SLS 24RS-350 ORIGINAL

2024 Regular Session

SENATE BILL NO. 393

BY SENATOR MILLER

TAX/SALES. Provides relative to the assessment, payment, and allocation of ad valorem taxes. (See Act)

1 AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact R.S. 47:1993, the headings of Chapter 5 and Part I of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 47:2122, 2124, 2126, 2127, 3 2130, 2132 through 2136, 2151, 2153 through 2156, 2158 through 2160, 2162, 2163, 4 5 Part V of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 47:2241 through 2247, the headings of Part VI and Subpart 6 7 A of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, 8 2266, 2286, 2287, 2289, 2290, and 2291(A) and (B), to enact R.S. 47:2127.1, 2140, 9 2150, 2151.1, 2160.1, and 2267, and to repeal R.S. 47:2121, 2123, 2128, 2131, 2152, 10 2157, 2161, Part IV of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised 11 Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 47:2196 through 2238.9, R.S. 47:2271 through 2280, and 2288, relative to the assessment, payment and allocation of ad valorem 12 13 taxes; to provide for the preparation and filing of tax rolls; to provide for payment of taxes and sale of property for delinquent taxes; to provide for definitions; to 14 provide for interest, penalties, liens and privileges; to provide relative to tax lien 15 auctions; to provide for tax lien certificates and processes related thereto; to repeal 16 17 provisions related to tax sales of property; to provide for effectiveness; and to

provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 47:1993, the headings of Chapter 5 and Part I of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 47:2122, 2124, 2126, 2127, 2130, 2132 through 2136, 2151, 2153 through 2156, 2158 through 2160, 2162, 2163, Part V of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 47:2241 through 2247, the headings of Part VI and Subpart A of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, 2266, 2286, 2287, 2289, 2290, and 2291(A) and (B), are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 47:2127.1, 2140, 2150, 2151.1, 2160.1, and 2267 are hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1993. Preparation and filing of rolls by assessor

A.(1) As soon as After the assessment lists have been approved by the parish governing authorities as boards of reviewers, the assessors shall prepare the assessment tax rolls in triplicate after which one copy shall be delivered to the tax collector, one copy to the Louisiana Tax Commission, one copy to the recorder of mortgages, and two copies of the grand recapitulation sheet to the legislative auditor.

(2) If an assessor uses electronic data processing equipment to prepare the assessment rolls, the assessment data produced shall be made available upon request in a useable electronic media. The assessors shall prepare any such electronic assessment roll made available to tax collectors in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (A.S.C.I.I.) or some other mutually agreed upon format, and may charge the tax collector a fee for preparing such information. This fee shall not exceed the actual cost of reproducing a copy of the assessment data in a useable electronic media and may be based upon the amount of data reproduced, any costs associated with converting to A.S.C.I.I. or other format, the amount of time required to reproduce the data, and any office supplies utilized in compiling and reproducing the data.

(3) The assessors shall prepare said <u>the</u> rolls by parish, school board, police jury, levee district, special district and by any other recipients of ad valorem taxes,

except by municipality. If any municipality requests such a <u>tax</u> roll, the assessor shall be required to prepare such a <u>that tax</u> roll; however, the assessor's salary and expense fund shall be reimbursed by the municipality in accordance with R.S. 47:1993.1(C).

(4) If any municipality prepares its own tax rolls and assessment lists, upon approval of these rolls and/or lists by the parish governing authorities as boards of reviewers, each municipality shall prepare and submit to the Louisiana Tax Commission and the legislative auditor an annual statement of its millage rates and assessed valuation of property within its respective jurisdiction.

B. The assessors of the parishes of this state shall not file deliver and deposit with the tax collector of their respective parishes the assessment tax rolls of any current year until the collector shall present a receipt or quietus from the auditor and the parish governing authority that all state and parish taxes assessed on the rolls roll of the preceding year have been paid or accounted for. If the tax collector is unable to present this receipt or quietus, the assessor shall immediately notify the auditor, the governing authority, and the tax commission of his completion of the assessment tax rolls of his parish and of his inability to file them deliver the tax roll by reason of the tax collector not having obtained the required quietus. Any assessor who shall violate the provisions of this Paragraph Subsection shall forfeit any and all commissions to which he may be entitled from parish or state for his labors in making and writing the assessment tax rolls.

C. The assessors shall secure the approval of the tax commission before filing their assessment <u>tax</u> rolls with the tax collector, and the tax commission may instruct all tax collectors not to receive from the assessor any <u>assessment tax</u> roll or collect any taxes thereon without the written consent of the tax commission. The tax commission may require the assessors to take an oath in a form to be prescribed by the tax commission declaring that he has complied with its instructions.

D.(1) Each tax assessor shall complete and file deliver the tax roll of his parish on or before the fifteenth day of November in each calendar year. The officer

having custody of the assessor's salary and expense fund shall withhold from the assessor's salary five dollars for each day of delay in the filing of the roll after such date.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of Article VII, Section 25(F) of the Constitution of Louisiana, tax rolls for 2005 and tax rolls for 2006 for Orleans shall be completed and filed on or before March 31, 2006, except that the tax rolls for 2005 for the parish of St. Bernard shall be completed and filed on or before June 30, 2006. Nothing in this Subsection shall prohibit the completion and filing of tax rolls prior to those dates.

E. Filing in the recorder's office shall be full notice to each taxpayer, and to each other person whom it may in any manner concern, that the listing, assessment, and valuation of the taxable property has been completed, that the rolls are on file in the sheriff's or tax collector's office and in the office where the mortgage records are kept and that the taxes are due and collectible, as provided by law.

F. The act of depositing delivering the tax rolls by the assessor or municipality to the recorder of mortgages in the office where the records of the parish are kept, shall be deemed prima facie evidence that the assessment has been made and completed in the manner provided by law. No injunction shall be issued by any court to prevent any assessor from depositing the rolls delivering the tax roll. In the suit of any taxpayer testing the correctness of his or their assessments before any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such shall only affect the assessment of the person or persons in such suit, and shall in no manner affect or invalidate the assessment of any other person or property appearing upon the tax rolls.

G. From the day the <u>tax</u> roll is <u>filed in the recorder's office</u> <u>delivered to the</u>

<u>recorder of mortgages</u>, it shall act as a lien upon each specific <u>piece of real estate</u>

<u>property</u> thereon assessed, which shall be subject to a legal mortgage after the thirty-first day of December of the current year for the payment of the tax due on it, but not for any other tax, which mortgage shall prime and outrank all other

1	mortgages, privileges, liens, encumbrances or preferences, except tax rolls of
2	previous years.
3	H. The recorder of mortgages shall keep the <u>tax</u> roll delivered to him among
4	the record books of his office, and it shall be a part of the record of such office. He
5	shall index the tax roll in the current mortgage book under the head of "tax roll" and
6	no further record thereof shall be necessary; however, the <u>The</u> failure of the recorder
7	of mortgages to mark the tax rolls "filed" or to index them shall in no way prejudice
8	the rights of the state or any parish or municipal corporation any political
9	subdivision.
10	* * *
11	CHAPTER 5. PAYMENT AND COLLECTION PROCEDURE;
12	PROPERTY TAX LIEN AUCTIONS SALES; ADJUDICATED PROPERTY
13	PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS; PURPOSE; DEFINITIONS
14	* * *
15	§2122. Definitions
16	The following terms used in this Chapter shall have the definitions ascribed
17	in this Section, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
18	(1) "Acquiring person" means either any of the following:
19	(a) A person acquiring tax sale title to a tax sale property.
20	(b) A political subdivision or any other person seeking to acquire or acquiring
21	ownership of adjudicated property.
22	(2) "Adjudicated property" means property of which tax sale title is acquired
23	by a political subdivision pursuant to R.S. 47:2196.
24	(3) "Authenticate" means either of the following:
25	(a) To sign.
26	(b) To execute or otherwise adopt a symbol, or encrypt or similarly process
27	a written notice in whole or in part, with the present intent of the authenticating
28	person to identify the person and adopt or accept a written notice.
29	(2) "Commission" means the Louisiana Tax Commission.

1	(4) "Duly notified" means, with respect to a particular person, that an effort
2	meeting the requirements of due process of law has been made to identify and to
3	provide that person with a notice that meets the requirements of R.S. 47:2156, 2157,
4	2206, 2236, or 2275, or with service of a petition and citation in accordance with
5	R.S. 47:2266, regardless of any of the following:
6	(a) Whether the effort resulted in actual notice to the person.
7	(b) Whether the one who made the effort was a public official or a private
8	party.
9	(c) When, after the tax sale, the effort was made.
10	(5) "Governmental lien" means all liens imposed by law upon immovable
11	property in favor of any political subdivision and filed in the mortgage records,
12	including without limitation, those imposed under R.S. 13:2575, R.S. 33:1236, 4752,
13	4753, 4754, 4766, 5062, and 5062.1, other than statutory impositions.
14	(3) "Delinquent obligation" means statutory impositions included in the
15	tax bill that are not paid by the due date, plus interest, costs, and penalties that
16	may accrue in accordance with this Chapter.
17	(4) "Forbidden purchase nullity" means a nullity of an action conducted
18	in violation of R.S. 47:2162.
19	(6)(5) "Ordinance" means:
20	(a) An act of a political subdivision that has the force and effect of law,
21	including but not limited to an ordinance, a resolution, or a motion; or
22	(b) A rule or regulation promulgated by the State Land Office, the division
23	of administration, or by another state agency with authority over adjudicated
24	properties.
25	(7)(6)"Owner" means a person who holds an ownership or usufruct interest
26	that has not been terminated pursuant to R.S. 47:2121(C) in the property at issue.
27	(8)(7)"Payment nullity" means a nullity arising from payment of taxes prior
28	to a tax sale lien auction, including payment based on dual assessment.
	(9)(8) "Political subdivision" means any of the following to the extent it has

1	the power to levy an valorem taxes statutory impositions and conduct tax sales
2	auctions for failure to pay ad valorem taxes statutory impositions:
3	(a) The state.
4	(b) Any political subdivision as defined in Article VI, Section 44 of the
5	Louisiana Constitution of Louisiana.
6	(c) Any other agency, board, or instrumentality under Subparagraph (a) or (b)
7	of this Paragraph.
8	(9) "Premium" means the amount paid at tax lien auction in excess of the
9	statutory impositions, interest, penalty, and costs.
10	(10) "Redemption nullity" means the right of a person to annul a tax sale in
11	accordance with R.S. 47:2286 because he was not duly notified at least six months
12	before the termination of the redemptive period.
13	(11)(10) "Redemption period" or "Redemptive period" means the period
14	in during which a person may redeem property as provided in the Louisiana
15	Constitution tax lien certificate may be redeemed.
16	(11) "Redemption price" means the amount calculated pursuant to R.S.
17	47:2243 that is required to be paid in order to redeem a tax lien certificate.
18	(12) "Send" means either of the following:
19	(a) To deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other
20	commercially reasonable means of communication with postage or cost of
21	transmission provided for, and properly addressed to any address reasonable under
22	the circumstances.
23	(b) In any other way to cause to be received any written notice within the
24	time it would have arrived if properly sent.
25	(13)(12) "Signed" includes using any symbol executed or adopted with
26	present intention to adopt or accept a writing in tangible form.
27	(14)"Statutory imposition" (13) "Statutory impositions" means ad valorem
28	taxes and any imposition in addition to ad valorem taxes that are included on the tax
29	bill sent to the tax debtor.

1	(14) "Tax auction party" means the tax notice party, the owner of
2	property, including the owner of record at the time of a tax lien auction, as
3	shown in the conveyance records of the appropriate parish, and any other
4	person holding an interest, such as a mortgage, privilege, or other encumbrance
5	on the property, including a tax lien certificate holder, as shown in the mortgage
6	and conveyance records of the appropriate parish.
7	(15) "Tax debtor" means, as of the date of determination, the person listed on
8	the tax roll in accordance with R.S. 47:2126 as of the date of the assessor's
9	determination.
10	(16) "Tax lien auction" means the sale of a delinquent obligation
11	pursuant to this Chapter.
12	(17) "Tax lien certificate" means the written instrument evidencing the
13	delinquent obligation and the lien and privilege securing it that identifies the
14	holder thereof.
15	(16)(18) "Tax notice party" means, as of the date of determination, the each
16	tax debtor and any person requesting notice pursuant to R.S. 47:2159 as of the date
17	of the assessor's determination.
18	(17) "Tax sale" means the sale or adjudication of tax sale title to property
19	pursuant to R.S. 47:2154 and 2196.
20	(18)(19) "Tax sale certificate" means the written notice evidencing a tax sale
21	to be filed in accordance with R.S. 47:2155 and 2196 as of January 1, 2024.
22	(19) "Tax sale party" means the tax notice party, the owner of property,
23	including the owner of record at the time of a tax sale, as shown in the conveyance
24	records of the appropriate parish, and any other person holding an interest, such as
25	a mortgage, privilege, or other encumbrance on the property, including a tax sale
26	purchaser, as shown in the mortgage and conveyance records of the appropriate
27	parish.
28	(20) "Tax sale property" means property for which tax sale title is sold
29	pursuant to R.S. 47:2154.

1	(21) "Tax sale purchaser" means the purchaser of tax sale property, his
2	successors, and assigns.
3	(22) "Tax sale title" means the set of rights acquired by a tax sale purchaser
4	or, in the case of adjudicated property, on the applicable political subdivision,
5	pursuant to this Chapter.
6	(23)(20) "Written notice", "notice", "written", or "writing" means information
7	that is inscribed on a tangible medium or which is stored in an electronic or other
8	medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
9	* * *
10	§2124. Liability of tax collectors and tax assessors
11	A. Tax collectors and tax assessors shall bear no liability, either in their
12	personal or in their official capacity, arising out of any redemption nullity.
13	B. Liability shall not be imposed on tax collectors or tax assessors or their
14	employees in either their personal or official capacity, based upon the exercise or
15	performance or the failure to exercise or perform their duties under this Chapter.
16	C.B. The provisions of Subsection $\underline{B}\underline{A}$ of this Section are not shall not be
17	applicable to acts or omissions which that constitute criminal, fraudulent, malicious,
18	intentional, willful, outrageous, reckless, or flagrant misconduct.
19	D.C. Any action against a tax collector or tax assessor shall be brought prior
20	to the earlier to occur of:
21	(1) One year after the claimant knew or should have known of the act or
22	failure to act giving rise to the cause of action.
23	(2) The date of termination of the right of the claimant to bring an action for
24	nullity.
25	$E.\underline{D.}$ The liability of the tax collector or tax assessor in his official capacity
26	for the obligations of his office terminates when he ceases to hold office and his
27	successor is appointed, who shall then succeed in his official capacity to all of the
28	obligations of the preceding holder of the office incurred in his official capacity,
29	subject to the provisions of R.S. 47:2162.

§2126. Duty of assessors; single assessment; exception

Each assessor shall deliver to the appropriate tax collector the tax roll for the year in which taxes are collectible by November fifteenth of each calendar year, except as otherwise provided by law. At the same time, the assessor may file shall deliver the tax roll in the mortgage records of the to the recorder of mortgages for the parish in which property subject to the taxes is located. The assessor shall use reasonable efforts to list on the tax roll all co-owners of record of the property; or if there has been a tax sale to a party other than a political subdivision, the tax sale purchaser and the other owners, to the extent their interests were not sold at tax sale. The tax roll shall be updated as of January first or later of the year in which the taxes are collectible. There shall be only one assessment for each tax parcel, and the full assessment shall be on each tax bill sent pursuant to R.S. 47:2127(C) (D); however, if requested by a tax debtor, the assessor may, but shall not be obligated to, make separate assessments for undivided interests in each tax parcel. The assessor shall not list the name of a tax lien certificate purchaser on the tax roll.

