

1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to judgments; creating s. 56.0101,
3 F.S.; providing definitions for purposes of chapter
4 56, F.S.; amending s. 56.011, F.S.; revising
5 terminology; amending s. 56.021, F.S.; providing that
6 an execution is valid and effective during the life of
7 the order on which it is issued; amending ss. 56.041,
8 56.071, 56.09, 56.10, 56.12, and 56.15, F.S.; revising
9 terminology; amending s. 56.16, F.S.; specifying that
10 persons to whom a Notice to Appear has been issued may
11 obtain possession of property levied on by complying
12 with certain procedures; revising terminology;
13 amending s. 56.18, F.S.; specifying that a jury, if
14 not waived, should be empaneled as soon as possible
15 after service of a Notice to Appear; revising
16 terminology; amending ss. 56.19, 56.20, 56.22, 56.26,
17 56.27, and 56.28, F.S.; revising terminology; amending
18 s. 56.29, F.S.; revising terminology; providing for
19 the issuance of a Notice to Appear; providing
20 requirements for such a notice; providing for service;
21 providing for requirements for a responding affidavit;
22 deleting provisions relating to examinations
23 concerning property; providing for fraudulent transfer
24 claims; creating s. 56.30, F.S.; providing for
25 discovery in proceedings supplementary; providing an
26 effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 56.0101, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

56.0101 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) "Claimant" means any person other than the judgment debtor who claims any property levied on.

(2) "Corporate judgment debtor" means any judgment debtor other than an individual, an estate, or a trust that is not a business trust.

(3) "Judgment creditor" means the holder of an unsatisfied judgment, order, or decree for the payment of money, including any transferee or any surety having the right to control and collect the judgment under s. 55.13.

(4) "Judgment debtor" means each person who is liable on a judgment, order, or decree subject to execution under this chapter.

(5) "Levying creditor" means the levying judgment creditor.

(6) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(7) "Relative" means an individual related by consanguinity within the third degree as determined by the

53 common law, a spouse, or an individual related to a spouse
54 within the third degree as determined by the common law, and
55 includes an individual in an adoptive relationship within the
56 third degree.

57 Section 2. Section 56.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to
58 read:

59 56.011 Executions; *capias ad satisfaciendum* abolished.—~~In~~
60 ~~no case shall~~ A *capias ad satisfaciendum* may not be issued upon
61 a judgment, nor may ~~shall~~ the body of any person ~~defendant~~ be
62 subject to arrest or confinement for the payment of money,
63 except ~~it be~~ for fines imposed by lawful authority.

64 Section 3. Section 56.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to
65 read:

66 56.021 Executions; issuance and return, alias, etc.—When
67 issued, an execution is valid and effective during the life of
68 the judgment, order, or decree on which it is issued. When fully
69 paid, the officer executing it shall make his or her return and
70 file it in the court which issued the execution. If the
71 execution is lost or destroyed, the party entitled thereto may
72 have an alias, pluries or other copies on making proof of such
73 loss or destruction by affidavit and filing it in the court
74 issuing the execution.

75 Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 56.041, Florida
76 Statutes, is amended to read:

77 56.041 Executions; collection and return.—

78 (1) All executions shall be returnable when satisfied, and

79 | the officers to whom they are delivered shall collect the
80 | amounts thereof as soon as possible and shall furnish the
81 | judgment debtor ~~defendant~~ with a satisfaction of judgment. All
82 | receipts shall be endorsed on the execution.

83 | Section 5. Section 56.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to
84 | read:

85 | 56.071 Executions on equities of redemption; discovery of
86 | value.—On motion made by the person ~~party~~ causing a levy to be
87 | made on an equity of redemption, the court from which the
88 | execution issued shall order the mortgagor, mortgagee, and all
89 | other persons interested in the mortgaged property levied on to
90 | appear and be examined about the amount remaining due on the
91 | mortgage, the amount that has been paid, the person ~~party~~ to
92 | whom that amount has been paid, and the date when that amount
93 | was paid so that the value of the equity of redemption may be
94 | ascertained before the property is sold. The court may appoint a
95 | general or special magistrate to conduct the examination. This
96 | section shall also apply to the interest of and personal
97 | property in possession of a vendee under a retained title
98 | contract or conditional sales contract.

