By the Committee on Budget Subcommittee on Finance and Tax; and Senator Thrasher

593-02345-11 2011478c1 1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to property taxation; amending s. 3 95.051, F.S.; tolling the expiration period of a tax 4 certificate and the statute of limitations relating to 5 proceedings involving tax lien certificates or tax 6 deeds during the period of an intervening bankruptcy; 7 amending ss. 197.102, 197.122, 197.123, 197.162, 8 197.172, 197.182, 197.222, 197.2301, 197.322, 197.332, 9 197.343, 197.344, 197.3635, 197.373, 197.402, 197.403, 10 197.413, 197.414, 197.4155, 197.416, 197.417, 197.432, 11 197.4325, 197.442, 197.443, 197.462, 197.472, 197.473, 12 197.482, 197.492, 197.582, and 197.602, F.S.; 13 revising, updating, and consolidating provisions of 14 ch. 197, F.S., relating to definitions, tax 15 collectors, lien of taxes, returns and assessments, 16 unpaid or omitted taxes, discounts, interest rates, 17 Department of Revenue responsibilities, tax bills, 18 judicial sales, prepayment of taxes, assessment rolls, duties of tax collectors, tax notices, delinguent 19 taxes, lienholders, special assessments, non-ad 20 21 valorem assessments, tax payments, distribution of 22 taxes, advertisements of property with delinquent 23 taxes, attachment, delinguent personal property taxes, 24 sales of property, tax certificates, tax deeds, tax 25 sales, and proceedings involving the validity of a tax 26 deed; amending s. 197.502, F.S.; revising provisions 27 relating to applications for tax deeds; providing 28 payment requirements; authorizing the tax collector to 29 charge a fee to cover the costs to the tax collector

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30	for electronic tax deed programs or services; amending
31	s. 197.542, F.S.; revising the minimum deposit after
32	becoming the highest bidder for a tax deed; requiring
33	a clerk to readvertise the sale of a tax deed if a
34	previous buyer failed to make full payment for the tax
35	deed; creating s. 197.146, F.S.; authorizing tax
36	collectors to issue certificates of correction to tax
37	rolls and outstanding delinquent taxes for
38	uncollectable personal property accounts; requiring
39	the tax collector to notify the property appraiser;
40	providing construction; creating ss. 197.2421 and
41	197.2423, F.S., transferring, renumbering, and
42	amending ss. 197.253, 197.303, and 197.3071, F.S., and
43	amending ss. 197.243, 197.252, 197.254, 197.262,
44	197.263, 197.272, 197.282, 197.292, 197.301, and
45	197.312, F.S.; revising, updating, and consolidating
46	provisions of ch. 197, F.S., relating to deferral of
47	tax payments for real property, homestead property,
48	recreational and commercial working waterfront
49	property, and affordable rental property; creating s.
50	197.4725, F.S.; providing authorization and
51	requirements for purchase of county-held tax
52	certificates; specifying required amounts to be paid;
53	providing for fees; providing for electronic services;
54	amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; providing that the right
55	to a discount for the early payment of taxes does not
56	apply to certain partial payments of taxes; clarifying
57	a taxpayer's right to redeem real property and tax
58	certificates; clarifying that a property owner may not

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59	be contacted by the holder of a tax certificate for 2
60	years following the date the certificate is issued;
61	providing that s. 197.122, F.S., applies in certain
62	circumstances; providing for the obligation of the
63	property owner to obtain certain information;
64	correcting cross-references; amending ss. 194.011,
65	194.013, 196.011, and 197.374, F.S.; conforming cross-
66	references; creating s. 197.603, F.S.; providing
67	legislative intent; repealing s. 197.202, F.S.,
68	relating to destruction of 20-year-old tax receipts;
69	repealing s. 197.242, F.S., relating to a short title;
70	repealing ss. 197.304, 197.3041, 197.3042, 197.3043,
71	197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047, 197.307,
72	197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,
73	197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, F.S., relating to
74	deferrals of tax payments; providing an effective
75	date.
76	
77	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
78	
79	Section 1. Section 95.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to
80	read:
81	95.051 When limitations tolled
82	(1) The running of the time under any statute of
83	limitations except ss. 95.281, 95.35, and 95.36 is tolled by:
84	(a) Absence from the state of the person to be sued.
85	(b) Use by the person to be sued of a false name that is
86	unknown to the person entitled to sue so that process cannot be
87	served on the person to be sued.

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

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117	initiate an action within 30 days <u>after</u> of the lifting of an
118	automatic stay issued in a bankruptcy action as is provided in
119	11 U.S.C. s. 108(c).
120	(2) <u>A</u> No disability or other reason does not shall toll the
121	running of any statute of limitations except those specified in
122	this section, s. 95.091, the Florida Probate Code, or the
123	Florida Guardianship Law.
124	Section 2. Section 197.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to
125	read:
126	197.102 Definitions
127	(1) As used in this chapter, the following definitions
128	apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
129	(a) "Awarded" means the time when the tax collector or a
130	designee determines and announces verbally or through the
131	closing of the bid process in a live or an electronic auction
132	that a buyer has placed the winning bid on a tax certificate at
133	a tax certificate sale.
134	(b) (1) "Department," unless otherwise specified, means the
135	Department of Revenue.
136	(c)(2) "Omitted taxes" means those taxes which have not
137	been extended on the tax roll against a parcel of property after
138	the property has been placed upon the list of lands available
139	for taxes pursuant to s. 197.502.
140	(d) "Proxy bidding" means a method of bidding by which a
141	bidder authorizes an agent, whether an individual or an
142	electronic agent, to place bids on his or her behalf.
143	(e) "Random number generator" means a computational device
144	that generates a sequence of numbers that lack any pattern and
145	is used to resolve a tie when multiple bidders have bid the same

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146	lowest amount by assigning a number to each of the tied bidders
147	and randomly determining which one of those numbers is the
148	winner.
149	(f)(3) "Tax certificate" means a <u>paper or electronic</u> legal
150	document, representing unpaid delinquent real property taxes,
151	non-ad valorem assessments, including special assessments,
152	interest, and related costs and charges, issued in accordance
153	with this chapter against a specific parcel of real property and
154	becoming a first lien thereon, superior to all other liens,
155	except as provided by s. 197.573(2).
156	(g)(4) "Tax notice" means the paper or electronic tax bill
157	sent to taxpayers for payment of any taxes or special
158	assessments collected pursuant to this chapter, or the bill sent
159	to taxpayers for payment of the total of ad valorem taxes and
160	non-ad valorem assessments collected pursuant to s. 197.3632.
161	(h) (5) "Tax receipt" means the paid tax notice.
162	(i) (6) "Tax rolls" and "assessment rolls" are synonymous
163	and mean the rolls prepared by the property appraiser pursuant
164	to chapter 193 and certified pursuant to s. 193.122.
165	(2)(7) If when a local government uses the method set forth
166	in s. 197.3632 to levy, collect, or enforce a non-ad valorem
167	assessment, the following definitions shall apply:
168	(a) "Ad valorem tax roll" means the roll prepared by the
169	property appraiser and certified to the tax collector for
170	collection.
171	(b) "Non-ad valorem assessment roll" means a roll prepared
172	by a local government and certified to the tax collector for
173	collection.

174

Section 3. Section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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175 read:

176

197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.-

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

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

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 233 2. Acreage; 234 3. Wetlands or other environmental lands that are or have 235 been restricted in use because of such environmental features; 236 4. Access to usable land; 5. Any characteristic of the subject parcel which 237 238 characteristic, in the property appraiser's opinion, caused the 239 appraisal to be clearly erroneous; or 240 6. Depreciation of the property that was based on a latent defect of the property which existed but was not readily 241 242 discernible by inspection on January 1, but not depreciation 243 resulting from any other cause. 244 (b) The material mistake of fact may be corrected by the 245 property appraiser, in the same like manner as provided by law 246 for performing the act in the first place only within 1 year 247 after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142. If $_{T}$ 248 and, when so corrected, the tax roll act becomes valid ab initio 249 and does not affect in no way affects any process by law for the 250 enforcement of the collection of the any tax. If the such a correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis of an 251 252 erroneous assessment included contained on the current year's 253 tax roll for years beginning January 1, 1999, or later, the 254 property appraiser, at his or her option, may request that the 255 department to pass upon the refund request pursuant to s. 256 197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly 257 to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for 258 259 previous prior years which would result in refunds must be made 260 pursuant to s. 197.182.

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Section 4. Section 197.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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

CS for SB 478

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262	read:
263	197.123 Correcting Erroneous returns; notification of
264	property appraiser.—If <u>a</u> any tax collector has reason to believe
265	that <u>a</u> any taxpayer has filed an erroneous or incomplete
266	statement of her or his personal property or has not <u>disclosed</u>
267	returned the full amount of all <u>of</u> her or his property subject
268	to taxation, the collector <u>must</u> shall notify the property
269	appraiser of the erroneous or incomplete statement.
270	Section 5. Section 197.146, Florida Statutes, is created to
271	read:
272	197.146 Uncollectable personal property taxes; correction
273	of tax roll.—A tax collector who determines that a tangible
274	personal property account is uncollectable may issue a
275	certificate of correction for the current tax roll and any prior
276	tax rolls. The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser
277	that the account is invalid, and the assessment may not be
278	certified for a future tax roll. An uncollectable account
279	includes, but is not limited to, an account on property that was
280	originally assessed but cannot be found to seize and sell for
281	the payment of taxes and includes other personal property of the
282	owner as identified pursuant to s. 197.413(8) and (9).
283	Section 6. Section 197.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to
284	read:
285	197.162 Tax discount payment periods Discounts; amount and
286	time
287	(1) For On all taxes assessed on the county tax rolls and
288	collected by the county tax collector, discounts for <u>payments</u>
289	made before delinquency early payment thereof shall be at the
290	rate of 4 percent in the month of November or at any time within

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 291 30 days after the sending mailing of the original tax notice; 3 292 percent in the following month of December; 2 percent in the 293 following month of January; 1 percent in the following month of 294 February; and zero percent in the following month of March or 295 within 30 days before prior to the date of delinquency if the 296 date of delinquency is after April 1. 297 (2) If When a taxpayer makes a request to have the original 298 tax notice corrected, the discount rate for early payment 299 applicable at the time of the request for correction is made 300 applies shall apply for 30 days after the sending mailing of the 301 corrected tax notice. 302 (3) A discount rate shall apply at the rate of 4 percent 303 applies for 30 days after the sending mailing of a tax notice 304 resulting from the action of a value adjustment board. 305 Thereafter, the regular discount periods shall apply. 306 (4) If the For the purposes of this section, when a 307 discount period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, 308 the discount period, including the zero percent period, extends shall be extended to the next working day, if payment is 309 310 delivered to the a designated collection office of the tax 311 collector. 312 Section 7. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 197.172, 313 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 314 197.172 Interest rate; calculation and minimum.-315 (2) The maximum rate of interest on a tax certificate is 316 shall be 18 percent per year. + However, a tax certificate may 317 shall not bear interest and nor shall the mandatory interest 318 charge as provided by s. 197.472(2) may not be levied during the 319 60-day period following of time from the date of delinquency,

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

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 349 4. When A payment for a delinquent tax has been made in 350 error by a taxpayer to the tax collector and, if, within 12 $\frac{24}{24}$ 351 months after of the date of the erroneous payment and before 352 prior to any transfer of the assessed property to a third party 353 for consideration, the party seeking a refund makes demand for 354 reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the owner of the 355 property on which the taxes were erroneously paid and 356 reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received within 45 357 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement must shall 358 be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy 359 of the demand must thereof shall be sent to the tax collector. 360 If the payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be 361 362 made as provided in paragraph (d) subparagraph (b)2. 363 5. A payment for a tax that has not become delinquent, has 364 been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector and within 365 18 months after the date of the erroneous payment and before any 366 transfer of the assessed property to a third party for 367 consideration, the party seeking a refund makes a demand for 368 reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the owner of the 369 property on which the taxes were erroneously paid, and 370 reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received within 45 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement must be 371 372 sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy of 373 the demand must be sent to the tax collector. If the payment was 374 made in error by the taxpayer because of an error in the tax 375 notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made as provided in 376 paragraph (d). 377 6.5. A When any payment is has been made for a tax

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 378 <u>certificate</u> certificates that <u>is</u> are subsequently corrected or 379 <u>amended or is</u> are subsequently determined to be void under s. 380 197.443.

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

387 (c) Overpayments in the amount of $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$ or less may be 388 retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a 389 refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments of more than 390 $\frac{\$10}{\$10}$ over \$5 resulting from taxpayer error, if <u>identified</u> 391 determined within the 4-year period of limitation, <u>shall</u> are to 392 be automatically refunded to the taxpayer. Such refunds do not 393 require approval from the department.

394 <u>(d)</u> 2. If When a payment has been made in error by a 395 taxpayer to the tax collector because of an error in the tax 396 notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the 397 tax collector and does not require approval from the department. 398 At the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be 399 applied by the tax collector to the taxes for which the taxpayer 400 is actually liable.

401 (e) (c) Claims for refunds <u>must</u> shall be made <u>pursuant to</u> in 402 accordance with the rules of the department. <u>A</u> No refund <u>may not</u> 403 shall be granted unless <u>a</u> claim for the refund is made therefor 404 within 4 years <u>after</u> of January 1 of the tax year for which the 405 taxes were paid.

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(f)(d) Upon receipt of the department's written denial of a

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407 the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing 408 to the taxpayer.

409 (q) (e) If funds are available from current receipts and, 410 subject to subsection (3) and, if a refund is approved, the 411 taxpayer shall is entitled to receive a refund within 100 days 412 after a claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector, 413 property appraiser, or department states good cause for 414 remitting the refund after that date. The time periods times stated in this paragraph and paragraphs (i) (f) through (l) (j) 415 416 are directory and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 417 60 days if good cause is stated.

418 (h) (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser 419 first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the 420 tax collector.

421 (i) (g) If a correction to the roll by the property 422 appraiser is required as a condition for the refund, the tax 423 collector shall, within 30 days, advise the property appraiser 424 of the taxpayer's application for a refund and forward the 425 application to the property appraiser.

426 (j) (h) The property appraiser has 30 days after receipt of 427 the form from the tax collector to correct the roll if a 428 correction is permissible by law. <u>Within After</u> the <u>30-day period</u> 429 30 days, the property appraiser shall <u>immediately</u> advise the tax 430 collector in writing <u>of</u> whether or not the roll has been 431 corrected <u>and state</u>, <u>stating</u> the reasons why the roll was 432 corrected or not corrected.

