By Senator Simmons

22-01464-12 20121266

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to actions for foreclosure; amending s. 702.10, F.S.; deleting a restriction on a mortgagee to request a court to order a mortgagor defendant to make payments or to vacate the premises during an action to foreclose on residential real estate; making technical and grammatical changes; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (2) 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.—

(2) In an action for foreclosure, other than residential real estate, the mortgagee may request that the court enter an order directing the mortgagor defendant to show cause why an order to make payments during the pendency of the foreclosure proceedings or an order to vacate the premises 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 <u>may shall</u> not be set sooner than 20 days after the service of the order. <u>If Where</u> service is obtained by publication, the date for the hearing <u>may shall</u> not be set sooner than 30 days after the first publication.

2. Direct the time within which service of the order to

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show cause and the complaint shall be made upon the defendant.

- 3. 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.
- 4. State that, if the defendant fails to appear at the hearing to show cause and fails to file defenses by a motion or by a verified or sworn answer, the defendant is may be deemed to have waived the right to a hearing and in such case the court may enter an order to make payment or vacate the premises.
- 5. 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.
- (b) The right to be heard at the hearing to show cause is waived if the defendant, after being served as provided by law with an order to show cause, engages in conduct that clearly shows that the defendant has relinquished the right to be heard on that order. The defendant's failure to file defenses by a motion or by a sworn or verified answer or to appear at the hearing duly scheduled on the order to show cause presumptively constitutes conduct that clearly shows that the defendant has relinquished the right to be heard.
 - (c) If the court finds that the defendant has waived the

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right to be heard as provided in paragraph (b), the court may promptly enter an order requiring payment in the amount provided in paragraph (f) or an order to vacate.

- (d) If the court finds that the mortgagor has not waived the right to be heard on the order to show cause, the court shall, at the hearing on the order to show cause, consider the affidavits and other showings made by the parties appearing and make a determination of the probable validity of the underlying claim alleged against the mortgagor and the mortgagor's defenses. If the court determines that the mortgagee is likely to prevail in the foreclosure action, the court shall enter an order requiring the mortgagor to make the payment described in paragraph (e) to the mortgagee and provide for a remedy as described in paragraph (f). However, the order shall be stayed pending final adjudication of the claims of the parties if the mortgagor files with the court a written undertaking executed by a surety approved by the court in an amount equal to the unpaid balance of the mortgage on the property, including all principal, interest, unpaid taxes, and insurance premiums paid by the mortgagee.
- (e) If In the event the court enters an order requiring the mortgagor to make payments to the mortgagee, payments shall be payable at such intervals and in such amounts provided for in the mortgage instrument before acceleration or maturity. The obligation to make payments pursuant to any order entered under this subsection shall commence from the date of the motion filed under this section hereunder. The order shall be served upon the mortgagor no later than 20 days before the date specified for the first payment. The order may permit, but may shall not

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require, the mortgagee to take all appropriate steps to secure the premises during the pendency of the foreclosure action.

- (f) If In the event the court enters an order requiring payments, the order shall also provide that the mortgagee is shall be entitled to possession of the premises upon the failure of the mortgagor to make the payment required in the order unless at the hearing on the order to show cause the court finds good cause to order some other method of enforcement of its order.
- (g) All amounts paid pursuant to this section shall be credited against the mortgage obligation in accordance with the terms of the loan documents; provided, however, that any payments made under this section do shall not constitute a cure of any default or a waiver or any other defense to the mortgage foreclosure action.
- (h) Upon the filing of an affidavit with the clerk that the premises have not been vacated pursuant to the court order, the clerk shall issue to the sheriff a writ for possession which shall be governed by the provisions of s. 83.62.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.