§2127. Time for payment; interest and penalty; notification

A. Time for Payment. Taxes assessed shall be due in that calendar year Statutory impositions may be paid as soon as the tax roll is delivered to the tax collector, and, except as otherwise provided by law, they shall be paid on or before no later than December thirty-first in each respective year and if not paid by that date shall be considered delinquent the following day.

B. Interest <u>and penalty</u>. The interest on all ad valorem taxes <u>All delinquent</u> <u>statutory impositions</u>, whether levied on movable or immovable property, which are delinquent shall begin on the first calendar day following the deadline for <u>payment of taxes</u>, and shall bear interest from that date the day after the taxes were <u>due</u> until paid, at the rate of one percent per month or any part thereof, on a non-compounding basis. If statutory impositions remain unpaid after ninety days from the day after taxes were due, a five percent penalty calculated on the <u>statutory impositions shall be imposed</u>. Interest shall not accrue on the penalty.

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In the event of an erroneous assessment and adjustment by the tax commission, the tax debtor shall have fifteen days after the date of receipt of notice of the revised assessment in which to pay the adjusted amount without interest penalty. If the address provided by the tax assessor on the tax roll proves to be incorrect and the tax debtor does not receive a timely notice, the tax collector may extend to the tax debtor a fifteen-day notice in which to pay without interest penalty.

C. All statutory impositions shall be paid. Failure to pay the total statutory impositions, interest, costs, and penalties due shall subject the tax lien to sale at a tax lien auction. The tax lien shall have priority over all mortgages, liens, and other privileges encumbering the property. All tax liens issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked in pari passu.

C.D. Notification. As soon as practical following the sending delivery of the tax roll to the tax collector as required by Subsection A of this Section R.S. 47:2126, the tax collector shall use reasonable efforts to send each tax notice party written notice by United States mail of taxes statutory impositions due, at the address listed for each tax debtor on each tax roll. The written notice shall be sent to each tax debtor at his address listed on the tax roll and to each other tax notice party at the address given in the request for notice. The written notice shall disclose the total amount of taxes statutory impositions due by the tax debtor for the current year, the ward in which the property is located, and the number of the assessment. The written notice shall request the tax debtor to return the written notice to the tax collector with remittance. The notice shall inform and shall remind the tax debtor of the date that taxes become delinquent following issuance of the notice and by which statutory impositions must be paid, that interest will accrue on the taxes statutory impositions at the rate of one percent per month on a noncompounding basis from and after the date the taxes become delinquent from the day after the statutory imposition was due, and that a five percent penalty will be added to the statutory impositions if the statutory impositions remain unpaid after ninety days from the due date. The notice shall indicate if there is a prior

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1	unredeemed tax sale certificate or tax lien certificate in connection with the
2	immovable property. Interest shall accrue at the rate prescribed by law, which rate
3	or a brief description of the manner in which the rate is calculated, shall be stated in
4	the written notice. The tax collector may also notify any other tax sale party but shall
5	not be obligated to do so. The written notice shall be deemed sufficient if it is in the
6	following form:
7	[Name of Political Subdivision]
8	[YEAR] Property Tax Notice
9	[List All Tax Notice Parties and their addresses]
10	Description of Changes Amount
10	Description of Charges Amount Estimated Tay Amount Due
11	Estimated Tax Amount Due
12	
13	[Name of Tax District]
14	
15	Total Taxes Statutory
16	<u>Impositions for the Current</u>
17	<u>Year</u>
18	
19	THIS AMOUNT IS THE
20	TOTAL OF AD VALOREM
21	TAXES AND OTHER
22	STATUTORY
23	IMPOSITIONS INCLUDED
24	ON YOUR TAX BILL DUE
25	FOR THE CURRENT
26	YEAR. THE OBLIGATION
27	TO PAY AD VALOREM
28	TAXES AND STATUTORY
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	Assessment No.
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43	Level Description
44	Legal Description
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PLEASE REMIT BY [DATE]

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1 These taxes paid by: 2 3 §2127.1. Immovable property; lots assessed together If two or more lots or parcels of ground have been assessed in any year 4 5 or years to the same tax debtor at a certain valuation for the whole together, 6 without distinguishing the valuation of each lot or parcel separately, the tax 7 collector is authorized, but shall not be obligated, to receive the proportion of 8 statutory impositions under assessment fairly due upon any one or more of the 9 lots or parcels separately. The proportions shall be ascertained and fixed by a 10 certificate authenticated by the assessor and approved by the tax collector. The 11 lots or parcels upon which their proportions are paid shall be free from the 12 proportion of taxes pertaining to the other lots or parcels of the assessment. 13 14 §2130. Public calamity; postponement of ad valorem tax statutory impositions 15 payments A. Definitions. As used in this Section: 16 17 (1) "Political subdivision" means any of the following to the extent it has the 18 power to levy ad valorem taxes and conduct tax sales for failure to pay ad valorem 19 taxes: 20 (a) The state. 21 (b) Any political subdivision as defined in Article VI, Section 44 of the Constitution of Louisiana. 22 23 (c) Any other agency, board, or instrumentality of the state or of a political subdivision as defined in Article VI, Section 44 of the Constitution of Louisiana. 24 25 (2) "Tax debtor" means a person obligated to pay the ad valorem taxes. B.A. Declaration of emergency; calamity. When an emergency has been 26 declared by the governor or a parish president pursuant to the Louisiana Homeland 27 28 Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act and only in cases of disaster 29 caused by overflow, general conflagration, general crop destruction, or other public

calamity, a tax debtor or owner may request the postponement of the payment of ad

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1	valorem taxes statutory impositions on his property located in the geographical area
2	designated in the declaration of emergency if the taxes became statutory
3	<u>impositions are included on a tax bill</u> due after the declaration of emergency.
4	C.B. Right to a postponement of onerous taxes statutory impositions. The
5	collection of taxes statutory impositions shall be postponed by the tax collector
6	when all of the following occur:
7	(1) An emergency has been declared.
8	(2) The tax debtor's or owner's assessed property located in the geographical
9	area designated in the declaration of emergency has been damaged or destroyed by
10	the calamity.
11	(3) The collection of taxes statutory impositions would be onerous because
12	the tax debtor or owner is unable to pay the taxes without suffering substantial
13	hardship.
14	D. C. Application for postponement. (1) The tax debtor or owner seeking the
15	postponement of the payment of taxes shall file a sworn application, executed before
16	a person authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by a supporting financial
17	statement. The application shall:
18	(a) Certify that the property was damaged or destroyed by the event that
19	necessitated the emergency declaration.
20	(b) Describe the damaged or destroyed property as assessed.
21	(c) Certify that the collection of the taxes that became statutory impositions
22	appearing on the tax bill due after the declaration of the emergency would be
23	onerous because the tax debtor <u>or owner</u> applying for postponement is unable to pay
24	the taxes without suffering substantial hardship.
25	(2) The completed sworn financial statement submitted in support of an
26	application for the postponement of the payment of taxes statutory impositions
27	shall not be subject to the laws relative to public records, R.S. 44:1 et seq., and shall
28	be confidential, except that the financial statement shall be admissible in evidence

in a proceeding to contest an application for postponement of the payment of taxes

1	<u>statutory impositions</u> . The tax collector shall retain the financial statement until the
2	period for contesting the postponement has expired without an objection being filed
3	or until there has been a definitive decision in a contest proceeding. Thereafter, the
4	tax collector may destroy the financial statement.
5	(3) The tax collector shall, and the assessor may, keep appropriate application
6	forms and blank financial statement forms available for use by tax debtors $\underline{\text{and}}$
7	owners. The tax collector, or his authorized deputy collector, shall be competent to
8	administer the oath required for this application. The following forms may be used
9	to apply for the postponement:
10	STATE OF LOUISIANA
11	PARISH OF
12	APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT OF AD VALOREM TAXES AND
13	OTHER STATUTORY IMPOSITIONS
14	BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority personally appeared,
15	a tax debtor/owner, who requests postponement of payment of ad valorem taxes and
16	other statutory impositions pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 47:2106 2130 for the
17	following property:
18	
19	(Give the description of damaged or destroyed property as assessed)
20	Appearer certifies that the property was damaged or destroyed on
21	(insert date) by the event that necessitated the emergency declaration declared on or
22	about(insert date) by(insert name and title of person declaring
23	the emergency) and it the property assessed is in the geographical area designated
24	in the declaration.
25	Appearer certifies that the collection payment of the ad valorem taxes and
26	other statutory impositions appearing on the tax bill that became due after the
27	declaration of emergency would be onerous because Appearer is unable to pay the
28	taxes without suffering substantial hardship. Appearer submits his financial
29	statement in support of this application and certifies that it is true and correct as of

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1	this date.	
2	SWOR	N TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME this day of,
3	at	Louisiana.
4		
5	Full Name of A	Affiant
6		
7		
8	Notary Public	or authorized tax collector
9	Notary #	
10		
11	FINANCIAL S	STATEMENT
12		
13	STATE OF LOUISIA	NA
14	PARISH OF	
15		
16	I certify that the	ne following is a listing of my debts and property located within the
17	state of Louisiana and	that the following was my adjusted gross income for the previous
18	year.	
19		
20	Immovable Property:	Estimated Value
21	(land/buildings)	
22		
23		
24		
25		Subtotal
26		
27	Debts affecting the	Estimated Value
28	immovable property:_	

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2		
3		
4		Subtotal
5		
6	Movable Property:	Estimated Value
7	(vehicles, personal	
8	property, bank accounts)	
9		
10		
11		Subtotal
12		
13	Debts affecting the	Estimated Value
14	movable property:	
15		
16		
17		
18		Subtotal
19		
20	Other Debts:	Estimated Value
21	(credit cards, etc.)	
22		
23		
24		
25		Subtotal

NET WORTH _____

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1	(Value of Property less amount of debts)
2	
3	Adjusted gross income for
4	Previous year:
5	
6	
7	Applicant
8	Sworn to and signed before the undersigned Notary Public at,
9	Louisiana, on the day of
10	
11	
12	Notary Public or authorized tax collector
13	Notary #
14	E.D. Reapplication. A tax debtor or owner may reapply for postponement
15	of taxes statutory impositions as provided for in this Section for each consecutive
16	year after the year in which the original postponement was granted when the
17	conditions which initially authorized the postponement remain in effect.
18	F.E. Time for filing application. The initial application and any reapplication
19	for postponement shall be filed with the tax collector no later than December thirty-
20	first of the year in which the damage or destruction occurred, or no later than thirty
21	calendar days after the tax bill has been mailed, whichever is later.
22	G.F. Notification of filing. The tax collector shall send to each political
23	subdivision for which the postponed taxes statutory impositions are assessed and
24	collected a copy of each application by reliable electronic means, certified mail, or
25	hand delivery with a receipt.
26	H.G. Political subdivision contest of postponement. A political subdivision
27	may contest the postponement of the taxes statutory impositions in a written
28	objection filed with the tax collector within thirty calendar days after receiving the
29	copy of the application for postponement. It The written objection shall state the

1	factual and legal reasons for contesting postponement. Concurrently, the political
2	subdivision shall send a copy of the objection to the tax debtor or owner at the
3	address on the application by reliable electronic means, certified mail, or hand
4	delivery with a receipt. Finally, the tax collector shall send verified copies of the
5	application, supporting financial statement, and the written objection to the parish
6	governing authority within ten calendar days after the date the objection was filed.
7	4. H. Contest; review of decision. The merits of the objection shall be decided
8	by the parish governing authority, which decision shall be subject to review by the
9	Louisiana Tax Commission commission, or its successor, on request of either the tax
10	debtor or owner, or the objecting political subdivision. That The commission's
11	decision shall be subject to appeal to the district court. The review and appeal shall
12	be in accordance with the procedures established by law, the Louisiana Tax
13	Commission rules, or ordinance of the parish governing authority for the review and
14	appeal of the correctness of an assessment made by the assessor.
15	+ <u>I.</u> Effective date of postponement. (1) If no objection is filed, the payment
16	of taxes statutory impositions shall be postponed. If an objection is filed pursuant
17	to Subsection G of this Section, payment of taxes statutory impositions shall be
18	postponed until all objections are finally decided by the parish governing authority
19	or the Louisiana Tax Commission commission.
20	(2) If no objection is filed, or if the tax debtor or owner has prevailed in a
21	definitive decision on review, the tax collector shall file the application, or a certified
22	copy, with the recorder of mortgages in each parish in which the property is located.
23	The application filed shall not include the supporting financial statement.
24	K.J. Advice of right to postponement. A written notice of the right of a tax
25	debtor or owner to have the payment of his taxes statutory impositions postponed
26	shall be included with the tax bill sent to a tax debtor or owner.
27	L.K. Installment payment of postponed taxes; accelerated payments;
28	interests.
29	(1) The postponed taxes statutory impositions shall be divided into ten equal

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installments, and one installment shall be charged each year by the tax collector for ten subsequent years, or until the entirety of the postponed taxes statutory impositions is paid.

- (2) All the <u>The</u> postponed taxes <u>statutory impositions</u>, or any annual installment thereof, may be paid in advance. The unpaid balance of the postponed taxes <u>statutory impositions</u> shall bear interest from the date on which the original tax bill was due until paid at the rate of six percent per annum payable annually on the due date of each installment. No timely paid installment shall bear penalties when collected.
- (3) If an annual installment is not timely paid, all of the unpaid postponed taxes statutory impositions shall become due immediately, and deemed delinquent. the property shall be sold at a tax sale Thereafter, the lien may be offered for sale at the next tax lien auction for the balance of all taxes, interest, and penalties due on the date of the auction.
- (4) When all postponed taxes statutory impositions and interest have been paid, the tax debtor or owner may cancel the lien at the tax debtor's or owner's expense.
- ML. Assessments after postponement. The tax collector shall prepare a separate written list of all persons whose payment of taxes statutory impositions were postponed. It shall show the amount of the taxes statutory impositions and the property upon which the taxes statutory impositions were postponed. The list shall be prepared in duplicate, sworn to, and one copy shall be delivered to the parish assessor and one copy to the legislative auditor. In each subsequent tax year the tax collector shall collect a one-tenth installment of the postponed taxes statutory impositions until all taxes are paid in full.
- N.M. Remission of postponed taxes <u>statutory impositions</u>. The postponed portion of the <u>taxes <u>statutory impositions</u> shall be collected in the same manner as ordinary <u>taxes <u>statutory impositions</u>, separately accounted for, and remitted by the tax collector to the political subdivisions that levied them.</u></u>

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§2132. Refund of taxes erroneously paid

A.(1) Except as provided for in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, any person who has a claim against a political subdivision for ad valorem taxes statutory impositions erroneously paid into the funds of that political subdivision may present the claim to the Louisiana Tax Commission commission within three years of the date of the payment, in such form and together with such proof as the tax commission may require by its rules and regulations; however, if a person is claiming a previously unclaimed homestead exemption, it may be presented to the tax commission within five years of the date of payment. The tax commission shall consult with the assessor of the parish in which the property which that is the subject of the claim is located, and after that the assessor advises the tax commission that a refund is due the claimant, the tax commission shall duly examine the merits and correctness of each claim presented to it and shall make a determination thereon within thirty days after receipt of the claim.

