WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE 2017 REGULAR SESSION

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 369

By Senators Sypolt, Miller, Boso, Maroney and Smith

[Originating in the Committee on Energy, Industry, and Mining; reported on March 25, 2017]

A BILL to amend and reenact §11A-3-19, §11A-3-21, §11A-3-23, §11A-3-52, §11A-3-54 and §11A-3-56 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend said code by adding thereto four new sections, designated §11A-3-23a, §11A-3-23b, §11A-3-58a and §11A-3-58b; and to amend and reenact §11A-4-4 of said code, all relating to permitting surface owners to purchase the mineral interests that lay below the property when the mineral interest becomes subject to a tax lien; permitting mineral owners to purchase the surface interest that lies above the mineral interest when the surface tract become subject to establishing procedures; requiring notice; establishing the purchase prices; establishing nonrefundable \$20 administrative fee; providing a procedure if more than one surface owner seeks to purchase the delinquent mineral interest; modifying notices to redeem that are sent to property owners; and providing remedies relating to tax sales.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §11A-3-19, §11A-3-21, §11A-3-23, 11A-3-52, §11A-3-54 and §11A-3-56 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto four new sections, designated §11A-3-23a, §11A-3-23b, §11A-3-58a and §11A-3-58b; and that §11A-4-4 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

ARTICLE 3. SALE OF TAX LIENS AND NONENTERED, ESCHEATED AND WASTE AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS.

§11A-3-19. What purchaser must do before the deed can be secured.

- (a) At any time after October 31 of the year following the sheriff's sale, and on or before December 31 of the same year, the purchaser, his or her heirs or assigns, in order to secure a deed for the real estate subject to the tax lien or liens purchased, shall:
- (1) Prepare a list of those to be served with notice to redeem and request the State Auditor to prepare and serve the notice as provided in sections twenty-one and twenty-two of this article;

(2) When the real property subject to the tax lien is classified as Class II property, provi	ide
the State Auditor with the physical mailing address of the property that is subject to the tax lien	or
liens purchased;	

- (3) Provide the State Auditor with a list of any additional expenses incurred after January 1 of the year following the sheriff's sale for the preparation of the list of those to be served with notice to redeem including proof of the additional expenses in the form of receipts or other evidence of reasonable legal expenses incurred for the services of any attorney who has performed an examination of the title to the real estate and rendered written documentation used in the preparation of the list of those to be served with the notice to redeem. However, for an interest in real estate identified in subsection (b) of this section, and for an interest in real estate identified in subsection (c) of this section the purchaser, or other authorized person, of the property shall pay the reasonable costs related to preparing the list of those served with notice to redeem, other than surface owners, as provided by subdivision (3), subsection (a), section twenty-three of this article;
- (4) Deposit with the State Auditor a sum sufficient to cover the costs of preparing and serving the notice; and
- (5) Present the purchaser's certificate of sale, or order of the county commission where the certificate has been lost or wrongfully withheld from the owner, to the State Auditor.
- If the purchaser fails to meet these requirements, he or she shall lose all the benefits of his or her purchase.
- (b) For an interest in real estate subject to the tax lien that includes minerals, but not an interest in the surface other than for developing the minerals, the list shall include the last known name and mailing address of the taxpayer who receives a tax ticket for the surface property shown on the tax maps identified in subsection (e), section seven, article one-c, chapter eleven of this code that lie above the mineral tract. If these requirements are not met, all the benefits of the purchase will be lost. However, no deed to a bona fide purchaser for value from a purchaser, or

a surface owner substituted for a purchaser, may be set aside for failure of the purchaser to comply with this subsection, but this limitation does not affect any other remedies at law.

(c) For an interest in real estate subject to the tax lien that includes surface, but not an interest in the minerals, the list shall include the last known name and mailing address of the taxpayer who receives a tax ticket for the surface property shown on the tax maps identified in subsection (e), section seven, article one-c, chapter eleven of this code that lie above the mineral tract. If these requirements are not met, all the benefits of the purchase will be lost. However, no deed to a bona fide purchaser for value from a purchaser, or a surface owner substituted for a purchaser, may be set aside for failure of the purchaser to comply with this subsection, but this limitation does not affect any other remedies at law.