99 | Section 6. Section 56.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to
100 | read:

101 | 56.09 Executions against corporate judgment debtors
102 | ~~corporations~~; generally.—On any judgment against a corporate
103 | judgment debtor, the judgment creditor ~~corporation~~ ~~plaintiff~~ may
104 | have an execution levied on the current money as well as on the

105 goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the corporate
 106 judgment debtor ~~said corporation~~.

107 Section 7. Section 56.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 108 read:

109 56.10 Executions against corporate judgment debtors
 110 ~~corporations~~; receivership.—If an execution cannot be satisfied
 111 in whole or in part for lack of property of the corporate
 112 judgment debtor ~~defendant corporation~~ subject to levy and sale,
 113 on motion of the judgment creditor the circuit court in chancery
 114 within whose circuit such corporate judgment debtor ~~corporation~~
 115 is or has been doing business, or in which any of its effects
 116 are found, may sequester the property, things in action, goods
 117 and chattels of the corporate judgment debtor ~~corporation~~ for
 118 the purpose of enforcing the judgment, and may appoint a
 119 receiver for the corporate judgment debtor ~~corporation~~. A
 120 receiver so appointed is subject to the rules prescribed by law
 121 for receivers of the property of other judgment debtors. His or
 122 her power shall extend throughout the state.

123 Section 8. Section 56.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 124 read:

125 56.12 Executions; levy, forthcoming bond.—If a judgment
 126 debtor ~~defendant in execution~~ wants to retake possession of any
 127 property levied on, the judgment debtor ~~he or she~~ may do so by
 128 executing a bond with surety to be approved by the officer in
 129 favor of the judgment creditor ~~plaintiff~~ in a sum double the
 130 value of the property retaken as fixed by the officer holding

131 the execution and conditioned that the property will be
 132 forthcoming on the day of sale stated in the bond.

133 Section 9. Section 56.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 134 read:

135 56.15 Executions; stay of illegal writs.—If any execution
 136 issues illegally, the judgment debtor ~~defendant in execution~~ may
 137 obtain a stay by making and delivering an affidavit to the
 138 officer having the execution, stating the illegality and whether
 139 any part of the execution is due, with a bond with surety
 140 payable to the judgment creditor ~~plaintiff~~ in double the amount
 141 of the execution or the part of which a stay is sought
 142 conditioned to pay the execution or part claimed to be illegal
 143 and any damages for delay if the affidavit is not well founded.
 144 On receipt of such affidavit and bond the officer shall stay
 145 proceedings on the execution and return the bond and affidavit
 146 to the court from which the execution issued. The court shall
 147 pass on the question of illegality as soon as possible. If the
 148 execution is adjudged illegal in any part, the court shall stay
 149 it as to the part but if it is adjudged legal in whole or in
 150 part, the court shall enter judgment against the principal and
 151 surety on such bond for the amount of so much of the execution
 152 as is adjudged to be legal and execution shall issue thereon.

153 Section 10. Section 56.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 154 read:

155 56.16 Executions; claims of third parties to property
 156 levied on.—If any person, including a person to whom a Notice to

157 Appear has been issued pursuant to s. 56.29(2), other than the
158 judgment debtor ~~defendant in execution~~ claims any property
159 levied on, he or she may obtain possession of the property by
160 filing with the officer having the execution an affidavit by the
161 claimant, or the claimant's ~~himself or herself, his or her~~ agent
162 or attorney, that the property claimed belongs to the claimant
163 ~~him or her~~ and by furnishing the officer a bond with surety to
164 be approved by the officer in favor of the judgment creditor
165 ~~plaintiff~~ in double the value of the goods claimed as the value
166 is fixed by the officer and conditioned to deliver said property
167 on demand of said officer if it is adjudged to be the property
168 of the judgment debtor ~~defendant in execution~~ and to pay the
169 judgment creditor ~~plaintiff~~ all damages found against the
170 claimant ~~him or her~~ if it appears that the claim was interposed
171 for the purpose of delay.