(2)(a) Any person who prevails in a suit pursuant to R.S. 47:2134(C)(D), as deemed applicable by the court, against a political subdivision for any statutory imposition that is declared invalid pursuant to a legal challenge for the payment of the statutory imposition may present the claim to the tax commission within three years of the date of the final judgment declaring the statutory imposition invalid and awarding a monetary judgment, in a form prescribed by the tax commission in accordance with its rules and regulations, along with a copy of the judgment rendered by the court. The records of the tax commission shall note the date of submission of the judgment by the taxpayer and shall order repayment of the statutory impositions by the tax collector of the sums declared legally invalid, together with interest and court costs, as directed by the court.

(b) The tax collector shall refund the sum of statutory impositions held to be invalid, together with interest and court costs as directed by the court to the taxpayer within thirty days of the order by the tax commission authorizing and directing the

tax collector to refund these sums. However, in lieu of a refund as required in this Subparagraph, the tax collector may grant the taxpayer a credit up to the amount of the statutory imposition ordered by the tax commission to offset ad valorem tax liability or statutory impositions owed by the taxpayer. Any amount of unused credit shall carryover to the benefit of the taxpayer until the total amount ordered by the tax commission has been extinguished.

B. If the claim is approved, the tax commission shall authorize and direct the collector, when applicable, to correct the assessment on the roll on file in his office and shall authorize and direct, when applicable, the recorder of mortgages to change the inscription of the tax roll. The tax commission shall also authorize and direct the refund and repayment of those taxes statutory impositions found to be erroneously paid as provided in this Section. Provided that when the claim accrues to more than one person, as for example, the heirs and legatees of another, and the claim is determined by the tax commission to be properly due and owed, payment thereof to the party or parties asserting the same shall not be denied because of the failure or refusal of others to join in and assert the claim, but in such event only the portion due such claimant or claimants shall be paid.

C. The collector of ad valorem taxes <u>statutory impositions</u> in each political subdivision, upon receipt of written notice from the tax commission that a particular refund or repayment is owed, shall do one of the following:

(1) If the claim is made for taxes erroneously paid on property which is or could be homestead exempt or otherwise exempt, the collector shall immediately notify the affected tax recipient tax-recipient bodies to remit to him the tax collector within thirty days their pro rata share of the refund or repayment. Upon Within thirty days of receipt of those funds from the tax-recipient bodies, the tax collector shall have an additional thirty days to remit the payment in full to the tax debtor. Failure by any tax recipient tax-recipient body or the tax collector to timely remit such monies shall cause interest at the legal rate to accrue in favor of the tax debtor to be paid by the political subdivision or tax collector failing to so timely

remit.

(2) If the claim is made for taxes statutory impositions erroneously paid on property which that would not qualify for a homestead or other exemption, the tax collector shall note and record the amount of the refund or repayment owed and shall have full responsibility to ensure that such amount shall operate as a credit against future advalorem tax statutory impositions liability of that property. No advalorem taxes statutory impositions shall be due or collected on such property until such time as the collector certifies that a sufficient amount of taxes assessed have been waived to satisfy the refund or repayment ordered by the tax commission. No interest shall accrue or be due on any such refund or repayment.

(3) If the claim is made in a political subdivision which has established an alternative procedure for providing for refunds of ad valorem taxes statutory impositions erroneously paid as authorized by this Section, and if that alternative procedure has been submitted to and approved by the tax commission, such procedure may be utilized in lieu of the provisions of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Subsection.

D. An action of the assessor or of the tax commission rejecting or refusing to approve any claim made under the provisions of this Section may be appealed by means of ordinary proceedings to the Board of Tax Appeals or to the district court having jurisdiction where the property which is the subject of the claim is located. §2133. Prior payment of taxes statutory impositions

If within the redemptive period, the tax collector determines that the statutory impositions on a certain property subject to a tax sale <u>lien certificate</u> were paid prior to the tax sale <u>lien auction</u> or that the tax sale <u>lien auction</u> was conducted in violation of a stay under federal bankruptcy law, the tax collector shall cancel the affected tax sale <u>lien certificate</u> and shall reimburse the tax sale <u>purchaser lien</u> <u>holder</u> the bid price. The tax collector <u>may credit shall apply</u> the reimbursement pro rata against future disbursements to the tax recipients. The tax collector shall record the cancellation with the recorder of <u>conveyances mortgages</u> in the parish in which

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the property is located. Such cancellation reinstates the interests of the tax debtor and his successors and all interests in the property that have been otherwise terminated pursuant to this Chapter, to the extent the interest has not otherwise terminated pursuant to its terms or by operation of law.

§2134. Suits to recover taxes statutory impositions paid under protest

A. No court of this state shall issue any process to restrain, or render any decision that has the effect of impeding, the collection of an ad valorem tax statutory impositions imposed by any political subdivision, under authority granted to it by the legislature or by the constitution.

B.(1)(a) A taxpayer challenging the correctness of an assessment under R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998 or other statutory impositions shall timely pay the disputed amount of tax due under protest to the officer or officers designated by law for the collection of this tax the statutory impositions or timely file a rule to set bond or other security pursuant to Subsection F of this Section. The portion of the taxes that is statutory impositions paid by the taxpayer to the collecting officer or officers that is neither in dispute nor the subject of a suit contesting the correctness of the assessment shall not be made subject to the protest. The taxpayer shall submit separate payments for the disputed amount of tax due and the amount that is not in dispute and not subject to the protest.

- (b) Paying under protest or filing a rule to set bond or other security shall be considered timely if the payment is made or the rule is filed within the deadline to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals or district court pursuant to R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998.
- (2)(a) If at the time of the payment of the disputed taxes statutory impositions under protest the taxpayer has previously filed brought a correctness challenge suit action under the provisions of R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998 or brought an action disputing other statutory impositions, such taxpayer shall give notice of the suit action to the collecting officer or officers in the parish or parishes in which the property is located. This notice shall be sufficient to cause the collecting

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officer or officers to further hold the amount paid under protest segregated pending the outcome of the suit action is brought.

(b) If at the time of the payment of the protested tax, statutory impositions, the taxpayer has not previously brought a correctness challenge suit action is not already pending under the provisions of R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998 or other action challenging the validity or correctness of other statutory impositions, then a suit an action seeking recovery of the protested payment need not be filed brought until thirty days from the date a final decision is rendered by the Louisiana Tax Commission under either R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998. The taxpayer making the payment under protest under these circumstances must shall advise the collecting officer or officers in the parish or parishes in which the property is located at the time of the protest payment that the protest payment is in connection with a correctness challenge and must shall promptly notify the collecting officer or officers when a final decision is rendered by the Louisiana Tax Commission commission under either R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998 or by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action challenging the validity or correctness of other statutory impositions. The collecting officer or officers shall continue to segregate and hold the protested amount in escrow until a timely correctness challenge suit action is filed brought.

(c) If a suit is timely filed taxpayer timely seeks recovery of statutory impositions in an action contesting the correctness of the assessment pursuant to R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998 or in an action challenging the validity or correctness of other statutory impositions, and seeking the recovery of the tax paid under protest, then that portion of the taxes statutory impositions paid that are in dispute shall be deemed as paid under protest, and that amount shall be segregated and shall be further held pending the outcome of the suit final judgement.

(3)(a) In a correctness challenge suit <u>action</u> under either R.S. 47:1856 or 1857 the officer or officers designated for the collection of taxes in the parish or parishes in which the property is located and the <u>Louisiana Tax Commission</u>

commission shall be the sole necessary and proper party defendants in any such suit.

(b) The officer or officers designated for the collection of taxes in the parish or parishes in which the property is located and the assessor or assessors for the parish or district, or parishes or districts, in which the property is located shall be the sole necessary and proper party defendants in a correctness challenge action under R.S. 47:1989, 1992, or 1998.

(4) If the taxpayer prevails, the collecting officer or officers shall refund the amount to the taxpayer with interest at the actual rate earned on the money paid under protest in the escrow account during the period from the date such funds were received by the collecting officer or officers to the date of the refund. If the taxpayer does not prevail, the taxpayer shall be liable for the additional taxes statutory impositions together with interest at the rate set forth above in R.S. 47:2127 during the period from the date the taxes statutory impositions were due under R.S. 47:2127 until the date the taxes statutory impositions are paid, or in the case of taxes statutory impositions paid under protest, until the date of the payment under protest.

C.(1) A person resisting the payment of an amount of ad valorem tax statutory impositions due or the enforcement of a provision of the ad valorem tax law governing the assessment and collection of statutory impositions and thereby intending to maintain a legality challenge shall timely pay the disputed amount due under protest to the officer or officers designated by law for the collection of the tax statutory impositions and, at the time of payment, shall give such officer or officers; notice at the time of payment of his intention to file suit bring an action for the recovery of the protested tax amount. The portion of the taxes statutory impositions that is paid by the taxpayer to the collecting officer or officers that is neither in dispute nor the subject of a suit an action contesting the legality of the assessment shall not be made subject to the protest. The taxpayer shall submit separate payments for the disputed amount of tax due and the amount that is not in dispute and not subject to the protest. Upon receipt of a notice, the protested amount

shall be segregated and held by the collecting officer for a period of thirty days.

(2) A legality challenge suit must be filed within action shall be brought no later than thirty days from the date of the protested payment. If a suit an action is timely filed contesting the legality of the tax statutory impositions or the enforcement of a provision of the tax law and seeking recovery of the tax statutory impositions, then that portion of the taxes statutory impositions paid that are is in dispute shall be further deemed as paid under protest, and that amount shall be segregated and shall be further held pending the outcome of the suit action. The portion of the taxes statutory impositions that is paid by the taxpayer to the collecting officer or officers that is neither in dispute nor the subject of a suit an action contesting the legality of the tax statutory impositions shall not be made subject to the protest.

(3) In any such legality challenge suit action, service of process upon the officer or officers responsible for collecting the tax statutory impositions, the assessor or assessors for the parish or district, or parishes or districts in which the property is located, and the Louisiana Tax Commission commission shall be sufficient service, and these parties shall be the sole necessary and proper party defendants in any such suit.

(4) If the taxpayer prevails, the collecting officer or officers shall refund such amount to the taxpayer with interest at the actual rate earned on the money paid under protest in the escrow account during the period from the date such funds were received by the collecting officer or officers to the date of the refund. If the taxpayer does not prevail, the taxpayer shall be liable for the additional taxes statutory impositions together with interest at the rate set forth above in R.S. 47:2127 during the period from the date the taxes statutory impositions were due under R.S. 47:2127 until the date the taxes statutory impositions are paid, or in the case of taxes statutory impositions paid under protest, until the date of the payment under protest.

D.(1) The right to sue for recovery of a tax statutory impositions paid under

protest as provided in this Section shall afford a legal remedy and right of action in the Board of Tax Appeals or any state or federal court having jurisdiction of the parties and subject matter for a full and complete adjudication of all questions arising in connection with a correctness challenge or the enforcement of the rights respecting the legality of any tax statutory impositions accrued or accruing or the method of enforcement thereof.

- (2) A legality challenge as provided for in Subsection C of this Section may be brought pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection or by petition for recovery of a tax paid under protest before the Board of Tax Appeals, which shall provide a legal remedy and right of action for a full and complete adjudication of all questions arising in connection with the tax.
- (3) The right to sue for recovery of a tax statutory impositions paid under protest or other security as provided in this Section shall afford a legal remedy and right of action at law in the Board of Tax Appeals or state or federal courts where any tax or the collection thereof is claimed to be an unlawful burden upon interstate commerce or in violation of any act of the Congress of the United States, the Constitution of the United States, or the Constitution of Louisiana.
- (4) The portion of the taxes which statutory impositions that is paid by the taxpayer to the collecting officer or officers that is neither in dispute nor the subject of such suit shall not be made subject to the protest.
- E.(1) Upon request of a taxpayer and upon proper showing by the taxpayer that the principle of law involved in an additional assessment is already pending before the Board of Tax Appeals or the courts for judicial determination, the taxpayer, upon agreement to abide by the pending decision of the Board of Tax Appeals or the courts, may pay the additional assessment under protest pursuant to Subsection B or C of this Section or file a rule to set bond or other security pursuant to Subsection F of this Section but need not file bring an additional suit action. In such cases, the tax amount paid under protest or other security shall be segregated and held by the collecting officer or officers until the question of law involved has

been determined by the courts, the Board of Tax Appeals, or finally decided by the courts on appeal, and shall then be disposed of as provided in the final decision of the Board of Tax Appeals or courts, as applicable.

- (2) If the taxpayer prevails, the officer or officers shall refund such amount to the taxpayer with interest at the actual rate earned on the money paid under protest in the escrow account during the period from the date such funds were received by the officer or officers to the date of the refund. If the taxpayer does not prevail, the taxpayer shall be liable for the additional taxes statutory impositions together with interest at the rate set forth above in R.S. 47:2127 during the period from the date the taxes statutory impositions were due under R.S. 47:2127 until the date the taxes statutory impositions are paid, or in the case of taxes statutory impositions paid under protest, until the date of the payment under protest.
- F.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any taxpayer challenging the correctness or legality of any assessment whose remedy requires making a payment under protest pursuant to Subsection B or C of this Section may in the alternative comply with the provisions of this Subsection rather than making a payment under protest.
- (2)(a)(i) On or before the date on which the taxes statutory impositions are due, the taxpayer challenging the legality of any assessment may file with the court or the Board of Tax Appeals a rule to set bond or other security, which shall be set for hearing within thirty days of the filing of the rule to set bond or other security, and shall attach to the petition evidence of the taxpayer's ability to post bond or other security.
- (ii) Within the deadline to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals or district court pursuant to R.S. 47:1856, 1857, or 1998, the taxpayer challenging the correctness of any assessment may file with the court or the Board of Tax Appeals a rule to set bond or other security, which shall be set for hearing within thirty days of the filing of the rule to set bond or other security, and shall attach to the petition evidence of the taxpayer's ability to post bond or other security.

- (b) The term "other security" as used in this Subsection shall include but not be limited to a pledge, collateral assignment, lien, mortgage, factoring of accounts receivable, or other encumbrance of assets.
- (3) The court or the Board of Tax Appeals may order either the posting of commercial bond or other security in an amount determined by the court or the board to be reasonable security for the amount of unpaid taxes and interest demanded in the assessment or may order the taxpayer to make a payment under protest in an amount determined in its discretion to be reasonable security considering the amount of unpaid taxes and interest. The court or board may order that a portion of the unpaid taxes and interest be paid under protest and the balance secured by the posting of a bond or other security as provided in this Subsection.
- (4) The posting of a bond or other security or the payment under protest shall be made no later than thirty days after the mailing of the notice of the decision of the court or the Board of Tax Appeals authorizing the posting of bond or other security or requiring that a payment under protest be made.
- (5) If the taxpayer timely files the suit or any petition or rule referred to in this Subsection, no collection action shall be taken in connection with the assessment of taxes and interest statutory impositions that are the subject of the taxpayer's cause of action, unless the taxpayer fails to post bond or other security or make the payment under protest required by the court or board. The collector shall be permitted to file a reconventional demand against the taxpayer in the cause of action. A collector may procure an appraisal or conduct discovery concerning the value and validity of other security, as that term is described in Subparagraph (2)(b) of this Subsection, offered prior to the date for filing the collector's response or opposition to a rule set for hearing under this Subsection.
- (6) To the extent not inconsistent with this Subsection, the nature and amount of the bond or security and the procedures for posting bond or providing other security shall be consistent with the provisions for providing security in connection with a suspensive appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure.

