- 1 SB124
- 2 164938-1
- 3 By Senators Reed, Scofield, Waggoner, Smith, Albritton,
- 4 Melson, Holley, Hightower, Ward, Dial, Marsh, Chambliss,
- 5 Stutts, Bussman, Williams and Livingston
- 6 RFD: Banking and Insurance
- 7 First Read: 03-MAR-15

1	164938-1:n:03/02/2015:MCS/agb LRS2015-767
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8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, a person has one year
9	to redeem real property that is sold for nonpayment
10	of taxes or that is foreclosed on.
11	This bill would reduce the redemption period
12	to 90 days for residential property on which a
13	homestead exemption was claimed in the tax year
14	during which the sale or foreclosure occurred.
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16	A BILL
17	TO BE ENTITLED
18	AN ACT
19	
20	Relating to redemption of certain real property for
21	nonpayment of taxes and of certain real property foreclosed on
22	under a mortgage or sold by virtue of a judgment; to reduce
23	the redemption period; to amend Sections 6-5-248, 6-5-252, and
24	8-1-172 of the Code of Alabama 1975; and to provide for
25	partial prospective operation.
26	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 6-5-248, 6-5-252, and 8-1-172 of 1 2 the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows: "\$6-5-248. 3 "(a) Where real estate, or any interest therein, is sold the same may be redeemed by: 5 "(1) Any debtor, including any surety or guarantor. 6 7 "(2) Any mortgagor, even if such the mortgagor is not personally liable for payment of a debt. 8 "(3) Any junior mortgagee, or its transferee. 9 10 "(4) Judgment creditor, or its transferee. "(5) Any transferee of the interests of the debtor 11 12 or mortgagor, either before or after the sale. A transfer of 13 any kind made by the debtor or mortgagor will accomplish a 14 transfer of the interests of that party. 15 "(6) The respective spouses of all debtors, mortgagors, or transferees of any interest of the debtor or 16 17 mortgagor, who are spouses on the day of the execution, judgment, or foreclosure sale. 18 "(7) Children, heirs, or devisees of any debtor or 19 20 mortgagor. 21 "(b) All persons named or enumerated in subdivisions 22 (a) (1) through (a) (7) may exercise the right of redemption 23 granted by this article within 90 days from the date of the 24 sale for residential property on which a homestead exemption 25 was claimed in the tax year during which the sale occurred, or

within one year from the date of the sale for all other

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property.

"(c) When any judgment creditor or junior mortgagee or any transferee of a judgment creditor or a junior mortgagee redeems under this article, all recorded judgments, recorded mortgages and recorded liens having a higher recorded priority in existence at the time of the sale are revived against the real estate redeemed and against the redeeming party and such shall become lawful charges pursuant to Section 6-5-253(a)(4) to be paid off at redemption.

"Once any lienholder, recorded judgment creditor, or junior mortgagee is paid the amount of such the person's debt and any accrued interest and other contractual charges, such the person has no further right to redeem.

"Any lienholder, recorded judgment creditor, or junior mortgagee with a lower recorded priority may redeem from those having a higher recorded priority who have redeemed.

- "(d) When any debtor, mortgagor, their transferees, their respective spouses, children, heirs, or devisees redeem, all recorded judgments, recorded mortgages, and recorded liens in existence at the time of the sale, are revived against the real estate redeemed and against the redeeming party and further redemption by some party other than the mortgagor or debtor under this article is precluded.
- "(e) When any debtor or mortgagor conveys his interest in property subject to a mortgage prior to sale wherein they are released from liability for the debt, his right of redemption under this article is terminated. In the

same manner, the right of redemption granted under this article to the spouses, children, heirs, or devisees of debtors or mortgagors terminates when the debtors or mortgagors have conveyed their interests in the property and are released from liability for the debt.

"However, where debtors or mortgagors have conveyed their interests in the property but remain liable on the debt and are debtors at the date of the foreclosure sale, the debtors and mortgagors retain their right of redemption under this article and in the same manner, their spouses, children, heirs or devisees continue to be entitled to the right of redemption under this article.

- "(f) A redemption made by any person under this article, other than the debtors or mortgagors, and their respective spouses, children, heirs, or devisees, shall preclude any further redemption by such the person.
- "(g) Subject to subsection (e), a mortgagor and debtor have priority over any other redeeming party and a mortgagor has priority over a debtor.

"\$6-5-252**.**

"Anyone desiring and entitled to redeem may make written demand of the purchaser or his or her transferees for a statement in writing of the debt and all lawful charges claimed by him or her, and such the purchaser or their transferees shall, within 10 days after such the written demand, furnish such the person making the demand with a written, itemized statement of all lawful charges claimed by

him or her. The redeeming party must then tender all lawful charges to the purchaser or his or her transferee. If the purchaser or his or her transferee fails to furnish a written, itemized statement of all lawful charges within 10 days after demand, he or she shall forfeit all claims or right to compensation for improvements, and the party so entitled to redeem may, on the expiration of the 10 days, file his or her complaint without a tender to enforce his or her rights under this article and file a lis pendens with the probate court.

"Tender or suit must shall be made or filed within one year from foreclosure 90 days from foreclosure for residential property on which a homestead exemption was claimed in the tax year during which the foreclosure occurred, or within one year from foreclosure for all other property.

"\$8-1-172.

"(a) When any person shall in good faith take a mortgage on real estate from an insane person without notice of such the insanity, such the mortgage deed shall not be void; but such the insane person may redeem the property so mortgaged at any time prior to a foreclosure by paying to the mortgagee the amount actually received by the insane person at the time of executing the mortgage, or any balance due thereon, with interest thereon to the date of redemption.

"(b) If the mortgage shall have been foreclosed, such the insane person may redeem from the vendee at such the foreclosure sale, or those claiming under him the vendee, at any time within one year thereafter 90 days from foreclosure

for residential property on which a homestead exemption was claimed in the tax year during which the foreclosure occurred, or at any time within one year from foreclosure for all other property, by paying to such the vendee, or those claiming under him the vendee, the amount which the vendee at the mortgage foreclosure sale actually paid at such the sale for the property, with interest thereon at the rate of eight percent per annum to the date of redemption, together with all lawful charges as provided for the redemption of property under Section 6-5-235 by law."

Section 2. (a) This act is prospective and shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Sales made under a power of sale contained in any mortgage or junior mortgage dated prior to the effective date of this act.
- (2) Sales made pursuant to a statutory power of sale with respect to any mortgage or junior mortgage dated prior to the effective date of this act.
- (3) Sales by virtue of a judgment rendered by a court prior to the effective date of this act.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (a), the amendments in this act reducing the period during which a person is required to exercise the right of redemption or file his or her complaint shall apply to all sales of property foreclosed under a mortgage or sold by virtue of a judgment.

Section 3. This act shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.