tax deeds issued to a purchaser of property land for delinquent taxes must shall be in the form prescribed by the department. All

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deeds issued pursuant to this section <u>are shall be</u> prima facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings from the valuation of the property <del>lands</del> to the issuance of the deed, inclusive.

Section 42. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale.--

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

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are not sufficient to cover the service charges and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total amount of excess proceeds as a service charge. The tax collector is entitled to any overbid funds to pay any taxes that became due after the tax deed application was made, or for omitted taxes, if any.

Section 43. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

192.0105 Taxpayer rights. -- There is created a Florida Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules include:

- (3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS. --
- (f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax certificates at any time before a tax deed is issued, and the

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right to have tax certificates canceled if sold where taxes had been paid or if other error makes it void or correctable.

Property owners have the right to be free from contact by a certificateholder for 2 years (see ss. 197.432(12) and (13) ss. 1562 197.432(14) and (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and 197.472(1) and (6) (7).

Section 44. <u>Subsection (2) of section 197.3635 and section</u> 197.433, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 45. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.