1	(7) This Subsection shall not apply to amounts of tax statutory impositions
2	that are not in dispute and are not the subject of a correctness or legality challenge.
3	§2135. Acceptance of pro rata ad valorem taxes on property acquired by state from
4	private owners
5	A. The tax collector is directed to accept the payment of pro rata ad valorem
6	taxes on property purchased in full ownership for rights-of-way or other purposes by
7	the state of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions and more particularly the
8	Department of Transportation and Development, for the period of time for which the
9	liability for ad valorem taxes have been due by the private owner or owners of the
10	property.
11	B. The tax collector is authorized to accept the payment of the pro rata ad
12	<u>valorem</u> taxes on property, regardless of whether the tax roll has been filed.
13	C. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, when
14	property becomes exempt from ad valorem taxation due to an act of donation, the pro
15	rata share of ad valorem taxes for the year in which the act of donation is made shall
16	be due and payable by the donor. The pro rata share of ad valorem taxes shall be
17	calculated and adjusted in accordance with R.S. 47:2135 through 2137. The public
18	entity donee, whether the state of Louisiana or any of its legal subdivisions or entities
19	thereof, shall be responsible for notifying the proper assessor and the Louisiana Tax
20	Commission commission in order to properly carry out the intent and purposes of
21	this Subsection.
22	§2136. Duty of assessors and tax commission Louisiana Tax Commission to
23	amend tax roll to conform to proration of ad valorem taxes
24	All assessors throughout the state of Louisiana and the Louisiana Tax
25	Commission commission are authorized and directed to adjust and amend all tax
26	rolls and records within their respective offices in order to properly carry out the
27	intent and purposes of R.S. 47:2135 through 2137.
28	* * *

Once three years, after December thirty-first of the year in which statutory impositions are due have passed, except for adjudicated property, no tax sale of movable property shall be conducted with regard to such statutory impositions, provided that the time period shall be suspended by the pendency of any suit which prevents the collection of the statutory impositions, and the time of the suspension shall be excluded from the computation of the three years.

* * *

§2150. Statutory impositions to constitute lien

A. Any statutory impositions assessed against immovable property shall operate as a lien, privilege, and mortgage on the property assessed, which shall be enforceable as provided in this Chapter. The lien shall arise at the time of assessment until the liability for the amount assessed or a judgment against the tax debtor arising out of the liability is satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time. The lien shall have priority over all mortgages, liens, privileges, and security interest, other than tax lien certificates encumbering the property.

B. Any lien resulting from a taxpayer's failure to pay statutory impositions shall be held by the tax collector of the parish in which the immovable property is located. The tax collector may elect, in his discretion, not to sell the tax lien at public auction and instead retain the lien. However, at any time before the delinquent obligation is paid in full or the expiration of the period provided for in R.S. 47:2151.1, the tax collector may sell the lien to a third party. A subsequent sale of the retained lien shall have no effect on and shall not extend the redemption period.

§2151. Transfer after tax roll delivered

A sale, pledge, mortgage, <u>lien</u>, or other alienation or encumbrance of property made after the tax roll has been delivered to the tax collector shall not affect the <u>taxes</u> <u>statutory impositions</u> assessed on the property or <u>the sale of the any tax</u>

§2151.1. Time period in which to conduct immovable property tax lien auction

lien on the property to enforce collection of delinquent taxes statutory impositions.

Once three years, after December thirty-first of the year in which statutory impositions are due have passed, no tax lien auction shall be conducted with regard to such statutory impositions, provided that the time period shall be suspended by the pendency of any suit which prevents the collection of the statutory impositions, and the time of the suspension shall be excluded from the computation of the three years.

* * *

§2153. Notice of delinquency and tax sale; tax lien holder; tax lien auction

A.(1)(a) No later than the first Monday of February of each year, or as soon thereafter as possible, the tax collector shall send a written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each tax notice party when the tax debtor has not paid all the statutory impositions which have been assessed on immovable property for the previous year.; notifying the person that the statutory impositions The notice shall inform the tax notice party that the assessment constitutes a tax lien on the immovable property shall be and if not paid within twenty days after the sending of the notice the tax lien will either be retained in the name of the tax collector or sold at a tax lien auction. or as soon thereafter before the tax sale is scheduled, or that tax sale title to the property will be sold according to law After the property goes to tax sale and within ninety days of the expiration of the redemptive period, the tax collector shall provide written notice by first class mail to each tax notice party that tax sale title to the property has been sold at tax sale and that after the expiration of the redemptive period, the property cannot be redeemed. The notice shall be sufficient if it is in the following form:

(2) If the collector elects to retain the tax lien, the notice shall inform the tax notice party that at the expiration of the twenty days, a tax lien certificate shall be recorded in the name of the tax collector. The notice shall be sufficient if it is in the following form:

1	<u>"Year</u>	<u>Ward</u>	Sect.	<u>Ass. #</u>	Property #	Notice #		
2								
3 4	*****	*******PLEASE NOTE*****			[NAME OF POLITICAL			
				SUBDIVIS	SION]			
5			orem taxes and					
6	-		are delinquent					
7			y-first. The law					
8			arged as follows:					
9			rcent (1%) per					
10			ounding basis on					
11			taxes and other					
12			A five percent					
13			to the amount					
14			ositions remain					
15		* `	0) days from the					
16 17	_	the payment						
18			nt of ad valorem Spositions are in					
10 19		-	d tax notice to					
20								
20		tgage compai	ed, enclose a self-					
22			elope along with					
23	your payi		crope arong with					
24			iff's office or the					
25		office wit						
26	changes.							
27	*For ques	stions about a	ssessed value or					
28	millages o	contact:						
29	Assessor'	s Office:						
30	Property	Tax Dept:						
31	<u>*Paymen</u>	t may be n	nade online at					
32								
33]. If ad valorem					
34			positions are not					
35	-		venty days (20)					
36			notice, the tax					
37			x lien certificate					
38			tax collector in					
39 10			es and statutory					
40			The tax lien					
41 12		-	na facie evidence					
42 42		•	en and privilege.					
43 4.4			x lien according					
44 45	-		redeem, you will					
45 46			all delinquent					
46 17			ipal statutory					
47 40			t the rate of one					
48 40	_		t the rate of one					
49 50			onth on a non-					
50 51			omputed on the					
51 52			together with					
			dance with law.					
53	<u>"Onui ju</u>	ugment of co	urt is executed,					

1	the above-described tax lien shall not				
2	serve to terminate any ownership				
3	interest or right of possession you have				
4	in the property. During the redemption				
5	period, the tax lien certificate holder				
6	may not subject you to any eviction				
7	proceeding and is not entitled to collect				
8	any lease or rental payments. Any				
9	attempt to do so is unlawful and will				
10	subject the lien holder to penalty by				
11	<u>law.</u>				
12					
13	Total Millages Homestea	d Taxes and	<u>Assessment</u>		
14	<u>Assessed</u> <u>Exemption</u>	<u>other</u>	<u>Information</u>		
15	Value Tax	Statutory			
16	Distributions	Impositions			
		<u>Due</u>			
17	[add taxing	<u>[add</u>	Total Assessed Value		
18	<u>districts</u>]	amount of			
		tax due			
		<u>each</u>			
		<u>district]</u>			
19			Property Description		
20	<u>Total</u>				
21	Statutory				
22	Impositions				
23	Due				
24	Interest				
25 26	Costs				
27	Costs				
28	Total				
29	1000				
30	[Name of Tax Coll	ector and Addr	essl		
31	Total Statutory Impositions	cetor una riaar	<u> </u>		
32	Due				
33	Interest		_		
34	Cost				
35	Total				
36	[Tax Colle	ctor Name]			
37	YEAR WARD SECT	ASS.# PRO	OPERTY NOTICE #		
38					
39	Name of Tax Debtor				
40	[address]				
41	Make checks payable to:		[Tax Collector Name]		
42	Mail this portion of tax bill and pay	yment to:	[address]"		
43	(3)(a) If the collector elects	to sell the tax li	en at a tax lien auction, the		
44	notice shall inform the tax-notice pa	rty that at the ex	xpiration of twenty days, the		
45	tax collector shall advertise for sale	by public aucti	on the tax lien, and that the		
46	collector shall issue in favor of the	winning bidder	and record in the mortgage		

2

records, a tax lien certificate. The notice of tax lien auction shall be sufficient if

it is in the following form:

3	"Year	Ward	Sect.	Ass. #	Property #	Notice #
4	1001	wara	Sect.	1155. //	Troperty #	Trottee #
5						
6	*****	*PLEASE NO)TE*****	[NAME OI	FPOLITICAL	
				SUBDIVIS		
7	*By law	your taxes ac	d valorem taxes		<u>-</u>	
8	and oth	er statutory	impositions are			
9	delinque	nt after Dece	mber thirty-first.			
10	The law	requires inter	est be charged as			
11	follows:	A flat rate of	one percent (1%)			
12	per montl	1 <u>on a non-cor</u>	npounding basis			
13	on delin	quent ad val	orem taxes and			
14	other st	atutory imp	ositions. A five			
15	percent	<u>(5%) penalty</u>	is added to the			
16	<u>amount</u>	due if	the statutory			
17	impositio	ons remain	unpaid after			
18	ninety (9	90) days fron	n the date after			
19	the tax v					
20			nt of ad valorem			
21	·	-	npositions are in			
22	_		tax notice to your			
23		company.	1 1 10			
24			ed, enclose a self-			
25		1	relope along with			
26	your pay		: CO CC: 41			
27		•	riff's office or the			
28		s office wi	th all address			
29 30	changes.	estions about o	assessed value or			
31	millages		issessed value of			
32	Assessor					
33		Tax Dept:				
34			made online at			
35	1 47 111011					
36						
37	*[DATE	OF NOTICE]. If ad valorem			
38	_		positions are not			
39	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	nty (20) days after			
40			subdivision tax			
41	collector	will proceed	l to sell tax sale			
42	title to th	e property au	ction the tax lien			
43			xes and other			
44	statutory	y impositions	at [list location of			
45	-	_	on] beginning on			
46			and will issue a			
47	tax lien	certificate i	n favor of the			
48	winning	bidder.	The tax lien			
49	certifica	te shall be	e prima facie			
50	evidence	of the validit	y of the lien and			
51	privilege	e, and the as	signment to the			

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1	tax lien purchaser. You will have the		
2	right to pay the amounts due until the		
3	day before the actual sale auction. If tax		
4	sale title to the property is sold the tax		
5	lien is sold at auction, you will have		
6	three years for other applicable		
7	redemptive period] from the date of the		
8	filing of the tax sale certificate in which		
9	to may redeem the property lien		
10	according to law, but in order to redeem,		
11	you will be required to pay a 5% penalty		
12	and 1% per month on the amounts past		
13	due all delinquent parish and		
14	municipal statutory impositions paid		
15	by the tax lien holder, a five percent		
16	(5%) penalty and interest at the rate		
17	of one percent (1%) per month on a		
18	non-compounding basis computed on		
19	the statutory impositions, together with		
20	other costs amounts in accordance with		
21	law.		
22	*Until judgement of court is executed,		
23	the above-described tax lien auction		
24	shall not serve to terminate any		
25	ownership interest or right to		
26	possession you have in the property.		
27	During the redemption period, the tax		
28	lien certificate holder may not subject		
29	you to any eviction proceeding and is		
30	not entitled to collect any lease or		
31	rental payments. Any attempt to do so		
32	is unlawful and will subject the lien		
33	holder to penalty by law.		
34			
35	Total Assessed Millages Homestead	Taxes and	Assessment
36	Value Tax Exemption	other	Information
37	Distributions	Statutory	
ζ,		Impositions	
		Due	
38	[add taxing	[add amount	Total Assessed Value
39	districts]	of tax due	10101110000000 (0100
		each district]	
40		each district	Property Description
41	Total Statutory		
42	Impositions		
43	Due		
44	Interest		
45			
46	Costs		
47			
48	Total		
49			
7 0	D. 0. 0. 11	1 4 11	

[Name of Tax Collector and Address]

1	Total Statutory Impositions Due
2	Interest
3	Cost
4	Total [Tan Callaston Nama]
5	[Tax Collector Name] YEAR WARD SECT ASS.# PROPERTY NOTICE #
6 7	TEAR WARD SECT ASS.# PROPERTY NOTICE#
8	Name of Tax Debtor
9	[address]
10	Make checks payable to: [Tax Collector Name]
11	Mail this portion of tax bill and payment to: [address]"
12	(b) When a collector elects to sell a retained tax lien certificate, he shall
13	provide notice to the tax-notice party of his intent to sell the lien at tax lien
14	auction as provided for in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph. However, the
15	subsequent sale shall have no effect on either the redemption period or the
16	prescriptive period of the tax lien certificate. Nothing in this Section shall be
17	construed to prohibit the tax collector from sending more than one notice.
18	(c)(i)If the written notice by certified mail is returned for any reason, the tax
19	collector shall demonstrate a reasonable and diligent effort to provide notice of the
20	tax sale to the tax debtor. To demonstrate a reasonable and diligent effort, the tax
21	collector shall attempt to deliver notice of the delinquent taxes and tax sale by first
22	class mail to the last known address of the debtor and take any three of the following
23	additional steps to notify the tax debtor
24	(aa) Perform a computer search of digitized records and databases of the clerk
25	of court or sheriff's office for addresses of other properties that may be owned by the
26	debtor .
27	(bb) Contact the tax assessor of the parish in which the property is located for
28	the addresses of other properties that may be owned by the debtor.
29	(cc) Examine the mortgage or conveyance records of the parish where the
30	property is located to determine whether there are any other transactions pertaining
31	to the property.
32	(dd) Attempt personal or domiciliary service of the notice.
33	(ee) Post the notice of tax sale <u>auction</u> at the property.
34	(ii) The notice of the tax sale shall be sent by certified mail or commercial

I	courier to all addresses discovered through the steps set forth in this Subparagraph.
2	The tax collector may recover all reasonable and customary costs actually incurred
3	in complying with these steps.
4	(iii) Failure of the debtor to receive actual notice of the tax sale shall not
5	affect the validity of the tax sale when the tax collector demonstrates a reasonable
6	and diligent effort to provide notice of the tax sale as set forth in this Subsection. If
7	the debtor is deceased, the notice of tax sale and the reasonable and diligent effort
8	to provide notice of the tax sale shall be sufficient if to the succession representative,
9	if applicable, or to a curator as provided by law.
10	(2)(a) No later than the first Monday of March of each year, or as soon
11	thereafter as possible, the tax collector shall search the mortgage and conveyance
12	records of tax sale eligible property to identify its tax sale parties.
13	(b) Prior to the tax sale, the tax collector shall send a written notice by
14	certified mail, return receipt requested, to each tax sale party identified pursuant to
15	Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph. The notice shall advise the person that it is
16	required that the statutory impositions on the immovable property be paid within
17	twenty days after the sending of the notice or the tax sale title to the property will be
18	sold according to law. This notice shall be sufficient if it is in the following form:
19	TAX SALE PARTY NOTICE OF TAX SALE
20	[Date]
21	[Name]
22	[Address]
23	[City], [ST] [Zip]
24	RE: Tax Bill Number:
25	Property: [Property Address]
26	[Description of Property Abbr]
27	YOU HAVE A PUBLICLY RECORDED INTEREST IN THE ABOVE REFERENCED
28	PROPERTY. PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY.
29	The property taxes for the above referenced property were not paid. In accordance