(b) (d) If the person requesting preparation and service of the notice is an assignee of the purchaser, he or she shall, at the time of the request, file with the State Auditor a written assignment to him or her of the purchaser's rights, executed, acknowledged and certified in the manner required to make a valid deed.

(c) (e) Whenever any certificate given by the sheriff for a tax lien on any land, or interest in the land sold for delinquent taxes, or any assignment of the lien is lost or wrongfully withheld from the rightful owner of the land and the land or interest has not been redeemed, the county commission may receive evidence of the loss or wrongful detention and, upon satisfactory proof of that fact, may cause a certificate of the proof and finding, properly attested by the State Auditor, to be delivered to the rightful claimant and a record of the certificate shall be duly made by the county clerk in the recorded proceedings of the commission.

§11A-3-21. Notice to redeem.

To _____

1	(a) Whenever the provisions of section nineteen of this article have has been complied
2	with, the State Auditor shall prepare a notice in form or effect as follows:

4	You will take notice that, the purchaser (or, the
5	assignee, heir or devisee of, the purchaser) of the tax lien(s) on the following
6	real estate,, (here describe the real estate for which the tax lien(s) thereon
7	were sold) located in, (here name the city, town or village in which the
8	real estate is situated or, if not within a city, town or village, give the district and a general
9	description) which was returned delinquent in the name of, and for which the
10	tax lien(s) thereon was sold by the sheriff of County at the sale for
11	delinquent taxes made on the day of, 20, has requested
12	that you be notified that a deed for such real estate will be made to him or her on or after April 1,
13	20, as provided by law, unless before that day you redeem such real estate. The amount
14	you will have to pay to redeem on the last day, March 31, will be as follows:
15	Amount equal to the taxes, interest, and charges due on the date of sale, with interest to
16	March 31, 20 \$
17	Amount of subsequent years taxes paid on the property, since the sale, with interest to
18	March 31, 20 \$
19	Amount paid for title examination and preparation of list of those to be served, and for
20	preparation and service of the notice with interest from January 1, 20 (insert year) following the
21	sheriff's sale to March 31, 20 \$
22	Amount paid for other statutory costs (describe)
23	\$
24	Total\$
25	You may redeem at any time before March 31, 20, by paying the above
26	total less any unearned interest.
27	NOTE: If you have received this notice because you are the owner of an interest in the
28	surface overlaying a mineral interest or an owner of a mineral interest that the above surface tract
29	that was returned delinquent, you may pay the clerk twice the amount identified above, plus a

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nonrefundable \$20 administrative fee, before March 1, 20 . If you pay the required amount and the property is then redeemed, that amount you paid, less the administrative fee, will be refunded to you. If you pay the required amount and the property is not redeemed, you will be substituted for the purchaser of the tax lien and you may proceed to obtain a deed for the property. If you and one or more additional surface owners or mineral owners each pay the appropriate amount, all the surface owners or mineral owners who have made payment shall submit, by April 1, 20 , an agreement dividing the real estate according to their proportionate shares or any other method or formula agreed to among all of you. If an agreement is not filed, the clerk shall refund the moneys tendered by the surface owners or mineral owners, less the administrative fees, and none of you will be substituted for the purchaser of the tax lien.

Given under my hand this	day of	, 20	
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State Auditor, State of West Virginia

(b) The State Auditor for his or her service in preparing the notice shall receive a fee of \$10 for the original and \$2 for each copy required. Any additional costs which must be expended for publication, or service of the notice in the manner provided for serving process commencing a civil action, or for service of process by certified mail, shall be charged by the State Auditor. All costs provided by this section shall be included as redemption costs and included in the notice described in this section.

§11A-3-23. Redemption from purchase; receipt; list of redemptions; lien; lien of person redeeming interest of another; record.

