CHAMBER ACTION

The Civil Justice Committee recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to residential foreclosure proceedings; creating s. 45.0311, F.S.; providing a definition; providing requirements and procedures for disbursement of surplus funds from a judicial sale; authorizing a court to determine reasonable attorney's fees for motions to disburse surplus funds; providing a right of certain parties to petition a court to set aside certain deeds or assignments under certain circumstances; entitling certain parties to recover all fees and costs incurred in certain surplus funds proceedings; providing for the court to determine reasonable attorney's fees in such proceedings; creating s. 48.184, F.S.; specifying a required notice form to be served with a summons and complaint in actions to foreclose an interest in a mortgagor's primary dwelling; requiring the notice to be included in the service of process; requiring certain verification of service; amending s. 48.21, F.S.; specifying an additional notice requirement for return of service of process forms Page 1 of 14

24 made for foreclosures of a mortgagor's primary dwelling; 25 authorizing a clerk of court to collect a fee for attempts 26 of service of process; requiring the clerk of court to use 27 fee proceeds for certain public education purposes; amending s. 49.08, F.S.; requiring certain notices of 28 29 action to contain an additional notice of potential 30 surplus and application procedures information; creating 31 s. 501.2078, F.S.; providing definitions; providing a 32 civil penalty for knowingly using unfair or deceptive 33 homeowner victimization methods, acts, or practices in 34 residential foreclosure proceedings; specifying a time 35 period during which a person may not contact a homeowner for certain purposes; specifying higher priority of an 36 37 order of restitution or reimbursement over imposition of a 38 civil penalty; providing for deposit of civil penalties into the Legal Affairs Revolving Trust Fund of the 39 40 Department of Legal Affairs; allocating such funds for certain purposes; creating s. 689.251, F.S.; requiring 41 documents transferring a mortgagor's primary dwelling to 42 disclose certain information; authorizing a seller to void 43 44 a transaction under certain circumstances; requiring the 45 seller to repay certain amounts to a purchaser, minus certain amounts, under such circumstances; amending s. 46 47 702.035, F.S.; providing that certain advertisements, publications, or notices relating to foreclosure 48 49 proceedings must include the procedure for collecting 50 surplus funds or list a telephone number or website at 51 which the procedure will be explained; amending s.

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702.065, F.S.; prohibiting a court or clerk of court from entering a default or default judgment against a mortgagor in a proceeding to foreclose a mortgagor's primary dwelling if a return of service does not contain a required notice; amending s. 702.10, F.S.; including a reference to a required notice for proceedings to foreclose a mortgagor's primary dwelling in certain orders to show cause in final judgment of foreclosure entries; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 45.0311, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

45.0311 Disbursement of surplus funds.--

(1) As used in this subsection, the term "surplus funds" means all funds existing after all valid liens have been paid. Any person claiming a right to disbursement of proceeds from a judicial sale, other than the original mortgagor, shall produce a deed satisfying the requirements of s. 689.251, if applicable, or an assignment of the proceeds from the original mortgagor, or homeowner if not the original mortgagor, executed with the formality of a deed and acknowledged and conspicuously including the assessed value may be lower than the actual value of the property, the approximate amount of any debt encumbering the property, the approximate amount of any equity in the property, and a statement that the assignor does not need an attorney or

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other representative to recover the surplus funds. The deed or assignment shall conspicuously set forth all forms of consideration paid for the rights to the property or the assignment of the rights to any surplus funds.

- (2) The court shall determine reasonable attorney's fees charged for a motion to disburse surplus funds.
- (3) A party who has executed an assignment or deed that does not conform to the requirements of this section or s.

 689.251 has the right to petition the court presiding over the foreclosure proceeding to set aside the nonconforming deed or assignment. In any such proceeding in which the mortgagor, or original homeowner if not the same as the mortgagor, is the prevailing party, he or she is entitled to recover all fees and costs incurred in connection with such proceeding. The court shall determine reasonable attorney's fees in such proceedings.

