

CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House Comm: RCS 4/16/2008

The Committee on Criminal Justice (Bennett) recommended the following amendment:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete line(s) 79-184

and insert:

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Section 4. Section 56.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

56.21 Execution sales; notice. -- Notice of all sales under execution shall be given by advertisement once each week for 4 successive weeks in a newspaper published in the county in which the sale is to take place. The time of such notice may be shortened in the discretion of the court from which the execution issued, upon affidavit that the property to be sold is subject to decay and will not sell for its full value if held until date of sale. On or before the date of the first publication or posting of the notice of sale, a copy of the notice of sale shall be

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furnished by the sheriff by certified mail to the attorney of record of the judgment debtor, or to the judgment debtor at the judgment debtor's last known address if the judgment debtor does not have an attorney of record. Such copy of the notice of sale shall be mailed even though a default judgment was entered. When levying upon real or personal property, a notice of such levy and execution sale and a copy of the affidavit required by s. 56.27(4) shall be sent by the sheriff to the attorneys of record of all judgment creditors and other lienholders, or to all judgment creditors and other lienholders who do not have an attorney of record, who have acquired a judgment lien as provided in <u>s. 55.10(1)</u> and (2), s. 55.202, or s. 55.204(3), or s. 695.01, and whose liens have not lapsed at the time of levy, at the address listed in the judgment lien certificate or other recorded liens, or, if amended, in any amendment thereto to the judgment lien certificate, and to all secured creditors who have filed financing statements as provided in part V of chapter 679 in the name of the judgment debtor reflecting a security interest in property of the kind to be sold at the execution sale at the address listed in the financing statement, or, if amended, in any amendment to the financing statement. Such notice shall be made in the same manner as notice is made to any judgment debtor under this section. When levying upon real property, notice of such levy and execution sale and affidavit required by s. 56.27(4) shall be made to the property owner of record in the same manner as notice is made to any judgment debtor pursuant to this section and shall be made to each person holding a mortgage or other lien against the real property as disclosed by the affidavit. When selling real or personal property, the sale date shall not be earlier than 30 days after the date of the first advertisement.

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Section 5. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 56.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

56.27 Executions; payment of money collected. --

- (1) All money received under executions shall be paid, in the order prescribed, to the following: the sheriff, for costs; the levying creditor in the amount of \$500 as liquidated expenses; and if the levy is upon real property, the first priority lienholder under s. 55.10(1) and (2), s. 55.10; and if the levy is upon personal property, the first priority lienholder under s. 55.202, s. 55.204(3), or s. 55.208(2), as set forth in an affidavit required by subsection (4), or his or her attorney, in satisfaction of the judgment lien, if provided that the judgment lien has not lapsed at the time of the levy. The receipt of the attorney shall be a release of the officer paying the money to him or her. If When the name of more than one attorney appears in the court file, the money shall be paid to the attorney who originally commenced the action or who made the original defense unless the file shows that another attorney has been substituted.
- (2) (a) If When property sold under execution brings more than the amount needed to satisfy the provisions of subsection (1), the surplus shall be paid in the order of priority to any judgment lienholders whose judgment liens have not lapsed, unless the affidavit required by subsection (4) discloses that the property is also subject to any recorded mortgage, financing statement, tax warrant or other lien, other than a judgment lien, that is junior in priority to the levying creditor's judgment lien. For the purpose of the sheriff's distribution of the surplus to judgment lienholders under this paragraph, priority of judgment liens on personal property shall be based on the

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effective date of the judgment lien acquired under s. 55.202, s. 55.204(3), or s. 55.208(2), and priority of judgment liens on real property shall be based on the effective date of the judgment lien acquired under s. 55.10(1) and (2), as set forth in an affidavit required under subsection (4). If there is a surplus after all valid judgment liens and execution liens have been satisfied under this paragraph, the surplus must be paid to the owner of the property sold defendant.

- (b) If the affidavit required by subsection (4) discloses that the property is also subject to any recorded mortgage, financing statement, tax warrant or other lien, other than a judgment lien, that is junior in priority to the levying creditor's judgment lien, any surplus from the sale of the property shall be paid over to the registry of the court from which the execution issued for further proceedings to determine the priority in which such surplus shall be distributed among judgment lienholders, other lienholders, and the owner of the property sold.
- (4) Before the date of the first publication or posting of the notice of sale provided for under s. 56.21, at the time of the levy request to the sheriff, the levying creditor shall deliver to the sheriff an affidavit setting forth all of the following as to the judgment debtor:
- (a) For a personal property levy, an attestation by that the levying creditor or the creditor's attorney of record that he or she has reviewed the database or judgment lien records established in accordance with ss. 55.201-55.209 and that the information contained in the affidavit based on that review is true and correct. For a real property levy in accordance with s. 55.10(1) and (2), an attestation by the levying creditor or his



or her attorney of record that he or she has reviewed the records of the clerk of court of the county where the property is situated, or that he or she has performed a title search, and that the information contained in the affidavit, including a disclosure of all judgment liens, mortgages, financing statements, tax warrants and other liens against the real property, based on that review or title search is true and correct. +

- The information required under s. 55.203(1) and (2) for each judgment lien certificate indexed under the name of the judgment debtor as to each judgment creditor; the file number assigned to the record of the original and, if any, the second judgment lien; and the date of filing for each judgment lien certificate under s. 55.202 or s. 55.204(3). For each judgment lien recorded on real property, the information contained in the certified copy of recordation of lien pursuant to s. 55.10(1) and (2), and for each other lien recorded on real property, the name and address of the lienholder as shown in the copy of the recorded lien disclosed by the title search.; and
- (c) A statement that the levying creditor either does not have any other levy in process or, if another levy is in process, the levying creditor believes in good faith that the total value of the property under execution does not exceed the amount of outstanding judgments.

======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line(s) 15-24

and insert: 136

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the sheriff to furnish to the judgment debtor or lienholder or the debtor's or lienholder's attorney of record a copy of the notice of sale, notice of levy, and affidavit within a specified period before execution of a sale or levy; amending s. 56.27, F.S.; requiring that priority of liens on real property be based on the effective date of the judgment lien for a specified purpose, unless an affidavit discloses that the property is subject to a recorded mortgage, financing statement, tax warrant or other lien that is junior in priority to the judgment lien; requiring a levying creditor to deliver the affidavit to the sheriff at the time of the levy request setting forth certain information and attestations; amending ss. 741.30 and 784.046, F.S.,