(a) After the sale of any tax lien on any real estate pursuant to section five of this article, the owner of, or any other person who was entitled to pay the taxes on, any real estate for which a tax lien on the real estate was purchased by an individual may redeem at any time before a tax deed is issued for the real estate. In order to redeem, he or she shall pay to the State Auditor the following amounts:

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- (1) An amount equal to the taxes, interest and charges due on the date of the sale, with 7 interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date of sale;
 - (2) All other taxes which have since been paid by the purchaser, his or her heirs or assigns, with interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date of payment;
 - (3) Any additional expenses incurred from January 1 of the year following the sheriff's sale to the date of redemption for the preparation of the list of those to be served with notice to redeem and any written documentation used for the preparation of the list, with interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date of payment for reasonable legal expenses incurred for the services of an attorney who has performed an examination of the title to the real estate and rendered written documentation used for the preparation of the list: *Provided*, That the maximum amount the owner or other authorized person shall pay, excluding the interest, for the expenses incurred for the preparation of the list of those to be served required by section nineteen of this article is \$300, plus any costs required by subsection (b), section nineteen of this article: Provided however, That the attorney may only charge a fee for legal services actually performed and must certify that he or she conducted an examination to determine the list of those to be served required by section nineteen of this article; and
 - (4) All additional statutory costs paid by the purchaser.
 - (b) Where the State Auditor has not received from the purchaser satisfactory proof of the expenses incurred in preparing the notice to redeem, and any written documentation used for the preparation of the list of those to be served with notice to redeem, including the certification required in subdivision (3), subsection (a) of this section, incident thereto, in the form of receipts or other evidence of legal expenses, incurred as provided in section nineteen of this article, the person redeeming shall pay the State Auditor the sum of \$300 plus interest at the rate of one percent per month from January 1 of the year following the sheriff's sale for disposition by the sheriff pursuant to the provisions of under sections ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and thirty-two of this article.

- (c) The person redeeming shall be given a receipt for the payment and the written opinion or report used for the preparation of the list of those to be served with notice to redeem required by section nineteen of this article.
- (d) Any person who, by reason of the fact that no provision is made for partial redemption of the tax lien on real estate purchased by an individual, is compelled in order to protect himself or herself to redeem the tax lien on all of the real estate when it belongs, in whole or in part, to some other person, shall have a lien on the interest of that other person for the amount paid to redeem the interest. He or she shall lose his or her right to the lien, however, unless within thirty days after payment he or she files with the clerk of the county commission his or her claim in writing against the owner of the interest, together with the receipt provided in this section. The clerk shall docket the claim on the judgment lien docket in his or her office and properly index the claim. The lien may be enforced as other judgment liens are enforced.
- (e) Before a tax deed is issued, the county clerk may accept, on behalf of the State Auditor, the payment necessary to redeem any real estate encumbered with a tax lien and write a receipt. The amount of the payment necessary to redeem any real estate encumbered with a tax lien shall be provided by the State Auditor and the State Auditor shall update the required payments plus interest at least monthly.
- (f) On or before the tenth day of each month, the county clerk shall deliver to the State Auditor the redemption money paid and the name and address of the person who redeemed the property on a form prescribed by the State Auditor.

§11A-3-23a. Surface owner substitution for purchaser.

(a) If the real estate interest subject to a tax lien is an interest that includes minerals, but does not include an interest in the surface other than an interest for the purpose of developing the minerals, then prior to March 31 of the year following the sale an owner of record of the surface above the property subject to the tax lien being sold may pay the clerk: (1) The amount that would be required for redemption pursuant to section twenty-three of this article; (2) the lesser of either

- the amount identified above or \$3,000; and (3) a nonrefundable \$20 administrative fee. The clerk

 shall issue the surface owner a certificate of substitution and send a copy to the purchaser. If

 more than one surface owner makes this payment to the clerk, the clerk shall issue each a

 certificate of substitution for each and send copies of the certificates of substitution to the others

 in addition to the purchaser.
 - (b) If the property is redeemed, the clerk shall refund the moneys paid, less the administrative fees.
 - (c) If the property is not redeemed, and if only one surface owner has received a certificate of substitution, then the clerk shall send the amount paid by the surface owner to the purchaser, less the \$20 administrative fee, and record the certificate of substitution. That surface owner enjoys the full rights and duties of the purchaser.
 - (d) If more than one surface owner pays the clerk the appropriate amount the surface owners shall submit an agreement dividing the property according to their proportionate shares, or another mutually agreeable method or formula approved by all of them, by April 15 of the year following the sale of the lien. No deed may be issued before April 15 of the year following the sale. The interest of an owner of a surface tract shall be equal to the acreage stated on documents of record even if the owner only owns an undivided interest. However, if more than one owner of an undivided interest in the same tract pays the clerk the appropriate amount, his or her share shall be the total acreage of the undivided tract divided by the number of owners of the tract who have also paid the clerk. If an agreement is filed, then the clerk shall make an amended certificate dividing the property according to their respective interests and refund any remaining moneys paid by them according to their agreed interests. If no agreement is filed, the clerk shall refund the moneys paid to the surface owners, less the \$20 administrative fees, and the original purchaser is returned to his or her original position.
 - (e) Any purchaser under this code section is prohibited from transferring the surface or mineral estate once the fee is re-established.

