By Senator Joyner

18-01615-10 20101688

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to judicial and execution sales of property; creating s. 702.55, F.S.; requiring a lienholder to serve a certain notice on a homestead owner before a foreclosure sale; specifying that the notice must inform the owner that bankruptcy is a potential alternative to foreclosure and warn against foreclosure "saving" schemes; providing for an affirmative defense from foreclosure for failure to provide notice; amending s. 56.021, F.S., relating to the required service of notice of potential relief through bankruptcy; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing for application; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 702.55, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{702.55}$  Notice of bankruptcy alternative to judicial or sheriff's sale.—

(1) In any foreclosure of a mortgage lien or other lien against homestead property owned by a natural person or persons, the mortgagee or lienholder must serve a separate notice to the natural person property owner or owners containing the following statement in conspicuous type:

 18-01615-10 20101688

affected by this action, and if any portion of the property is your home or personal property, please read the following notice carefully: 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 with 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 credit counseling briefing before being eligible to file a bankruptcy case.

Further, a mortgage foreclosure is a complex process.

People may approach you about "saving" your home. YOU

SHOULD BE CAREFUL ABOUT ANY SUCH PROMISES. There are
government agencies and nonprofit organizations you

may contact for helpful information about the
foreclosure process. For the name and telephone number
of an organization near you, please call the United

States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(2) The notice required by this section must be served together with the original process and in the manner permitted for service of the complaint, and, if so served, the fact of service of the notice must be noted on the summons and the return of service so that the clerk of the court and the judicial officer may ascertain whether the notice has been

18-01615-10 20101688

served. In the case of service of process by publication, the notice need not be separate if the published service of process includes the statement set forth in subsection (1), and such publication of the statement constitutes compliance with this section. If the foreclosing mortgagee or lienholder fails to serve the notice required by this section with the original process or with the original publication of service of process, the mortgagee or lienholder may cure such failure by subsequently serving the notice in the manner specified in this subsection at any time up to 5 business days before the natural person property owner's answer is due to be served. The notice need not be served on any defendant other than the natural person or persons who are the record owner of the property at the time the notice of lis pendens is recorded.

(3) The failure of the mortgagee or lienholder to serve the notice required by this section constitutes an affirmative defense available to a natural person property owner in an action to foreclose the mortgage or other lien against homestead property, and a natural person property owner who raises that defense has the burden of proving that the property was the homestead of such property owner on the date that the foreclosure action was filed. If the defense is timely raised and proved by the natural person property owner, an in personam or deficiency judgment may not be entered against the property owner, but an in rem final judgment of foreclosure may be entered against the property owner. If the affirmative defense is not timely raised and proved, the failure of the mortgagee or lienholder to timely serve the notice required by this section is not a bar to the entry of an in personam or deficiency

18-01615-10 20101688\_\_\_

88 judgment.

(4) Failure to serve the notice required by this section does not affect the validity or finality of the judgment of foreclosure, the validity of title or marketability of the real property subject to the judicial sale, or the validity of title conveyed by the judicial sale.

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 that 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, if the judgment debtor or property owner is a natural person, execution may not be issued before the judgment creditor has filed and served a notice upon such judgment debtor or property owner in the same form as required by s. 702.55.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010, and applies only to foreclosure proceedings commenced, and to writs of execution issued, on or after that date.