A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to foreclosure proceedings; providing a 3 short title; amending s. 45.031, F.S.; providing 4 requirements for publication of a notice of foreclosure 5 sale; revising requirements for a notice of sale; amending 6 s. 45.035, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 7 50.011, F.S.; providing requirements for a notice of 8 foreclosure sale on an Internet website; amending ss. 69.041 and 201.02, F.S.; conforming cross-references; 9 10 amending s. 701.02, F.S.; entitling mortgagors, county 11 clerks, and circuit courts to rely on a full or partial release, discharge, consent, joinder, subordination, 12 satisfaction, or assignment of a mortgage in certain 13 14 circumstances; amending s. 701.03, F.S.; providing for an 15 estoppel certificate for a mortgagor, upon request; 16 providing requirements for certificates; providing for a summary proceeding to compel compliance; requiring 17 cancellation of a mortgage within a specified period after 18 19 all money due is paid; providing for a summary proceeding to compel compliance; providing for county clerk to cancel 20 21 the mortgage of record in certain circumstances following 22 judicial action; requiring a deposit by a plaintiff in an 23 action seeking to cancel a mortgage; authorizing a service 24 charge; providing for award of attorney's fees; creating 25 s. 702.015, F.S.; providing requirements for foreclosure of residential home loans; providing requirements for 26 complaints; amending s. 702.035, F.S.; revising 27 28 requirements for legal notices concerning foreclosure

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proceedings; specifying who must receive notice; providing requirements for printing and wording of notice; amending s. 702.06, F.S.; providing requirements for deficiency judgments in proceedings involving certain owner-occupied properties; precluding deficiency judgments in certain circumstances; providing for disposition of moneys remaining in the hands of a receiver of the rents and profits appointed in the action; amending s. 702.065, F.S.; revising the period in which a judgment must be entered in an uncontested proceeding; revising provisions relating to determination of the amount of a reasonable attorney's fee in an uncontested proceeding without requiring a hearing; creating s. 702.11, F.S.; providing an alternative procedure to foreclosure for certain residential properties; specifying when the procedure may be used; providing for notice; providing for objections; providing for establishment of abandonment of property in certain circumstances; providing requirements for a deed in lieu of foreclosure for certain purposes; specifying when a nonhomestead property subject to a residential mortgage is deemed to have no equity for certain purposes; providing for return of excess funds following sale; providing for an election to proceed with the alternative procedure to foreclosure; providing for redemption; providing for an order for redemption or notice thereof; providing for a public sale; providing for resolution of a dispute among defendants over the right to redeem; providing for an issuance of a certification of redemption

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if the property is redeemed; providing for a judgment debarring and foreclosing the equity of redemption of the defendants and each of them and any person claiming by, through, or under them, and adjudging the plaintiff vested with a valid and indefeasible estate in the mortgaged premises if specified requirements are met; specifying the effect of an entry of judgment; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Fair Foreclosure Act."

Section 2. Subsections (2) through (10) of section 45.031, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (11), respectively, a new subsection (2) is added to that section, and present subsections (2) and (10) of that section are amended, to read:

45.031 Judicial sales procedure.—In any sale of real or personal property under an order or judgment, the procedures provided in this section and ss. 45.0315-45.035 may be followed as an alternative to any other sale procedure if so ordered by the court.

- (2) PUBLICATION OF SALE.—Notice of sale shall be published:
- (a) In a newspaper of general circulation, as defined in chapter 50, published in the county where the sale is to be held once a week for 2 consecutive weeks. The second publication

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shall be at least 5 days before the sale. On each page of the newspaper on which such notices are printed, the newspaper shall print the Internet website address of the clerk of the court for the county in which the sale is to be held. It shall also print the Internet website address of www.floridapublicnotices.com.

These Internet website addresses shall be printed in a clear, large font;

- (b) On the Internet website of the newspaper in which the notice is published by a clear and conspicuous hyperlink from the website's home page for 20 consecutive days before the sale. The newspaper website containing the notice shall also contain a clean and conspicuous hyperlink to the website of the clerk of the court for the county in which the sale is to be held; or
- (c) On the Internet website located at www.floridapublicnotices.com by a clear and conspicuous hyperlink on that website.
- (3) (2) NOTICE PUBLICATION OF SALE. Notice of sale shall be published once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation, as defined in chapter 50, published in the county where the sale is to be held. The second publication shall be at least 5 days before the sale. The notice of sale shall contain:
 - (a) A description of the property to be sold.
 - (b) The time and place of sale.
- (c) A statement that the sale will be made pursuant to the order or final judgment.
 - (d) The caption of the action.
 - (e) The name of the clerk making the sale.

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(f) A statement of the name of the newspaper, and the website home page address, in or on which the notice will be published.

 $\underline{(g)}$ (f) A statement that any person claiming an interest in the surplus from the sale, if any, other than the property owner as of the date of the lis pendens must file a claim within 60 days after the sale.

