- 1 SB448
- 2 118409-1
- 3 By Senator Waggoner
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 18-FEB-10

1	118409-1:n:02/17/2010:LLR/tan LRS2010-841
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8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, a mortgagee, judgment
9	creditor, or other creditor having a lien on real
10	estate lands sold for nonpayment of taxes may not
11	redeem the property in the name of the owner of the
12	property.
13	This bill would allow a mortgagee, judgment
14	creditor, or other creditor having a lien on real
15	estate lands sold for nonpayment of taxes to redeem
16	the property in the name of the owner of the
17	property.
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19	A BILL
20	TO BE ENTITLED
21	AN ACT
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23	To amend Sections 40-10-120 and 40-10-122, Code of
24	Alabama 1975, as amended by Section 1 of Act 2009-508, 2009
25	Regular Session (Acts 2009, p. 937), relating to redemption of
26	lands sold for nonpayment of taxes, to provide that a
27	mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other creditor having a lien

on real estate lands sold for nonpayment of taxes may redeem

2 the property in the name of the owner of the property.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 40-10-120 and 40-10-122, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"\$40-10-120.

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"(a) (1) Real estate which hereafter may be sold for taxes and purchased by the state may be redeemed at any time before the title passes out of the state or, if purchased by any other purchaser, may be redeemed at any time within three years from the date of the sale by the owner, his or her heirs, or personal representatives, or by any mortgagee or purchaser of such lands, or any part thereof, or by any person having an interest therein, or in any part thereof, legal or equitable, in severalty or as tenant in common, including a judgment creditor or other creditor having a lien thereon, or on any part thereof; and an infant or insane person entitled to redeem at any time before the expiration of three years from the sale may redeem at any time within one year after the removal of the disability; and such redemption may be of any part of the lands so sold, which includes the whole of the interest of the redemptioner. If the mortgage or other instrument creating a lien under which a party seeks to redeem is duly recorded at the time of the tax sale, the party shall, in addition to the time herein specified, have the right to redeem the real estate sold, or any portion thereof covered by his or her mortgage or lien, at any time within one year from

the date of written notice from the purchaser of his or her purchase of the lands at tax sale served upon such party, and notice served upon either the original mortgagees or lienholders or their transferee of record, or their heirs, personal representatives, or assigns shall be sufficient notice.

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"(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision

(1), a mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other creditor having

a lien on real estate lands sold for nonpayment of taxes may

redeem the property in the name of the owner of the property.

"(b) If any real property has been sold for taxes and is subject to redemption from the sale as set forth in subsection (a) and has also been sold in one or more subsequent sales for taxes, then any party entitled to redeem such sale for taxes may redeem such sale if the redemptioner simultaneously redeems his or her sale and all subsequent sales. In the event of a redemption of successive sales, the redemption amount shall be ascertained by applying the provisions of Sections 40-10-121 and 40-10-122. Redemption amounts computed pursuant to Section 40-10-121 shall be paid as stated therein. Redemption amounts computed pursuant to Section 40-10-122 shall be paid as stated therein if the purchaser had the right to redeem pursuant to subsection (a) or was the owner of the then current tax certificate or tax title. Otherwise, those funds shall be disposed of as set forth in Section 40-10-28 and paid to such purchaser or his or her assignee only as set forth in Section 40-10-28, with the

time limits for such application computed utilizing the sale date when the purchaser's interest was sold for taxes.

"\$40-10-122.