Section 2. Section 48.184, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

48.184 Notice form for actions to foreclose an interest in a mortgagor's primary dwelling.—In any action to foreclose an interest in a mortgagor's primary dwelling, a notice, in substantially the following form and printed on orange paper, shall be served with the summons and complaint and shall be included in the service of process. The return of service shall verify that such notice was served with the summons and the complaint:

(Caption of Action)

107 ATTENTION

108	TO ALL NAMED PARTIES LISTED
109	IN THIS FORECLOSURE LAWSUIT:
110	
111	A FORECLOSURE ACTION HAS BEEN FILED AGAINST YOU FOR FAILURE TO
112	MAKE TIMELY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS ON YOUR RESIDENCE. IF A JUDGMENT
113	OF FORECLOSURE IS ENTERED AND YOUR PROPERTY IS SOLD AT PUBLIC
114	AUCTION, THERE MAY BE ADDITIONAL MONEY FROM THE SALE THAT
115	BELONGS TO YOU AFTER PAYMENT OF LIENHOLDERS.
116	
117	YOU MAY CLAIM THESE FUNDS YOURSELF. YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO HAVE
118	A LAWYER OR ANY OTHER REPRESENTATION AND YOU DO NOT HAVE TO
119	ASSIGN YOUR RIGHTS TO ANYONE ELSE IN ORDER FOR YOU TO CLAIM ANY
120	MONEY TO WHICH YOU ARE ENTITLED.
121	
122	PLEASE CHECK WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT, [INSERT INFORMATION
123	FOR APPLICABLE COURT] WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS AFTER THE SALE TO SEE
124	IF THERE IS ADDITIONAL MONEY FROM THE FORECLOSURE SALE THAT THE
125	CLERK HAS IN THE REGISTRY OF THE COURT.
126	
127	IF THERE IS ADDITIONAL MONEY, YOU MAY ASK THE COURT TO INSTRUCT
128	THE CLERK TO GIVE YOU THE MONEY THAT BELONGS TO YOU.
129	
130	IT IS POSSIBLE THAT YOU WILL BE CONTACTED BY COMPANIES OR
131	LAWYERS OFFERING TO HELP YOU COLLECT THIS MONEY OR OFFERING TO
132	HELP YOU WITH THE FORECLOSURE BY BUYING YOUR HOUSE, LENDING YOU
133	MONEY, OR TAKING AN ASSIGNMENT. THESE COMPANIES OR LAWYERS MAY
134	NOT CONTACT YOU UNTIL AFTER 30 DAYS AFTER YOU RECEIVED THIS
135	NOTICE. IF YOU WANT TO CHECK WHETHER THE PERSON OR COMPANY Page 5 of 14

136 CALLING YOU HAS A COMPLAINT HISTORY WITH THE STATE, YOU MAY CALL 137 [INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION, INCLUDING ANY HOT OR WEBSITE]. 138 [PLEASE CALL THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S HOTLINE AT 1-866-9-NO-SCAM 139 (966-7226) OR GO TO WWW.MYFLORIDALEGAL.COM.] 140 141 IF YOU DECIDE TO SELL YOUR HOME OR HIRE SOMEONE TO HELP YOU 142 CLAIM THE ADDITIONAL MONEY, YOU SHOULD READ VERY CAREFULLY ALL 143 PAPERS YOU ARE REQUIRED TO SIGN, ASK SOMEONE ELSE, PREFERABLY AN 144 ATTORNEY WHO IS NOT RELATED TO THE PERSON OFFERING TO HELP YOU, 145 TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE SIGNING AND THAT 146 YOU ARE NOT TRANSFERRING YOUR PROPERTY OR THE EQUITY IN YOUR 147 PROPERTY WITHOUT THE PROPER INFORMATION. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO 148 PAY AN ATTORNEY, YOU MAY CONTACT (INSERT LOCAL OR NEAREST LEGAL 149 AID OFFICE AND TELEPHONE PHONE NUMBER) TO SEE IF YOU QUALIFY 150 FINANCIALLY FOR THEIR SERVICES. IF THEY CANNOT ASSIST YOU, THEY 151 MAY BE ABLE TO REFER YOU TO A LOCAL BAR REFERRAL AGENCY OR SUGGEST OTHER OPTIONS. THEIR MAILING ADDRESS IS: (INSERT 152 153 ADDRESS). IF YOU CHOOSE TO CONTACT (NAME OF LOCAL OR NEAREST 154 LEGAL AID OFFICE) FOR ASSISTANCE, YOU SHOULD DO SO AS SOON AS 155 POSSIBLE AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS NOTICE. Section 3. Section 48.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to 156 157 read: 158 48.21 Return of execution of process. -- Each person who 159 effects service of process shall note on a return-of-service 160 form attached thereto, the date and time when it comes to hand, 161 the date and time when it is served, the manner of service, the 162 name of the person on whom it was served and, if the person is 163 served in a representative capacity, the position occupied by

