By Senator Garcia

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36-01065-25 20251778

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to redemption rights and deeds in lieu of foreclosure; providing a short title; providing a legislative purpose; amending s. 45.0315, F.S.; providing that a defendant, a property owner, or a holder of a subordinate interest in real property may cure a defendant's indebtedness to prevent the sale of such real property; authorizing the court to enter orders confirming that the release of the real property from a satisfied or transferred lien is free and clear of the satisfied or transferred lien; providing that the right of redemption by an owner of real property subject to redemption is not waivable; providing exceptions; providing that redemption rights in personal or real property may be waived after default judgment under certain circumstances; providing that simple consideration or forbearance from exercising rights or remedies by the plaintiff is inadequate consideration; creating s. 45.0316, F.S.; authorizing the transfer of a lien claimed to encumber real or personal property by certain persons; providing the method in which to transfer such a lien claim; requiring that any excess of the security filed over the aggregate of such lien claim be repaid to the party filing the transfer of a lien claim; providing that such payments are subject to certain provisions of law regarding deposits of money paid into court; authorizing a party having an interest in such security or such property from which the lien was

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36-01065-25 20251778

transferred to file a complaint or a motion in the circuit court of the county where such security is deposited seeking specified relief from the court; requiring the court to increase the cash deposit amount or lien transfer bond if it finds the funds are insufficient; providing construction; authorizing the person that deposited the amount or filed the security to seek a court order to release the security under certain circumstances; amending s. 679.612, F.S.; providing a specified timeframe for reasonable disposition of dual collateral of mortgaged property and pledged shares of the entity that owns the mortgaged property; amending s. 697.02, F.S.; prohibiting a mortgagee or its designee from acquiring interest, right to legal title, or right of possession to a mortgagee's property; providing exceptions; amending s. 702.01, F.S.; requiring that properties in a foreclosed mortgage be sold at a judicial sale; providing that a right or remedy of strict foreclosure by contract, forbearance, or other instrument is unenforceable in this state; providing that a mortgagee may only acquire title and ownership of the mortgagor's property by purchasing it at the judicial sale or in full or partial satisfaction of specified obligations; creating s. 702.011, F.S.; providing the circumstances in which a mortgagee or its designee may acquire title and ownership to property that is mortgaged before or after default in full or partial satisfaction; providing that the transfer or

assignment instrument is unenforceable if such circumstances do not exist; providing that transfer or assignment instruments of settlements for certain pending foreclosure proceedings may be held in escrow for a certain timeframe for the mortgagor to cure the amounts owed; providing that the escrow instrument be marked null and void and returned to the mortgagor and the foreclosure proceedings move forward or be dismissed if the mortgagor satisfies the cure amounts; requiring that notice of default be filed if the cure amounts are not satisfied; providing the requirements for notice; requiring that a hearing be held within a specified timeframe for the court to make specific determinations; providing that the transfer or assignment instrument may include contractual terms that provide specified information; authorizing a court to enter orders if the instrument of transfer or assignment complies with specified provisions; providing that the act is remedial; providing an effective date.

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

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- Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Redemption Procedures Improvement Act."
- Section 2. The purpose of this act is to:
  - (1) Provide procedures for redemption to preserve and protect a property owner's equity in property and the equity of junior lienors.

36-01065-25 20251778

(2) Support and foster loan refinancing with requirements and procedures for full or partial tender of payment and transfer of the lien to certain security as substitute collateral.

- (3) Provide requirements and procedures for waiver of redemption rights and the equity in the property to ensure the property owner makes an informed decision and to protect the property owner from overreach or fraud.
- (4) Provide requirements and procedures for a mortgagee's acceptance of a borrower's real property in lieu of judicial foreclosure sale in full or partial satisfaction of an obligation to ensure the property owner makes an informed decision and to protect the property owner from overreach or fraud.

Section 3. Section 45.0315, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

45.0315 Right of redemption.-

- (1) At any time before the later of the filing of a certificate of sale <u>pursuant to s. 45.031 or s. 45.0316</u> by the clerk of the court or the time specified in the judgment, order, or decree of foreclosure, the <u>defendant</u>, the <u>property owner</u>, <u>mortgagor</u> or the holder of any subordinate interest may:
- (a) Cure the <u>defendant's</u> mortgagor's indebtedness and prevent a foreclosure sale of the real or personal property by paying the amount of moneys specified in the judgment, order, or decree of foreclosure, or if no judgment, order, or decree of foreclosure has been rendered, by tendering the performance due under the <u>contract or</u> security agreement, including any amounts due because of the exercise of a right to accelerate, plus the

reasonable expenses of proceeding to <u>sale</u> <del>foreclosure</del> incurred to the time of tender, including reasonable <u>attorney</u> <del>attorney</del> s fees of the plaintiff or creditor;

- (b) Transfer the lien to certain substitute security in accordance with s. 45.0316; or
- (c) Tender partial payment of the redemption amount to the plaintiff or lien claimant and transfer the lien for the unpaid redemption amount it secures to substitute security in accordance with s. 45.0316.