(f) If any provision of this subsection or the application to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the provisions or applications of this article which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this article are declared to be severable.

§11A-3-23b. Mineral owner substitution for purchaser.

- (a) If the real estate interest subject to a tax lien is an interest that includes minerals, but does not include an interest in the surface other than an interest for the purpose of developing the minerals, then prior to March 31 of the year following the sale an owner of record of the surface above the property subject to the tax lien being sold may pay the clerk: (1) The amount that would be required for redemption pursuant to section twenty-three of this article; (2) the lesser of either the amount identified above or \$3,000; and (3) a nonrefundable \$20 administrative fee. The clerk shall issue the surface owner a certificate of substitution and send a copy to the purchaser. If more than one surface owner makes this payment to the clerk, the clerk shall issue each a certificate of substitution for each and send copies of the certificates of substitution to the others in addition to the purchaser.
- (b) If the property is redeemed, the clerk shall refund the moneys paid, less the administrative fees.
- (c) If the property is not redeemed, and if only one surface owner has received a certificate of substitution, then the clerk shall send the amount paid by the surface owner to the purchaser.

 less the \$20 administrative fee, and record the certificate of substitution. That surface owner enjoys the full rights and duties of the purchaser.
- (d) If more than one surface owner pays the clerk the appropriate amount the surface owners shall submit an agreement dividing the property according to their proportionate shares, or another mutually agreeable method or formula approved by all of them, by April 15 of the year following the sale of the lien. No deed may be issued before April 15 of the year following the sale. The interest of an owner of a surface tract shall be equal to the acreage stated on documents

of record even if the owner only owns an undivided interest. However, if more than one owner of an undivided interest in the same tract pays the clerk the appropriate amount, his or her share shall be the total acreage of the undivided tract divided by the number of owners of the tract who have also paid the clerk. If an agreement is filed, then the clerk shall make an amended certificate dividing the property according to their respective interests and refund any remaining moneys paid by them according to their agreed interests. If no agreement is filed, the clerk shall refund the moneys paid to the surface owners, less the \$20 administrative fees, and the original purchaser is returned to his or her original position.

(e) Any purchaser under this code section is prohibited from transferring the surface or mineral estate once the fee is re-established.

(f) If any provision of this subsection or the application to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the provisions or applications of this article which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this article are declared to be severable.

§11A-3-52. What purchaser must do before he can secure securing a deed.

- (a) Within forty-five days following the approval of the sale by the Auditor pursuant to section fifty-one of this article, the purchaser, his <u>or her</u> heirs or assigns, in order to secure a deed for the real estate purchased, shall:
- (1) Prepare a list of those to be served with notice to redeem and request the deputy commissioner to prepare and serve the notice as provided in sections fifty-four and fifty-five of this article;
- (2) When the real property subject to the tax lien was classified as Class II property, provide the deputy commissioner with the actual mailing address of the property that is subject to the tax lien or liens purchased; and
- (3) Deposit, or offer to deposit, with the deputy commissioner a sum sufficient to cover the costs of preparing and serving the notice.