433 (k) (i) If the refund requires is not one that can be
434 directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order
435 from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 436 the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the 437 correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does 438 439 not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than 440 $$2,500 \ \text{\$400}$, which the tax collector shall make directly. 441 without order from the department τ and from undistributed funds τ 442 and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities. 443 (1) (j) The department shall approve or deny a claim for a refund all refunds within 30 days after receiving the from the 444 445 tax collector the claim from the tax collector for refund, 446 unless good cause is stated for delaying the approval or denial 447 beyond that date. 448 (m) - (k) Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s. 449 194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of 450 refund must may not be brought within later than 60 days after 451 the date the tax collector sends issues the denial to the 452 taxpayer, which notice must be sent by certified mail, or 4 453 years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid, 454 whichever is later. The tax collector may send notice of the 455 denial electronically or by postal mail. Electronic transmission 456 may be used only with the express consent of the property owner. 457 If the notice of denial is sent electronically and is returned 458 as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent. However, the 459 original electronic transmission is the official mailing for 460 purpose of this section. (n) (1) In computing any time period under this section, if 461

462 when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal 463 holiday, the period is to be extended to the next working day. 464 (2) (a) If When the department orders a refund, the

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465	<u>department</u> it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax
466	collector who shall then determine <u>the pro rata share due by</u>
467	each taxing authority. The tax collector shall make the refund
468	from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority and
469	shall identify such refund as a reduction in the next
470	distribution. If the undistributed funds are not sufficient for
471	the refund, the tax collector shall notify the taxing authority
472	of the shortfall. The taxing authority shall: and certify to the
473	county, the district school board, each municipality, and the
474	governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of
475	such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund
476	was ordered by the department.
477	(b) The board of county commissioners, the district school
478	board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing
479	district shall comply with the order of the department in the
480	following manner:
481	1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from
482	undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax
483	collector;
484	(a) $\frac{2}{2}$. Authorize the tax collector to make refund and
485	forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund
486	from currently budgeted funds, if available; or
487	(b) 3 . Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority
488	does not have funds currently available and provide for the
489	payment of the refund in its budget for the <u>next</u> ensuing year
490	funds for the payment of the refund.
491	(3) A refund ordered by the department pursuant to this
492	section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate
493	amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 494 authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed 495 if when one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not 496 have funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of 497 the refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the 498 total refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the 499 refund shall accompany the refund payment. If When taxes become 500 delinquent as a result of a refund pursuant to subparagraph (1) (a) 5. subparagraph (1) (a) 4. or paragraph (1) (d) subparagraph 501 502 (1) (b)2., the tax collector shall notify the property owner that 503 the taxes have become delinquent and that a tax certificate will 504 be sold if the taxes are not paid within 30 days after the date 505 of delinguency. Section 9. Subsections (1), (3), and (5) of section 506 507 197.222, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

508

197.222 Prepayment of estimated tax by installment method.-

509 (1) Taxes collected pursuant to this chapter may be prepaid 510 in installments as provided in this section. A taxpayer may 511 elect to prepay by installments for each tax notice for with 512 taxes estimated to be more than \$100. A taxpayer who elects to 513 prepay taxes shall make payments based upon an estimated tax equal to the actual taxes levied upon the subject property in 514 515 the prior year. In order to prepay by installments, the Such 516 taxpayer must shall complete and file an application for each 517 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 518 519 which the taxpayer elects to prepay the taxes in installments 520 pursuant to this section. The application shall be made on forms 521 supplied by the department and provided to the taxpayer by the 522 tax collector. After submission of an initial application, a

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 523 taxpayer is shall not be required to submit additional annual 524 applications as long as he or she continues to elect to prepay 525 taxes in installments pursuant to this section. However, if in 526 any year the taxpayer does not so elect, reapplication is shall 527 be required for a subsequent election to do so. Installment 528 payments shall be made according to the following schedule: 529 (a) The first payment of one-quarter of the total amount of 530 estimated taxes due must shall be made by not later than June 30 531

of the year in which the taxes are assessed. A <u>6 percent</u> 6 532 percent discount applied against the amount of the installment 533 shall be granted for such payment. The tax collector may accept 534 a late payment of the first installment <u>through July 31</u>, and the 535 under this paragraph within 30 days after June 30; such late 536 payment must be accompanied by a penalty of 5 percent of the 537 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 <u>4.5</u>
<u>percent</u> 4.5-percent discount applied against the amount of the
installment shall be granted for such payment.

(c) The third payment of one-quarter of the total amount of estimated taxes due, plus one-half of any adjustment made pursuant to a determination of actual tax liability, <u>must shall</u> be made <u>by not later than</u> December 31 of the year in which taxes are assessed. A <u>3 percent</u> 3 percent discount applied against the amount of the installment shall be granted for such payment.

(d) The fourth payment of one-quarter of the total amount
of estimated taxes due, plus one-half of any adjustment made
pursuant to a determination of actual tax liability, must shall

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 552 be made by not later than March 31 following the year in which 553 taxes are assessed. A No discount may not shall be granted for 554 such payment. 555 (e) If For purposes of this section, when an installment 556 due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due 557 date for the installment is shall be the next working day, if 558 the installment payment is delivered to a designated collection 559 office of the tax collector. Taxpayers making such payment shall 560 be entitled to the applicable discount rate authorized in this 561 section. 562 (3) Upon receiving a taxpayer's application for 563 participation in the prepayment installment plan, and the tax collector shall mail to the taxpayer a statement of the 564 565 taxpayer's estimated tax liability which shall be equal to the 566 actual taxes levied on the subject property in the preceding 567 year; such statement shall indicate the amount of each quarterly 568 installment after application of the discount rates provided in 569 this section, and a payment schedule, based upon the schedule 570 provided in this section and furnished by the department. for 571 those taxpayers who participated in the prepayment installment plan for the previous year and who are not required to reapply, 572 573 the tax collector shall send a quarterly tax notice with the 574 discount rates provided in this section according to the payment

575 schedule provided by the department the statement shall be

576 mailed by June 1. During the first month that the tax roll is

577 open for payment of taxes, the tax collector shall mail to the

578 taxpayer a statement which shows the amount of the remaining

579 installment payments to be made after application of the

580 discount rates provided in this section. The postage or cost of

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 581 electronic mailing shall be paid out of the general fund of the 582 county, upon statement of the costs thereof by the tax 583 collector. 584 (5) Notice of the right to prepay taxes pursuant to this 585 section shall be provided with the notice of taxes. The Such 586 notice shall inform the taxpayer of the right to prepay taxes in 587 installments, and that application forms can be obtained from 588 the tax collector, and shall state that reapplication is not 589 necessary if the taxpayer participated in the prepayment 590 installment plan for the previous year. The application forms 591 shall be provided by the department and shall be mailed by the 592 tax collector to those taxpayers requesting an application. 593 Section 10. Subsections (3) and (9) of section 197.2301, 594 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 595 197.2301 Payment of taxes prior to certified roll 596 procedure.-597 (3) Immediately upon receipt of the property appraiser's 598 certification under subsection (2), the tax collector shall 599 publish a notice cause to be published in a newspaper of general 600 circulation in the county and shall prominently post at the courthouse door a notice that the tax roll will not be certified 601 602 for collection before prior to January 1 and that payments of estimated taxes may be made will be allowed by those taxpayers 603 604 who submit tender payment to the collector on or before December 605 31. 606 (9) After the discount has been applied to the estimated

607 taxes paid and it is determined that an underpayment or 608 overpayment has occurred, the following shall apply:

609

(a) If the amount of underpayment or overpayment is $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$

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610	or less, then no additional billing or refund is required <u>except</u>
611	as determined by the tax collector.
612	(b) If the amount of overpayment is more than $\frac{\$10}{\$5}$, the
613	tax collector shall immediately refund to the person who paid
614	the estimated tax the amount of overpayment. Department $rac{\partial f}{\partial f}$
615	Revenue approval <u>is</u> shall not be required for the refund of
616	overpayment made pursuant to this subsection.
617	Section 11. Section 197.2421, Florida Statutes, is created
618	to read:
619	197.2421 Property tax deferral
620	(1) If a property owner applies for a property tax deferral
621	and meets the criteria established in this chapter, the tax
622	collector shall approve the deferral of the ad valorem taxes and
623	non-ad valorem assessments.
624	(2) Authorized property tax deferral programs are:
625	(a) Homestead tax deferral.
626	(b) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
627	deferral.
628	(c) Affordable rental housing deferral.
629	(3) Ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
630	interest deferred pursuant to this chapter constitute a priority
631	lien and attach to the property in the same manner as other tax
632	liens. Deferred taxes, assessments, and interest, however, are
633	due, payable, and delinquent as provided in this chapter.
634	Section 12. Section 197.2423, Florida Statutes, is created
635	to read:
636	197.2423 Application for property tax deferral;
637	determination of approval or denial by tax collector
638	(1) A property owner is responsible for submitting an

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639	annual application for tax deferral with the county tax
640	collector on or before March 31 following the year in which the
641	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed.
642	(2) Each applicant shall demonstrate compliance with the
643	requirements for tax deferral.
644	(3) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
645	prescribed by the department and provided by the tax collector.
646	The tax collector may require the applicant to submit other
647	evidence and documentation deemed necessary in considering the
648	application. The application form shall advise the applicant:
649	(a) Of the manner in which interest is computed.
650	(b) Of the conditions that must be met to qualify for
651	approval.
652	(c) Of the conditions under which deferred taxes,
653	assessments, and interest become due, payable, and delinquent.
654	(d) That all tax deferrals pursuant to this section
655	constitute a priority tax lien on the applicant's property.
656	(4) Each application shall include a list of all
657	outstanding liens on the property and the current value of each
658	lien.
659	(5) Each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and extended
660	coverage insurance in an amount at least equal to the total of
661	all outstanding liens, including a lien for deferred taxes, non-
662	ad valorem assessments, and interest, with a loss payable clause
663	to the tax collector.
664	(6) The tax collector shall consider each annual
665	application for a tax deferral within 45 days after the
666	application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. The
667	tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon

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

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697	197.2425 197.253 Appeal of denied Homestead tax deferral ;
698	applicationAn appeal of a denied tax deferral must be made by
699	the property owner
700	(1) The application for deferral shall be made upon a form
701	prescribed by the department and furnished by the county tax
702	collector. The application form shall be signed upon oath by the
703	applicant before an officer authorized by the state to
704	administer oaths. The tax collector may, in his or her
705	discretion, require the applicant to submit such other evidence
706	and documentation as deemed necessary by the tax collector in
707	considering the application. The application form shall advise
708	the applicant of the manner in which interest is computed. Each
709	application form shall contain an explanation of the conditions
710	to be met for approval and the conditions under which deferred
711	taxes and interest become due, payable, and delinquent. Each
712	application shall clearly state that all deferrals pursuant to
713	this act shall constitute a lien on the applicant's homestead.
714	(2)(a) The tax collector shall consider each annual
715	application for homestead tax deferral within 30 days of the day
716	the application is filed or as soon as practicable thereafter. A
717	tax collector who finds that the applicant is entitled to the
718	tax deferral shall approve the application and file the
719	application in the permanent records. A tax collector who finds
720	the applicant is not entitled to the deferral shall send a
721	notice of disapproval within 30 days of the filing of the
722	application, giving reasons therefor to the applicant, either by
723	personal delivery or by registered mail to the mailing address
724	given by the applicant and shall make return in the manner in
725	which such notice was served upon the applicant upon the

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593-02345-112011478c1726original notice thereof and file among the permanent records of727the tax collector's office. The original notice of disapproval728sent to the applicant shall advise the applicant of the right to729appeal the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment730board and shall inform the applicant of the procedure for filing731such an appeal.

732 (b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the 733 value adjustment board shall be in writing on a form prescribed 734 by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The Such 735 appeal must shall be filed with the value adjustment board within 30 20 days after the mailing applicant's receipt of the 736 737 notice of disapproval. The value adjustment board shall review 738 the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector 739 upon which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral 740 and, at the election of the applicant, must shall hear the 741 applicant in person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on 742 his or her right to homestead tax deferral. The value adjustment 743 board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant 744 a homestead tax deferral to the applicant, if in its judgment 745 the applicant is entitled to the tax deferral thereto, or must affirm the decision of the tax collector. An Such action by of 746 747 the value adjustment board is shall be final unless the 748 applicant or tax collector files a de novo proceeding for a 749 declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding in the 750 circuit court of the county in which the property is located or 751 other lienholder, within 15 days after from the date of the 752 decision disapproval of the application by the board, files in 753 the circuit court of the county in which the property is 754 located, a proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 755 appropriate proceeding. 756 (3) Each application shall contain a list of, and the 757 current value of, all outstanding liens on the applicant's 758 homestead. 759 (4) For approved applications, the date of receipt by the 760 tax collector of the application for tax deferral shall be used 761 in calculating taxes due and payable net of discounts for early 762 payment as provided for by s. 197.162. 763 (5) If such proof has not been furnished with a prior 764 application, each applicant shall furnish proof of fire and 765 extended coverage insurance in an amount which is in excess of 766 the sum of all outstanding liens and deferred taxes and interest 767 with a loss payable clause to the county tax collector. 768 (6) The tax collector shall notify the property appraiser in writing of those parcels for which taxes have been deferred. 769 770 (7) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax 771 collector of denials of homestead application and changes in 772 ownership of properties that have been granted a tax deferral. 773 Section 14. Section 197.243, Florida Statutes, is amended 774 to read: 775 197.243 Definitions relating to homestead property tax 776 deferral Act.-777 (1) "Household" means a person or group of persons living 778 together in a room or group of rooms as a housing unit, but the 779 term does not include persons boarding in or renting a portion 780 of the dwelling. 781 (2) "Income" means the "adjusted gross income," as defined 782 in s. 62 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, of all 783 members of a household.