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"(a) (1) In order to obtain the redemption of land from tax sales where the same has been sold to one other than the state, the party desiring to make such redemption shall deposit with the judge of probate of the county in which the land is situated the amount of money for which the lands were sold, with interest payable at the rate of 12 percent per annum from date of sale, and, on the portion of any excess bid that is less than or equal to 15 percent of the market value as established by the assessing official, together with the amount of all taxes which have been paid by the purchaser, which fact shall be ascertained by consulting the records in the office of the tax collector, or other tax collecting official, with interest on the payment at 12 percent per annum. If any taxes on said land have been assessed to the purchaser and have not been paid, and if the taxes are due which may be ascertained by consulting the tax collector or other tax collecting official of the county, the probate judge shall also require the party desiring to redeem the land to pay the tax collector or other tax collecting official the taxes due on the lands which have not been paid by the purchaser before he or she is entitled to redeem the same. In all redemptions of land from tax sales, the party securing the redemption shall pay all costs and fees as herein provided for due to officers and a fee of \$.50 to the judge of probate for

his or her services in the matter of redemption. This
application and payment may be executed by an on-line
transaction via the Internet or other on-line provision.

- "(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision

 (1) of this subsection, a mortgagee, judgment creditor, or

 other creditor having a lien on real estate lands sold for

 nonpayment of taxes may redeem the property in the name of the

 owner of the property.
- "(b) With respect to property located within an urban renewal or urban redevelopment project area designated pursuant to Chapters 2 or 3 of Title 24, the proposed redemptioner must pay to the purchaser or his or her transferee, in addition to any other requirements set forth in this section, the amounts set forth below:
- "(1) All insurance premiums paid or owed by the purchaser for casualty loss coverage on insurable structures with interest on said payments at 12 percent per annum.
- "(2) The value of all permanent improvements made on the property determined in accordance with this section with interest on said value at 12 percent per annum.
- "(c) With respect to property which contains a residential structure at the time of the sale regardless of its location, the proposed redemptioner must pay to the purchaser or his or her transferee, in addition to any other requirements set forth in this section, the amounts set forth below:

"(1) All insurance premiums paid or owed by the purchaser for casualty loss coverage on the residential structure with interest on the payments at 12 percent per annum.

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- "(2) The value of all preservation improvements made on the property determined in accordance with this section with interest on the value at 12 percent per annum.
- "(d) As used herein, "permanent improvements" shall include, but not be limited to, all repairs, improvements, and equipment attached to the property as fixtures. As used herein, "preservation improvements" shall mean improvements made to preserve the property by properly keeping it in repair for its proper and reasonable use, having due regard for the kind and character of the property at the time of sale. The proposed redemptioner shall make written demand upon the purchaser of a statement of the value of all permanent or preservation improvements as applicable made on the property since the tax sale. In response to written demand made pursuant to this subsection, within 10 days from the receipt of such demand, the purchaser shall furnish the proposed redemptioner with the amount claimed as the value of such permanent or preservation improvements as applicable; and within 10 days after receipt of such response, the proposed redemptioner either shall accept the value so stated by the purchaser or, disagreeing therewith, shall appoint a referee to ascertain the value of such permanent or preservation improvements as applicable. The proposed redemptioner shall in

writing (i) notify the purchaser of his or her disagreement as to the value; and (ii) inform the purchaser of the name of the referee appointed by him or her. Within 10 days after the receipt of such notice, the purchaser shall appoint a referee to ascertain the value of the permanent or preservation improvements as applicable and advise the proposed redemptioner of the name of the appointee. Within 10 days after the purchaser has appointed his or her referee, the two referees shall meet and confer upon the award to be made by them. If they cannot agree, the referees shall at once appoint an umpire, and the award by a majority of such body shall be made within 10 days after the appointment of the umpire and shall be final between the parties.

"(e) If the proposed redemptioner fails or refuses to nominate a referee as provided in subsection (d), he or she must pay the value put upon the improvements by the purchaser. If the purchaser refuses or fails to appoint a referee, as provided in subsection (d), the purchaser shall forfeit his or her claim to compensation for such improvements. The failure of the referees or either of them to act or to appoint an umpire shall not operate to impair or forfeit the right of either the proposed redemptioner or the purchaser in the premises and in the event of failure without fault of the parties to affect an award, the appropriate court shall proceed to ascertain the true value of such permanent or preservation improvements as applicable and enforce the redemption accordingly."

Section 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.