172 Section 11. Section 56.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to
173 read:

174 56.18 Executions; trial of claims of third persons.—As
175 soon as possible after the return, or after service of a Notice
176 to Appear pursuant to s. 56.29(2), a jury, if not waived, shall
177 be impaneled to try the right of property. If the verdict is in
178 favor of the judgment creditor ~~plaintiff~~ and it appears that the
179 claim brought pursuant to s. 56.16 was interposed for delay, the
180 judgment creditor ~~plaintiff~~ may be awarded reasonable damages,
181 not exceeding 20 percent of the value of the property claimed.
182 If the claimant denies in writing under oath filed at least 3

183 days before the trial, the correctness of the appraisal of
 184 the value of the property by the officer levying the execution,
 185 and the verdict is in favor of the judgment creditor ~~plaintiff~~,
 186 the jury if not waived, shall fix the value of each item
 187 thereof, or of the items covered by such denial.

188 Section 12. Section 56.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 189 read:

190 56.19 Judgments upon claims of third persons.—Upon the
 191 verdict of the jury, the court shall enter judgment deciding the
 192 right of property, and if the verdict is for the judgment
 193 creditor ~~plaintiff~~, awarding a recovery by the judgment creditor
 194 ~~plaintiff~~ from the claimant ~~defendant~~ and the claimant's ~~his or~~
 195 ~~her~~ sureties, of the value (as fixed by the officer, or as fixed
 196 by the jury if fixed by it) of such parts of the property as the
 197 jury may have found subject to execution that were delivered to
 198 the claimant, and awarding separately such damages as ~~the jury~~
 199 may be ~~have~~ awarded under s. 56.18, and of all costs attending
 200 the presentation and trial of the claim.

201 Section 13. Section 56.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 202 read:

203 56.20 Executions on judgments against third person
 204 claimants.—If the execution issued on the judgment is not paid,
 205 it shall be satisfied in the usual manner unless on demand of
 206 the officer holding it, the principal and surety in the claim
 207 bond deliver the property released under the claim bond to the
 208 officer and pay him or her the damages and costs awarded to the

209 judgment creditor ~~plaintiff~~. If the property is returned to the
 210 officer but damages and costs are not paid, execution shall be
 211 enforced for the damages and costs. If part of the property is
 212 returned to the officer, the execution shall be enforced for the
 213 value, fixed as aforesaid, of that not returned. All property
 214 returned shall be sold under the original execution against the
 215 judgment debtor ~~original defendant~~.

216 Section 14. Section 56.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 217 read:

218 56.22 Execution sales; ~~time, date, and place of sale.~~

219 (1) All sales of property under legal process shall take
 220 place at the time, date, and place advertised in the notice of
 221 the sheriff's sale on any day of the week except Saturday and
 222 Sunday and shall continue from day to day until such property is
 223 disposed of.

224 (2) Property not effectively disposed of at the initial
 225 sheriff's sale may be readvertised, as provided in s. 56.21,
 226 upon receipt of an additional deposit to cover costs incurred in
 227 connection with the maintenance of the property under legal
 228 process. If ~~In the event~~ no additional deposit is received by
 229 the sheriff, the property may be returned to the judgment debtor
 230 ~~defendant~~; if the judgment debtor ~~defendant~~ refuses to accept
 231 such property, the property may be returned to a third party,
 232 such as a lienholder, upon presentation of a proper court order
 233 directing such return. If the property cannot be returned as
 234 described in this subsection ~~none of the above can be~~

235 ~~accomplished~~, such property shall be disposed of as unclaimed or
236 abandoned.

237 Section 15. Section 56.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to
238 read:

239 56.26 Executions; mandamus to force levy and sale.—When an
240 officer holds an unsatisfied execution and refuses to levy on
241 property liable thereunder and on which it is his or her duty to
242 levy or having levied, refuses to advertise and sell the
243 property levied on, the judgment creditor ~~plaintiff in execution~~
244 is entitled to an alternative writ of mandamus requiring the
245 officer to levy such execution or advertise and sell the
246 property levied on, or both, as the case may be.