The court, in its discretion, may enlarge the time of the sale. Notice of the changed time of sale shall be published as provided in this section herein.

(11)(10) ELECTRONIC SALES.—The clerk may conduct the sale of real or personal property under an order or judgment pursuant to this section by electronic means. Such electronic sales shall comply with the procedures provided in this chapter, except that electronic proxy bidding shall be allowed and the clerk may require bidders to advance sufficient funds to pay the deposit required by subsection (4) (3). The clerk shall provide access to the electronic sale by computer terminals open to the public at a designated location and shall accept an advance credit proxy bid from the plaintiff of any amount up to the maximum allowable credit bid of the plaintiff. A clerk who conducts such electronic sales may receive electronic deposits and payments related to the sale.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 45.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

45.035 Clerk's fees.—In addition to other fees or service charges authorized by law, the clerk shall receive service

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charges related to the judicial sales procedure set forth in ss. 45.031-45.034 and this section:

- (3) If the sale is conducted by electronic means, as provided in s. $45.031\underline{(11)}\underline{(10)}$, the clerk shall receive an additional service charge not to exceed \$70 for services in conducting or contracting for the electronic sale, which service charge shall be assessed as costs and paid by the winning bidder. If the clerk requires advance electronic deposits to secure the right to bid, such deposits shall not be subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10). The portion of an advance deposit from a winning bidder required by s. $45.031\underline{(4)}\underline{(3)}$ shall, upon acceptance of the winning bid, be subject to the fee under s. 28.24(10).
- Section 4. Section 50.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 50.011 Where and in what language legal notices to be published.—
- (1) Whenever by statute an official or legal advertisement or a publication, or notice in a newspaper has been or is directed or permitted in the nature of or in lieu of process, or for constructive service, or in initiating, assuming, reviewing, exercising or enforcing jurisdiction or power, or for any purpose, including all legal notices and advertisements of sheriffs and tax collectors, the contemporaneous and continuous intent and meaning of such legislation all and singular, existing or repealed, is and has been and is hereby declared to be and to have been, and the rule of interpretation is and has been, a publication in a newspaper printed and published

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periodically once a week or oftener, containing at least 25 percent of its words in the English language, entered or qualified to be admitted and entered as periodicals matter at a post office in the county where published, for sale to the public generally, available to the public generally for the publication of official or other notices and customarily containing information of a public character or of interest or of value to the residents or owners of property in the county where published, or of interest or of value to the general public.

- (2) As allowed by s. 45.031(2), the electronic publication of a notice of sale must be on a website having at least 25 percent of its words in the English language, and the website on which the notice of sale is posted must be available for viewing by the general public without a registration processes of any sort and during all hours of each day. The proof of publication affidavit must contain in its heading the common name and the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the website where posting occurred, a copy of the notice of sale, and include the dates on which posting occurred.
- Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 69.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 191 69.041 State named party; lien foreclosure, suit to quiet 192 title.—
 - (4)(a) The Department of Revenue has the right to participate in the disbursement of funds remaining in the registry of the court after distribution pursuant to s. $45.031(8)\frac{(7)}{100}$. The department shall participate in accordance

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with applicable procedures in any mortgage foreclosure action in which the department has a duly filed tax warrant, or interests under a lien arising from a judgment, order, or decree for support, as defined in s. 409.2554, or interest in an unemployment compensation tax lien under contract with the Agency for Workforce Innovation through an interagency agreement pursuant to s. 443.1316, against the subject property and with the same priority, regardless of whether a default against the department, the Agency for Workforce Innovation, or the former Department of Labor and Employment Security has been entered for failure to file an answer or other responsive pleading.

Section 6. Subsection (9) of section 201.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 201.02 Tax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests in real property.—
- (9) A certificate of title issued by the clerk of court under s. 45.031(6)(5) in a judicial sale of real property under an order or final judgment issued pursuant to a foreclosure proceeding is subject to the tax imposed by subsection (1). However, the amount of the tax shall be computed based solely on the amount of the highest and best bid received for the property at the foreclosure sale. This subsection is intended to clarify existing law and shall be applied retroactively.
- Section 7. Subsection (5) of section 701.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 701.02 Assignment not effectual against creditors unless recorded and indicated in title of document; applicability.—
 - (5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), a creditor, mortgagor,

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or subsequent purchaser of real property or any interest therein, for valuable consideration and without notice, or the county clerk or the circuit court in any action to enforce a promissory note, may is entitled to rely on a full or partial release, discharge, consent, joinder, subordination, satisfaction, or assignment of a mortgage upon such property made by the mortgagee of record, without regard to the filing of any Uniform Commercial Code financing statement that purports to perfect a security interest in the mortgage or in a promissory note or other right to payment or performance secured by the mortgage, and the filing of any such financing statement does not constitute notice for the purposes of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "mortgagee of record" means the person named as the mortgagee in the recorded mortgage or, if an assignment of the mortgage has been recorded in accordance with this section, the term "mortgagee of record" means the assignee named in the recorded assignment.