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784	Section 15. Section 197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended
785	to read:
786	197.252 Homestead tax deferral
787	(1) Any person who is entitled to claim homestead tax
788	exemption under the provisions of s. 196.031(1) may <u>apply</u> elect
789	to defer payment of a portion of the combined total of the ad
790	valorem taxes, and any non-ad valorem assessments, and interest
791	accumulated on a tax certificate which would be covered by a tax
792	certificate sold under this chapter levied on that person's
793	homestead by filing an annual application for tax deferral with
794	the county tax collector on or before January 31 following the
795	year in which the taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are
796	assessed. Any applicant who is entitled to receive the homestead
797	tax exemption but has waived it for any reason shall furnish $_{m au}$
798	with the application for tax deferral, a certificate of
799	eligibility to receive the exemption. Such certificate shall be
800	prepared by the county property appraiser upon request of the
801	taxpayer. It shall be the burden of each applicant to
802	affirmatively demonstrate compliance with the requirements of
803	this section.
804	(2)(a) Approval of an application for <u>homestead</u> tax
805	deferral shall defer that portion of the combined total of ad
806	valorem taxes and any non-ad valorem assessments <u>:</u>
807	1. Which would be covered by a tax certificate sold under
808	this chapter otherwise due and payable on the applicant's
809	homestead pursuant to s. 197.333 which exceeds 5 percent of the
810	applicant's <u>household</u> household's income for the prior calendar
811	year if the applicant is younger than 65 years old;
812	2. Which exceeds 3 percent of the applicant's household

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829

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 813 income for the prior calendar year if the applicant is 65 years 814 old or older; or 815 3. In its entirety if the applicant's household income: 816 a. For the previous calendar year is less than \$10,000; or 817 b. Is less than the designated amount for the additional 818 homestead exemption under s. 196.075 and the applicant is 65 819 years old or older. If any such applicant's household income for 820 the prior calendar year is less than \$10,000, approval of such 821 application shall defer such ad valorem taxes plus non-ad 822 valorem assessments in their entirety. 823 (b) If the applicant is 65 years of age or older, approval of the application shall defer that portion of the ad valorem 824 825 taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments which exceeds 3 percent of the applicant's household income for the prior calendar year. If 826 827 any applicant's household income for the prior calendar year is 828 less than \$10,000, or is less than the amount of the household

income designated for the additional homestead exemption 830 pursuant to s. 196.075, and the applicant is 65 years of age or 831 older, approval of the application shall defer the ad valorem 832 taxes plus non-ad valorem assessments in their entirety.

833 (b) (c) The household income of an applicant who applies for 834 a tax deferral before the end of the calendar year in which the 835 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments are assessed shall be for the current year, adjusted to reflect estimated income for the 836 837 full calendar year period. The estimate of a full year's 838 household income shall be made by multiplying the household 839 income received to the date of application by a fraction, the 840 numerator being 365 and the denominator being the number of days 841 expired in the calendar year to the date of application.

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842	(3) The property appraiser shall promptly notify the tax
843	collector if there is a change in ownership or the homestead
844	exemption has been denied on property that has been granted a
845	tax deferral. No tax deferral shall be granted:
846	(a) If the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem
847	assessments, and interest plus the total amount of all other
848	unsatisfied liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the
849	assessed value of the homestead, or
850	(b) If the primary mortgage financing on the homestead is
851	for an amount which exceeds 70 percent of the assessed value of
852	the homestead.
853	(4) The amount of taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and
854	interest deferred under this act shall accrue interest at a rate
855	equal to the semiannually compounded rate of one-half of 1
856	percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term
857	fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System
858	investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of
859	the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates; however, the
860	interest rate may not exceed 7 percent.
861	(5) The taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, and interest
862	deferred pursuant to this act shall constitute a prior lien and
863	shall attach as of the date and in the same manner and be
864	collected as other liens for taxes, as provided for under this
865	chapter, but such deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments,
866	and interest shall only be due, payable, and delinquent as
867	provided in this act.
868	Section 16. Section 197.303, Florida Statutes, is
869	transferred, renumbered as section 197.2524, Florida Statutes,
870	and amended to read:

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871	197.2524 197.303 Ad valorem Tax deferral for recreational
872	and commercial working waterfront properties and affordable
873	rental housing property
874	(1) This section applies to: The board of county
875	commissioners of any county or the governing authority of any
876	municipality may adopt an ordinance to allow for ad valorem tax
877	deferrals for
878	(a) Recreational and commercial working waterfront
879	properties if the owners are engaging in the operation,
880	rehabilitation, or renovation of such properties in accordance
881	with guidelines established in this section.
882	(b) Affordable rental housing, if the owners are engaging
883	in the operation, rehabilitation, or renovation of such
884	properties in accordance with the guidelines provided in part VI
885	of chapter 420.
886	(2) The board of county commissioners <u>of any county</u> or the
887	governing authority of <u>a</u> the municipality <u>may adopt an</u> by
888	ordinance <u>to</u> may authorize the deferral of ad valorem <u>taxes</u>
889	taxation and non-ad valorem assessments for recreational and
890	commercial working waterfront properties described in subsection
891	<u>(1)</u> .
892	(3) The ordinance shall designate the percentage or amount
893	of the deferral and the type and location of <u>the</u> working
894	waterfront property and, including the type of public lodging
895	establishments, for which deferrals may be granted, which may
896	include any property meeting the provisions of s. 342.07(2),
897	which property may require the property be further required to
898	be located within a particular geographic area or areas of the
899	county or municipality. For property defined in s. 342.07(2) as

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900	"recreational and commercial working waterfront," the ordinance
901	may specify the type of public lodging establishments that
902	qualify.
903	(4) The ordinance must specify that such deferrals apply
904	only to taxes or assessments levied by the unit of government
905	granting the deferral. However, a deferral may not be granted
906	for the deferrals do not apply, however, to taxes or non-ad

905 granting the deferral. <u>However, a deferral may not be granted</u> 906 <u>for the deferrals do not apply, however, to</u> taxes or non-ad 907 valorem assessments defined in s. 197.3632(1)(d) levied for the 908 payment of bonds or <u>for to</u> taxes authorized by a vote of the 909 electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State 910 Constitution.

911 (5) The ordinance must specify that any deferral granted 912 remains in effect regardless of any change in the authority of 913 the county or municipality to grant the deferral. In order to 914 retain the deferral, however, the use and ownership of the 915 property as a working waterfront must remain as it was when the 916 <u>deferral was granted for be maintained over</u> the period <u>in for</u> 917 which the deferral remains <u>is granted</u>.

918 (6) (a) If an application for deferral is granted on 919 property that is located in a community redevelopment area, the 920 amount of taxes eligible for deferral <u>is limited</u> shall be 921 reduced, as provided for in paragraph (b), if:

922 1. The community redevelopment agency has previously issued 923 instruments of indebtedness that are secured by increment 924 revenues on deposit in the community redevelopment trust fund; 925 and

926 2. Those instruments of indebtedness are associated with927 the real property applying for the deferral.

928

(b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) applies apply, the

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 929 tax deferral applies only shall not apply to the an amount of 930 taxes in excess of equal to the amount that must be deposited 931 into the community redevelopment trust fund by the entity 932 granting the deferral based upon the taxable value of the 933 property upon which the deferral is being granted. Once all 934 instruments of indebtedness that existed at the time the 935 deferral was originally granted are no longer outstanding or 936 have otherwise been defeased, the provisions of this paragraph 937 shall no longer applies apply. 938 (c) If a portion of the taxes on a property were not 939 eligible for deferral under because of the provisions of 940 paragraph (b), the community redevelopment agency shall notify 941 the property owner and the tax collector 1 year before the debt 942 instruments that prevented the said taxes from being deferred 943 are no longer outstanding or otherwise defeased. 944 (d) The tax collector shall notify a community 945 redevelopment agency of any tax deferral that has been granted 946 on property located within the community redevelopment area of 947 that agency. 948 (e) Issuance of a debt obligation after the date a deferral 949 has been granted does shall not reduce the amount of taxes 950 eligible for deferral. 951 Section 17. Section 197.3071, Florida Statutes, is 952 transferred, renumbered as section 197.2526, Florida Statutes, 953 and amended to read: 954 197.2526 197.3071 Eligibility for tax deferral for 955 affordable rental housing property.-The tax deferral authorized 956 by s. 197.2524 applies this section is applicable only on a pro 957 rata basis to the ad valorem taxes levied on residential units

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

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1	593-02345-11 2011478c1
987	shall notify each taxpayer to whom a tax deferral has been
988	previously granted of the accumulated sum of deferred taxes,
989	non-ad valorem assessments, and interest outstanding.
990	Section 19. Section 197.262, Florida Statutes, is amended
991	to read:
992	197.262 Deferred payment tax certificates
993	(1) The tax collector shall notify each local governing
994	body of the amount of taxes and non-ad valorem assessments
995	deferred which would otherwise have been collected for such
996	governing body. The county shall then, At <u>a</u> the time of the tax
997	certificate sale held pursuant to s. 197.432 , the tax collector
998	shall strike to the county each certificate on property for
999	which taxes have been deferred off to the county. Certificates
1000	issued pursuant to this section are exempt from the public sale
1001	of tax certificates held pursuant to s. 197.432 or s. 197.4725.
1002	(2) The certificates so held by the county shall bear
1003	interest at a rate equal to the semiannually compounded rate of
1004	0.5 percent plus the average yield to maturity of the long-term
1005	fixed-income portion of the Florida Retirement System
1006	investments as of the end of the quarter preceding the date of
1007	the sale of the deferred payment tax certificates $_{\cdot} extsf{+}$ However, the
1008	interest rate may not exceed $\frac{7}{9.5}$ percent.
1009	Section 20. Section 197.263, Florida Statutes, is amended
1010	to read:
1011	197.263 Change in ownership or use of property
1012	(1) If In the event that there is a change in use <u>or</u>
1013	ownership of tax-deferred property such that the owner is no
1014	longer <u>eligible for the tax deferral granted</u> entitled to claim
1015	homestead exemption for such property pursuant to s. 196.031(1),

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1016 or the owner such person fails to maintain the required fire and 1017 extended insurance coverage, the total amount of deferred taxes 1018 and interest for all previous years is shall be due and payable 1019 November 1 of the year in which the change in use occurs or on 1020 the date failure to maintain insurance occurs. Payment is and 1021 shall be delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in 1022 which the change in use or failure to maintain insurance occurs. 1023 However, if the change in ownership is to a surviving spouse and 1024 the spouse is eligible to maintain the tax deferral on such 1025 property, the surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1026 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to this chapter. 1027 (2) In the event that there is a change in ownership of

1028 tax-deferred property, the total amount of deferred taxes and 1029 interest for all previous years shall be due and payable on the 1030 date the change in ownership takes place and shall be delinquent 1031 on April 1 following said date. When, however, the change in 1032 ownership is to a surviving spouse and such spouse is eligible 1033 to claim homestead exemption on such property pursuant to s. 1034 196.031(1), such surviving spouse may continue the deferment of 1035 previously deferred taxes and interest pursuant to the 1036 provisions of this act.

1037 (2) (3) Whenever the property appraiser discovers that there 1038 has been a change in the ownership or use of property that which 1039 has been granted a tax deferral, the property appraiser shall 1040 notify the tax collector in writing of the date such change 1041 occurs, and the tax collector shall collect any taxes, 1042 <u>assessments</u>, and interest due or delinquent.

1043 <u>(3)</u>(4) During any year in which the total amount of 1044 deferred taxes, interest, <u>assessments</u>, and all other unsatisfied

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1045 liens on the homestead exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed 1046 value of the homestead, the tax collector shall immediately 1047 notify the owner of the property on which taxes and interest 1048 have been deferred that the portion of taxes, and interest, and 1049 assessments which exceeds 85 percent of the just assessed value 1050 of the homestead is shall be due and payable within 30 days 1051 after of receipt of the notice is sent. Failure to pay the 1052 amount due causes shall cause the total amount of deferred 1053 taxes, and interest, and assessments to become delinquent.

1054 <u>(4) (5)</u> Each year, upon notification, each owner of property 1055 on which taxes, and interest, and assessments have been deferred 1056 shall submit to the tax collector a list of, and the current 1057 value of, all outstanding liens on the owner's homestead. 1058 Failure to respond to this notification within 30 days <u>causes</u> 1059 shall cause the total amount of deferred taxes, and interest, 1060 and assessments to become payable within 30 days.

1061 <u>(5)(6) If In the event deferred taxes, interest, and</u> 1062 <u>assessments</u> become delinquent under this chapter, then on or 1063 before June 1 following the date the taxes become delinquent, 1064 the tax collector shall sell a tax certificate for the 1065 delinquent taxes, and interest, and assessments in the manner 1066 provided by s. 197.432.