1	with the notice requirement contained in Article VII, Section 25 of the Louisiana
2	Constitution, you are hereby notified that if the delinquent property taxes are not paid
3	within twenty days of the date of this notice, the property will be sold at tax sale in
4	accordance with law.
5	AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE REDEMPTIVE PERIOD, THE PROPERTY
6	CANNOT BE REDEEMED. CONTINUED POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY
7	DOES NOT EXTEND THE REDEMPTIVE PERIOD.
8	Please contact [name of tax collector] if you believe that you received this notice in
9	error, have sold or transferred this property, or for further information or assistance.
10	Thank you,
11	Tax Collector of [name of political
12	subdivision]
13	[Tax collector phone number]
14	THIS NOTICE CONCERNS ONLY THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THE
15	"REGARDING" PORTION OF THIS LETTER; the address of that property may or
16	may not be the same as the mailing address of this notice.
17	If your recorded interest in this property is no longer valid or enforceable, you may
18	remove it by visiting the office of the recorder of mortgages and conveyances located
19	at [mortgage and conveyance office address]."
20	B.(1) If the certified mail sent to the tax debtor is returned for any
21	reason, the tax collector shall resend the notice by first class mail and to
22	"occupant" at the address listed and shall take additional steps to notify the tax
23	debtor of the delinquent statutory impositions and pending tax lien auction,
24	which shall include any two of the following:
25	(a) Review the local telephone directory or internet for the tax debtor.
26	(b) Contact the assessor for potential updated addresses or other
27	properties assessed in the tax debtor's name.
28	(c) Examine the mortgage and conveyance records of the parish where
29	the property is located to determine whether there are any other transactions

I	pertaining to the tax debtor.
2	(d) Attempt personal or domiciliary service of the tax bill.
3	(e) Post a notice of the tax lien auction at the property.
4	(f) Perform a computer search of digitized records and data bases of the
5	clerk of court or sheriff's office for addresses of other properties that may be
6	assessed in the tax debtor's name.
7	(2) The tax collector shall send the notice by first class mail to all
8	addresses that the tax collector discovers pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this
9	Subsection and reasonably believes may be valid addresses for the tax debtor.
10	(3) The tax collector may recover all reasonable and customary costs
11	actually incurred in complying with Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Subsection.
12	C. At the expiration of twenty-day notice counting from the day when the
13	last of the written notices are sent, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the tax
14	collector shall proceed to file in the mortgage records of the parish in which the
15	property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the tax collector for each tax
16	lien retained by him. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the
17	validity of the tax lien. The recording cost paid to the clerk of court shall be
18	included in the redemption price.
19	$\mathbf{B}\underline{\mathbf{D}}.(1)(a)$ At the expiration of twenty days' notice, counting from the day
20	when the last of the written notices are sent, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the
21	tax collector shall proceed to publish a notice to the tax debtors of the delinquency
22	and to advertise for $\frac{\text{sale }}{\text{auction}}$ the consolidated delinquent tax list $\frac{\text{of those tax}}{\text{of those tax}}$
23	liens which he intends to sell at tax lien auction under one form two times within
24	thirty days in the official journal of the political subdivision. The publication and
25	advertisement shall be sufficient if it is in the following form:
26	"DELINQUENT TAX AND STATUTORY IMPOSITION LIST
27	vs. Delinquent Tax Debtors
28	(insert appropriate taxing bodies)
29	By virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and the laws of the State

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of Louisiana, I will sell by public auction , at, within the
legal hours for judicial sales beginning at o'clock a.m. on,
the, and continuing on each succeeding legal
day, until said sales are auction is completed, tax sale title the tax lien certificates
to all immovable property on which taxes are now due to
, to enforce collection of taxes (insert affected
taxing bodies) assessed in the year, together with interest thereon from January
1,, at the rate of not to exceed one percent (1%) per month on a non-
compounding basis until paid and all costs. The names of said delinquent tax
debtors, the amount of statutory impositions due, including any due for prior years,
and the immovable property assessed to each to be offered for sale for which a tax
<u>lien certificate will be auctioned</u> are as follows: (Insert names of delinquent tax
debtors in alphabetical order, the amount of statutory impositions due, including any
due for prior years on each specific piece of property, and the description of each
specific piece of immovable property to be offered for sale for which notice of tax
<u>lien will be issued</u> .)
On the day of sale At the auction I will sell a tax sale title to such portions of the
property as each tax debtor will point out and, in case the debtor will not point out
sufficient property, I will at once and without further delay sell the least quantity as
undivided interests of said property of any tax debtor which any bidder will buy for
the amount of the statutory impositions for which the sale is made, together with
interest and costs due by said tax debtor the tax lien to the winning bidder. The
sale <u>auction</u> will be without appraisement, for cash or other payment method
acceptable to the tax collector, in legal tender money of the United States, and the
tax sale title to property sold tax lien will be redeemable at any time during the
applicable redemptive period by paying the price given, including paid at the sale,
less any premium, together with any subsequent costs, and five percent (5%)
penalty thereon, with interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month on a non-
compounding basis until redeemed, and a five percent (5%) penalty. The

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redemption payment shall also include the amount of any subsequent parish and municipal statutory impositions paid by the tax lien certificate holder, together with interest computed on the statutory impositions at the rate of one percent (1%) per month on a non-compounding basis and any applicable penalty. Any premium paid by the tax lien certificate holder shall be retained and distributed by the tax collector and shall not be collected from you or paid to the tax lien certificate holder. THE PREMIUM PAID BY A PURCHASER SHALL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE REDEMPTION PRICE OR OTHERWISE REIMBURSED TO THE WINNING BIDDER.

- (b) In addition to the notice required to be published pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, the tax collector may elect to publish via the Internet internet the portion of the notification and advertisement that details the names of delinquent tax debtors, the amount of statutory impositions due, and the description of each specific piece of immovable property to be offered for sale for which a tax lien certificate will be auctioned. In the instance of using the Internet internet for the detailed listing of properties offered for tax sale for which a tax lien will be sold, the tax collector shall provide, within the original printed notification or advertisement, the web address where the comprehensive list of debtors and properties offered for sale can be viewed.
- (2) For the purpose of tax sales <u>lien auctions</u>, it shall be sufficient to advertise all property in the name of the tax debtor at the time the assessment was made.
- (3) For the purpose of tax sales lien auctions, it shall be sufficient to assess, and describe, and advertise all property assessed for which the tax lien will be sold at auction in the following manner: by designating the tract or lot by the name by which it is commonly known, or by the number or letter by which it may be usually designated upon the regular assessment tax roll or upon an official or private plan or sketch or by giving the boundaries or the names of the owners upon each side, or by the dimensions or description or name given in the act transferring the ownership

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thereof, or by such other further description as may furnish the means of reasonable identification.

- (4) No tax sale <u>lien auction</u> shall be set aside or annulled for any error in description or measurement of the property assessed in the name of the tax debtor, provided the property sold can be reasonably identified. When advertisements are required to be made in relation to the sale of property for unpaid taxes, the advertisements <u>The advertisement</u> shall be made in the English language only.
- (5) On the day of sale, the tax collector shall sell the portion of the property which the debtor points out. If the debtor does not point out any property or sufficient property, the tax collector shall sell immediately the least quantity of the property, determined by undivided interests, which any bidder will buy for the amount of taxes, interest, penalties and costs. Except as provided in R.S. 47:2196(D), the purchase price or bid price is the amount of taxes, interest, penalties and costs, and the bidding is by undivided interests with the initial bid being one hundred percent and thereafter declining from the initial bid. As an alternative to the procedure for bidding by undivided interest as provided by this Section, upon agreement between the tax collector and the local governing authority, any bidder may elect to bid down the five percent penalty, as provided for in Article VII, Section 25(B)(1) of the Constitution of Louisiana, in increments of one-tenth of a percent. The tax collector may determine and establish that the least quantity that can be sold by undivided interests is one percent or less of the whole. The tax sale shall convey, and the purchaser shall take, tax sale title in the undivided interest bid in the entirety of the property, or in the case of separate assessments for undivided interests in the property, tax sale title in the undivided interest bid in the entirety of the undivided interest, intended to be assessed and sold as it was owned by the delinquent tax debtor regardless of any error in the dimensions or description of the property as assessed and sold. The tax collector in the advertisement or tax sale may give the full description according to original titles.
 - (6) Except as otherwise provided in this Subpart, the tax sale shall be

1	conducted in the manner provided by law for judicial sales. This provision shall not
2	be construed to prohibit the tax collector from conducting the tax sale by using an
3	online or electronic bidding process consistent with the law governing judicial sales.
4	(7) Except as otherwise provided in this Subpart, the tax sale shall be
5	conducted in the manner provided by law for judicial sales. The tax collector may
6	require all registered tax sale lien auction participants to provide a deposit, not to
7	exceed one thousand dollars, prior to the commencement of the tax sale lien auction.
8	If a deposit is required, the deposit of the winning bidder shall be applied toward the
9	sale price at the time of purchase. A deposit from a non-winning bidder shall be
10	returned or refunded to the depositor within no later than fourteen days of after the
11	close of the sale auction. The deposit shall be made in a form approved by the tax
12	collector.
13	C.(1) In the absence of actual notice of the sale to a tax sale party, including
14	a transferee, or the demonstration of a reasonable effort to provide notice, where the
15	name and address of the tax sale party were reasonably ascertainable or where the
16	transfer was recorded after the tax collector completed his pre-sale tax sale party
17	research, the tax collector shall cancel the sale of the property and refund the tax sale
18	purchaser the tax sale purchase price.
19	(2) For each transferred property upon which a tax sale is cancelled pursuant
20	to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the tax collector shall send the transferee a tax
21	notification, inclusive of tax sale costs accrued.
22	E. The failure of the tax collector to properly advertise the tax lien
23	auction as specified in this Section shall not be a basis to nullify the tax lien
24	auction under R.S. 47:2286.
25	§2154. Tax sales lien auctions; time of sale auction; price
26	A. When a tax collector elects to sell a tax lien, the The tax collector shall
27	seize, advertise for sale by public auction the tax lien securing delinquent ad
28	valorem taxes and statutory impositions, and sell tax sale title to the property or
29	an undivided interest therein upon which delinquent taxes are due, on or before May

29

property is situated.

closing no later than 8:00 p.m. If a tax sale lien auction is conducted by using online or electronic bidding process that is conducted over the course of multidays, bids may be placed on any day at any time on any sale property tax lien up which bidding has not closed, provided that all sales of property close bidding election on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection. C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory impositidue on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinguatax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovation property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	2	thereafter as possible no less than twenty days or more than ninety days from the
closing no later than 8:00 p.m. If a tax sale lien auction is conducted by using online or electronic bidding process that is conducted over the course of multidays, bids may be placed on any day at any time on any sale property tax lien up which bidding has not closed, provided that all sales of property close bidding election on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection. C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory impositidue on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinguatax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovation property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	3	date of notice required by R.S. 47:2153.
closing no later than 8:00 p.m. If a tax sale lien auction is conducted by using online or electronic bidding process that is conducted over the course of multi days, bids may be placed on any day at any time on any sale property tax lien up which bidding has not closed, provided that all sales of property close bidding election on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection. C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory imposition due on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parist which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certificate opy of the tax lien certificate to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delingue tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	4	B. The tax sale lien auction shall be conducted on any weekday within the
online or electronic bidding process that is conducted over the course of multi- days, bids may be placed on any day at any time on any sale property tax lien up which bidding has not closed, provided that all sales of property close bidding clo on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection. C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory imposition due on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parist which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certificate opy of the tax lien certificate to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facic evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delingu tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	5	legal hours for judicial sales, with bidding opening not earlier than 8:00 a.m. and
days, bids may be placed on any day at any time on any sale property tax lien up which bidding has not closed, provided that all sales of property close bidding election on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection. C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory impositi due on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certificate opy of the tax lien certificate the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovation property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	6	closing no later than 8:00 p.m. If a tax sale lien auction is conducted by using an
which bidding has not closed, provided that all sales of property close bidding ele on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection. C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory impositi due on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parist which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certified copy of the tax lien certific to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinqu tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax l certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	7	online or electronic bidding process that is conducted over the course of multiple
on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection. C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory impositi due on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium: shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parist which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certificate oppy of the tax lien certificate to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovate property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	8	days, bids may be placed on any day at any time on any sale property tax lien upon
11 C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory impositions to the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and penase Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. 16 D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certificate copy of the tax lien certificate to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. 10 E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovate property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. 10 E. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	9	which bidding has not closed, provided that all sales of property close bidding closes
due on the property, together with any applicable costs, and interest and pena Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certified copy of the tax lien certific to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinqu tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax leading pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	10	on a weekday within the legal hours for sale as prescribed in this Subsection.
Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winn bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium a shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certified copy of the tax lien certifies to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax length pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	11	C. The price opening bid shall be for the amount of statutory impositions
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shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to each tax-recipient entity. D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parist which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certified copy of the tax lien certificate to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovated property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	13	Higher bids shall be submitted in increments of whole dollars. If the winning
D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winn bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certified copy of the tax lien certific to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinqu tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	14	bid exceeds the opening bid, the excess shall be a non-refundable premium and
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bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certified copy of the tax lien certificate. to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovate property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax left certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	16	D. The tax collector shall file in the mortgage records of the parish in
to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lencertificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificates.	17	which the property is situated a tax lien certificate in favor of the winning
the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder. E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovate property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax leading to certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificates.	18	bidder. The tax collector shall deliver a certified copy of the tax lien certificate
E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinque tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovate property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax leaves certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate.	19	to the winning bidder. The tax lien certificate shall be prima facie evidence of
22 tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immova 23 property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over 24 mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien 25 certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked 26 pari passu. 27 F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	20	the validity of the tax lien, and the assignment to the winning bidder.
property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax l certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	21	E. The amount owed to the tax lien certificate holder for the delinquent
mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax leads to certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificates.	22	tax lien statutory impositions shall be secured by a tax lien on the immovable
 certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate 	23	property described in the certificate. This lien shall have priority over all
pari passu. F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	24	mortgages, liens, and privileges encumbering the property, but all tax lien
F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate	25	certificates issued by the tax collector or other tax collectors shall be ranked in
	26	pari passu.
28 <u>favor of the tax collector in the mortgage records of the parish in which</u>	27	F. If there are no bids, the tax collector shall file a tax lien certificate in
	28	favor of the tax collector in the mortgage records of the parish in which the

first of the year following the year in which the taxes were assessed, or as soon