247 Section 16. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection
248 (4) of section 56.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

249 56.27 Executions; payment of money collected.—

250 (1) All money received under executions shall be paid, in
251 the order prescribed, to the following: the sheriff, for costs;
252 the levying creditor in the amount of \$500 as liquidated
253 expenses; and the priority lienholder under s. 55.10(1) and (2),
254 s. 55.202, s. 55.204(3), or s. 55.208(2), as set forth in an
255 affidavit required by subsection (4), or the levying creditor's
256 ~~his or her~~ attorney, in satisfaction of the judgment lien, if
257 the judgment lien has not lapsed at the time of the levy. The
258 receipt of the attorney shall be a release of the officer paying
259 the money to him or her. If the name of more than one attorney
260 appears in the court file, the money shall be paid to the

261 attorney who originally commenced the action or who made the
262 original defense unless the file shows that another attorney has
263 been substituted.

264 (4) Before the date of the first publication or posting of
265 the notice of sale provided for under s. 56.21, at the time of
266 the levy request to the sheriff, the levying creditor shall
267 deliver to the sheriff an affidavit setting forth all of the
268 following as to the judgment debtor:

269 (a) For a personal property levy, an attestation by the
270 levying creditor or the levying creditor's attorney of record
271 that he or she has reviewed the database or judgment lien
272 records established in accordance with ss. 55.201-55.209 and
273 that the information contained in the affidavit based on that
274 review is true and correct. For a real property levy in
275 accordance with s. 55.10(1) and (2), an attestation by the
276 levying creditor or the levying creditor's ~~his or her~~ attorney
277 of record that he or she has reviewed the records of the clerk
278 of the court of the county where the property is situated, or
279 that he or she has performed or reviewed a title search, and
280 that the information contained in the affidavit, including a
281 disclosure of all judgment liens, mortgages, financing
282 statements, tax warrants, and other liens against the real
283 property, based on that review or title search is true and
284 correct.

285 Section 17. Section 56.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to
286 read:

287 56.28 Executions; failure of officer to pay over moneys
 288 collected.—If any officer collecting money under execution fails
 289 or refuses to pay it over within 30 days after it has been
 290 received by him or her, or within 10 days after demand by the
 291 levying creditor or the levying creditor's ~~plaintiff or his or~~
 292 ~~her~~ attorney of record made in writing and delivered during
 293 regular business hours to the civil process bureau, the officer
 294 is liable to pay the same and 20 percent damages, to be
 295 recovered by motion in court.

296 Section 18. Section 56.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 297 read:

298 56.29 Proceedings supplementary.—

299 (1) When any judgment creditor ~~person or entity~~ holds an
 300 unsatisfied judgment or judgment lien obtained under chapter 55,
 301 the judgment creditor ~~holder or judgment lienholder~~ may file a
 302 motion and an affidavit so stating, identifying, if applicable,
 303 the issuing court, the case number, and the unsatisfied amount
 304 of the judgment or judgment lien, including accrued costs and
 305 interest, and stating that the execution is valid and
 306 outstanding, and thereupon the judgment creditor ~~holder or~~
 307 ~~judgment lienholder~~ is entitled to these proceedings
 308 supplementary to execution.

309 (2) The judgment creditor shall, in the motion described
 310 in subsection (1) or in a supplemental affidavit, describe any
 311 property of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution in the
 312 hands of any person or any property, debt, or other obligation

313 due to the judgment debtor that may be applied toward the
314 satisfaction of the judgment. Upon filing of the motion and
315 affidavits that property of the judgment debtor, or any debt, or
316 other obligation due to the judgment debtor in the custody or
317 control of any other person may be applied to satisfy the
318 judgment, then the court shall issue a Notice to Appear. The
319 Notice to Appear shall direct such person to file an affidavit,
320 as provided in s. 56.16, with the court by a date certain, which
321 date shall not be less than 7 business days from the date of
322 service of the Notice to Appear, stating why the property, debt,
323 or other obligation should not be applied to satisfy the
324 judgment. For good cause shown, the court may shorten the time
325 for serving an affidavit. The Notice to Appear shall describe
326 with reasonable particularity the property, debt, or other
327 obligation that may be available to satisfy the judgment, shall
328 provide such person with the opportunity to present defenses,
329 and shall indicate that discovery as provided under the rules of
330 civil procedure is available and that there is a right to a jury
331 trial as provided in s. 56.18. The Notice to Appear shall be
332 served as provided for in chapter 48. A responding affidavit
333 shall raise any fact or defense opposing application of the
334 property described in the Notice to Appear to satisfy the
335 judgment, including legal defenses, such as lack of personal
336 jurisdiction. Legal defenses need not be filed under oath but
337 must be served contemporaneously with the affidavit ~~On such~~
338 ~~plaintiff's motion the court shall require the defendant in~~