- (b) If the purchaser fails to fulfill the requirements set forth in paragraph subsection (a) of
 this section, the purchaser shall lose all the benefits of his or her purchase.
 - (c) After the requirements of <u>paragraph</u> <u>subsection</u> (a) of this section have been satisfied, the deputy commissioner may then sell the property in the same manner as he <u>or she</u> sells lands which have been offered for sale at public auction but which remain unsold after such auction, as provided in section forty-eight of this article.
 - (d) For an interest in real estate subject to the tax lien or liens that includes minerals but does not include an interest in the surface, except an interest for the purpose of developing the minerals, or an interest in real estate subject to the tax lien or liens that includes an interest in the surface but not the minerals, the list shall include the last known name and mailing address of the taxpayer known to the sheriff to which the sheriff is required to send a tax ticket pursuant to section eight, article one of this chapter for all tracts of surface property shown on the tax maps, provided in subsection (e), section seven, article one-c, chapter eleven of this code, that lie above the mineral tract subject to the tax lien or liens purchased. No deed to a bona fide purchaser for value from a tax lien purchaser or a surface owner substituted for a purchaser may be set aside for failure of the purchaser to comply with this subsection. This limitation does not affect any other remedies at law.

(d) (e) If the person requesting preparation and service of the notice is an assignee of the purchaser, he <u>or she</u> shall, at the time of the request, file with the deputy commissioner a written assignment to him <u>or her</u> of the purchaser's rights, executed, acknowledged and certified in the manner required to make a valid deed.

§11A-3-54. Notice to redeem.

1	Whenever the provisions of section fifty-two of this article have has been complied with,
2	the deputy commissioner shall thereupon prepare a notice in form or effect as follows:

To _____

4	You will take notice that, the purchaser (or, the
5	assignee, heir or devisee of, the purchaser) of the following real estate,
6	, (here describe the real estate sold) located in, (here
7	name the city, town or village in which the real estate is situated or, if not within a city, town or
8	village, give the district and a general description) which was (here put
9	whether the property was returned delinquent or nonentered) in the name of
10	, and was sold by the deputy commissioner of delinquent and nonentered
11	lands of County at the sale for delinquent taxes (or nonentry) on the
12	day of, 19 <u>20</u> , has requested that you be notified that a deed for such
13	real estate will be made to him <u>or her</u> on or after the day of, 19 20,
14	as provided by law, unless before that day you redeem such real estate. The amount you will
15	have to pay to redeem on the day of,19 20, will be as follows:
16	Amount equal to the taxes, interest and charges due on the date of sale, with interest to
17	\$
18	Amount of taxes paid on the property, since the sale, with interest to
19	\$
20	Amount paid for title examination and preparation of list of those to be served, and for
21	preparation and service of the notice with interest to\$
22	Amount paid for other statutory costs (describe)
23	
24	\$
25	Total\$
26	You may redeem at any time before by paying the above total less
27	any unearned interest.
28	NOTE: If you are receiving this notice because you are the owner of an interest in the
29	surface overlaying a mineral interest or a mineral tract lying underneath a surface tract which was

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returned delinquent, you may, before the above date, pay the deputy commissioner: (1) The amount identified above; (2) the lesser of either the amount identified above or \$3,000; and (3) a nonrefundable \$20 administrative fee. If you pay the required amount and the property is redeemed, the amount you paid, less the administrative fee, will be refunded. If you pay the required amount and the property is not redeemed, you will be substituted for the purchaser of the tax lien and may proceed to obtain a deed for the property. If you do so and if one or more additional surface owners or mineral owners do so, then the surface owners or mineral owners must submit an agreement dividing the property per their proportionate shares. If an agreement is not filed, the deputy commissioner shall refund the moneys tendered by the surface owners or mineral owners, less the administrative fees, and the original purchaser will be returned to his or her original rights and duties. Given under my hand this _____, 19 20____. _____ Deputy Commissioner of Delinquent and Nonentered Lands County, State of West Virginia _____ County, State of West Virginia The deputy commissioner for his or her service in preparing the notice shall receive a fee of \$10 for the original and \$2 for each copy required. Any costs which must be expended in addition thereto for publication, or service of such notice in the manner provided for serving process commencing a civil action, or for service of process by certified mail, shall be charged by the deputy commissioner. All costs provided by this section shall be included as redemption costs and included in the notice described herein.

§11A-3-56. Redemption from purchase; receipt; list of redemptions; lien; lien of person redeeming interest of another; record.

