By Senator Simpson

18-00977-13 2013550 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to worthless checks, drafts, or orders of payment; amending s. 68.065, F.S.; permitting recovery of worthless checks, drafts, or orders of payment without the sending of a specified written demand if the payee has a specified notice posted at the point of sale or on an invoice; 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. Section 68.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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68.065 Actions to collect worthless checks, drafts, or orders of payment; attorney attorney's fees and collection costs.-

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(1) In any civil action brought for the purpose of collecting a check, draft, or order of payment, the payment of which was refused by the drawee because of the lack of funds, credit, or an account, or where the maker or drawer stops payment on the check, draft, or order of payment with intent to defraud, and where the maker or drawer fails to pay the amount owing, in cash, to the payee within 30 days following a written demand therefor, as provided in subsection (3), the maker or drawer shall be liable to the payee, in addition to the amount owing upon such check, draft, or order, for damages of triple the amount so owing. However, in no case shall the liability for damages be less than \$50. The maker or drawer shall also be liable for any court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred 18-00977-13 2013550

by the payee in taking the action. Criminal sanctions, as provided in s. 832.07, may be applicable.

- (2) The payee may also charge the maker or drawer of the check, draft, or order of payment a service charge not to exceed the service fees authorized under s. 832.08(5) or 5 percent of the face amount of the instrument, whichever is greater, when making written demand for payment. In the event that a judgment or decree is rendered, interest at the rate and in the manner described in s. 55.03 may be added toward the total amount due. Any bank fees incurred by the payee may be charged to the maker or drawer of the check, draft, or order of payment.
- (3) Before recovery under this section may be claimed, either:
- (a) A written demand must be delivered by certified or registered mail, evidenced by return receipt, or by first-class mail, evidenced by an affidavit of service of mail, to the maker or drawer of the check, draft, or order of payment to the address on the check or other instrument, to the address given by the drawer at the time the instrument was issued, or to the drawer's last known address. The form of such notice shall be substantially as follows:

"You are hereby notified that a check numbered in the face amount of \$.... issued by you on ...(date)..., drawn upon ...(name of bank)..., and payable to, has been dishonored. Pursuant to Florida law, you have 30 days from receipt of this notice to tender payment in cash of the full amount of the check, plus a service charge of $$25_{7}$$ if the face value does not exceed \$50, $$30_{7}$$ if the face value exceeds \$50\$ but does not exceed \$300, $$40_{7}$$ if the face value exceeds \$300, or 5 percent

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of the face amount of the check, whichever is greater, the total amount due being \$... and ... cents. Unless this amount is paid in full within the 30-day period, the holder of the check or instrument may file a civil action against you for three times the amount of the check, but in no case less than \$50, in addition to the payment of the check plus any court costs, reasonable attorney fees, and any bank fees incurred by the payee in taking the action—"; or

(b) The payee must have posted at the point of sale or have printed on an invoice sent before payment for goods or services a notice in substantially the following form:

"If your check or debit card transaction is returned by your bank for insufficient funds, you authorize the collection of the amount of the check, as well as a return fee as provided in section 832.08(5), Florida Statutes."

(4) A subsequent person receiving a check, draft, or order, from the original payee or a successor endorsee has the same rights that the original payee has against the maker of the instrument, provided such subsequent person gives notice in a substantially similar form to that provided in subsection (3) above. A subsequent person providing such notice shall be immune from civil liability for the giving of such notice and for proceeding under the forms of such notice, so long as the maker of the instrument has the same defenses against the subsequent person as against the original payee. However, the remedies available under this section may be exercised only by one party in interest.

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(5) After Subsequent to the commencement of the action but before prior to the hearing, the maker or drawer may tender to the payee, as satisfaction of the claim, an amount of money equal to the sum of the check, the service charge, court costs, and incurred bank fees. Other provisions notwithstanding, the maker or drawer is liable to the payee for all attorney fees and collection costs incurred by payee as a result of the payee's claim.

- (6) If the court or jury determines that the failure of the maker or drawer to satisfy the dishonored check was due to economic hardship, the court or jury has the discretion to waive all or part of the statutory damages.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.