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the person. A failure to state the foregoing facts invalidates the service, but the return is amendable to state the truth at any time on application to the court from which the process issued. On amendment, service is as effective as if the return had originally stated the omitted facts. A failure to state all the facts in the return shall subject the person effecting service to a fine not exceeding \$10, in the court's discretion. When service of process is made for foreclosure of an interest in a mortgagor's primary dwelling, the return of service form shall include a confirmation that the notice required by s. 48.184 is included in the service of process. The clerk of court may collect a fee of \$25 from any surplus funds remaining in the court registry following a foreclosure sale for each attempt of service upon the mortgagor. The fee may be collected after all valid liens have been paid but before any surplus funds have been distributed to a mortgagor. The clerk shall use the proceeds of such fee solely for purposes of educating the public as to the rights of homeowners regarding foreclosure proceedings.

Section 4. Subsection (5) is added to section 49.08, Florida Statutes, to read:

49.08 Notice of action, form.--On filing the sworn statement, and otherwise complying with the foregoing requirements, the plaintiff is entitled to have issued by the clerk or judge, not later than 60 days after filing the sworn statement, a notice of action which notice shall set forth:

190	(5) Notice of a potential surplus and information advising
191	the defendant of the procedures to apply for the surplus, in
192	substantially the following form:
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194	If you are the owner of real estate that is being
195	foreclosed, there may be money owed to you after the
196	sale. You may contact [insert contact information for
197	clerk's office until hotline and website are set up]
198	for information on what you need to do to get the
199	funds. You do not need to hire an attorney or other
200	representative to get this money.
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202	Section 5. Section 501.2078, Florida Statutes, is created
203	to read:
204	501.2078 Violations involving individual homeowners during
205	the course of residential foreclosure proceedings; civil
206	penalties
207	(1) As used in this section:
208	(a) "Residential foreclosure proceeding" means any action
209	in a circuit court of this state in which a party seeks to
210	foreclose on a mortgage encumbering the mortgagor's primary
211	dwelling.
212	(b) "Homeowner" means any individual who is the owner of
213	the property subject to a residential foreclosure proceeding.
214	(2)(a) Any person who willfully uses, or has willfully
215	used, a method, act, or practice in violation of this part,
216	which method, act, or practice victimizes or attempts to
217	victimize homeowners during the course of a residential

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foreclosure proceeding, and in committing such violation knew or should have known that such conduct was unfair or deceptive, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$15,000 for each such violation. The act of encumbering the dwelling subject to a residential foreclosure proceeding with a substitute or additional lien shall not constitute a violation of this section.

- (b) Any person desiring to contact a homeowner to offer to help the homeowner collect any surplus money or to help with a foreclosure by buying the homeowner's house, lend the homeowner money, or take an assignment may not contact the homeowner until after 30 days after the homeowner receives the notice provided in s. 48.184. Any such contact before such 30-day period has elapsed constitutes a violation of this part, subject to the penalty provided in paragraph (a).
- (3) Any order of restitution or reimbursement based on a violation of this part committed against a homeowner in a residential foreclosure proceeding has priority over the imposition of any civil penalty for such violation pursuant to this section.
- (4) Civil penalties collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Legal Affairs Revolving Trust Fund of the Department of Legal Affairs and allocated solely to the Department of Legal Affairs for the purpose of preparing and distributing consumer education materials, programs, and seminars to benefit homeowners in residential foreclosure proceedings or to further enforcement efforts.