1067 Section 21. Section 197.272, Florida Statutes, is amended 1068 to read:

1069 197.272 Prepayment of deferred taxes.-

1070 (1) All or part of the deferred taxes and accrued interest 1071 may at any time be paid to the tax collector. by:

1072(a) The owner of the property or the spouse of the owner.1073(b) The next of kin of the owner, heir of the owner, child

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1074 of the owner, or any person having or claiming a legal or 1075 equitable interest in the property, provided no objection is 1076 made by the owner within 30 days after the tax collector notifies the owner of the fact that such payment has been 1077 1078 tendered. 1079 (2) Any partial payment that is less than the total amount 1080 due must be equal to the amount of the deferred taxes, interest, 1081 and assessments, and the payment must be for 1 or more full 1082 years made pursuant to this section shall be applied first to 1083 accrued interest. 1084 Section 22. Section 197.282, Florida Statutes, is amended 1085 to read: 1086 197.282 Distribution of payments.-When any deferred taxes, 1087 assessments, or interest is collected, the tax collector shall 1088 maintain a record of the payment, setting forth a description of 1089 the property and the amount of taxes or interest collected for 1090 such property. The tax collector shall distribute payments 1091 received in accordance with the procedures for distribution of 1092 ad valorem taxes, non-ad valorem assessments, or redemption 1093 moneys as prescribed in this chapter. 1094 Section 23. Section 197.292, Florida Statutes, is amended 1095 to read: 1096 197.292 Construction.-Nothing in This chapter does not: act 1097 shall be construed to prevent (1) Prohibit the collection of personal property taxes that 1098 1099 which become a lien against tax-deferred property; -1100 (2) Defer payment of special assessments to benefited 1101 property other than those specifically allowed to be deferred; τ 1102 or

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1103 (3) Affect any provision of any mortgage or other instrument relating to property requiring a person to pay ad 1104 valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments. 1105 Section 24. Section 197.301, Florida Statutes, is amended 1106 1107 to read: 1108 197.301 Penalties.-1109 (1) The following penalties shall be imposed on any person who willfully files incorrect information for a tax deferral 1110 required under s. 197.252 or s. 197.263 which is incorrect: 1111 1112 (a) The Such person shall pay the total amount of deferred 1113 taxes and non-ad valorem assessments subject to collection 1114 pursuant to the uniform method of collection set forth in s. 1115 197.3632, and interest deferred, which amount shall immediately 1116 become due.+ 1117 (b) The Such person shall be disqualified from filing a 1118 homestead tax deferral application for the next 3 years.; and (c) The Such person shall pay a penalty of 25 percent of 1119 the total amount of deferred taxes, non-ad valorem assessments 1120 1121 subject to collection pursuant to the uniform method of 1122 collection set forth in s. 197.3632, and interest deferred. 1123 (2) Any person against whom the penalties prescribed in this section have been imposed may appeal the penalties imposed 1124 to the value adjustment board within 30 days after the said 1125 1126 penalties are imposed. Section 25. Section 197.312, Florida Statutes, is amended 1127 1128 to read: 1129 197.312 Payment by mortgagee.-If any mortgagee elects shall 1130 elect to pay the taxes when an applicant qualifies for tax 1131 deferral, then such election does shall not give the mortgagee

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1132 the right to foreclose. Section 26. Section 197.322, Florida Statutes, is amended 1133 1134 to read: 1135 197.322 Delivery of ad valorem tax and non-ad valorem 1136 assessment rolls; notice of taxes; publication and mail.-1137 (1) The property appraiser shall deliver to the tax 1138 collector the certified assessment roll along with his or her 1139 warrant and recapitulation sheet. (2) The tax collector shall on November 1, or as soon as 1140 1141 the assessment roll is open for collection, publish a notice in 1142 a local newspaper that the tax roll is open for collection. 1143 (3) Within 20 working days after receipt of the certified 1144 ad valorem tax roll and the non-ad valorem assessment rolls, the 1145 tax collector shall send mail to each taxpayer appearing on such 1146 said rolls, whose post office address is known to him or her, a 1147 tax notice stating the amount of current taxes due, from the taxpayer and, if applicable, the fact that back taxes remain 1148 1149 unpaid and advising the taxpayer of the discounts allowed for 1150 early payment, and that delinquent taxes are outstanding, if 1151 applicable. Pursuant to s. 197.3632, the form of the notice of 1152 non-ad valorem assessments and notice of ad valorem taxes shall 1153 be in the form specified as provided in s. 197.3635 and no other 1154 form shall be used, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 1155 195.022. The tax collector may send such notice electronically 1156 or by postal mail. Electronic transmission may be used only with 1157 the express consent of the property owner. Electronic 1158 transmission of tax notices may be sent earlier but may not be 1159 sent later than the postal mailing of the notices. If the notice 1160 of taxes is sent electronically and is returned as

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1161	undeliverable, a second notice must be sent. However, the
1162	original electronic transmission used with the consent of the
1163	property owner is the official mailing for purpose of this
1164	section. A discount period may not be extended due to a tax bill
1165	being returned as undeliverable electronically or by postal
1166	mail. The postage for mailing or the cost of electronic
1167	transmission shall be paid out of the general fund of each local
1168	governing board, upon statement <u>of the amount</u> thereof by the tax
1169	collector.
1170	Section 27. Section 197.332, Florida Statutes, is amended
1171	to read:
1172	197.332 Duties of tax collectors; branch offices
1173	(1) The tax collector has the authority and obligation to
1174	collect all taxes as shown on the tax roll by the date of
1175	delinquency or to collect delinquent taxes, interest, and costs,
1176	by sale of tax certificates on real property and by seizure and
1177	sale of personal property. <u>In exercising their powers to</u>
1178	contract, the tax collector may perform such duties by use of
1179	contracted services or products or by electronic means. The use
1180	of contracted services, products, or vendors does not diminish
1181	the responsibility or liability of the tax collector to perform
1182	such duties pursuant to law. The tax collector may shall be
1183	allowed to collect <u>the cost of contracted services and</u>
1184	reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in actions on
1185	proceedings to recover delinquent taxes, interest, and costs.
1186	(2) A county tax collector may establish one or more branch
1187	offices by acquiring title to real property or by lease
1188	agreement. The tax collector may hire staff and equip such
1189	branch offices to conduct state business, or, if authorized to

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1190	do so by resolution of the county governing body, conduct county
1191	business pursuant to s. 1(k), Art. VIII of the State
1192	Constitution. The department shall rely on the tax collector's
1193	determination that a branch office is necessary and shall base
1194	its approval of the tax collector's budget in accordance with
1195	the procedures of s. 195.087(2).
1196	Section 28. Section 197.343, Florida Statutes, is amended
1197	to read:
1198	197.343 Tax notices; additional notice required
1199	(1) An additional tax notice shall be sent, electronically
1200	<u>or by postal mail, mailed</u> by April 30 to each taxpayer whose
1201	payment has not been received. Electronic transmission of the
1202	additional tax notice may be used only with the express consent
1203	of the property owner. If the electronic transmission is
1204	returned as undeliverable, a second notice must be sent.
1205	However, the original electronic transmission used with the
1206	consent of the property owner is the official notice for the
1207	purposes of this subsection. The notice shall include a
1208	description of the property and \underline{a} statement that if the taxes
1209	are not paid:
1210	(a) For real property, a tax certificate may be sold; and
1211	(b) For tangible personal property, the property may be
1212	sold the following statement: If the taxes for(year) on
1213	your property are not paid in full, a tax certificate will be
1214	sold for the delinquent taxes, and your property may be sold at
1215	a future date. Contact the tax collector's office at once.
1216	(2) A duplicate of the additional tax notice required by
1217	subsection (1) shall be mailed to a condominium unit owner's
1218	condominium association or to a mobile home owner's homeowners'

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1219 association as defined in s. 723.075 if the association has 1220 filed with the tax collector a written request and included a 1221 description of the land. The tax collector is authorized to 1222 charge a reasonable fee for the cost of this service. 1223 (2) (3) When the taxes under s. 193.481 on subsurface rights 1224 have become delinquent and a tax certificate is to be sold under 1225 this chapter, a notice of the delinquency shall be sent given by 1226 first-class mail to the owner of the fee to which these 1227 subsurface rights are attached. The additional notice may be 1228 transmitted electronically only with the express consent of the 1229 fee owner. If the electronic transmission is returned as 1230 undeliverable, a second notice must be sent. However, the 1231 original electronic transmission used with the consent of the 1232 property owner is the official notice for the purposes of this 1233 subsection. On the day of the tax sale, the fee owner shall have 1234 the right to purchase the tax certificate at the maximum rate of 1235 interest provided by law before bids are accepted for the sale 1236 of such certificate. 1237 (3) (4) The tax collector shall send mail such additional 1238 notices as he or she considers proper and necessary or as may be

notices as he or she considers proper and necessary or as may be required by reasonable rules of the department. <u>An additional</u> <u>notice may be transmitted electronically only with the express</u> <u>consent of the property owner. If the notice of taxes is sent</u> <u>electronically and is returned as undeliverable, a second notice</u> <u>shall be sent. However, an original electronic transmission used</u> <u>with the consent of the property owner is the official mailing</u> <u>for purpose of this section.</u>

1246 Section 29. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 197.344, 1247 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1248 197.344 Lienholders; receipt of notices and delinquent 1249 taxes.-1250 (1) When requested in writing, a tax notice shall be sent 1251 mailed according to the following procedures: 1252 (a) Upon request by any taxpayer who is aged 60 years old 1253 or older over, the tax collector shall send mail the tax notice 1254 to a third party designated by the taxpayer. A duplicate copy of 1255 the notice shall be sent mailed to the taxpayer. 1256 (b) Upon request by a mortgagee stating that the mortgagee 1257 is the trustee of an escrow account for ad valorem taxes due on 1258 the property, the tax notice shall be sent mailed to such 1259 trustee. When the original tax notice is sent mailed to such 1260 trustee, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate notice to 1261 the owner of the property with the additional statement that the 1262 original has been sent to the trustee. 1263 (c) Upon request by a vendee of an unrecorded or recorded 1264 contract for deed, the tax collector shall send mail a duplicate 1265 notice to such vendee. 1266 1267 The tax collector may establish cutoff dates, periods for 1268 updating the list, and any other reasonable requirements to 1269 ensure that the tax notices are sent mailed to the proper party 1270 on time. Notices shall be sent electronically or by postal mail. 1271 However, electronic transmission may be used only with the 1272 express consent of the person making the request. If the 1273 electronic transmission is returned as undeliverable, a second 1274 notice must be sent. However, the original electronic 1275 transmission used with the consent of the requester is the 1276 official notice for the purpose of this subsection.

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1277	(2) On or before May 1 of each year, the holder or
1278	mortgagee of an unsatisfied mortgage, lienholder, or vendee
1279	under a contract for deed, upon filing with the tax collector a
1280	description of <u>property</u> land so encumbered and paying a service
1281	charge of \$2, may request and receive information concerning any
1282	delinquent taxes appearing on the current tax roll and
1283	certificates issued on the described property land . Upon receipt
1284	of such request, the tax collector shall furnish the following
1285	information within 60 days following the tax certificate sale:
1286	(a) The description of property on which certificates were
1287	sold.
1288	(b) The number of each certificate issued and to whom.
1289	(c) The face amount of each certificate.
1290	(d) The cost for redemption of each certificate.
1291	Section 30. Section 197.3635, Florida Statutes, is amended
1292	to read:
1293	197.3635 Combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad
1294	valorem assessments; requirements.—A form for the combined
1295	notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments shall
1296	be produced and paid for by the tax collector. The form shall
1297	meet the requirements of this section and department rules and
1298	$\mathrm{\underline{is}}$ shall be subject to approval by the department. By rule, the
1299	department shall provide a format for the form of such combined
1300	notice. The form shall meet the following requirements:
1301	(1) It shall Contain the title "Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes
1302	and Non-ad Valorem Assessments." The form It shall also contain

1303 a receipt part that can be returned along with the payment to 1304 the tax collector.

1305

(2) It shall provide a clear partition between ad valorem

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1306	taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. Such partition shall be a
1307	bold horizontal line approximately 1/8 inch thick.
1308	(2) (3) Within the ad valorem part, it shall Contain the
1309	heading "Ad Valorem Taxes ${m \cdot}''$ within the ad valorem part and
1310	Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it shall contain the
1311	heading "Non-ad Valorem Assessments $_{ullet}$ " within the non-ad valorem
1312	assessment part.
1313	(3) (4) It shall Contain the county name, the assessment
1314	year, the mailing address of the tax collector, the mailing
1315	address of one property owner, the legal description of the
1316	property to at least 25 characters, and the unique parcel or tax
1317	identification number of the property.
1318	(4) (5) It shall Provide for the labeled disclosure of the
1319	total amount of combined levies and the total discounted amount
1320	due each month when paid in advance.
1321	(5)(6) It shall Provide a field or portion on the front of
1322	the notice for official use for data to reflect codes useful to
1323	the tax collector.
1324	<u>(6)</u> Provide for the combined notice to shall be set in
1325	type <u>that</u> which is 8 points or larger.
1326	(7) (8) The ad valorem part shall Contain within the ad
1327	valorem part the following:
1328	(a) A schedule of the assessed value, exempted value, and
1329	taxable value of the property.
1330	(b) Subheadings for columns listing taxing authorities,
1331	corresponding millage rates expressed in dollars and cents per
1332	\$1,000 of taxable value, and the associated tax.
1333	(c) <u>A listing of</u> taxing authorities listed in the same
1334	sequence and manner as listed on the notice required by s.

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1335	200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special
1336	districts, municipal service taxing districts, and voted debt
1337	service millages for each taxing authority shall be listed
1338	separately. If a county has too many municipal service taxing
1339	units to list separately, it shall combine them to disclose the
1340	total number of such units and the amount of taxes levied.
1341	(8)(9) Contain within the non-ad valorem assessment part,
1342	it shall contain the following:
1343	(a) Subheadings for columns listing the levying
1344	authorities, corresponding assessment rates expressed in dollars
1345	and cents per unit of assessment, and the associated assessment
1346	amount.
1347	(b) The purpose of the assessment, if the purpose is not
1348	clearly indicated by the name of the levying authority.
1349	(c) A listing of the levying authorities in the same order
1350	as in the ad valorem part to the extent practicable. If a county
1351	has too many municipal service benefit units to list separately,
1352	it shall combine them by function.
1353	(9) (10) It shall Provide instructions and useful
1354	information to the taxpayer. Such information and instructions
1355	shall be nontechnical to minimize confusion. The information and
1356	instructions required by this section shall be provided by
1357	department rule and shall include:
1358	(a) Procedures to be followed when the property has been
1359	sold or conveyed.
1360	(b) Instruction as to mailing the remittance and receipt
1361	along with a brief disclosure of the availability of discounts.
1362	(c) Notification about delinquency and interest for
1363	delinquent payment.

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

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1393 having with delinquent taxes. If the deadline falls on a 1394 Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, it is extended to the next 1395 working day. The tax collector shall make a list of such 1396 properties in the same order in which the property was lands 1397 were assessed, specifying the amount due on each parcel, 1398 including interest at the rate of 18 percent per year from the 1399 date of delinquency to the date of sale; the cost of 1400 advertising; and the expense of sale. For sales that commence on 1401 or after June 1, all certificates shall be issued effective as 1402 of the date of the first day of the sale and the interest to be 1403 paid to the certificateholder shall include the month of June. 1404 Section 33. Section 197.403, Florida Statutes, is amended 1405 to read: 1406 197.403 Publisher to furnish copy of advertisement to tax 1407 collector; Proof of publication; fees.-The newspaper publishing 1408 the notice of a tax sale shall furnish transmit by mail a copy 1409 of the paper containing each notice to the tax collector within 1410 10 days after the last required publication. When the publication of the tax sale notice is completed as provided by 1411 1412 law, the publisher shall make an affidavit, in the form 1413 prescribed by the department, which shall be delivered to the 1414 tax collector and annexed to the report of certificates sold for taxes as provided by s. 197.432(9) s. 197.432(8). 1415 1416 Section 34. Subsections (5) and (10) of section 197.413,

1418 197.413 Delinquent personal property taxes; warrants; court 1419 order for levy and seizure of personal property; seizure; fees 1420 of tax collectors.-

Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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1417

(5) Upon the filing of the such petition, the clerk of the

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

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1451 payment program for the payment of delinquent personal property 1452 taxes. If implemented, the program must be available, upon application to the tax collector, to each delinguent personal 1453 property taxpayer whose delinquent personal property taxes 1454 exceed \$1,000. The tax collector shall require each taxpayer who 1455 1456 requests to participate in the program to submit an application 1457 on a form prescribed by the tax collector which, at a minimum, 1458 must include the name, address, a description of the property 1459 subject to personal property taxes, and the amount of the 1460 personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer.