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Otherwise, there is no right of redemption.

- (2) For real or personal property redeemed under this section, including by transfer to substitute security in accordance with s. 45.0316, the court may enter orders confirming the release of the real or personal property from the lien satisfied or transferred and that the property and title to the property is free and clear of the satisfied or transferred lien.
- (3) The right of redemption by an owner of real or personal property subject to redemption under subsection (1) is not waivable, unless:
- (a) The waiver is a fully informed and voluntary agreement of the property owner;
- (b) The waiver is a separate instrument containing no consents, agreements, or disclosures, except the disclosures required in this subsection;
- (c) The waiver is authorized by the owner of the property in a signed record as defined in s. 679.1021, and if the owner of the property is an entity and if the property and the income

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36-01065-25 20251778

146 it generates are substantially all of the assets of the entity 147 owner, then waiver is other than in the usual and regular course of business and, notwithstanding s. 605.04074(3), must be 148 149 authorized in a signed record as defined in s. 679.1021 by at 150 least those members or equity owners owning a majority interest 151 in the property or such greater number of members or equity 152 owners required under s. 605.04074(1)(b) or (2)(c), s. 607.1202, 153 or s. 620.1402(2), as applicable to the waiving entity;

- (d) The waiver instrument is executed in accordance with ss. 689.01 and 695.03;
- (e) The waiver instrument is completed with no incomplete sections before approval and signing of the waiver instrument by the owner of the real or personal property and includes all of the following:
- $\underline{\mbox{1. Financial disclosures that specify the assessed value of}}$  the property.
- 2. A statement that the assessed value may be lower than the actual value of the property.
- 3. The fair market value of the property if appraised or valued within the previous 6 months or a statement that the property has not been appraised or valued within the previous 6 months.
  - 4. The amount of any debt encumbering the property.
- 5. The amount of debt owed to the plaintiff or other person requesting the waiver and the daily interest accruing on such obligation.
- 6. The approximate amount of any equity in the property as of the date of signing.
  - 7. A statement that the property owner does not need an

attorney.

8. A statement that a waiver of redemption rights is a waiver of legal rights under s. 45.0315 to pay the obligation and keep its property or for the property to be sold at judicial sale to the highest bidder for cash or cash consideration.

- 9. A statement specifying the consideration given for the waiver of redemption rights; or
- (f) The waiver is made only in conjunction with the transfer or assignment of the property to the mortgagee or the mortgagee's designee in accordance with s. 702.011.
- (4) Redemption rights in personal property may be waived after default judgment only in a signed record as that term is defined in s. 679.1021 and provided the waiver instrument includes the disclosures required in paragraph (3)(e).
- (5) Simple consideration or forbearance from exercising rights or remedies by the plaintiff is inadequate consideration to support a waiver of redemption rights under subsection (3) or subsection (4).
- Section 4. Section 45.0316, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 45.0316 Transfer of liens to substitute security.-
- (1) Any lien claimed to encumber real or personal property to secure payment of an obligation by a defendant or prospective defendant may be transferred, by any person having an interest in the property upon which the lien is imposed or the contract under which the lien is claimed, from such real or personal property to other security by:
- (a) Depositing in the clerk's office a specified sum of money; or

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36-01065-25 20251778

(b) Filing in the clerk's office a bond executed as surety by a surety insurer licensed to do business in this state, in an amount equal to the amount required for redemption under s.

45.0315, or the balance thereof after partial tender of the redemption amount pursuant to s. 45.0315, plus interest thereon at the contract rate or legal rate for 3 years, whichever is greater, plus \$5,000 or 25 percent of the outstanding redemption amount, whichever is greater, to be applied to any attorney fees and court costs that may be taxed in any proceeding to enforce the lien.