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(a) After the sale of any tax lien on any real estate pursuant to section forty-five or fortyeight of this article, the owner of, or any other person who was entitled to pay the taxes on, any real estate for which a tax lien thereon-was purchased by an individual, may redeem at any time before a tax deed is issued therefor. In order to redeem, he or she must pay to the deputy commissioner the following amounts: (1) An amount equal to the taxes, interest and charges due on the date of the sale, with interest thereon at the rate of one percent per month from the date of sale; (2) all other taxes thereon, which have since been paid by the purchaser, his or her heirs or assigns, with interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date of payment: (3) such additional expenses as may have been incurred in preparing the list of those to be served with notice to redeem, and any title examination incident thereto, with interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date of payment, but the amount he or she shall be required to pay, excluding said interest, for such expenses incurred for the preparation of the list of those to be served with notice to redeem required by section fifty-two of this article, and any surface title examination incident thereto, required shall not exceed \$200 \$300 or \$600 for a required mineral title examination, and if the real estate is subject to subsection (d), section fifty-two of this article, the reasonable cost for determining the location of all tracts of surface property shown on the tax maps identified in subsection (e), section seven, article one-c, chapter eleven of this code that lie above the real estate subject to the tax lien or liens purchased; (4) all additional statutory costs paid by the purchaser; and (5) the deputy commissioner's fee and commission as provided by section sixty-six of this article. Where the deputy commissioner has not received from the purchaser satisfactory proof of the expenses incurred in preparing the notice to redeem, and any examination of title incident thereto, in the form of receipts or other evidence-thereof, the person redeeming shall pay the deputy commissioner the sum of \$200 plus interest thereon at the rate of one percent per month from the date of the sale for disposition pursuant to the provisions of under sections fifty-seven, fifty-eight and sixty-four of this article. Upon payment to the deputy commissioner of those and any other unpaid statutory charges required by this article, and of any

unpaid expenses incurred by the sheriff, the Auditor and the deputy commissioner in the exercise of their duties <u>pursuant to under</u> this article, the deputy commissioner shall prepare an original and five copies of the receipt for the payment and shall note on said receipts that the property has been redeemed. The original of such receipt shall be given to the person redeeming. The deputy commissioner shall retain a copy of the receipt and forward one copy each to the sheriff, assessor, the Auditor and the clerk of the county commission. The clerk shall endorse on the receipt the fact and time of such filing and note the fact of redemption on his <u>or her</u> record of delinquent lands.

(b) Any person who, by reason of the fact that no provision is made for partial redemption of the tax lien on real estate purchased by an individual, is compelled in order to protect himself or herself to redeem the tax lien on all of such real estate when it belongs, in whole or in part, to some other person, shall have a lien on the interest of such other person for the amount paid to redeem such interest. He or she shall lose his or her right to the lien, however, unless within thirty days after payment he or she shall file with the clerk of the county commission his or her claim in writing against the owner of such interest, together with the receipt provided for in this section. The clerk shall docket the claim on the judgment lien docket in his or her office and properly index the same. Such lien may be enforced as other judgment liens are enforced.

§11A-3-58a. Surface owner substitution for purchaser.

(a) If the real estate interest subject to a tax lien is a mineral interest, but does not include an interest in the surface other than an interest for the purpose of developing the minerals, then within thirty days after notices to redeem have been served, or an attempt of personal service has been made, the notices have been mailed or, if necessary, published in accordance with section fifty-five of this article, following the deputy commissioner's sale, a surface owner above the mineral interest may pay to the deputy commissioner: (1) The amount that would be required for redemption; (2) the lesser of either the amount identified for redemption or \$3,000; and (3) a nonrefundable \$20 administrative fee. The deputy commissioner shall issue the surface owner a

certificate of substitution and send a copy to the purchaser. If more than one surface owner of record submits payment to the deputy commissioner, the deputy commissioner shall issue each a certificate of substitution and send copies of the certificates of substitution to the others in addition to the purchaser.

(b) If the property is redeemed, the deputy commissioner shall refund the moneys paid by the surface owners, less the administrative fees.

(c) If the property is not redeemed, and if only one surface owner has received a certificate of substitution, then the deputy commissioner shall send the amount paid by the surface owner to the purchaser and record the certificate of substitution. The surface owner is substituted and has the full rights and duties of the purchaser.