1	G. The tax lien certificate shall be filed no later than thirty days after the
2	conclusion of the tax lien auction. The recording cost due the clerk of court shall
3	be included in the opening bid.
4	§2155. Tax sale <u>lien</u> certificate
5	A. The tax collector shall authenticate and file in accordance with law, in
6	person or by deputy, in the political subdivision's name, a tax sale lien certificate to
7	purchasers of any property to which tax sale title was sold for taxes the winning
8	<u>bidder</u> , in which he the tax collector shall relate in substance a brief history of the
9	proceedings had, shall describe the property, state the amount of the taxes, winning
10	bid and the amounts attributable to statutory impositions, interest, penalties, and
11	costs, and premium the bid made for the property, and the payment made to him in
12	cash, cashier's check, certified check, money order, credit card, or wire transfer, or
13	other payment method. , shall sell tax sale title, and The tax collector shall deliver
14	a tax lien certificate to the winning bidder and shall conclude the sale auction
15	with the statement that the property shall be redeemable statutory impositions,
16	together with interest at the rate set forth in R.S. 47:2127, penalties, and costs
17	and may be paid at any time during the applicable redemptive period beginning on
18	the day when the tax sale certificate is filed with the recorder of conveyances in the
19	parish in which the property is located. The tax sale lien certificate shall contain the
20	full name and address of the tax sale purchaser <u>lien certificate holder</u> . The tax sale
21	<u>lien</u> certificate shall be sufficient if it is in the following form:
22	"Tax Sale Lien Certificate
23	[Name of Political Subdivision]
24	v.
25	[Name of Tax Debtor]
26	State of Louisiana
27	Parish of
28	City of
29	To:

SLS 24RS-350 ORIGINAL SB NO. 393

1	BE IT KNOWN AND REMEM	BERED that, On this	day of
2	20, I, [Name of tax collector], Tax	Collector in and for the [Name	e of political
3	subdivision], in the name of the [name of	of political subdivision], and by	virtue of the
4	authority in me vested by the constitution	on and laws of the State of Loui	siana and in
5	pursuance of the requirements of those l	aws, having mailed and publishe	ed the notice
6	required by law and having strictly comp	olied with each and every requir	ement of the
7	laws relating to delinquent taxes and tax	debtors and to seizures, advertis	sements, and
8	sale of tax sale title to statutory impos	itions which did sell by public	c auction of
9	the tax lien, evidenced by this tax li	en certificate, for the property	y described
10	below. in full, did in the manner present	ribed by law, advertise and list	in [name of
11	appropriate journal for legal notices] the	e property to be sold for delinqu	ent property
12	taxes with interest and costs for the ye	ar(s) of in the [place	of sale] on
13	[dates of publication], beginning at ten	o'clock A.M., giving notice in t	the issues of
14	the newspaper and in said list as adve	ertised the following described	immovable
15	property appearing in the name of		
16	To-wit:		
17	Ward Section No	Taxes \$	
18	Assessment No	Interest	
19		Penalties	
20		Costs	
21		Total	
22	Property description:		
23	And on said [date], after beginn	ing but not completing said list,	, I continued
24	the same within legal hours each succes	eding legal day offering tax sale	title to said
25	property for sale at public auction in the	manner required by said laws ar	nd the whole
26	or the undivided interest of the tax debt	or therein being the smallest am	nount of said
27	property that any bidder would buy an	d pay the taxes and costs, and	-[Name <u>and</u>
28	address of Purchaser] being the winning	g bidder, and having complied w	ith the terms
29	of sale, is issued a tax lien certificate fo	or the property, which shall be	prima facie

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evidence of the validity of the lien, and the assignment to [Name of Purchaser]. This tax lien certificate entitles him or his successors or assigns to be paid the total amount of the delinquent statutory impositions, interest from the day after the date the taxes were due, at the rate of one percent per month on a non-compounding basis, all costs, and a five percent penalty computed on the statutory impositions. He or his successors or assigns shall also be entitled to amounts paid by the certificate purchaser subsequent to the auction as provided by law. became the purchaser of tax sale title to the whole of the property or the undivided interest of the tax debtor therein.

NOW, THEREFORE, all the formalities of the law having been complied with, I [Name of Tax Collector], Tax Collector for said [Name of Political Subdivision], by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of the State of Louisiana do by these presents sell issue and transfer unto [Name and Address of Purchaser], tax sale title this tax lien certificate to the above-described property or the undivided interest of the tax debtor therein last above described with all the improvements thereon. The tax debtor or any person interested personally or as heir, legatee, creditor or otherwise, shall have the right to redeem the property for the period of three years [or other redemptive period] from the date of filing of this tax sale certificate the tax lien prior to the expiration of thirty (30) days after service of process in a judicial proceeding. The redemption may take place by paying the price given including paid at auction, less any premium, together with costs, interest computed on the delinquent statutory impositions at a rate of one percent per month on a non-compounding basis, and a five percent penalty thereon with interest at the rate of one percent per month until the redemption computed in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 47:2127, and any amounts paid by the tax lien certificate holder subsequent to the sale as provided by law plus applicable penalties and interest.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name officially at _______, Parish of ________, in the presence of the two

undersigned competent witnesses, who also signed on this day of
Witnesses:
Printed Name: [Name of Tax Collector]
[Name of Political Subdivision]
Printed Name:
By:
B. A certified copy of the tax sale <u>lien</u> certificate is prima facie evidence of
the regularity of all matters regarding the tax sale <u>lien auction</u> and the validity of the
tax sale lien auction.
C.(1) The tax sale certificate contemplated by this Section is a tax deed for
purposes of Article VII, Section 25 of the Louisiana Constitution. A tax lien
certificate shall prescribe within five years from the date of recordation in the
mortgage records of the parish in which the property is located unless a
proceeding to enforce the tax lien certificate has been filed pursuant to R.S.
47:2266. The filing of the enforcement suit shall interrupt and continue to
suspend the prescriptive period as long as the suit is not deemed abandoned
under Code of Civil Procedure Article 561(A)(1). Upon expiration of this time
period, the recorder of mortgages shall cancel the inscription of the tax lien
certificate from the records upon request of an interested party.
(2) The prescriptive period provided for Paragraph (1) of this Subsection
shall be suspended by the filing of a petition for bankruptcy by the tax debtor
and shall continue until the debtor is discharged or the automatic stay is lifted.
(3) The prescriptive period shall be interrupted or suspended as
provided by law.
(4) If no enforcement suit has been filed within the prescriptive period

or is thereafter deemed abandoned, the tax debtor, or anyone with a recorded

ownership, lien, mortgage, encumbrance, or any other interest in the property

may request the clerk of court cancel the tax lien certificate.

§2156. Post-sale tax lien auction notice

A. Within the applicable redemptive period, the tax sale purchaser may send a written notice to any or all tax sale parties notifying the parties of the sale. The notice shall provide full and accurate information necessary to contact the tax sale purchaser, including the name, physical address, and telephone number of the purchaser. It shall be accompanied by a copy of the tax sale certificate received by the tax sale purchaser under the provisions of this Part and copies of the documents that the purchaser received with that sale. The notice shall inform the tax sale parties that the failure to redeem the property prior to the expiration of the applicable redemptive period will terminate the right to redeem the property, and the purchaser will have the right to seek confirmation of the tax title and take actual possession of the property. The notice shall be sufficient if it is in the form set forth in Subsection B of this Section. The tax lien certificate holder shall use reasonable diligence to determine the name and current address of each tax auction party whose interest will be terminated by execution of a judgment rendered pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 47:2266.

B.(1)(a) For each property for which tax sale title was sold at tax sale to a tax sale purchaser, each collector shall within thirty days of the filing of the tax sale certificate, or as soon as practical thereafter, provide written notice to the following persons that tax sale title to the property has been sold at tax sale. The notice shall be sent by postage prepaid United States mail to each tax notice party and each tax sale party whose interest would be shown on a thirty-year mortgage certificate in the name of the tax debtor and whose interest was filed prior to the filing of the tax sale certificate.

(b) For each property for which tax sale title was sold at tax sale to a tax sale purchaser, the tax collector shall within ninety days of the expiration of the

1	redemptive period provide written notice to each tax notice party that tax sale title
2	to the property has been sold at tax sale. The notice shall be sent by first class mail.
3	The notice shall be sufficient if it is in the form set forth in Paragraph (2) of this
4	Subsection. No more than one hundred and eighty days but no fewer than ninety
5	days before bringing an action pursuant to R.S. 47:2266, the tax lien certificate
6	holder shall send notice to each tax auction party discovered pursuant to
7	Subsection A of this Section.
8	(2)C. A tax lien certificate holder who fails to satisfy the requirements
9	of this Section shall not be entitled to recover attorney fees and costs in
10	connection with an action brought pursuant to R.S. 47:2266.
11	<u>D.</u> The notice shall specify the property upon which the taxes are delinquent,
12	the amount of taxes due, and the manner in which the property shall be redeemed and
13	required pursuant to Subsection B of this Section shall be sufficient if in the
14	following or a substantially similar form:
15	"[Date]
16	[Name Tax Debtor]
17	RE: Property No
18	Ward Section No Assessment No
19	Subbed Lot
20	Dear Sir/Madam,
21	This is an important notice. Please read it carefully. We are writing to inform
22	you that the property taxes for the above noted property were not paid, and tax sale
23	title to the property was sold to a tax sale purchaser for delinquent taxes for the
24	year(s) You may redeem this property within three years [or other
25	applicable redemptive period] from by paying to the [name
26	of tax collector] the following amount due stated in or enclosed with this document.
27	The redemptive period will expire Under some circumstances, the third
28	party buyer may be entitled to take actual possession and full ownership of the
29	property after this time.

1 2 3 period. 4 5 assistance. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 due and owing for the year(s) 18 19 20 21 interest. 22 23 24 25 26 27 service of process to redeem the tax lien certificate for the above property. 28

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After the expiration of the redemptive period the property cannot be redeemed. Continued possession of the property does not extend the redemptive Please contact the [name of tax collector] if you believe that you received this notice in error, have sold or transferred this property, or for further information and Tax collectors or name of political subdivision/ name of tax sale purchasers This notice concerns only the property described in the "regarding" portion of this letter; the address of that property may or may not be the same as the mailing address of this notice. Please contact our office if you feel that you received this notice in error. The taxes are now assessed in the name of the tax sale purchaser, but will continue to be due as in the past. [Enclose or list the amount of statutory impositions due]" THIS IS AN IMPORTANT NOTICE. This is to advise you that a tax lien certificate for the above property was issued to paid the tax collector ad valorem taxes, other statutory impositions, and costs Research indicates that you may have an ownership interest in, or mortgage, lien, privilege, or other interest in the property described above. Sender intends to bring an action that may result in termination of your The tax lien certificate was issued to the tax lien certificate holder who by law is entitled to receive payment of the lien on the property. At the expiration of 3 years from recordation of the tax lien certificate, the tax lien certificate holder may bring an action to recognize and enforce the lien. Once you are served with the petition in the suit, you will have only 30 days from

The redemption price will include delinquent statutory impositions, interest, costs, a 5% penalty in accordance with R.S. 47:2127, and other

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amounts provided by law. If you wait to pay the redemption price until suit is filed and the tax lien certificate holder has sent this notice, you may also be required to pay court costs, attorney fees, and other amounts due to the certificate holder under this Chapter.

After the expiration of 30 days from the date you or the attorney appointed to represent you is served with the citation and petition, unless an extension of time is granted by the court, your interest in the property may be terminated. A judgment will be rendered recognizing the lien and allowing for their enforcement via a lien foreclosure lawsuit and may force the property to a sheriff's sale.

If you believe that you received this notice in error, have sold or transferred this property, or for further information and assistance, please contact the sender of this notice.

The tax lien certificate and thereby the lien and privilege may be cancelled by delivering the following amount to the [insert name of tax collector]:

[Tax collector's name or name of political subdivision/ name of tax lien auction purchaser]"

C.(1) For each property adjudicated to a political subdivision at a tax sale, each collector shall, within thirty days of filing of the tax sale certificate, or as soon as practical thereafter, provide written notice to the following persons that tax sale title to the property has been sold at tax sale. The notice shall be sent by postage prepaid United States mail to each tax notice party and each tax sale party whose interest would be shown on a thirty-year mortgage certificate in the name of the tax debtor and whose interest was filed prior to the filing of the tax sale certificate.

(2) The notice shall specify the property upon which the taxes are delinquent, the amount of taxes due, and the manner in which the property shall be redeemed and shall be sufficient if in the following form:

"[Date]

1	[Name of Tax Debtor]
2	RE: Property No
3	Ward Section No Assessment No
4	Subbed Lot
5	Dear Sir/Madam ,
6	This is an important notice. Please read it carefully. We are writing to inform you
7	that the property taxes for the above noted property were not paid, and tax sale title to the
8	property was sold to [name of political subdivision] for delinquent taxes for the year(s)
9	You may redeem this property within three years [or other applicable redemptive
10	period] from by paying to the [name of tax collector] the amount due
11	stated in or enclosed with this document. The redemptive period will expire Under
12	some circumstances, the [name of political subdivision] may be entitled to take actual
13	possession and full ownership of the property or otherwise sell a full ownership interest in
14	the property. After the expiration of the redemptive period, your rights to redeem may be
15	limited. Continued possession of the property does not extend the redemptive period.
16	Please contact the [name of tax collector] if you believe that you received this notice
17	in error, have sold or transferred this property, or for further information and assistance.
18	[Tax collectors or name of political subdivision / name of tax sale purchasers]
19	Payment shall be made with cashier's check or money order.
20	This notice concerns only the property described in the "regarding" portion of this
21	letter; the address of that property may or may not be the same as the mailing address of this
22	notice. Please contact our office if you feel that you received this notice in error. The taxes
23	are now assessed in the name of the tax sale purchaser, but will continue to be due as in the
24	past.
25	[Enclose or list the amount of statutory impositions due.]"
26	D. If the tax sale party is deceased, the notice to a tax sale party provided for
27	pursuant to this Section shall be sufficient if made to the succession representative,
28	if applicable, or to a curator as provided by Code of Civil Procedure Article 5091.
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§2158. Writ of possession Repairs

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A. When necessary to comply with an order of a political subdivision for the purpose of enforcing property standards, upon the presentation of the order and a certified copy of a tax sale certificate for immovables to a judge of a competent jurisdiction (determined by the value of the immovables described and not the amount of the taxes), the judge shall grant ex parte an order of seizure and possession, commanding the sheriff to seize the property and place the purchaser in actual possession. A writ of possession shall be issued by the clerk, but the purchaser may take actual possession without the order with the consent or acquiescence of the tax debtor or otherwise, provided no force or violence is used. When authorized by a court of competent jurisdiction, as determined by the value of the immovable property described and not by the value of the delinquent statutory impositions, a tax lien certificate holder may make necessary repairs that are required to comply with a notice or order of a political subdivision charged with enforcement of property standards. The tax lien certificate holder who undertakes repairs shall have the rights and duties of a manager pursuant to Civil Code Arts. 2292 through 2297.

B. The purchaser tax lien certificate holder shall have a privilege on the immovable property for the costs of complying with the order of the political subdivision. To preserve this privilege, the purchaser tax lien certificate holder shall file the writ of possession with the recorder of mortgages in the mortgage records of the parish in which the property is located within fifteen days after its issuance. The effect of recordation shall cease one year after the date of filing the writ of possession, unless a statement of privilege referencing the writ and detailing the costs is filed with the recorder of mortgages before the expiration of one year from the date of filing the writ. In this case, the effect of recordation shall cease one year after the date of filing the statement of privilege, unless a suit to enforce the privilege and a notice of lis pendens is filed with the recorder of mortgages prior to the cessation of the effects of recordation. expenses incurred in complying with the

1	notice or order not later than fifteen days after satisfaction of the requirements
2	of the order. The tax lien certificate holder shall send a copy of the statement of
3	privilege to the debtor. The privilege shall terminate five years after the
4	recordation of the statement of privilege.
5	C. The expenses incurred in complying with the order and recording the
6	privilege shall be added to the redemption price only if the tax lien certificate

holder satisfies the requirements of Subsection B of this Section.