- (2) Such deposit or bond must be conditioned to pay any judgment or decree that may be rendered for the satisfaction of the lien claimed by the plaintiff or a prospective plaintiff. Upon making such deposit or filing such bond, the clerk shall make and record a certificate, which must include a copy of the deposit or bond showing the transfer of the lien from the real or personal property to the security, and shall mail a copy thereof together with a copy of the deposit or bond by registered or certified mail to the plaintiff or lien claimant named in the lien record so transferred, at the address stated therein. Upon filing or recording of the certificate of transfer in the appropriate office maintaining liens of such type or in the action, the real or personal property is released from the lien claimed by the lienholder and such lien is transferred to the security. The clerk is entitled to a service charge for making and serving the certificate, in an amount of up to \$20, from which the clerk shall remit \$5 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.
  - (3) If the transaction involves the transfer of multiple

36-01065-25 20251778

liens, the clerk must charge an additional service charge of up
to \$10 for each additional lien, from which the clerk shall
remit \$2.50 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the
General Revenue Fund. For recording the certificate and
approving the bond, the clerk shall receive her or his usual
statutory service charges as prescribed in s. 28.24. Any number
of liens may be transferred to one such security.

- (4) Any excess of the security over the aggregate amount of any judgments or decrees rendered plus costs actually taxed shall be repaid to the party filing the same or her or his successor in interest. Any deposit of money shall be considered as paid into court and is subject to the provisions of law relative to payments of money into court and the disposition of same.
- (5) Any party having an interest in such security or the property from which the lien was transferred may at any time, and any number of times, file a complaint in equity in the circuit court of the county where such security is deposited, or file a motion in a pending action to enforce a lien, for an order to require additional security, reduction of security, change or substitution of sureties, payment of discharge thereof, or any other matter affecting the security. If the court finds that the amount of the deposit or bond in excess of the amount claimed to redeem the lien is insufficient to pay the lienor's attorney fees and costs incurred in the action to enforce the lien, the court shall increase the amount of the cash deposit or lien transfer bond. This subsection may not be construed to vest exclusive jurisdiction in the circuit courts over transfer bond claims for nonpayment of an amount within the

36-01065-25 20251778

monetary jurisdiction of the county courts.

enforcement of the lien has expired or the transferred lien has been satisfied of record, the person depositing or filing the security, or the insurer, may seek a court order directing the clerk to release the security subject to motion, notice to the lienholder, and a hearing.

Section 5. Section 679.612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

679.612 Timeliness of notification before disposition of collateral.—

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2)  $\underline{\text{or}}$  subsection (3), whether a notification is sent within a reasonable time is a question of fact.
- (2) <u>Subject to subsection (1)</u>, a notification of disposition sent after default and 10 days or more before the earliest time of disposition set forth in the notification is sent within a reasonable time before the disposition.
- an entity pledged to the secured party in addition to the secured party's mortgage on real estate of the entity, if the real property and the income it generates constitutes all or substantially all of the assets of the entity owner, a notification of disposition of such pledged assets sent after default and 120 days or more before the earliest time of disposition set forth in the notification is sent within a reasonable time before the disposition.

Section 6. Section 697.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

36-01065-25 20251778

697.02 Nature of a mortgage.—A mortgage shall be held to be a specific lien on the property therein described, and not a conveyance of the legal title or of the right of possession. A mortgagee or its designee acquires no interest, right to legal title, or right of possession to a mortgagee's property by any contractual terms, remedies, forbearance, escrowed deed, or other instrument except by purchase at a judicial sale in accordance with s. 45.031 or s. 45.0315 or by acquiring title in accordance with s. 702.011.

Section 7. Section 702.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

702.01 Equity.—All mortgages shall be foreclosed in an action in equity and the property sold at a judicial sale in accordance with s. 45.031 or s. 45.0315. In a mortgage foreclosure action, the court shall sever for separate trial all counterclaims against the foreclosing mortgagee. The foreclosure claim shall, if tried, be tried to the court without a jury. A right or remedy of strict foreclosure by contract, forbearance, or other instrument is unenforceable in this state. A mortgagee may acquire title and ownership of its mortgagor's property only by purchase at judicial sale in accordance with s. 45.031 or s. 45.0315 or in full or partial satisfaction of obligations in compliance with s. 702.011.

Section 8. Section 702.011, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

702.011 Acceptance of mortgaged property in full or partial satisfaction of obligation.—

(1) A mortgagee or its designee may acquire title and ownership to property that is mortgaged before or after default

36-01065-25 20251778

in full or partial satisfaction of the obligation it secures only if:

- (a) The transfer or assignment is in writing and the instrument to be signed by the parties to it conspicuously specifies:
- 1. That the transfer or assignment instrument is a waiver of legal rights under s. 45.0315 to pay off the debt and keep ownership of the property and a waiver of legal rights under s. 45.031 or s. 45.0315 for the property to be sold at judicial sale to the highest bidder for cash or cash consideration to pay the obligations secured by the property;
- 2. A description of the property that is the subject of transfer to the mortgagee or its designee;
  - 3. The assessed value of the property;
- 4. That a statement of the assessed value of the property may be lower than the actual value of the property;
- 5. The fair market value of the property, if appraised or valued within the previous 6 months by the mortgagee or its designee, or a statement by the mortgagee or its designee that the property has not been appraised or valued within the previous 6 months;
- 6. The amount owed to the mortgagee which is secured by the property and the amount of interest accruing each day;
- 7. The amount of outstanding ad valorem taxes and other obligations senior to the mortgagee's lien which encumber the property;
- 8. The approximate amount of equity in the property as of the signing date by the obligor and property owner;
  - 9. The date by which possession and access to the property

36-01065-25 20251778

by the mortgagor must be turned over to the mortgagee or its designee no later than 120 days; and

- 10. A statement specifying the consideration given by the mortgagee for the transfer of the property with a statement specifying whether the transfer is in full or partial satisfaction of the obligations owed by the obligor which are secured in whole or part by the property, and if a partial satisfaction, the amount that will be owed by the obligor after credit for the property acquired by the mortgagee or its designee.
- (b) The obligor and property owner are fully informed in writing of the financial disclosures and requirements in paragraph (a) at least 10 days before the instrument is signed.
- (c) The transfer of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee or the mortgagee's designee is the voluntary agreement of the obligor and property owner and:
- 1. Is authorized by the owner of the property in a signed record as defined in s. 679.1021(1), and if the owner of the property is an entity and if the property and the income it generates are substantially all of the assets of the entity owner, then the transfer is other than in the usual and regular course of business, and notwithstanding s. 605.04074(3), the transfer must be authorized in a signed record as defined in s. 679.1021 by at least those members or equity owners owning a majority interest of the property owner or such greater number of members or equity owners required under s. 605.04074(1)(b) or (2)(c), s. 607.1202, or s. 620.1402(2), as applicable to the transferring entity; and
  - 2. The instrument is executed in accordance with ss. 689.02

378 and 695.03.

(d) The transfer or assignment of the property from the obligor to the mortgagee or the mortgagee's designee is contemporaneous with full or partial satisfaction agreed by the parties in the signed transfer or assignment instrument.

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- Otherwise, the transfer or assignment instrument is unenforceable and the mortgagee must commence judicial foreclosure proceedings to enforce its lien against the property for the obligations it secures.
- (2) Subject to the disclosures and requirements in paragraphs (1)(a), (b), and (c), settlement of a pending foreclosure proceeding may include a transfer or assignment instrument to be held in escrow for up to 120 days pending specified cure actions by the mortgagor. If the cure amounts are satisfied, the escrowed instrument must be marked null and void and returned to the mortgagor, and the foreclosure proceeding shall proceed or be dismissed as the parties agreed. If the cure actions are not satisfied, notice of default must be filed, served on counsels of record, and mailed to the borrower's and any obligor's last known address as shown by the records of the mortgagee and, if an e-mail address has been provided, e-mailed to the last address on record. After a hearing on at least 10 days' notice, the court will determine the enforceability of the parties' agreement, the enforcement of the terms, a deadline for recording of the escrowed instrument of transfer or assignment, and a deadline for redemption.
- (3) The transfer or assignment instrument authorized under this section may include contractual terms that provide:

36-01065-25 20251778

(a) The priority of the lien is unchanged and remains in full force and effect against and to foreclosure subordinate interests;

- (b) The note, mortgage, or other obligations remain in full force and effect to foreclose subordinate interests without recourse to the mortgagor for the obligations satisfied in full or part;
- (c) Title and interest of the grantee in the property will not merge with any lien or security in the property created under the mortgage or other instrument; and
- (d) Such additional terms reasonably required for the issuance of title insurance for the property acquired by the instrument free and clear of the rights or interests of the mortgagor.
- (4) Provided the instrument of transfer or assignment complies with this section, a court may enter orders confirming the validity and finality of the transfer or assignment and the transfer of title to the property to the mortgagee or mortgagee's designee without the necessity of any further proceedings or instruments.

Section 9. The Legislature finds that this act is remedial in nature and applies to all mortgages encumbering real property, all promissory notes secured by a mortgage, and all amendments, supplements, and forbearance agreements in connection therewith, whether executed before, on, or after the effective date of this act; however, s. 702.02, Florida

Statutes, as created by this act, applies to instruments of transfer and assignment made after the effective date of this act; s. 702.02(2), Florida Statutes, as created by this act,

36-01065-25

20251778\_

436 applies to settlements of pending foreclosure cases signed and delivered after the effective date of this act; and the amendments to s. 679.612, Florida Statutes, apply to dispositions notice or consummated after the effective date of this act.

Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

Page 16 of 16