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

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1480 and number of payments required to collect all delinquent personal property taxes owed by the taxpayer, except that the 1481 1482 plan must provide for the full satisfaction of all amounts owed 1483 by the taxpayer within by no later than 3 years after the due 1484 date of the first payment under the plan. 1485 (3) If a tax warrant is issued under s. 197.413 against a 1486 delinquent taxpayer who is participating in an installment 1487 payment plan under this section, the tax warrant is 1488 unenforceable as long as the taxpayer is neither delinquent 1489 under the terms of the installment payment plan nor attempting 1490 to remove or dispose of the personal property that is subject to 1491 the tax warrant. 1492 (4) If the amounts due under the installment payment plan 1493 are not paid in full in accordance with the terms of the plan, 1494 the tax collector may use all enforcement methods available 1495 under the law. 1496 Section 37. Section 197.416, Florida Statutes, is amended 1497 to read: 197.416 Continuing duty of the tax collector to collect 1498 1499 delinquent tax warrants; limitation of actions.-It is shall be 1500 the duty of the tax collector issuing a tax warrant for the 1501 collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes to continue from time to time his or her efforts to collect such 1502 1503 taxes for a period of 7 years after from the date of the 1504 ratification issuance of the warrant. After the expiration of 7 1505 years, the warrant is will be barred by this statute of 1506 limitation, and no action may be maintained in any court. A tax 1507 collector or his or her successor is shall not be relieved of 1508 accountability for collection of any taxes assessed on tangible

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1509 personal property until he or she has completely performed every duty devolving upon the tax collector as required by law. 1510 1511 Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 197.417, Florida 1512 Statutes, is amended to read: 1513 197.417 Sale of personal property after seizure.-1514 (1) When personal property is levied upon for delinquent 1515 taxes as provided for in s. 197.413, at least 7 15 days before 1516 the sale the tax collector shall give public notice by 1517 advertisement of the time and place of sale of the property to 1518 be sold. The notice shall be posted in at least two three public 1519 places in the county, one of which shall be at the courthouse, 1520 and the property shall be sold at public auction at the location 1521 noted in the advertisement. Notice posted on the Internet 1522 qualifies as one location. The property sold shall be present if 1523 practical. If the sale is conducted electronically, a 1524 description of the property and a photograph, when practical, 1525 shall be available. At any time before the sale the owner or 1526 claimant of the property may release the property by the payment 1527 of the taxes, plus delinquent charges, interest, and costs, for 1528 which the property was liable to be sold. In all cases, 1529 immediate payment for the property shall be required. In case 1530 such a sale is made, the tax collector is shall be entitled to 1531 the same fees and charges as are allowed sheriffs upon execution 1532 sales. Section 39. Section 197.432, Florida Statutes, is amended 1533 1534 to read: 1535 197.432 Sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes.-1536 (1) On the day and approximately at the time designated in 1537 the notice of the sale, the tax collector shall commence the

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1538 sale of tax certificates on the real property those lands on 1539 which taxes have not been paid. The tax collector, and he or she 1540 shall continue the sale from day to day until each certificate 1541 is sold to pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges on the 1542 parcel described in the certificate. In case there are no 1543 bidders, the certificate shall be issued to the county. The tax 1544 collector shall offer all certificates on the property lands as 1545 they are listed on the tax roll assessed. The tax collector may 1546 conduct the sale of tax certificates for unpaid taxes pursuant 1547 to this section by electronic means, which may allow for proxy 1548 bidding. Such electronic means must comply with the procedures 1549 provided in this chapter. A tax collector who chooses to conduct 1550 such electronic sales may receive electronic deposits and 1551 payments related to the tax certificate sale. 1552 (2) A lien created through the sale of a tax certificate 1553 may not be enforced in any manner except as prescribed in this 1554 chapter. 1555 (3) If the Delinquent real property taxes on a real 1556 property and all interest, costs, and charges are paid before a 1557 tax certificate is awarded to a buyer or struck to the county, 1558 the tax collector may not issue the tax certificate of all 1559 governmental units due on a parcel of land in any one year shall 1560 be combined into one certificate. After a tax certificate is 1561 awarded to a buyer or struck to the county, the delinquent 1562 taxes, interest, costs, and charges are paid by the redemption 1563 of the tax certificate. 1564 (4) A tax certificate representing less than \$250 \$100 in

1564 (4) A tax certificate representing less than <u>\$250</u> \$100 in 1565 delinquent taxes on property that has been granted a homestead 1566 exemption for the year in which the delinquent taxes were

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1567 assessed may not be sold at public auction or by electronic sale as provided in subsection (1) (16) but must shall be issued by 1568 1569 the tax collector to the county at the maximum rate of interest 1570 allowed by this chapter. The provisions of s. 197.4725 or s. 1571 197.502(3) may shall not be invoked if as long as the homestead 1572 exemption is granted to the person who received the homestead 1573 exemption for the year in which the tax certificate was issued. 1574 However, if when all such tax certificates and accrued interest 1575 thereon represent an amount of \$250 \$100 or more, the provisions 1576 of s. 197.502(3) shall be used to determine whether the county 1577 must apply for a tax deed shall be invoked.

1578(5) A tax certificate that has not been sold on property1579for which a tax deed application is pending shall be struck to1580the county.

1581 (6) (5) Each certificate shall be awarded struck off to the 1582 person who will pay the taxes, interest, costs, and charges and 1583 will demand the lowest rate of interest, not in excess of the 1584 maximum rate of interest allowed by this chapter. The tax 1585 collector shall accept bids in even increments and in fractional 1586 interest rate bids of one-quarter of 1 percent only. If multiple 1587 bidders offer the same lowest rate of interest, the tax 1588 collector shall determine the method of selecting the bidder to 1589 whom the certificate will be awarded. Acceptable methods include 1590 the bid received first or use of a random-number generator. If a certificate is not purchased there is no buyer, the certificate 1591 1592 shall be struck issued to the county at the maximum rate of 1593 interest allowed by this chapter.

1594 <u>(7)</u> (6) The tax collector <u>may shall</u> require <u>immediate</u> 1595 payment of a reasonable deposit from any person who wishes to

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1596	bid for a tax certificate. A person who fails or refuses to pay
1597	any bid made by, or on behalf of, <u>such person</u> him or her is not
1598	entitled to bid or have any other bid accepted or enforced
1599	except as authorized by the tax collector until a new deposit of
1600	100 percent of the amount of estimated purchases has been paid
1601	to the tax collector. When tax certificates are ready for
1602	issuance, The tax collector shall provide written or electronic
1603	notice when certificates are notify each person to whom a
1604	certificate was struck off that the certificate is ready for
1605	issuance <u>.</u> and Payment must be made within 48 hours <u>after</u> from
1606	the transmission of the electronic notice by the tax collector
1607	or mailing of such notice or, at the tax collector's discretion,
1608	all or a portion of the deposit placed by the bidder may be ${}^{ m the}$
1609	deposit shall be forfeited and the bid canceled. In any event,
1610	Payment <u>must</u> shall be made before <u>the issuance</u> delivery of the
1611	certificate by the tax collector. <u>If the tax collector</u>
1612	determines that payment has been requested in error, the tax
1613	collector shall issue a refund within 15 business days after
1614	such payment.
1615	(8) (7) The form of the certificate shall be as prescribed
1616	by the department. Upon the cancellation of <u>a</u> any bid:, the tax
1617	collector shall resell that certificate the following day or as
1618	soon thereafter as possible, provided the certificate is sold
1619	within 10 days after cancellation of such bid.
1620	(a) If the sale has not been adjourned, the tax collector
1621	shall reoffer the certificate for sale.
1622	(b) If the sale has been adjourned, the tax collector shall
1623	reoffer the certificate at a subsequent sale. Before the
1624	subsequent sale, the parcels must be readvertised pursuant to s.

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1625 197.402(3).

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1626 (9) (8) The tax collector shall maintain records make a list 1627 of all the certificates sold for taxes, showing the date of the 1628 sale, the number of each certificate, the name of the owner as 1629 returned, a description of the property land within the 1630 certificate, the name of the purchaser, the interest rate bid, 1631 and the amount for which sale was made. Such records may be 1632 maintained electronically and shall This list shall be cited 1633 known as the "list of tax certificates sold." The tax collector 1634 shall append to the list a certificate setting forth the fact 1635 that the sale was made in accordance with this chapter.

1636 (10) (9) A certificate may not be sold on, and a nor is any 1637 lien is not created in, property owned by any governmental unit 1638 the property of which has become subject to taxation due to 1639 lease of the property to a nongovernmental lessee. The 1640 delinquent taxes shall be enforced and collected in the manner 1641 provided in s. 196.199(8). However, the ad valorem real property 1642 taxes levied on a leasehold that is taxed as real property under 1643 s. 196.199(2)(b), and for which no rental payments are due under 1644 the agreement that created the leasehold or for which payments 1645 required under the original leasehold agreement have been waived 1646 or prohibited by law before January 1, 1993, must be paid by the lessee. If the taxes are unpaid, the delinquent taxes become a 1647 1648 lien on the leasehold and may be collected and enforced under 1649 this chapter.

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

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1654 official and which are subsequently canceled, or which are 1655 corrected or amended, pursuant to this chapter or chapter 196, shall earn interest at the rate of 8 percent per year, simple 1656 1657 interest, or the rate of interest bid at the tax certificate 1658 sale, whichever is less, calculated monthly from the date the 1659 certificate was purchased until the date the tax collector 1660 issues the refund is ordered. Refunds made on tax certificates 1661 that are corrected or void shall be processed pursuant to in 1662 accordance with the procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except 1663 that the 4-year time period provided for in s. 197.182(1)(e) s. 1664 197.182(1)(c) does not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or cancellation of certificates and release of tax 1665 1666 deeds as authorized herein.

1667 (12) (11) When tax certificates are advertised for sale, The 1668 tax collector is shall be entitled to a commission of 5 percent 1669 on the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest when a tax 1670 certificate is sold actual sale is made. The commission must be 1671 included in the face value of the certificate. However, the tax 1672 collector is shall not be entitled to a any commission for a 1673 certificate that is struck the sale of certificates made to the 1674 county until the certificate is redeemed or purchased commission 1675 is paid upon the redemption or sale of the tax certificates. If 1676 When a tax deed is issued to the county, the tax collector may 1677 shall not receive his or her commission for the certificates until after the property is sold and conveyed by the county. 1678

1679 (12) All tax certificates issued to the county shall be 1680 held by the tax collector of the county where the lands covered 1681 by the certificates are located.

1682

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

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1683 the date of delinquency but prior to the sale of a tax 1684 certificate by paying all costs, advertising charges, and 1685 interest.

1686 <u>(13) (14)</u> The holder of a tax certificate may not directly, 1687 through an agent, or otherwise initiate contact with the owner 1688 of property upon which he or she holds a tax certificate to 1689 encourage or demand payment until 2 years <u>after have elapsed</u> 1690 <u>since</u> April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate.

1691 (14) (15) Any holder of a tax certificate who, prior to the 1692 date 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of the tax 1693 certificate, initiates, or whose agent initiates, contact with 1694 the property owner upon which he or she holds a certificate 1695 encouraging or demanding payment may be barred by the tax 1696 collector from bidding at a tax certificate sale. Unfair or 1697 deceptive contact by the holder of a tax certificate to a 1698 property owner to obtain payment is an unfair and deceptive 1699 trade practice, as referenced in s. 501.204(1), regardless of 1700 whether the tax certificate is redeemed. Such unfair or 1701 deceptive contact is actionable under ss. 501.2075-501.211. If 1702 the property owner later redeems the certificate in reliance on 1703 the deceptive or unfair practice, the unfair or deceptive 1704 contact is actionable under applicable laws prohibiting fraud.

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

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1712 deposits and payments related to the tax certificate sale. 1713 Section 40. Section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is amended 1714 to read: 1715 197.4325 Procedure when checks received for payment of 1716 taxes or tax certificates is are dishonored.-1717 (1) (a) Within 10 days after a payment for taxes check 1718 received by the tax collector for payment of taxes is 1719 dishonored, the tax collector shall notify the payor maker of 1720 the check that the payment check has been dishonored. If the 1721 official receipt is canceled for nonpayment, the tax collector 1722 shall cancel the official receipt issued for the dishonored 1723 check and shall make an entry on the tax roll that the receipt 1724 was canceled because of a dishonored payment check. Where 1725 practicable, The tax collector may shall make a reasonable 1726 effort to collect the moneys due before canceling the receipt. 1727 (b) The tax collector shall retain a copy of the canceled 1728 tax receipt and the dishonored check for the period of time 1729 required by law. 1730 (2) (a) If When a payment check received by the tax 1731 collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored 1732 and: the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the 1733 tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax 1734 certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the 1735 bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon 1736 approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled 1737 and resold. 1738 (b) When a bidder's deposit is forfeited, the tax collector 1739 shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate.

1740

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

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1741 tax collector shall readvertise the tax certificate to be resold. If When the bidder's deposit is forfeited and the 1742 1743 certificate is readvertised, the deposit shall be used to pay 1744 the advertising fees before other costs or charges are imposed. 1745 Any portion of the bidder's forfeit deposit that remains after 1746 advertising and other costs or charges have been paid shall be 1747 deposited by the tax collector into his or her official office 1748 account. If the tax collector fails to require a deposit and tax 1749 certificates are resold, the advertising charges required for 1750 the second sale may shall not be added to the face value of the 1751 tax certificate. 1752 (b) 2. If The tax certificate sale has not been adjourned, 1753 the tax collector shall cancel the previous bid pursuant to s. 1754 197.432(8)(a) and reoffer the certificate for sale add the 1755 certificates to be resold to the sale list and continue the sale 1756 until all tax certificates are sold. 1757 Section 41. Subsection (2) of section 197.442, Florida 1758 Statutes, is amended to read: 1759 197.442 Tax collector not to sell certificates on land on 1760 which taxes have been paid; penalty.-1761 (2) The office of the tax collector shall be responsible $\frac{1}{2}$ 1762 the publisher for costs of advertising property lands on which 1763 the taxes have been paid, and the office of the property 1764 appraiser shall be responsible to the publisher for the costs of 1765 advertising property lands doubly assessed or assessed in error.