D. If redemption occurs before the tax lien certificate holder files a statement of privilege in the mortgage records, the tax lien certificate holder shall subsequently record the statement and the tax debtor shall be required to reimburse the tax lien certificate holder the costs outlined therein.

§2158.1. Prohibition of certain actions; exceptions

A. A tax debtor who is the owner of and who is residing in the tax sale property on which there is a tax lien, shall not be subject to any eviction proceeding or to a writ of possession pursuant to R.S. 47:2158 during the redemptive period prior to the conclusion of a sale pursuant to a writ of fieri facias following the conclusion of an action instituted pursuant to R.S. 47:2266.

B. The acquiring person tax lien certificate holder shall not be entitled to or charge any rental or lease payments to the owner or occupants and shall not place any constructions on or make any improvements to the tax sale property during the redemptive period except for repairs made in accordance with R.S. 47:2158. An acquiring person A tax lien certificate holder who violates the provisions of this Section shall be subject to a penalty of five percent of the price paid by the acquiring person for tax title the tax lien and five percent of any amounts paid by the tax debtor who is the owner of and who is residing in the tax sale property for rental or lease payments. The penalty shall accrue from the time the acquiring person tax lien certificate holder took possession of the property until the time the property is redeemed. Furthermore, nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit the rights of a tax debtor who is the owner of and who is residing in the tax sale property,

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1	subject to a tax lien to recover rental or lease payments paid to an acquiring person
2	a tax lien certificate holder in violation of the provisions of this Section.
3	C. The provisions of this Section shall not limit the rights of a person who
4	acquires the property at a judicial sale conducted pursuant to a writ of fieri facias,
5	writ of seizure and sale, or other court order, or to a successor in interest to such a

§2159. Request for notice

person.

Any person may request that all notices that are sent to a tax debtor also be sent to the requesting person by sending a written notice to the appropriate tax collector listing the name of the tax debtor, a legal description of the property, and the address to which the notice is to be sent. The person requesting notice shall also pay a reasonable sum not to exceed twenty dollars to the tax collector to defray the cost of providing the notice. This notice shall be valid for the current tax year only. A mortgage holder who has requested notice and paid the fee shall receive notices until such time that the tax collector receives notice of the cancellation of the mortgage inscription.

§2160. Tax sale title lien certificate; effect on other statutory impositions

Tax sale title A tax lien certificate to property shall not affect, invalidate, or extinguish the claim of another political subdivision for the taxes statutory impositions due on the property that were not included in the bid price.

§2160.1. Subsequent statutory impositions

A. After a tax lien auction and issuance of a tax lien certificate, all subsequent statutory impositions on the property shall, continue to be assessed to and paid by the tax debtor.

- B.(1) If the statutory impositions remain unpaid by the tax debtor by the date on which the statutory impositions become delinquent, the tax lien certificate holder may pay the statutory impositions.
- (2) A tax lien certificate holder who pays statutory impositions on behalf of a tax debtor pursuant to this Subsection shall be entitled to collect interest

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1	and a penalty in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 47:2127.
2	(3) If a subsequent statutory imposition is paid by the tax lien certificate
3	holder after the tax lien is redeemed, the tax collector shall issue a refund of the
4	subsequent statutory imposition within thirty days of written demand being
5	made by the tax lien certificate holder.
6	* * *
7	§2162. Purchase by tax collectors and assessors at tax sale <u>lien auction</u> forbidden
8	The Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the tax collector, or tax
9	assessor for the political subdivision, or and any other person acting on behalf of the
10	political subdivision whose duties are to assess or collect ad valorem taxes statutory
11	impositions for the political subdivision, shall not buy, either directly or indirectly,
12	any property or tax sale title sold or offered for sale for ad valorem taxes imposed
13	by that political subdivision tax lien. The sale tax lien auction shall be subject to an
14	action for nullity except that the violation of this Section shall not be a cause for
15	annulling the sale tax lien auction if the property or tax sale title tax lien certificate
16	has been sold by the violator, his successor, or assigns to a person who purchased the
17	property delinquent obligation in good faith by onerous title. In addition to any
18	other penalties provided by law for violation of this Section, the violator shall forfeit
19	the price paid at the tax lien auction in favor of the tax debtor and shall disgorge
20	any profits he has made, either directly or indirectly, to the tax debtor.
21	§2163. Purchase by co-owners
22	An owner or co-owner may pay the statutory impositions plus interest, and
23	costs, and applicable penalty due at the time of the tax sale lien auction. The
24	purchase of tax sale title to property at a tax sale lien by an owner or co-owner of the
25	property shall be deemed a redemption.
26	* * *
27	PART V. REDEMPTIONS
28	SUBPART A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§2241. Redemptive period peremptive

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1	All redemptive periods provided in the Louisiana Constitution this Chapter
2	shall be peremptive.
3	§2242. Person entitled to redeem
4	Any person may redeem tax sale title to property a tax lien certificate, but
5	the redemption shall be in the name of the tax debtor. Neither tax lien certificate
6	holder nor a person redeeming a tax lien certificate shall qualify as a creditor
7	in the tax debtor's succession or business reorganization, liquidation, or
8	receivership.
9	§2243. Redemption payments
10	A. Redemptions shall be made through the tax collector of the appropriate
11	political subdivision, or in the case of properties adjudicated to the state for tax years
12	1880 through 1973, redemptions shall be made through the register of the state land
13	office. Payment shall include all statutory impositions accruing before the date of
14	payment with five percent penalty and simple interest accruing at one percent per
15	month, as well as all other sums required to be paid pursuant to this Subpart. The tax
16	collector shall promptly remit the redemption payment to the tax sale purchaser; the
17	register shall promptly deposit the redemption payment in the state treasury.
18	B.(1) Any person may cause a tax lien certificate to be redeemed by
19	paying the redemption price to the tax collector of the appropriate political
20	subdivisions.
21	(2) The redemption payment shall include the following amounts:
22	(a) The amount paid at the tax lien sale, less any premium.
23	(b)(i) All prior and subsequent statutory impositions paid by the tax lien
24	certificate holder, before the date of the redemption payment.
25	(ii) For the purposes of this Subsection, a tax lien certificate holder who
26	has redeemed another tax lien certificate outstanding on the property shall be
27	deemed to have paid the statutory impositions for which the tax lien certificate
28	was issued.
29	(c) Any penalty and interest accruing on the statutory impositions in

1	accordance with the provisions of R.S. 47:2127.
2	(d) All costs and fees incurred by the tax lien certificate holder to send
3	notice required by R.S. 47:2156.
4	(e) All other sums required to be paid pursuant to this Subpart.
5	(3) If an action pursuant to R.S. 47:2266 has been initiated, the amount
6	of the redemption payment shall be determined by the court in a preliminary
7	order issued pursuant to R.S. 47:2266. The tax collector shall not accept an
8	attempted redemption payment pursuant to this Paragraph unless first
9	provided with a copy of the preliminary order.
10	(4) The tax collector shall not be required to accept partial payment for
11	redemption of a tax lien certificate.
12	C.(1) The tax collector shall promptly remit the redemption payment to
13	the tax lien certificate holder; the register shall promptly deposit the
14	redemption payment in the state treasury.
15	(2) The tax collector shall notify the redeeming party of the existence of
16	any additional tax lien certificates within the tax collector's authority that
17	remain outstanding on the property.
18	D. The tax collector shall not accept any attempted redemption payments
19	subsequent to thirty days after service of an enforcement proceeding filed in
20	accordance with R.S. 47:2266.
21	§2244. Additional payments to political subdivision
22	Payment also shall include the actual costs incurred by the political
23	subdivision for preparation and filing of the tax lien and redemption certificates, the
24	cost of mail, notice, publication of notice, personal service of notice, appraisal, and
25	costs associated with the determination of tax sale parties and their notification.
26	However, the actual cost of preparation and filing of redemption certificates the total
27	reimbursable costs shall not exceed two three hundred dollars, exclusive of filing
28	and recording fees. The political subdivision may also require the payment of all
29	amounts accrued under other governmental liens as of the date of payment.

redemption costs all amounts due pursuant to R.S.
ctor shall remit payment to the tax lien certificate
certificate in the name of the tax debtor and file the
opropriate conveyance mortgage records. When a
by the register of the state land office pursuant to this
he property shall file the redemption certificate in the
s of the parish wherein the property is located. The
sufficient if it is in the following form:
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om the sum of
(\$), being the full amount of taxes and
nalties, and interest, plus any subsequently paid taxes that certain tax sale lien auction on the
, for the delinquent [name of political
sitions for the year, assessed to
covering tax sale title to the tax lien certificate
property located in the parish described as which
le tax lien certificate was sold at tax lien auction
e authority conferred on me by R.S. 47:2245, hereby
ate as being redeemed to said tax debtor, or his
sing out of said tax sale lien auction.
sing out of said tax saic nen auction.
office in, Louisiana this
office in, Louisiana this,
office in, Louisiana this,
office in, Louisiana this,

1	Printed Name:"
2	B. Upon receipt of redemption certificate, the recorder of mortgages
3	shall mark the tax lien certificate cancelled.
4	SUBPART B. ADJUDICATED PROPERTY TAX LIEN RECEIVING NO BID
5	§2246. Statutory right to redeem adjudicated property Right to purchase a tax lien
6	certificate issued to the tax collector
7	A. For property adjudicated to a political subdivision, after the expiration of
8	the applicable redemptive period, any person may redeem tax sale title to property
9	in the name of the tax debtor until any of the following shall occur: tax liens
10	receiving no bid, any person may purchase a tax lien certificate issued in the
11	name of the tax collector from the tax collector and on the terms and conditions
12	established by the tax collector in his own name and file an action as a tax lien
13	certificate holder pursuant to R.S. 47:2266.
14	(1) The later of sixty days or six months, as applicable, after the notice
15	required by R.S. 47:2206, or the filing of the sale or donation transferring the
16	property from the political subdivision pursuant to R.S. 47:2201 et seq.
17	(2) The granting of the order of possession pursuant to R.S. 47:2232.
18	(3) Sixty days or six months, as applicable, after the notice required by R.S.
19	47:2236.
20	B. For property adjudicated to the state for nonpayment of taxes for years
21	1880 through 1973, any person may redeem said property in the name of the tax
22	debtor, subject to any encumbrances placed thereon by the state, until such time as
23	the state sells or transfers the property.
24	§2247. Redemption of adjudicated property certificate issued to the tax collector;
25	additional payments
26	$\underline{\mathbf{A}}$. The person redeeming property adjudicated to a political subdivision $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$
27	certificate issued to the tax collector shall pay also pay the actual costs incurred
28	by the political subdivision or tax collector and any acquiring person for the costs
29	of all notices sent by certified mail or commercial carrier , notice, publication of

1	notice, or personal services of notices in complying with the applicable provisions
2	of law, including, without limitation, determination of tax sale auction parties and
3	the notification of such persons of the sale or donation subsequent transaction as
4	allowed by law.
5	B. For property adjudicated to the state for nonpayment of taxes for
6	years 1880 through 1973, any person may redeem the property in the name of
7	the tax debtor, subject to any encumbrances placed on the property by the state,
8	until such time as the state transfers the property.
9	PART VI. PROCEDURES TO QUITE TAX TITLE
10	ENFORCE TAX LIEN CERTIFICATE
11	SUBPART A. PROCEEDING TO QUIET TITLE
12	§2266. Procedure to quiet tax titles foreclose on tax liens
13	A.(1) After expiration of the redemptive period, an acquiring person may
14	institute an ordinary proceeding against the tax sale parties whose interests the
15	petitioner seeks to be terminated three years from the recordation of tax lien
16	certificate, a tax lien certificate holder may file an ex parte petition praying for
17	the court to confirm the delinquent obligation and tax lien securing it, and
18	terminate the redemption period.
19	(2) The petition shall be verified by affidavit of the petitioner with a copy
20	of the tax lien certificate annexed. The petition shall contain a description of the
21	property; and shall allege the following facts:
22	(a) The time and place of the sale, tax lien auction and the name of the
23	officer who made the sale, the conducted the auction.
24	(b) The page and record book and date of filing of the tax sale lien
25	certificate, and a statement that at least three years have passed from that date.
26	for adjudicated properties sold or donated by a political subdivision, reference to the
27	page of record book and date of filing of the sale or donation, notice that
28	(c) That the petitioner is the holder of tax sale title an unredeemed tax lien
29	certificate to the property by virtue of tax sale or is the owner of the property by

1	virtue of a sale or donation of adjudicated property, and notice that the title and full
2	ownership in the property will be confirmed unless a proceeding to annul is instituted
3	within six months after the date of service of the petition and citation.
4	(d) The amount of the delinquent obligation owed to the petitioner. If the
5	amount includes attorney fees and court costs, the petition shall also allege that
6	the petitioner complied with the notice requirements of R.S. 47:2156 and
7	describe the efforts taken and the results of those efforts.
8	(e) That the delinquent obligation will be confirmed and the tax lien
9	recognized and enforced unless redemption is made within thirty days of service
10	of the petition or an objection is filed to show cause why judgment should not
11	be rendered.
12	(3) This suit shall be brought in the parish in which the property is located
13	unless it lies in two or more parishes, in which case this suit may be instituted in
14	either of the parishes. The petitioner shall file a notice of pendency with the
15	recorder of mortgages in the parish or parishes in which the property is located.
16	B.(1) Upon determining that the petition satisfies the requirements of
17	this Section, the court shall immediately issue a preliminary order confirming
18	the delinquent obligation and stating that the redemption period will be
19	terminated and the lien recognized unless redemption is made or an objection
20	is filed within thirty days of service of the petition and preliminary order.
21	Together with the order, the court shall issue a rule to show cause why final
22	judgment recognizing the lien as provided in the order should not be rendered
23	if redemption is not made before the date fixed in the order.
24	(2) The delinquent obligation shall be fixed in accordance with R.S.
25	47:2243. If claimed by the petitioner, the order may also include an award of
26	court costs and attorney fees.
27	(2)C.(1) The petition, order, and rule and citation shall be served as in
28	ordinary suits; on each tax auction party whose interest will be terminated by
29	execution of the judgment. The tax collector shall also receive copies of the

petition and order. however, if

(2) If a tax sale <u>auction</u> party is a nonresident of the state, is unknown, or his residence is unknown, the court shall appoint a curator ad hoc to represent him and receive service service on an attorney appointed pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Article 5091 shall certify the service requirement. The curator attorney shall receive a reasonable fee for his services to be fixed by the court in each suit, which shall be taxed as costs of suit <u>in addition to the amount included</u> pursuant to Paragraph (B)(2) of this Section. If no proceeding to annul the sale has been instituted after the lapse of six months after the date of service of petition and citation, judgment shall be rendered quieting and confirming the title and the full ownership interest therein.

B. In all cases when tax titles have been quieted by prescription of five years under the provisions of Article VII, Section 25 of the Louisiana Constitution, the purchaser, donee, or his heirs or assigns may, either obtain a judgment of the court confirming the title by suit in the manner and form in Subsection A of this Section, except that the delay for answer shall be ten days instead of six months, provided that the failure to bring suit shall in no manner affect such prescriptive titles.

