1 A bill to be entitled An act relating to service of process; amending s. 48.021, 2 3 F.S.; allowing criminal witness subpoenas and criminal summonses to be served by a special process server 4 appointed by the local sheriff or by a certified process 5 server; amending s. 56.041, F.S.; providing that all 6 7 unsatisfied executions held by the sheriff that were docketed before October 1, 2001, or held after a specified 8 9 period may be returned to the issuing court; amending s. 56.21, F.S.; requiring the submission of an affidavit 10 before levying a judgment upon real property; requiring 11 the sheriff to furnish to the judgment debtor or the 12 debtor's attorney of record a copy of the notice of sale, 13 notice of levy, and affidavit within a specified period 14 before execution of a sale or levy; amending s. 56.27, 15 16 F.S.; requiring that priority of liens on real property be based on the effective date of the judgment lien; 17 requiring a levying creditor to deliver affidavit to the 18 19 sheriff at the time of the levy request setting forth certain information and attestations; amending ss. 741.30 20 and 784.046, F.S., relating to service of process in cases 21 of domestic violence or sexual abuse; authorizing clerks 22 of court to transmit facsimile copies of previously 23 certified injunctions to sheriffs upon request; requiring 24 25 sheriffs to verify receipt of facsimile copies of 26 injunctions with clerks of court before attempting 27 service; authorizing law enforcement officers to serve

facsimile copies of injunctions in the same manner as certified copies; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 48.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 48.021 Process; by whom served.--
- (1) All process shall be served by the sheriff of the county where the person to be served is found, except that initial nonenforceable civil process, criminal witness subpoenas, and criminal summonses may be served by a special process server appointed by the sheriff as provided for in this section or by a certified process server as provided for in ss. 48.25-48.31. Civil witness subpoenas may be served by any person authorized by rules of civil procedure.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 56.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 56.041 Executions; collection and return.--
- (2) All unsatisfied executions in the hands of the sheriff docketed before October 1, 2001, or 20 years after the date of issuance of final judgment upon which the execution was issued may be returned, to the court issuing the execution, 20 years after the date of issuance of final judgment upon which the execution was issued. Upon such return, the clerk of the court of issuance shall provide a receipt, to the sheriff submitting the return, acknowledging the return of the unsatisfied execution.

Section 3. Section 56.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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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 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, or to all judgment creditors who do not have an attorney of record, who have acquired a judgment lien as provided in s. 55.10(1) and (2), s. 55.202, or s. 55.204(3), and whose liens have not lapsed at the time of levy, at the address listed in the judgment lien certificate, or, if amended, in any amendment 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

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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. When selling real or personal property, the sale date shall not be earlier than 30 days after the date of the first advertisement.

Section 4. 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) 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. Priority of liens on personal property shall be based on the effective date of the judgment lien acquired under s. 55.202, s. 55.204(3), or s. 55.208(2), as set forth in an affidavit required under subsection (4). Priority of 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, the surplus must be paid to the defendant.
- (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 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

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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 based on that review or title search is true and correct.

- (b) 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 real property, the information contained in the certified copy of recordation of lien pursuant to s. 55.10(1) and (2) for each lien recorded on real property.; 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.
- Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 741.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 741.30 Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement.--
- (8)(a)1. The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the petition, financial affidavit, Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act affidavit, if any, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the sheriff or a

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law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent resides or can be found, who shall serve it upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. When requested by the sheriff, the clerk of court may transmit a facsimile copy of an injunction that has been certified by the clerk of court, and this facsimile copy may be served in the same manner as a certified copy. Upon receiving such a facsimile copy, the sheriff must verify receipt with the sender before attempting to serve it upon the respondent. In addition, if the sheriff is in possession of an injunction for protection that has been certified by the clerk of court, the sheriff may transmit a facsimile copy of that injunction to a law enforcement officer who shall serve it in the same manner as a certified copy. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff such information on the respondent's physical description and location as is required by the department to comply with the verification procedures set forth in this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction to effect service. A law enforcement agency serving injunctions pursuant to this section shall use service and verification procedures consistent with those of the sheriff.

2. When an injunction is issued, if the petitioner requests the assistance of a law enforcement agency, the court may order that an officer from the appropriate law enforcement

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agency accompany the petitioner and assist in placing the petitioner in possession of the dwelling or residence, or otherwise assist in the execution or service of the injunction. A law enforcement officer shall accept a copy of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, certified by the clerk of the court, from the petitioner and immediately serve it upon a respondent who has been located but not yet served.

3. All orders issued, changed, continued, extended, or vacated subsequent to the original service of documents enumerated under subparagraph 1., shall be certified by the clerk of the court and delivered to the parties at the time of the entry of the order. The parties may acknowledge receipt of such order in writing on the face of the original order. In the event a party fails or refuses to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of an order, the clerk shall note on the original order that service was effected. If delivery at the hearing is not possible, the clerk shall mail certified copies of the order to the parties at the last known address of each party. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. When an order is served pursuant to this subsection, the clerk shall prepare a written certification to be placed in the court file specifying the time, date, and method of service and shall notify the sheriff.

If the respondent has been served previously with the temporary injunction and has failed to appear at the initial hearing on the temporary injunction, any subsequent petition for injunction seeking an extension of time may be served on the respondent by the clerk of the court by certified mail in lieu of personal

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service by a law enforcement officer.

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Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 784.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.046 Action by victim of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence for protective injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk of court; filing and form of petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance; statewide verification system; enforcement.--

(8)(a)1. The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the sheriff or a law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent resides or can be found, who shall serve it upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. When requested by the sheriff, the clerk of court may transmit a facsimile copy of an injunction that has been certified by the clerk of court, and this facsimile copy may be served in the same manner as a certified copy. Upon receiving such a facsimile copy, the sheriff must verify receipt with the sender before attempting to serve it upon the respondent. In addition, if the sheriff is in possession of an injunction for protection that has been certified by the clerk of court, the sheriff may transmit a facsimile copy of that injunction to a law enforcement officer who shall serve it in the same manner as a certified copy. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff such information on the respondent's physical description and location as is required by the department to comply with the verification procedures set forth in this

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section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the chief judge's jurisdiction to effect this type of service and to receive a portion of the service fee. No person shall be authorized or permitted to serve or execute an injunction issued under this section unless the person is a law enforcement officer as defined in chapter 943.

- 2. When an injunction is issued, if the petitioner requests the assistance of a law enforcement agency, the court may order that an officer from the appropriate law enforcement agency accompany the petitioner and assist in the execution or service of the injunction. A law enforcement officer shall accept a copy of an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence, certified by the clerk of the court, from the petitioner and immediately serve it upon a respondent who has been located but not yet served.
  - Section 7. This act shall take effect October 1, 2008.