(d) If more than one surface owner submits payment, before an additional fifteen days, the surface owners must submit an agreement dividing the real estate according to their proportionate share. The interest of an owner of a surface tract shall be equal to the acreage stated on documents of record even if the owner only owns an undivided interest. However, if more than one owner of an undivided interest submits payment, their proportionate shares are the total acreage of the undivided tract divided by the number of owners of the tract who pay in. If no agreement is filed, then the deputy commissioner shall refund their moneys, less the administrative fees, and the original purchaser is returned to his or her original position. If an agreement is filed, then the deputy commissioner shall make an amended certificate showing the division according to their interests, the deputy commissioner shall send the purchaser twice the amount required for redemption, and divide the remaining money paid by all surface owners according to their agreed interests.

§11A-3-58b. Mineral owner substitution for purchaser.

(a) If the real estate interest subject to a tax lien is a surface tract, but does not include an interest in the minerals, then within thirty days after notices to redeem have been served, or an attempt of personal service has been made, the notices have been mailed or, if necessary,

published in accordance with section fifty-five of this article, following the deputy commissioner's sale, a surface owner above the mineral interest may pay to the deputy commissioner: (1) The amount that would be required for redemption; (2) the lesser of either the amount identified for redemption or \$3,000; and (3) a nonrefundable \$20 administrative fee. The deputy commissioner shall issue the mineral owner a certificate of substitution and send a copy to the purchaser. If more than one mineral owner of record submits payment to the deputy commissioner, the deputy commissioner shall issue each a certificate of substitution and send copies of the certificates of substitution to the others in addition to the purchaser.

(b) If the property is redeemed, the deputy commissioner shall refund the moneys paid by the mineral owners, less the administrative fees.

(c) If the property is not redeemed, and if only one mineral owner has received a certificate of substitution, then the deputy commissioner shall send the amount paid by the surface owner to the purchaser and record the certificate of substitution. The surface owner is substituted and has the full rights and duties of the purchaser.

(d) If more than one mineral owner submits payment, before an additional fifteen days, the mineral owners must submit an agreement dividing the real estate according to their proportionate share. The interest of an owner of a mineral tract shall be equal to the acreage stated on documents of record even if the owner only owns an undivided interest. However, if more than one owner of an undivided interest submits payment, their proportionate shares are the total acreage of the undivided tract divided by the number of owners of the tract who pay in. If no agreement is filed, then the deputy commissioner shall refund their moneys, less the administrative fees, and the original purchaser is returned to his or her original position. If an agreement is filed, then the deputy commissioner shall make an amended certificate showing the division according to their interests, the deputy commissioner shall send the purchaser twice the amount required for redemption, and divide the remaining money paid by all mineral owners according to their agreed interests.

ARTICLE 4. REMEDIES RELATING TO TAX SALES.

§11A-4-4. Right to set aside deed when one entitled to notice not notified.

- (a) If any person entitled to be notified under the provisions of section twenty-two or fifty-five, article three of this chapter is not served with the notice as therein required, and does not have actual knowledge that such notice has been given to others in time to protect his or her interests by redeeming the property, or in exercising rights as a surface owner under sections twenty-three-a or fifty-eight-a, article three of this chapter, or in exercising rights as a mineral owner under sections twenty-three-a or fifty-eight-b, article three of this chapter, he or she, his or her heirs and assigns, may, before the expiration of three years following the delivery of the deed, institute a civil action to set aside the deed. No deed shall be set aside under the provisions of this section until payment has been made or tendered to the purchaser, or his or her heirs or assigns, of the amount which would have been required for redemption or in exercising rights as a surface owner under sections twenty-three-a or fifty-eight-a, article three of this chapter, or in exercising rights as a mineral owner under sections twenty-three-b or fifty-eight-b, article three of this chapter, together with any taxes which have been paid on the property since delivery of the deed, with interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum.
- (b) No title acquired pursuant to <u>under</u> this article shall be set aside in the absence of a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the person who originally acquired such title failed to exercise reasonably diligent efforts to provide notice of his <u>or her</u> intention to acquire such title to the complaining party or his or her predecessors in title.
- (c) Upon a preliminary finding by the court that the deed will be set aside pursuant to <u>under</u> this section, such amounts shall be paid within one month of the entry-thereof. Upon the failure to pay the same within said period-of time, the court shall upon the request of the purchaser, enter judgment dismissing the action with prejudice.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.