339 ~~execution to appear before it or a general or special magistrate~~
340 ~~at a time and place specified by the order in the county of the~~
341 ~~defendant's residence to be examined concerning his or her~~
342 ~~property.~~

343 ~~(3) The order shall be served in a reasonable time before~~
344 ~~the date of the examination in the manner provided for service~~
345 ~~of summons or may be served on such defendant or his or her~~
346 ~~attorney as provided for service of papers in the rules of civil~~
347 ~~procedure.~~

348 ~~(4) Testimony shall be under oath, shall be comprehensive~~
349 ~~and cover all matters and things pertaining to the business and~~
350 ~~financial interests of defendant which may tend to show what~~
351 ~~property he or she has and its location. Any testimony tending~~
352 ~~directly or indirectly to aid in satisfying the execution is~~
353 ~~admissible. A corporation must attend and answer by an officer~~
354 ~~who may be specified in the order. Examination of witnesses~~
355 ~~shall be as at trial and any party may call other witnesses.~~

356 ~~(5) The court may order any property of the judgment~~
357 ~~debtor, not exempt from execution, in the hands of any person,~~
358 ~~or any property, debt, or other obligation due to the judgment~~
359 ~~debtor, to be applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment~~
360 ~~debt. The court may entertain claims concerning the judgment~~
361 ~~debtor's assets brought under chapter 726 and enter any order or~~
362 ~~judgment, including a money judgment against any initial or~~
363 ~~subsequent transferee, in connection therewith, irrespective of~~
364 ~~whether the transferee has retained the property. Claims under~~

365 ~~chapter 726 are subject to the provisions of chapter 726 and~~
366 ~~applicable rules of civil procedure.~~

367 (3)-(6)(a) When, within 1 year before the service of
368 process on the judgment debtor in the original proceeding or
369 action ~~him or her~~, the judgment debtor ~~defendant~~ has had title
370 to, or paid the purchase price of, any personal property to
371 which the judgment debtor's ~~defendant's~~ spouse, any relative, or
372 any person on confidential terms with the judgment debtor
373 ~~defendant~~ claims title and right of possession ~~at the time of~~
374 ~~examination~~, the judgment debtor ~~defendant~~ has the burden of
375 proof to establish that such transfer or gift ~~from him or her~~
376 was not made to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors.

377 (b) When any gift, transfer, assignment or other
378 conveyance of personal property has been made or contrived by
379 the judgment debtor to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors, the
380 court shall order the gift, transfer, assignment or other
381 conveyance to be void and direct the sheriff to take the
382 property to satisfy the execution. This does not authorize
383 seizure of property exempted from levy and sale under execution
384 or property which has passed to a bona fide purchaser for value
385 and without notice. Any person aggrieved by the levy or Notice
386 to Appear may proceed under ss. 56.16-56.20.

387 (4)-(7) At any time the court may refer the proceeding to a
388 general or special magistrate who may be directed to report
389 findings of law or fact, or both. The general or special
390 magistrate has all the powers thereof, including the power to

391 issue subpoena, and shall be paid the fees provided by the court
392 ~~law~~.

393 ~~(5)-(8)~~ A party or a witness examined under these
394 provisions is not excused from answering a question on the
395 ground that the answer will tend to show him or her guilty of
396 the commission of a fraud, or prove that he or she has been a
397 party or privy to, or knowing of a conveyance, assignment,
398 transfer, or other disposition of property for any purpose, or
399 that the party or witness or another person claims to have title
400 as against the judgment debtor ~~defendant~~ or to hold property
401 derived from or through the judgment debtor ~~defendant~~, or to be
402 discharged from the payment of a debt which was due to the
403 judgment debtor ~~defendant~~ or to a person on ~~in his or her~~ behalf
404 of the judgment debtor. An answer cannot be used as evidence
405 against the person so answering in any criminal proceeding.