1766Section 42. Section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended1767to read:

1768 197.443 Cancellation of void tax certificates; correction 1769 of tax certificates; procedure.-

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1770	(1) The tax collector shall forward a certificate of error
1771	to the department and enter a memorandum of error upon the list
1772	of certificates sold for taxes if When a tax certificate on
1773	lands has been sold for unpaid taxes and:
1774	(a) The tax certificate evidencing the sale is void because
1775	the taxes on the property lands have been paid;
1776	(b) The property was lands were not subject to taxation at
1777	the time of the assessment on which they were sold;
1778	(c) The description of the property in the tax certificate
1779	is void or has been corrected or amended;
1780	(d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which
1781	invalidates the sale;
1782	(e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a
1783	suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder;
1784	(f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or
1785	(g) An error in assessed value has occurred for which the
1786	tax certificate may be corrected $\cdot \tau$
1787	
1788	the tax collector shall forward a certificate of such error to
1789	the department and enter upon the list of certificates sold for
1790	taxes a memorandum of such error.
1791	(2) The department, upon receipt of the such certificate of
1792	<u>error</u> , if satisfied of the correctness of the certificate of
1793	error or upon receipt of a court order, shall notify the tax
1794	collector, who shall cancel or correct the certificate. A tax
1795	certificate correction or cancellation that has been ordered by
1796	a court and that does not result from a change made in the
1797	assessed value on a tax roll certified to the tax collector
1798	shall be made by the tax collector without order from the

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1799 department.

1800 (3) (2) The holder of a tax certificate who pays, redeems, 1801 or causes to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered by 1802 any other tax certificates, or who pays any subsequent and 1803 omitted taxes or costs, in connection with the foreclosure of a 1804 tax certificate or tax deed that is, and when such other 1805 certificates or such subsequent and omitted taxes are void or 1806 corrected for any reason, the person paying, redeeming, or 1807 causing to be corrected or to be canceled and surrendered the 1808 other tax certificates or paying the other subsequent and 1809 omitted taxes is entitled to a refund obtain the return of the 1810 amount paid together with interest calculated monthly from the 1811 date of payment through the date of issuance of the refund at 1812 the rate specified in s. 197.432(11) therefor.

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

(b) If When the owner of a tax certificate requests that 1818 1819 the certificate be canceled for any reason, or that the amount 1820 of the certificate be amended as a result of payments received 1821 due to an intervening bankruptcy or receivership, but does not 1822 seek a refund, the tax collector shall cancel or amend the tax 1823 certificate and a refund shall not be processed. The tax 1824 collector shall require the owner of the tax certificate to 1825 execute a written statement that he or she is the holder of the 1826 tax certificate, that he or she wishes the certificate to be 1827 canceled or amended, and that a refund is not expected and is

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1828 not to be made.

1829 (4) (3) If When the tax certificate or a tax deed based upon the certificate is held by an individual, the collector shall at 1830 1831 once notify the original purchaser of the certificate or tax 1832 deed or the subsequent holder thereof, if known, that upon the 1833 voluntary surrender of the certificate or deed of release of any 1834 his or her rights under the tax deed, a refund will be made of 1835 the amount received by the governmental units for the 1836 certificate or deed, plus \$1 for the deed of release.

1837 (5) (4) The refund shall be made in accordance with the 1838 procedure set forth in s. 197.182, except that the 4-year time 1839 period provided for in <u>s. 197.182(1)(e)</u> s. 197.182(1)(c) does 1840 not apply to or bar refunds resulting from correction or 1841 cancellation of certificates and release of tax deeds as 1842 authorized <u>in this section herein</u>.

1843 Section 43. Section 197.462, Florida Statutes, is amended 1844 to read:

1845

197.462 Transfer of tax certificates held by individuals.-

1846 (1) All tax certificates issued to an individual may be
1847 transferred by endorsement at any time before they are redeemed
1848 or a tax deed is executed thereunder.

1849 (2) The official endorsement of a tax certificate by the
1850 tax collector with the date and the amount received and its
1851 entry on the record of tax certificates sold shall be sufficient
1852 evidence of the assignment of it.

1853 (2) (3) The tax collector shall record the transfer on the 1854 record of tax certificates sold.

1855 <u>(3)</u>(4) The tax collector shall receive \$2.25 as a service 1856 charge for each transfer endorsement.

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 Section 44. Section 197.472, Florida Statutes, is amended 1857 1858 to read: 1859 197.472 Redemption of tax certificates.-1860 (1) Any person may redeem a tax certificate or purchase a 1861 county-held certificate at any time after the certificate is 1862 issued and before a tax deed is issued or the property is placed 1863 on the list of lands available for sale. The person redeeming or purchasing a tax certificate shall pay to the tax collector in 1864 1865 the county where the land is situated the face amount plus all 1866 interest, costs, and charges. of the certificate or the part

1867 thereof that the part or interest purchased or redeemed bears to 1868 the whole. Upon purchase or redemption being made, the person 1869 shall pay all taxes, interest, costs, charges, and omitted 1870 taxes, if any, as provided by law upon the part or parts of the 1871 certificate so purchased or redeemed.

1872 (2) When a tax certificate is redeemed and the interest 1873 earned on the tax certificate is less than 5 percent of the face 1874 amount of the certificate, a mandatory minimum interest charge 1875 of an absolute 5 percent shall be levied upon the face value of 1876 the tax certificate. The person redeeming the tax certificate 1877 shall pay the interest rate due on the certificate or the 5 1878 percent 5-percent mandatory minimum interest charge, whichever 1879 is greater. This subsection applies to all county-held tax 1880 certificates and all individual tax certificates except those 1881 with an interest rate bid of zero percent.

1882 (3) The tax collector shall receive a fee of \$6.25 for each
1883 tax certificate purchased or redeemed.

1884 (4) When only A portion of a certificate may be is being
 1885 redeemed only if or purchased and such portion can be

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 1886 ascertained by legal description and the portion to be redeemed 1887 is evidenced by a contract for sale or recorded deed. $_{ au}$ The tax collector shall make a written request for apportionment to the 1888 1889 property appraiser, and. within 15 days after such request, the 1890 property appraiser shall furnish the tax collector a certificate 1891 apportioning the value to that portion sought to be redeemed and 1892 to the remaining land covered by the certificate. 1893 (5) When a tax certificate is purchased or redeemed, the 1894 tax collector shall give to the person a receipt and certificate 1895 showing the amount paid for the purchase or redemption, a 1896 description of the land, and the date, number, and amount of the 1897 certificate, certificates, or part of certificate which is purchased or redeemed, which shall be in the form prescribed by 1898 1899 the department. If a tax certificate is redeemed in full, the 1900 certificate shall be surrendered to the tax collector by the 1901 original purchaser and canceled by the tax collector. If only a 1902 part is purchased or redeemed, the portion and description of 1903 land, with date of purchase or redemption, shall be endorsed on 1904 the certificate by the tax collector. The certificate shall be 1905 retained by the owner, or the tax collector if the certificate 1906 is a county-held certificate, subject to the endorsement. The 1907 purchase or redemption shall be entered by the tax collector on

1908 the record of tax certificates sold.

1909 <u>(5) (6) After When</u> a tax certificate <u>is has been purchased</u> 1910 or redeemed, the tax collector shall pay to the owner of the tax 1911 certificate the amount received by the tax collector less <u>the</u> 1912 redemption fee within 15 business days after the date of receipt 1913 <u>of the redemption service charges</u>. Along with the payment, the 1914 tax collector shall identify the certificates redeemed and the

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

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1944	fee timeshare real property made pursuant to s. 192.037.
1945	(5) The tax collector may use electronic means to make
1946	known county-held tax certificates that are available for
1947	purchase and to complete the purchase. The tax collector may
1948	charge a reasonable fee for costs incurred in providing such
1949	electronic services.
1950	(6) The purchaser of a county-held tax certificate shall be
1951	issued a tax certificate with a face value that includes all
1952	sums paid to acquire the certificate from the county, including
1953	accrued interest and charges paid under this section. The date
1954	the county-held certificate was issued is the date for use in
1955	determining the date on which an application for tax deed may be
1956	made. The date that the new certificate is purchased is the date
1957	for use in calculating the interest or minimum interest due if
1958	the certificate is redeemed.
1959	Section 46. Section 197.473, Florida Statutes, is amended
1960	to read:
1961	197.473 Disposition of unclaimed redemption moneys
1962	(1) After Money paid to the tax collector for the
1963	redemption of <u>a</u> tax certificate or a tax deed application that
1964	certificates has been held for 90 days, which money is payable
1965	to the holder of a redeemed tax certificate but for which no
1966	claim has been made, or that fails to be presented for payment,
1967	is considered unclaimed as defined in s. 717.113 and shall be
1968	remitted to the state pursuant to s. 717.117, on the first day
1969	of the following quarter the tax collector shall remit such
1970	unclaimed moneys to the board of county commissioners, less the
1971	sum of \$5 on each \$100 or fraction thereof which shall be
1972	retained by the tax collector as service charges.

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1973	(2) Two years after the date the unclaimed redemption
1974	moneys were remitted to the board of county commissioners, all
1975	claims to such moneys are forever barred, and such moneys become
1976	the property of the county.
1977	Section 47. Section 197.482, Florida Statutes, is amended
1978	to read:
1979	197.482 Expiration Limitation upon lien of tax
1980	certificate
1981	(1) <u>Seven</u> After the expiration of 7 years <u>after</u> from the
1982	date of issuance of a tax certificate, which is the date of the
1983	first day of the tax certificate sale as advertised under s.
1984	197.432, of a tax certificate, if a tax deed has not been
1985	applied for on the property covered by the certificate , and no
1986	other administrative or legal proceeding, including a
1987	bankruptcy, has existed of record, the tax certificate is null
1988	and void $_{ au}$ and the tax collector shall <u>be canceled. The tax</u>
1989	collector shall note cancel the tax certificate, noting the date
1990	of the cancellation of the tax certificate upon all appropriate
1991	records in his or her office. The tax collector shall complete
1992	the cancellation by entering opposite the record of the 7-year-
1993	old tax certificate a notation in substantially the following
1994	form: "Canceled by Act of 1973 Florida Legislature." All
1995	certificates outstanding July 1, 1973, shall have a life of 20
1996	years from the date of issue. This subsection does not apply to
1997	deferred payment tax certificates.
1998	(2) The provisions and limitations herein prescribed for
1999	tax certificates do not apply to tax certificates which were
2000	sold under the provisions of chapter 18296 Jaws of Florida

2000 sold under the provisions of chapter 18296, Laws of Florida, 2001 1937, commonly known as the "Murphy Act."

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 Section 48. Section 197.492, Florida Statutes, is amended 2002 2003 to read: 2004 197.492 Errors and insolvencies report list.-On or before 2005 the 60th day after the tax certificate sale is adjourned, the 2006 tax collector shall certify make out a report to the board of 2007 county commissioners a report separately showing the discounts, 2008 errors, double assessments, and insolvencies relating to tax 2009 collections for which credit is to be given, including in every 2010 case except discounts, the names of the parties on whose account 2011 the credit is to be allowed. The report may be submitted in an 2012 electronic format. The board of county commissioners, upon 2013 receiving the report, shall examine it; make such investigations 2014 as may be necessary; and, if the board discovers that the tax 2015 collector has taken credit as an insolvent item any personal 2016 property tax due by a solvent taxpayer, charge the amount of taxes represented by such item to the tax collector and not 2017 2018 approve the report until the tax collector strikes such item 2019 from the record. 2020 Section 49. Section 197.502, Florida Statutes, is amended 2021 to read:

2022 197.502 Application for obtaining tax deed by holder of tax 2023 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 of the year of issuance of the tax certificate and before the <u>cancellation</u> expiration of <u>the certificate</u> 7 years from 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</u> lands described in the certificate <u>is</u> are located. The

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2031 application may be made on the entire parcel of property or any 2032 part thereof which is capable of being readily separated from 2033 the whole. The tax collector may charge shall be allowed a tax 2034 deed application fee of \$75, plus reimbursement for any fee 2035 charged to the tax collector by a vendor for providing an 2036 electronic tax deed application program or service. 2037 (2) A Any certificateholder, other than the county, who 2038 makes application for a tax deed shall pay the tax collector at 2039 the time of application all amounts required for redemption or 2040 purchase of all other outstanding tax certificates, plus 2041 interest, any omitted taxes, plus interest, any delinquent 2042 taxes, plus interest, and current taxes, if due, covering the property land. 2043 2044 (3) The county in which where the property lands described 2045 in the certificate is are located shall apply make application 2046 for a tax deed on all county-held certificates on property 2047 valued at \$5,000 or more on the property appraiser's most recent 2048 assessment roll, except deferred payment tax certificates, and

2049 may apply for tax deeds make application on those certificates 2050 on property valued at less than \$5,000 on the property 2051 appraiser's most recent assessment roll. The Such application 2052 shall be made 2 years after April 1 of the year of issuance of 2053 the certificates or as soon thereafter as is reasonable. Upon 2054 application for a tax deed, the county shall deposit with the 2055 tax collector all applicable costs and fees as provided in 2056 subsection (1), but may shall not deposit any money to cover the 2057 redemption of other outstanding certificates covering the 2058 property land.