Section 6. Section 689.251, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 689.251 Transfer of mortgagor's primary dwelling subject to default.--
- (1) Any document other than a deed in lieu of foreclosure prepared by or on behalf of a purchaser of legal or equitable title to a mortgagor's primary dwelling when the mortgagor is in default of his or her obligations must disclose, in the instrument itself or in a separate writing executed by the seller and the purchaser with the formality of a deed and acknowledged by a notary public or civil notary of this state, the assessed value of the property, that the assessed value may be lower than the actual value of the property, the approximate amount of any debt encumbering the property, and the approximate amount of any equity in the property. The deed or assignment shall conspicuously set forth any and all forms of consideration paid for the rights to the property or the assignment of the rights to any surplus funds.
- (2) If such document fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (1), the seller may void the transaction. If the seller voids the transaction, the seller shall repay any consideration paid by the purchaser to the seller, less, however, all costs incurred by the seller as a result of the purchaser's failure to comply with subsection (1), including attorney's fees and costs.
- Section 7. Section 702.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

procedure for collection of surplus funds.—Whenever a legal advertisement, publication, or notice relating to a foreclosure proceeding is required to be placed in a newspaper, it is the responsibility of the petitioner or petitioner's attorney to place such advertisement, publication, or notice. The advertisement, publication, or notice shall be placed directly by the attorney for the petitioner, by the petitioner if acting pro se, or by the clerk of the court. The advertisement, publication, or notice must state the procedure for collecting surplus funds, if any, or list a telephone number or website at which the procedure will be explained.

Section 8. Subsection (3) is added to section 702.065, Florida Statutes, to read:

702.065 Final judgment in uncontested proceedings where deficiency judgment waived; attorney's fees when default judgment entered.--

(3) In a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage encumbering a mortgagor's primary dwelling, a court or a clerk of the court may not enter a default or default judgment against the mortgagor if the return of service does not include evidence that the notice required by s. 48.184 was served on the mortgagor.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 702.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

702.10 Order to show cause; entry of final judgment of foreclosure; payment during foreclosure.--

(1) After a complaint in a foreclosure proceeding has been filed, the mortgagee may request an order to show cause for the entry of final judgment and the court shall immediately review the complaint. If, upon examination of the complaint, the court finds that the complaint is verified and alleges a cause of action to foreclose on real property, the court shall promptly issue an order directed to the defendant to show cause why a final judgment of foreclosure should not be entered.

(a) The order shall:

- 1. Set the date and time for hearing on the order to show cause. However, the date for the hearing may not be set sooner than 20 days after the service of the order. When service is obtained by publication, the date for the hearing may not be set sooner than 30 days after the first publication. The hearing must be held within 60 days after the date of service. Failure to hold the hearing within such time does not affect the validity of the order to show cause or the jurisdiction of the court to issue subsequent orders.
- 2. Direct the time within which service of the order to show cause and the complaint must be made upon the defendant.
- 3. State that the filing of defenses by a motion or by a verified or sworn answer at or before the hearing to show cause constitutes cause for the court not to enter the attached final judgment.
- 4. State that the defendant has the right to file affidavits or other papers at the time of the hearing and may appear personally or by way of an attorney at the hearing.

5. State that, if the defendant files defenses by a motion, the hearing time may be used to hear the defendant's motion.

- 6. State that, if the defendant fails to appear at the hearing to show cause or fails to file defenses by a motion or by a verified or sworn answer or files an answer not contesting the foreclosure, the defendant may be considered to have waived the right to a hearing and in such case the court may enter a final judgment of foreclosure ordering the clerk of the court to conduct a foreclosure sale.
- 7. State that if the mortgage provides for reasonable attorney's fees and the requested attorney's fees do not exceed 3 percent of the principal amount owed at the time of filing the complaint, it is unnecessary for the court to hold a hearing or adjudge the requested attorney's fees to be reasonable.
- 8. Attach the final judgment of foreclosure the court will enter, if the defendant waives the right to be heard at the hearing on the order to show cause.
- 9. Require the mortgagee to serve a copy of the order to show cause on the mortgagor in the following manner:
- a. If the mortgagor has been served with the complaint and original process, service of the order may be made in the manner provided in the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- b. If the mortgagor has not been served with the complaint and original process, the order to show cause, together with the summons and a copy of the complaint <u>and</u>, <u>in the case of a proceeding</u> to foreclose a mortgagor's primary dwelling, the

notice required by s. 48.184, shall be served on the mortgagor in the same manner as provided by law for original process.

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Any final judgment of foreclosure entered under this subsection is for in rem relief only. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the entry of a deficiency judgment where otherwise allowed by law.

Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.