406 ~~(6)-(9)~~ The court may order any property of the judgment
407 debtor, not exempt from execution, or any property, debt, or
408 other obligation due to the judgment debtor, in the hands of or
409 under the control of any person subject to the Notice to Appear,
410 to be levied upon and applied toward the satisfaction of the
411 judgment debt. The court may enter any orders, judgments, or
412 writs required to carry out the purpose of this section,
413 including those orders necessary or proper to subject property
414 or property rights of any judgment debtor to execution, and
415 including entry of money judgments as provided in ss. 56.16-
416 56.19 against any person to whom a Notice to Appear has been

417 directed and over whom the court obtained personal jurisdiction
418 ~~impleaded defendant~~ irrespective of whether such person
419 ~~defendant~~ has retained the property, subject to ~~ss. 56.18 and~~
420 ~~56.19 and~~ applicable principles of equity, and in accordance
421 with chapters 76 and 77 and all applicable rules of civil
422 procedure. Sections 56.16-56.20 apply to any order issued under
423 this subsection.

424 (7)~~(10)~~ Any person failing to obey any order issued under
425 this section by a judge or general or special magistrate or
426 failing to attend in response to a subpoena served on him or her
427 may be held in contempt.

428 (8)~~(11)~~ Costs for proceedings supplementary shall be taxed
429 against the judgment debtor ~~defendant~~ as well as all other
430 incidental costs determined to be reasonable and just by the
431 court including, but not limited to, docketing the execution,
432 sheriff's service fees, and court reporter's fees. Reasonable
433 attorney ~~attorney's~~ fees may be taxed against the judgment
434 debtor ~~defendant~~.

435 (9) The court may entertain claims concerning the judgment
436 debtor's assets brought under chapter 726 and enter any order or
437 judgment, including a money judgment against any initial or
438 subsequent transferee, in connection therewith, irrespective of
439 whether the transferee has retained the property. Claims under
440 chapter 726 brought under this section shall be initiated by a
441 supplemental complaint and served as provided by the rules of
442 civil procedure, and the claims under the supplemental complaint

443 are subject to chapter 726 and the rules of civil procedure. The
444 clerk of the court shall docket a supplemental proceeding under
445 both the same case number assigned to the original complaint
446 filed by the judgment creditor or the case number assigned to a
447 judgment domesticated pursuant to s. 55.01, shall assign a
448 separate supplemental proceeding number, and shall assign such
449 supplemental proceeding to the same division and judge assigned
450 to the main case or domesticated judgment.

451 Section 19. Section 56.30, Florida Statutes, is created to
452 read:

453 56.30 Discovery in proceedings supplementary.—

454 (1) In addition to any other discovery permitted under the
455 rules of civil procedure, on the judgment creditor's motion the
456 court shall require the judgment debtor to appear before it or a
457 general or special magistrate at a time and place specified by
458 the order in the county of the judgment debtor's residence or
459 principal place of business to be examined concerning property
460 subject to execution. This examination may occur before issuance
461 of a Notice to Appear.

462 (2) The order shall be served in a reasonable time before
463 the date of the examination in the manner provided for service
464 of summons or may be served on the judgment debtor or the
465 judgment debtor's attorney of record as provided for service of
466 papers in the rules of civil procedure.

467 (3) Testimony shall be under oath, shall be comprehensive,
468 and cover all matters and things pertaining to the business and

469 financial interests of the judgment debtor which may tend to
470 show what property the judgment debtor has and its location. Any
471 testimony tending directly or indirectly to aid in satisfying
472 the execution is admissible. A corporate judgment debtor must
473 attend and answer by a designee with knowledge or an identified
474 officer or manager who may be specified in the order.
475 Examination of witnesses shall be as at trial and any party may
476 call other witnesses to be examined concerning property that may
477 be subject to execution.

478 Section 20. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.