2059

(4) The tax collector shall deliver to the clerk of the

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2060 circuit court a statement that payment has been made for all 2061 outstanding certificates or, if the certificate is held by the 2062 county, that all appropriate fees have been deposited, and 2063 stating that the following persons are to be notified prior to 2064 the sale of the property: 2065 (a) Any legal titleholder of record if the address of the 2066 owner appears on the record of conveyance of the property lands 2067 to the owner. However, if the legal titleholder of record is the 2068 same as the person to whom the property was assessed on the tax 2069 roll for the year in which the property was last assessed, then 2070 the notice may only be mailed to the address of the legal 2071 titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2072 (b) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien 2073 against the property described in the tax certificate if an 2074 address appears on the recorded lien. 2075 (c) Any mortgagee of record if an address appears on the 2076 recorded mortgage. 2077 (d) Any vendee of a recorded contract for deed if an 2078 address appears on the recorded contract or, if the contract is 2079 not recorded, any vendee who has applied to receive notice 2080 pursuant to s. 197.344(1)(c). 2081 (e) Any other lienholder who has applied to the tax 2082 collector to receive notice if an address is supplied to the 2083 collector by such lienholder. 2084 (f) Any person to whom the property was assessed on the tax 2085 roll for the year in which the property was last assessed. 2086 (g) Any lienholder of record who has recorded a lien 2087 against a mobile home located on the property described in the 2088 tax certificate if an address appears on the recorded lien and

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 if the lien is recorded with the clerk of the circuit court in 2089 2090 the county where the mobile home is located. 2091 (h) Any legal titleholder of record of property that is 2092 contiguous to the property described in the tax certificate, if 2093 when the property described is either submerged land or common 2094 elements of a subdivision and τ if the address of the titleholder 2095 of contiguous property appears on the record of conveyance of 2096 the property land to the that legal titleholder. However, if the 2097 legal titleholder of property contiguous to the property 2098 described in the tax certificate is the same as the person to 2099 whom the property described in the tax certificate was assessed 2100 on the tax roll for the year in which the property was last 2101 assessed, the notice may be mailed only to the address of the 2102 legal titleholder as it appears on the latest assessment roll. 2103 As used in this chapter, the term "contiguous" means touching, 2104 meeting, or joining at the surface or border, other than at a 2105 corner or a single point, and not separated by submerged lands. 2106 Submerged lands lying below the ordinary high-water mark which 2107 are sovereignty lands are not part of the upland contiguous 2108 property for purposes of notification. 2109

2110 The statement must be signed by the tax collector or the tax 2111 collector's designee, with the tax collector's seal affixed. The 2112 tax collector may purchase a reasonable bond for errors and 2113 omissions of his or her office in making such statement. The 2114 search of the official records must be made by a direct and inverse search. "Direct" means the index in straight and 2115 2116 continuous alphabetic order by grantor, and "inverse" means the 2117 index in straight and continuous alphabetic order by grantee.

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2118 (5) (a) The tax collector may contract with a title company 2119 or an abstract company at a reasonable fee to provide the 2120 minimum information required in subsection (4), consistent with 2121 rules adopted by the department. If additional information is 2122 required, the tax collector must make a written request to the 2123 title or abstract company stating the additional requirements. 2124 The tax collector may select any title or abstract company, 2125 regardless of its location, as long as the fee is reasonable, 2126 the minimum information is submitted, and the title or abstract 2127 company is authorized to do business in this state. The tax 2128 collector may advertise and accept bids for the title or 2129 abstract company if he or she considers it appropriate to do so.

2130 1. The ownership and encumbrance report must include the be 2131 printed or typed on stationery or other paper showing a 2132 letterhead of the person, firm, or company that makes the 2133 search, and the signature of the individual person who makes the 2134 search or of an officer of the firm must be attached. The tax 2135 collector is not liable for payment to the firm unless these 2136 requirements are met. The report may be submitted to the tax 2137 collector in an electronic format.

2138 2. The tax collector may not accept or pay for any title 2139 search or abstract if no financial responsibility is <u>not</u> assumed 2140 for the search. However, reasonable restrictions as to the 2141 liability or responsibility of the title or abstract company are 2142 acceptable. Notwithstanding s. 627.7843(3), the tax collector 2143 may contract for higher maximum liability limits.

2144 3. In order to establish uniform prices for ownership and 2145 encumbrance reports within the county, the tax collector <u>must</u> 2146 shall ensure that the contract for ownership and encumbrance

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2147
      reports include all requests for title searches or abstracts for
      a given period of time.
2148
2149
            (b) Any fee paid for a any title search or abstract must be
2150
      collected at the time of application under subsection (1), and
2151
      the amount of the fee must be added to the opening bid.
2152
            (c) The clerk shall advertise and administer the sale and
2153
      receive such fees for the issuance of the deed and sale of the
2154
      property as are provided in s. 28.24.
2155
           (6) (a) The opening bid:
2156
           (a) On county-held certificates on nonhomestead property
2157
      shall be the sum of the value of all outstanding certificates
2158
      against the property land, plus omitted years' taxes, delinquent
      taxes, interest, and all costs and fees paid by the county.
2159
2160
            (b) The opening bid On an individual certificate must on
2161
      nonhomestead property shall include, in addition to the amount
2162
      of money paid to the tax collector by the certificateholder at
2163
      the time of application, the amount required to redeem the
2164
      applicant's tax certificate and all other costs and fees paid by
2165
      the applicant, plus all tax certificates that were sold
2166
      subsequent to the filing of the tax deed application and omitted
2167
      taxes, if any.
2168
            (c) The opening bid On property assessed on the latest tax
2169
      roll as homestead property shall include, in addition to the
2170
      amount of money required for an opening bid on nonhomestead
      property, an amount equal to one-half of the latest assessed
2171
2172
      value of the homestead. Payment of one-half of the assessed
2173
      value of the homestead property shall not be required if the tax
2174
      certificate to which the application relates was sold prior to
2175
      January 1, 1982.
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2176 (7) On county-held certificates for which there are no 2177 bidders at the public sale, the clerk shall enter the land on a list entitled "lands available for taxes" and shall immediately 2178 2179 notify the county commission and all other persons holding 2180 certificates against the property land that the property land is 2181 available. During the first 90 days after the property land is 2182 placed on the list of lands available for taxes, the county may 2183 purchase the land for the opening bid or may waive its rights to purchase the property. Thereafter, any person, the county, or 2184 2185 any other governmental unit may purchase the property land from 2186 the clerk, without further notice or advertising, for the 2187 opening bid, except that if when the county or other 2188 governmental unit is the purchaser for its own use, the board of 2189 county commissioners may cancel omitted years' taxes, as provided under s. 197.447. If the county does not elect to 2190 2191 purchase the property land, the county must notify each legal 2192 titleholder of property contiguous to the property land 2193 available for taxes, as provided in paragraph (4)(h), before 2194 expiration of the 90-day period. Interest on the opening bid 2195 continues to accrue through the month of sale as prescribed by s. 197.542. 2196

2197 (8) Taxes may shall not be extended against parcels listed 2198 as lands available for taxes, but in each year the taxes that 2199 would have been due shall be treated as omitted years and added to the required minimum bid. Three years after the day the land 2200 2201 was offered for public sale, the land shall escheat to the 2202 county in which it is located, free and clear. All tax 2203 certificates, accrued taxes, and liens of any nature against the 2204 property shall be deemed canceled as a matter of law and of no

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2205 further legal force and effect, and the clerk shall execute an 2206 escheatment tax deed vesting title in the board of county 2207 commissioners of the county in which the land is located. 2208 (a) When a property escheats to the county under this 2209 subsection, the county is not subject to any liability imposed 2210 by chapter 376 or chapter 403 for preexisting soil or 2211 groundwater contamination due solely to its ownership. However, 2212 this subsection does not affect the rights or liabilities of any 2213 past or future owners of the escheated property and does not 2214 affect the liability of any governmental entity for the results 2215 of its actions that create or exacerbate a pollution source. (b) The county and the Department of Environmental 2216 2217 Protection may enter into a written agreement for the 2218 performance, funding, and reimbursement of the investigative and 2219 remedial acts necessary for a property that escheats to the 2220 county. 2221 (9) Consolidated applications on more than one tax 2222 certificate are allowed, but a separate statement shall be 2223 issued pursuant to subsection (4), and a separate tax deed shall

2224 be issued pursuant to s. 197.552, for each parcel of property 2225 shown on the tax certificate.

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

(11) For any property acquired under this section by the county for the express purpose of providing infill housing, the board of county commissioners may, in accordance with s. 197.447, cancel county-held tax certificates and omitted years' taxes on such properties. Furthermore, the county may not

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2234 transfer a property acquired under this section specifically for 2235 infill housing back to a taxpayer who failed to pay the 2236 delinquent taxes or charges that led to the issuance of the tax 2237 certificate or lien. For purposes of this subsection only, the 2238 term "taxpayer" includes the taxpayer's family or any entity in 2239 which the taxpayer or taxpayer's family has any interest. Section 50. Section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended 2240 to read: 2241 2242 197.542 Sale at public auction.-2243 (1) Real property The lands advertised for sale to the 2244 highest bidder as a result of an application filed under s. 2245 197.502 shall be sold at public auction by the clerk of the 2246 circuit court, or his or her deputy, of the county where the 2247 property is lands are located on the date, at the time, and at 2248 the location as set forth in the published notice, which must 2249 shall be during the regular hours the clerk's office is open. At 2250 the time and place, the clerk shall read the notice of sale and 2251 shall offer the lands described in the notice for sale to the 2252 highest bidder for cash at public outcry. The amount required to 2253 redeem the tax certificate, plus the amounts paid by the holder 2254 to the clerk of the circuit court in charges for costs of sale, 2255 redemption of other tax certificates on the same property lands, 2256 and all other costs to the applicant for tax deed, plus interest 2257 thereon at the rate of 1.5 percent per month for the period 2258 running from the month after the date of application for the 2259 deed through the month of sale and costs incurred for the 2260 service of notice provided for in s. 197.522(2), shall be 2261 considered the bid of the certificateholder for the property. If 2262 tax certificates exist or if delinquent taxes accrued subsequent

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2263 to the filing of the tax deed application, the amount required 2264 to redeem such tax certificates or pay such delinquent taxes 2265 must be included in the minimum bid. However, if the land to be 2266 sold is assessed on the latest tax roll as homestead property, 2267 the bid of the certificateholder must shall be increased to 2268 include an amount equal to one-half of the assessed value of the 2269 homestead property as required by s. 197.502. If there are no 2270 higher bids, the property land shall be struck off and sold to 2271 the certificateholder, who shall forthwith pay to the clerk any 2272 amounts included in the minimum bid, the documentary stamp tax, 2273 and recording fees due. Upon payment, and a tax deed shall 2274 thereupon be issued and recorded by the clerk.

2275 (2) If there are other bids, The certificateholder has 2276 shall have the right to bid as others present may bid, and the 2277 property shall be struck off and sold to the highest bidder. The 2278 high bidder shall post with the clerk a nonrefundable cash 2279 deposit of 5 percent of the bid or \$200, whichever is greater, 2280 at the time of the sale, to be applied to the sale price at the 2281 time of full payment. Notice of the this deposit requirement 2282 must shall be posted at the auction site, and the clerk may 2283 require that bidders to show their willingness and ability to 2284 post the cost deposit. If full payment of the final bid and of 2285 documentary stamp tax and recording fees is not made within 24 2286 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, the clerk shall 2287 cancel all bids, readvertise the sale as provided in this 2288 section, and pay all costs of the sale from the deposit. Any 2289 remaining funds must be applied toward the opening bid. The 2290 clerk may refuse to recognize the bid of any person who has 2291 previously bid and refused, for any reason, to honor such bid.

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2292 (3) If the sale is canceled for any reason, or the buyer 2293 fails to make full payment within the time required, the clerk 2294 shall immediately readvertise the sale to be held within no 2295 later than 30 days after the date the sale was canceled. Only 2296 one advertisement is necessary. No further notice is required. 2297 The amount of the opening statutory (opening) bid shall be 2298 increased by the cost of advertising, additional clerk's fees as 2299 provided for in s. 28.24(21), and interest as provided for in 2300 subsection (1). This process must be repeated until the property 2301 is sold and the clerk receives full payment or the clerk does 2302 not receive any bids other than the bid of the 2303 certificateholder. The clerk must shall receive full payment 2304 before prior to the issuance of the tax deed.

2305 (4) (a) A clerk may conduct electronic tax deed sales in 2306 lieu of public outcry. The clerk must comply with the procedures 2307 provided in this chapter, except that electronic proxy bidding 2308 shall be allowed and the clerk may require bidders to advance 2309 sufficient funds to pay the deposit required by subsection (2). The clerk shall provide access to the electronic sale by 2310 2311 computer terminals open to the public at a designated location. 2312 A clerk who conducts such electronic sales may receive 2313 electronic deposits and payments related to the sale. The 2314 portion of an advance deposit from a winning bidder required by 2315 subsection (2) shall, upon acceptance of the winning bid, be subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10). 2316

(b) Nothing in This subsection does not shall be construed to restrict or limit the authority of a charter county to conduct from conducting electronic tax deed sales. In a charter county where the clerk of the circuit court does not conduct all

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2321 electronic sales, the charter county shall be permitted to receive electronic deposits and payments related to sales it 2322 2323 conducts, as well as to subject the winning bidder to a fee, 2324 consistent with the schedule in s. 28.24(10). 2325 (c) The costs of electronic tax deed sales shall be added 2326 to the charges for the costs of sale under subsection (1) and 2327 paid by the certificateholder when filing an application for a 2328 tax deed. Section 51. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida 2329 2330 Statutes, is amended to read: 2331 197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale.-2332 (2) If the property is purchased for an amount in excess of 2333 the statutory bid of the certificateholder, the excess must 2334 shall be paid over and disbursed by the clerk. If the property 2335 purchased is homestead property and the statutory bid includes 2336 an amount equal to at least one-half of the assessed value of 2337 the homestead, that amount must shall be treated as excess and 2338 distributed in the same manner. The clerk shall distribute the 2339 excess to the governmental units for the payment of any lien of 2340 record held by a governmental unit against the property, 2341 including any tax certificates not incorporated in the tax deed 2342 application and omitted taxes, if any. If In the event the 2343 excess is not sufficient to pay all of such liens in full, the 2344 excess shall then be paid to each governmental unit pro rata. 2345 If, after all liens of record of the governmental units upon the 2346 property are paid in full, there remains a balance of 2347 undistributed funds, the balance of the purchase price shall be 2348 retained by the clerk for the benefit of the persons described 2349 in s. 197.522(1)(a), except those persons described in s.