C. The petitioner may file a notice of lis pendens with the recorder of mortgages of the parish in which the property is located. A transfer, mortgage, lien, privilege, or other encumbrance filed after the filing of the notice of lis pendens shall not affect the property. The recorder of mortgages or the recorder of conveyances shall cancel, erase, terminate, or release the acts upon request of the petitioner.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, a tax auction party that does not have an ownership interest in the subject property may be served by certified mail or by actual delivery by commercial courier as defined in R.S. 13:3204.

D.(1) An objection to the order confirming the delinquent obligation shall be filed no later than thirty days after service. The rule to show cause shall be tried as a summary proceeding and shall be heard no later than thirty days

1	after the objection is filed. The grounds for objection shall be limited to the
2	following:
3	(a) A claim for payment nullity or forbidden purchase nullity.
4	(b) A claim that the auction certificate holder failed to comply with the
5	provisions of R.S. 47:2156 and should not be entitled to court costs and attorney
6	fees included in the order.
7	(2) If the claim for nullity is successful, the proceeding shall continue in
8	accordance with the provisions of R.S. 47:2290 and 2291.
9	(3) The tax collector shall be provided a copy of any order issued
10	pursuant to this Section.
11	E.(1) If redemption is made during the pendency of an action under this
12	Section, upon application of the redeeming party annexed with a certified copy
13	of the redemption certificate, judgment shall be entered dismissing the action
14	with prejudice.
15	(2) If redemption has not been made prior to the expiration of thirty days
16	from service of the petition and preliminary order, the court shall enter a final
17	judgment confirming the delinquent obligation and recognizing the tax lien
18	securing it. Except as otherwise provided in R.S. 47:2267, the judgment shall be
19	executed by writ of fieri facias in accordance with Title II of Book IV of the
20	Code of Civil Procedure.
21	§2267. Execution of judgment confirming delinquent obligation and
22	recognizing tax lien
23	A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, judgment rendered
24	pursuant to R.S. 47:2266 shall be executed by writ of fieri facias in accordance
25	with the provisions of Title II of Book IV of the Code of Civil Procedure.
26	B. A judicial sale for the execution of a judgment rendered pursuant to
27	R.S. 47:2266 shall be subject to the following rules:
28	(1) The minimum bid shall be entered on behalf of the tax lien certificate
29	holder for the amount of the delinquent obligation as of the date of the auction.

1	(2) If there are no bids exceeding the minimum bid, the property shall
2	be adjudicated to the tax lien certificate holder in satisfaction of the delinquent
3	obligation.
4	(3) The proceeds of the sale shall be distributed in accordance with Code
5	of Civil Procedure Article 2373.
6	(4) If the surplus proceeds are not claimed within one year they shall be
7	subject to the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act of 1997, R.S. 9:151 et seq.
8	* * *
9	§2286. Actions to annul
10	No tax sale lien auction shall be set aside except for a payment nullity,
11	redemption nullity, or a forbidden purchase nullity under R.S. 47:2162, all both of
12	which are relative nullities. The action shall be brought in the district court of the
13	parish in which the property is located. In addition, the action may be brought as a
14	reconventional demand or an intervention in an action to quiet title under R.S.
15	47:2266 or as an intervention in a monition proceeding under R.S. 47:2271 through
16	2280 .
17	§2287. Time in which to file an action for nullity; defenses
18	A. Any action to annul a tax sale on grounds of a redemption nullity lien
19	<u>auction</u> shall be brought before the earlier of: the expiration of the period for
20	response to a rule to show cause under the provisions of R.S. 47:2266.
21	(1) Six months after a person is duly notified using a notice, other than the
22	notice provided in R.S. 47:2156 that is sent between the time that the redemptive
23	period ends and five years after the date of the recordation of the tax sale certificate.
24	(2) If a person is duly notified more than five years after the date of the
25	recordation of the tax sale certificate, sixty days after the person is duly notified.
26	B. An action to annul a tax sale on grounds of a payment nullity shall be
27	brought before the later of:
28	(1) Five years after the recordation of the tax sale certificate.
29	(2) If the person bringing the action was not duly notified at least sixty days

before the end of that five-year period, then within sixty days after the date that the person was duly notified.

C. When a nullity is asserted as a reconventional demand in a quiet title action or as an intervention in a quiet title action or monition proceeding, the nullity shall be asserted within the time specified for a reconventional demand or intervention in the action or proceeding.

D. To the extent the interest of the person asserting a nullity has not been terminated, or if the property remains subject to the interest pursuant to this Chapter, including without limitation R.S. 47:2121(C)(2) or other applicable law, such fact shall be an absolute defense to the action of nullity.

* * *

§2289. Effect of judgment

A. A judgment based on a payment nullity <u>or forbidden purchase nullity</u> <u>extinguishes the lien evidenced by the tax lien certificate.</u> not only reinstates the interest of the tax debtor, or person claiming ownership through the tax debtor in the property, but also reinstates all interests in the property otherwise terminated, released, canceled, or erased pursuant to this Chapter, to the extent the interest has not otherwise terminated pursuant to its terms or by operation of law.

B. Other than as to the tax debtor, or a person claiming ownership through the tax debtor, a judgment for a redemption nullity reinstates the interest of the person claiming the nullity, to the extent the interest has not otherwise terminated pursuant to its terms or by operation of law. A judgment based on a redemption nullity as to the tax debtor, or a person claiming ownership through the tax debtor, reinstates all interests in the property otherwise terminated, released, canceled, or erased pursuant to this Chapter, to the extent the interest has not otherwise terminated pursuant to its terms or by operation of law.

§2290. Suspensive conditions to effectiveness of judgment

A.(1) A judgment annulling a tax sale or other transfer to an acquiring person or his successors lien auction based on a payment nullity shall not have effect until

1	all of the following are paid:
2	(a)(1) All statutory impositions for which the sale or adjudication was made.
3	(b)(2) All subsequent statutory impositions and all other governmental liens,
4	including interest and penalties.
5	(e)(3) Ten Twelve percent per annum interest on the subsequent statutory
6	impositions paid by the tax lien certificate holder.
7	(4) Any costs and attorney fees that the tax lien certificate holder is
8	entitled to recover pursuant to this Chapter.
9	(2) These payments shall not be required upon proof of payment of the
10	statutory impositions or governmental liens by the persons in whose favor a nullity
11	is declared.
12	B.(1) A judgment annulling a tax sale or other transfer to an acquiring person
13	or his successors based on a redemption nullity shall not have effect until all of the
14	following are paid:
15	(a) All statutory impositions forming the basis of the initial tax sale.
16	(b) All subsequent statutory impositions have been paid and all governmental
17	liens.
18	(c) All costs.
19	(d) A five percent penalty and twelve percent per annum on all statutory
20	impositions.
21	(2) These amounts shall be paid to the tax collector, and the tax collector
22	shall reimburse the tax sale purchaser or the purchaser or donee of adjudicated
23	property to the extent the party has paid the purchase price and the subsequent
24	statutory impositions or governmental liens; otherwise, the amounts shall be paid to
25	the political subdivisions.
26	§2291. Trial; judgment; costs; improvements
27	A. A nullity action shall be an ordinary tried as a summary proceeding.
28	governed by the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure. Upon Except as otherwise
29	provided by R.S. 47:2266, upon conclusion of the action for nullity, the court shall

either
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2	(1) Issue a preliminary order that the tax sale, an acquisition of full ownership
3	by a political subdivision, or a sale or donation of adjudicated property, as
4	applicable, lien auction will be declared a nullity.
5	(2) Render judgment dismissing the action with prejudice which shall be a
6	final judgment for purposes of appeal.
7	B.(1) The tax sale purchaser, the political subdivision, or the purchaser or
8	donee from a political subdivision shall be presumed to be a good faith possessor of
9	the property.
10	(2) Costs pursuant to Article VII, Section 25 of the Louisiana Constitution
11	and R.S. 47:2290 shall include costs of sending notice, costs of publication, and costs
12	of determining tax sale parties. Costs shall also include amounts set forth in Civil
13	Code Articles 496 and 497, if applicable.
14	(3) Within fifteen days after the rendering of the order under Paragraph
15	(A)(1) of this Section, the party claiming costs shall submit proof of costs. Proof of
16	costs may be made by affidavit or other competent evidence and may be contested
17	by the party claiming the nullity. A contest of costs shall be filed within fifteen days
18	after the filing of the proof of costs, and the contest shall be heard within forty-five
19	days after the filing of the proof of costs.
20	(4)(2) Within sixty days after the issuance of the order pursuant to Paragraph
21	(A)(1) of this Section, the court shall render a judgment of nullity, and the judgment
22	shall fix the costs allowed. This judgment shall be a final judgment subject to appeal.
23	* * *
24	Section 2. R.S. 47:2121, 2123, 2128, 2131, 2152, 2157, 2161, Part IV of Chapter 5
25	of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S.
26	47:2196 through 2238.9, R.S. 47:2271 through 2280, and 2288 are hereby repealed in their
27	entirety.
28	Section 3. The Louisiana State Law Institute is hereby authorized and directed to
29	review all statutes modified or repealed by this Act and make any necessary technical

1 changes. The Institute shall make recommendation as it deems necessary to clarify, modify, 2 or eliminated antiquated provisions of law consistent with the provisions of this Act and to

submit its recommendations to the legislature on or before January 1, 2025.

Section 4. This Act shall apply to all taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect and become operative if the proposed amendment to Article VII, Section 25 of the Constitution of Louisiana contained in the Act which originated as Senate Bill No. 119 of this 2024 Regular Session of the Legislature is adopted at a state-wide election and becomes effective.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Danielle Clapinski.

DIGEST 2024 Regular Session

SB 393 Original

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<u>Present law</u> uses the term "taxes" throughout Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

<u>Proposed law</u> amends <u>present law</u> and replaces "taxes" with "statutory impositions" throughout <u>present law</u> except when specifically referring to ad valorem taxes. "Statutory impositions" is defined in <u>present law</u> to include ad valorem taxes and other charges included on a property tax bill.

Present law provides that the purpose of present law includes the following:

- (1) Encourage the payment and efficient collection of property taxes.
- (2) Satisfy the requirements of due process.
- (3) Provide a fair process and statutory price for the redemption of tax sales and adjudicated property.

<u>Proposed law</u> repeals <u>present law</u>.

<u>Present law</u> defines the terms "acquiring person", "adjudicated property", "duly notified", "governmental lien", "send", "tax sale", "tax sale party", "tax sale property", "tax sale purchaser" and "tax sale title".

<u>Proposed law</u> repeals these definitions from <u>present law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines"delinquency obligation" as statutory impositions included in the tax bill that are not paid by the due date, plus interest, costs, and penalties that may accrue.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "forbidden purchase nullity"as a nullity of an action conducted in violation of <u>proposed law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "premium"as the amount paid at tax lien auction in excess of the statutory impositions, interest, penalty, and costs.

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Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "redemption price" as the amount calculated pursuant to <u>proposed law</u> that is required to be paid in order to redeem a tax lien certificate.

Proposed law defines "tax lien auction" as the sale of a delinquent obligation.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "tax lien certificate" as the written instrument evidencing the delinquent obligation and the lien and privilege securing it that identifies the holder thereof.

<u>Present law</u> provides that delinquent ad valorem property taxes bear interest at a rate of 1% per month.

<u>Proposed law</u> clarifies that the 1% interest per month is on a non-compounding basis and allows for the imposition of a 5% penalty if statutory impositions remain unpaid after 90 days. Further provides that failure to pay statutory impositions allows the tax lien to be sold at tax lien auction and that a tax lien has priority over all mortgages, liens, privileges, and security interests.

<u>Present law</u> requires the tax collector to mail property tax bills to the tax debtor and each tax notice party. If the property is sold at tax sale, future tax bills are required to be sent to the tax sale purchaser.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> requirement that property tax bills be mailed to the tax debtor and each tax notice party. Further requires the tax bill to inform tax debtor if there is any unredeemed tax sale certificate or tax lien certificate.

<u>Present law</u> requires the tax collector to send written notice to each tax notice party when the tax debtor has not paid all the statutory impositions that have been assessed on immovable property. The notice informs recipients that if the statutory impositions are not paid within 20 days of sending of the notice, the tax sale title to the property will be sold.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> notice requirement to each tax notice party. Further requires the tax collector to include that assessment constitutes a lien and that if not paid within 20 days that the lien will either be retained by tax collector or sold at auction.

<u>Present law</u> requires the tax collector to seize, advertise, and sell tax sale title to property upon which delinquent taxes are due.

<u>Proposed law</u> repeals <u>present law</u> and requires the tax collector to advertise for sale by public auction the delinquent obligation for statutory impositions and the lien securing it.

<u>Present law</u> requires that the tax collector resend notice by first class mail to the tax debtor when the certified mail is returned. Further requires the tax collector to take additional steps to notify including:

- (1) Review the local telephone directory or internet for the tax debtor.
- (2) Contact the assessor for potential updated addresses or other properties assessed in the tax debtor's name.
- (3) Examine the mortgage and conveyance records of the parish where the property is located to determine whether there are any other transactions pertaining to the tax debtor.
- (4) Attempt personal or domiciliary service of the tax bill.
- (5) Post a notice of the tax lien auction at the property.
- (6) Perform a computer search of digitized records and data bases of the clerk of court

or sheriff's office for addresses of other properties that may be assessed in the tax debtor's name.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and requires that notice be re-sent to the occupant of the property as well.

<u>Present law</u> provides for the adjudication of property, including adjudication to political subdivisions, minimum bid prices, pre-bidding procedures, donations of adjudicated property, and the notice, form, affidavit, and disposition of proceeds from adjudicated property.

<u>Proposed law</u> repeals <u>present law</u> and provides procedures for when the tax collector elects to retain the tax lien and procedures for when the tax collector elects to sell the tax lien at auction.

<u>Proposed law provides</u> that a tax lien certificate prescribes five years after recordation unless an action to enforce tax lien is filed. Provides that if no action filed within five years, recorder of mortgages shall cancel the inscription upon request of an interested party. Further provides that the prescription period is suspended by filing of bankruptcy and otherwise suspended or interrupted as provided by law.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that after three years from recordation of certificate, the tax lien certificate holder can institute proceeding to enforce a tax lien.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires that 90-180 days prior to filing an action to enforce the tax lien, tax lien certificate holder shall send notice to all tax lien certificate holders and to all tax auction parties.

<u>Proposed law</u> authorizes the tax lien certificate holder to make necessary repairs to the property to comply with a notice/order of the political subdivision charged with enforcement of property standards when authorized by a court.

<u>Present law</u> authorizes any person to request that notices sent to tax debtor also be sent to requesting party.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but adds that any such request is valid only for the current year.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides a procedure for the tax lien enforcement process.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides for the redemption of the tax lien certificate by paying the redemption price.

Effective if and when the proposed amendment of Article VII of the Constitution of La. contained in the Act which originated as Senate Bill No. 119 of this 2024 R.S. of the Legislature is adopted at a statewide election and becomes effective.

(Amends R.S. 47:1993, the headings of Chapter 5 and Part I of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, R.S. 47:2122, 2124, 2126, 2127, 2130, 2132-2136, 2151, 2153-2156, 2158-2160, 2162, 2163, Part V of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 47:2241-2247, the heading of Part VI and Subpart A of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, 2266, 2286, 2287, and 2289, 2290, 2291(A) and (B); adds R.S. 47:2127.1, 2140, 2150, 2151.1, 2160.1, and 2267, and repeals R.S. 47:2121, 2123, 2128, 2131, 2152, 2157, 2161, Part IV of Chapter 5 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 47:2196-2238.9, R.S. 47:2271-2280, and 2288)