נדו טוו

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to judicial and execution sales of property; creating s. 45.0321, F.S.; requiring that, as a condition to entry of a final judgment following a judicial sale, the lienholder serve notice on the property owner of the possibility of relief through the filing of a bankruptcy petition; amending ss. 56.021 and 702.10, F.S., relating to the required service of notice of potential relief through bankruptcy; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 45.0321, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

45.0321 Notice of bankruptcy alternatives to judicial sales.--As a condition to the entry of a final judgment under s.
45.031, a lienholder shall serve, together with the original process, a notice to the property owner containing the following statement in conspicuous type:

A judicial or sheriff's sale of your property that is subject to the lien of the plaintiff in this case may occur shortly. Under certain circumstances, the United States Bankruptcy Code may provide a property owner the ability to retain the liened property and reorganize the claimed indebtedness if a bankruptcy petition is filed BEFORE the judicial or sheriff's sale occurs. In most cases, an individual will be required to complete a

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credit counseling briefing before being eligible to file a bankruptcy case.

Section 2. Section 56.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

56.021 Executions; issuance and return, alias, etc.--When issued, an execution is valid and effective during the life of the judgment or decree on which it is issued. When fully paid, the officer executing it shall make his or her return and file it in the court which issued the execution. If the execution is lost or destroyed, the party entitled thereto may have an alias, pluries or other copies on making proof of such loss or destruction by affidavit and filing it in the court issuing the execution. However, the execution may not be issued before the judgment creditor has filed and served a notice upon the judgment debtor in the same form as required by s. 45.0321.

Section 3. 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:

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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, shall be served on the mortgagor in the same manner as provided by law for original process.
- 10. Require the mortgagee to file and serve with the order to show cause a notice in the same form as required by s. 45.0321.

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 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.