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2350	197.502(4)(h), as their interests may appear. The clerk shall
2351	mail notices to such persons notifying them of the funds held
2352	for their benefit. Any service charges, at the same rate as
2353	prescribed in s. 28.24(10), and costs of mailing notices shall
2354	be paid out of the excess balance held by the clerk. Excess
2355	proceeds shall be held and disbursed in the same manner as
2356	unclaimed redemption moneys in s. 197.473. <u>If</u> In the event
2357	excess proceeds are not sufficient to cover the service charges
2358	and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total amount of
2359	excess proceeds as a service charge.
2360	Section 52. Section 197.602, Florida Statutes, is amended
2361	to read:
2362	197.602 Reimbursement required in challenges to the
2363	validity of a tax deed Party recovering land must refund taxes
2364	paid and interest
2365	(1) If a party successfully challenges the validity of a
2366	tax deed in an action at law or equity, but the taxes for which
2367	the tax deed was sold were not paid before the tax deed was
2368	issued, the party shall pay to the party against whom the
2369	judgment or decree is entered:
2370	(a) The amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes paid
2371	upon the land, together with 12 percent interest thereon per
2372	year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed;
2373	(b) All legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including
2374	publication of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording
2375	the tax deed; and
2376	(c) The fair cash value of all maintenance and permanent
2377	improvements made upon the land by the holders under the tax
2378	deed. If, in an action at law or in equity involving the

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2379 validity of any tax deed, the court holds that the tax deed was 2380 invalid at the time of its issuance and that title to the land 2381 therein described did not vest in the tax deed holder, then, if 2382 the taxes for which the land was sold and upon which the tax 2383 deed was issued had not been paid prior to issuance of the deed, 2384 the party in whose favor the judgment or decree in the suit is 2385 entered shall pay to the party against whom the judgment or decree is entered the amount paid for the tax deed and all taxes 2386 2387 paid upon the land, together with 12-percent interest thereon 2388 per year from the date of the issuance of the tax deed and all 2389 legal expenses in obtaining the tax deed, including publication 2390 of notice and clerk's fees for issuing and recording the tax 2391 deed, and also the fair cash value of all permanent improvements 2392 made upon the land by the holders under the tax deed. 2393 (2) In an action to challenge the validity of a tax deed, 2394 the prevailing party is entitled to all reasonable litigation 2395 expenses including attorney's fees. 2396 (3) The court shall determine the amount of the expenses 2397 for which a party shall be reimbursed. and the fair cash value 2398 of improvements shall be ascertained and found upon the trial of 2399 the action, and The tax deed holder or anyone holding under the 2400 tax deed has thereunder shall have a prior lien on upon the land 2401 for the payment of the expenses that must be reimbursed to such 2402 persons sums. 2403 Section 53. Section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended 2404 to read: 2405 192.0105 Taxpayer rights.-There is created a Florida 2406 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to 2407 quarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2408 taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected 2409 during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement 2410 processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The 2411 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but 2412 comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and 2413 obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks 2414 of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, 2415 and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and 2416 assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are 2417 provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure 2418 that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected 2419 during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only 2420 insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida 2421 Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so 2422 guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the 2423 departmental rules include:

2424

(1) THE RIGHT TO KNOW.-

(a) The right to be <u>sent a mailed</u> notice of proposed property taxes and proposed or adopted non-ad valorem assessments (see ss. 194.011(1), 200.065(2)(b) and (d) and (13)(a), and 200.069). The notice must also inform the taxpayer that the final tax bill may contain additional non-ad valorem assessments (see s. 200.069(9)).

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

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

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2465

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2437 exceed the previous year's taxes (see s. 200.065(2)(d) and (3)). 2438 The right to notification by first-class mail of a comparison of 2439 the amount of the taxes to be levied from the proposed millage 2440 rate under the tentative budget change, compared to the previous 2441 year's taxes, and also compared to the taxes that would be 2442 levied if no budget change is made (see ss. 200.065(2)(b) and 2443 200.069(2), (3), (4), and (8)). 2444 (d) The right that the adopted millage rate will not exceed 2445 the tentatively adopted millage rate. If the tentative rate 2446 exceeds the proposed rate, each taxpayer shall be mailed notice 2447 comparing his or her taxes under the tentatively adopted millage 2448 rate to the taxes under the previously proposed rate, before a 2449 hearing to finalize the budget and adopt millage (see s. 2450 200.065(2)(d)). 2451 (e) The right to be sent notice by first-class mail of a 2452 non-ad valorem assessment hearing at least 20 days before the 2453 hearing with pertinent information, including the total amount 2454 to be levied against each parcel. All affected property owners 2455 have the right to appear at the hearing and to file written 2456 objections with the local governing board (see s. 197.3632(4)(b) 2457 and (c) and (10) (b) 2.b.). 2458 (f) The right of an exemption recipient to be sent a 2459 renewal application for that exemption, the right to a receipt 2460 for homestead exemption claim when filed, and the right to notice of denial of the exemption (see ss. 196.011(6), 2461 2462 196.131(1), 196.151, and 196.193(1)(c) and (5)). 2463 (g) The right, on property determined not to have been 2464 entitled to homestead exemption in a prior year, to notice of

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intent from the property appraiser to record notice of tax lien

593-02345-11 2011478c1 2466 and the right to pay tax, penalty, and interest before a tax 2467 lien is recorded for any prior year (see s. 196.161(1)(b)). 2468 (h) The right to be informed during the tax collection process, including: notice of tax due; notice of back taxes; 2469 2470 notice of late taxes and assessments and consequences of 2471 nonpayment; opportunity to pay estimated taxes and non-ad 2472 valorem assessments when the tax roll will not be certified in 2473 time; notice when interest begins to accrue on delinguent 2474 provisional taxes; notice of the right to prepay estimated taxes 2475 by installment; a statement of the taxpayer's estimated tax 2476 liability for use in making installment payments; and notice of 2477 right to defer taxes and non-ad valorem assessments on homestead 2478 property (see ss. 197.322(3), 197.3635, 197.343, 197.363(2)(c), 2479 197.222(3) and (5), 197.2301(3), 197.3632(8)(a), 2480 193.1145(10)(a), and 197.254(1)).

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

(j) The right to be <u>sent a mailed</u> notice when a petition has been filed with the court for an order to seize and sell property and the right to be mailed notice, and to be served notice by the sheriff, before the date of sale, that application for tax deed has been made and property will be sold unless back taxes are paid (see ss. 197.413(5), 197.502(4)(a), and 197.522(1)(a) and (2)).

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2495	(k) The right to have certain taxes and special assessments
2496	levied by special districts individually stated on the "Notice
2497	of Proposed Property Taxes and Proposed or Adopted Non-Ad
2498	Valorem Assessments" (see s. 200.069).
2499	
2500	Notwithstanding the right to information contained in this
2501	subsection, under s. 197.122 property owners are held to know
2502	that property taxes are due and payable annually and are charged
2503	with a duty to ascertain the amount of current and delinquent
2504	taxes and obtain the necessary information from the applicable
2505	governmental officials.
2506	(2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS
2507	(a) The right to an informal conference with the property
2508	appraiser to present facts the taxpayer considers to support
2509	changing the assessment and to have the property appraiser
2510	present facts supportive of the assessment upon proper request
2511	of any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on his or
2512	her property (see s. 194.011(2)).
2513	(b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over
2514	objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of
2515	agricultural classification, denial of historic classification,
2516	denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax
2517	deferral, and any penalties on deferred taxes imposed for
2518	incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated
2519	taxes does not preclude the right of the taxpayer to challenge
2520	his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and
2521	(9)(a), 196.151, 196.193(1)(c) and (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7),
2522	193.625(2), <u>197.2425</u> 197.253(2) , 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)).
2523	(c) The right to file a petition for exemption or

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2524 agricultural classification with the value adjustment board when 2525 an application deadline is missed, upon demonstration of 2526 particular extenuating circumstances for filing late (see ss. 2527 193.461(3)(a) and 196.011(1), (7), (8), and (9)(e)). 2528 (d) The right to prior notice of the value adjustment 2529 board's hearing date and the right to the hearing within 4 hours 2530 of scheduled time (see s. 194.032(2)). 2531 (e) The right to notice of date of certification of tax 2532 rolls and receipt of property record card if requested (see ss. 2533 193.122(2) and (3) and 194.032(2)). 2534 (f) The right, in value adjustment board proceedings, to 2535 have all evidence presented and considered at a public hearing 2536 at the scheduled time, to be represented by an attorney or 2537 agent, to have witnesses sworn and cross-examined, and to 2538 examine property appraisers or evaluators employed by the board 2539 who present testimony (see ss. 194.034(1)(a) and (c) and (4), 2540 and 194.035(2)). 2541 (g) The right to be sent mailed a timely written decision 2542 by the value adjustment board containing findings of fact and 2543 conclusions of law and reasons for upholding or overturning the 2544 determination of the property appraiser, and the right to 2545 advertised notice of all board actions, including appropriate 2546 narrative and column descriptions, in brief and nontechnical 2547 language (see ss. 194.034(2) and 194.037(3)). 2548 (h) The right at a public hearing on non-ad valorem

2548 (n) The right at a public hearing on non-ad valorem 2549 assessments or municipal special assessments to provide written 2550 objections and to provide testimony to the local governing board 2551 (see ss. 197.3632(4)(c) and 170.08).

2552

(i) The right to bring action in circuit court to contest a

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2578

and 197.182(1)).

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2553 tax assessment or appeal value adjustment board decisions to 2554 disapprove exemption or deny tax deferral (see ss. 194.036(1)(c) 2555 and (2), 194.171, 196.151, and 197.2425 197.253(2)). 2556 (3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS.-2557 (a) The right to discounts for early payment on all taxes 2558 and non-ad valorem assessments collected by the tax collector, 2559 except for partial payments as defined in s. 197.374, the right 2560 to pay installment payments with discounts, and the right to pay 2561 delinquent personal property taxes under a an installment 2562 payment program when implemented by the county tax collector 2563 (see ss. 197.162, 197.3632(8) and (10)(b)3., 197.222(1), and 2564 197.4155). 2565 (b) The right, upon filing a challenge in circuit court and 2566 paying taxes admitted in good faith to be owing, to be issued a 2567 receipt and have suspended all procedures for the collection of 2568 taxes until the final disposition of the action (see s. 2569 194.171(3)). 2570 (c) The right to have penalties reduced or waived upon a 2571 showing of good cause when a return is not intentionally filed 2572 late, and the right to pay interest at a reduced rate if the 2573 court finds that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is 2574 greater than the amount the taxpayer has in good faith admitted 2575 and paid (see ss. 193.072(4) and 194.192(2)). 2576 (d) The right to a refund when overpayment of taxes has 2577 been made under specified circumstances (see ss. 193.1145(8)(e)

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

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2582 (f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax 2583 certificates at any time before full payment for a tax deed is 2584 made to the clerk of the court, including documentary stamps and 2585 recording fees issued, and the right to have tax certificates 2586 canceled if sold where taxes had been paid or if other error 2587 makes it void or correctable. Property owners have the right to 2588 be free from contact by a certificateholder for 2 years after 2589 April 1 of the year the tax certificate is issued (see ss. 2590 197.432(13) and (14)(14) and (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and 2591 197.472(1) and (6)(7).

2592 (g) The right of the taxpayer, property appraiser, tax 2593 collector, or the department, as the prevailing party in a 2594 judicial or administrative action brought or maintained without 2595 the support of justiciable issues of fact or law, to recover all 2596 costs of the administrative or judicial action, including 2597 reasonable attorney's fees, and of the department and the 2598 taxpayer to settle such claims through negotiations (see ss. 2599 57.105 and 57.111).

2600

(4) THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY.-

2601 (a) The right to have information kept confidential, 2602 including federal tax information, ad valorem tax returns, 2603 social security numbers, all financial records produced by the 2604 taxpayer, Form DR-219 returns for documentary stamp tax 2605 information, and sworn statements of gross income, copies of 2606 federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and earnings 2607 statements (W-2 forms), and other documents (see ss. 192.105, 193.074, 193.114(5), 195.027(3) and (6), and 196.101(4)(c)). 2608 2609 (b) The right to limiting access to a taxpayer's records by a 2610 property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor

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2611	General only to those instances in which it is determined that
2612	such records are necessary to determine either the
2613	classification or the value of taxable nonhomestead property
2614	(see s. 195.027(3)).
2615	Section 54. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
2616	194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2617	194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments
2618	(3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in
2619	substantially the form prescribed by the department.
2620	Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to
2621	accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the
2622	taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment
2623	board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be
2624	filed as follows:
2625	(d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at
2626	any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day
2627	following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as
2628	provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving
2629	the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water
2630	recharge classification application, an application for
2631	classification as historic property used for commercial or
2632	certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be
2633	filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th
2634	day following the mailing of the notice by the property
2635	appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s.
2636	196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. $\underline{197.2425}$
2637	197.253 .
2638	Section 55. Subsection (1) of section 194.013, Florida

2639 Statutes, is amended to read:

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593-02345-11 2011478c1 2640 194.013 Filing fees for petitions; disposition; waiver.-2641 (1) If so required by resolution of the value adjustment 2642 board, a petition filed pursuant to s. 194.011 shall be 2643 accompanied by a filing fee to be paid to the clerk of the value 2644 adjustment board in an amount determined by the board not to 2645 exceed \$15 for each separate parcel of property, real or 2646 personal, covered by the petition and subject to appeal. 2647 However, no such filing fee may be required with respect to an 2648 appeal from the disapproval of homestead exemption under s. 2649 196.151 or from the denial of tax deferral under s. 197.2425 2650 197.253. Only a single filing fee shall be charged under this 2651 section as to any particular parcel of property despite the 2652 existence of multiple issues and hearings pertaining to such 2653 parcel. For joint petitions filed pursuant to s. 194.011(3)(e) 2654 or (f), a single filing fee shall be charged. Such fee shall be 2655 calculated as the cost of the special magistrate for the time 2656 involved in hearing the joint petition and shall not exceed \$5 2657 per parcel. Said fee is to be proportionately paid by affected 2658 parcel owners.

2659 Section 56. Subsection (12) of section 196.011, Florida 2660 Statutes, is amended to read:

2661

196.011 Annual application required for exemption.-

(12) Notwithstanding subsection (1), <u>if</u> when the owner of property otherwise entitled to a religious exemption from ad valorem taxation fails to timely file an application for exemption, and because of a misidentification of property ownership on the property tax roll the owner is not properly notified of the tax obligation by the property appraiser and the tax collector, the owner of the property may file an application

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

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2698	<u>197.3042, 197.3043, 197.3044, 197.3045, 197.3046, 197.3047,</u>
2699	<u>197.307, 197.3072, 197.3073, 197.3074, 197.3075, 197.3076,</u>
2700	197.3077, 197.3078, and 197.3079, Florida Statutes, are
2701	repealed.
2702	Section 60. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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