Section 8. Section 701.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

701.03 Estoppel certificate; cancellation.-

(1) Within 15 days after the date on which a request for an estoppel certificate is received from a mortgagor, or his or her designee, requesting a payoff amount of the mortgage as of a certain date, the mortgagee shall provide a certificate signed by an officer or authorized agent of the mortgagee stating the principal balance of the mortgage note, all accrued interest, and any other charges required by the mortgagee to satisfy the mortgage as of the date requested by the mortgagor, or his or

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her designee, with a per diem thereafter. The mortgagee may charge a fee for the preparation of the certificate and the amount of the fee must be stated on the certificate Whenever the amount of money due on any mortgage shall be fully paid, the mortgagee or assignee shall within 60 days thereafter cancel the same in the manner provided by law.

- (a) The mortgagor may rely on the certificate and shall be entitled to the benefits thereof.
- (b) A summary proceeding pursuant to s. 51.011 may be brought to compel compliance with this section, and the prevailing party may recover reasonable attorney's fees.
- (2) Within 60 days after a mortgage is fully paid, the mortgage or assignee shall cancel the mortgage in the manner provided by law. A summary proceeding pursuant to s. 51.011 may be brought to compel compliance with this section, and the prevailing party may recover reasonable attorney's fees.
- (3) In an action brought by any mortgagor or party in interest on a mortgage on real estate or chattels, or both, recorded in the office of the county clerk, the circuit court may direct the county clerk to cancel the mortgage of record, if the plaintiff:
- (a) Presents satisfactory proof that all sums secured by the mortgage which are due and payable have been fully paid;
- (b) Deposits in the clerk's office a sum of money in an amount equal to the principal amount plus accrued interest and any additional charges due from the mortgagor to the mortgagee as shown on the most recent loan payment statement or monthly invoice from the mortgagee to mortgagor, which statement shall

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281 be no earlier than 1 month before the date the mortgagor 282 deposits the funds in the clerk's office, plus interest thereon 283 at the rate stated in the note for 3 months, plus \$1,000, to 284 apply on any attorney's fees and court costs that may be taxed 285 in any proceeding arising under this section. Such deposit shall 286 be conditioned to pay any judgment or decree that may be 287 rendered for the payment in full of the mortgage for which such 288 funds are deposited, including accrued interest and any 289 additional charges due from the mortgagor to the mortgagee. Upon receipt of such deposit, the clerk shall make and record a 290 291 certificate showing the transfer of the lien of the mortgage 292 from the real property to the security and shall mail a copy 293 thereof by registered or certified mail to the mortgagee at the 294 address stated on the loan payment statement. Upon filing the 295 certificate of transfer, the real property shall be released 296 from the lien and operation of the mortgage and the lien shall 297 be transferred to such security. The clerk is entitled to a 298 service charge for making and serving the certificate in an 299 amount not to exceed \$20. Any excess of the security over the 300 aggregate amount of any judgments or decrees that may be 301 rendered for the payment in full of the mortgage for which such 302 funds are deposited, including accrued interest and any 303 additional charges due from the mortgagor to the mortgagee, 304 shall be repaid to the party filing the security or his or her 305 successor in interest. Any deposit of money shall be considered 306 as paid into court and shall be subject to the provisions of law 307 relative to payments of money into court and the disposition of 308 such money. Any party having an interest in such security from

the mortgage lien that was transferred may file a complaint in chancery in the circuit court of the county where such security is deposited or file a motion in a pending action to foreclose on the mortgage for an order to require additional security, reduction of security, payment of discharge thereof, or any other matter affecting the security. If the court finds that the amount of the deposit in excess of the amount due to satisfy the mortgage as provided in this paragraph is insufficient to pay the mortgagee's attorney's fees and court costs incurred in the action to foreclose the mortgage, the court may increase the amount of the cash deposit. If it appears that the mortgage lien has been satisfied of record, the clerk shall return the security upon request of the person depositing or filing it; or

- (c) Presents such special circumstances as to satisfy the court that the mortgagee and his or her successors or assigns, if any, in right, title, and interest, have no further interest in the mortgage or the debt secured thereby.
- Section 9. Section 702.015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 702.015 Foreclosure of residential home loans.—Any complaint served in a proceeding initiated pursuant to this section which seeks to foreclose a mortgage securing a lien on a residential one-family to four-family dwelling unit must contain affirmative allegations expressly made by the plaintiff at the time the proceeding is commenced that:
- (1) The plaintiff is the owner and holder of the subject note and mortgage in due course, or has been expressly delegated the authority to institute a mortgage foreclosure action in

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331	writing by the owner and horder of the subject mortgage and
338	note, which authorization shall be attached as an exhibit to the
339	complaint.
340	(2) The complaint details a clear chain of custody for the
341	promissory note and mortgage which is the subject of the action.
342	(3) All assignments of the note and mortgage are attached
343	as exhibits to the complaint.
344	Section 10. Section 702.035, Florida Statutes, is amended
345	to read:
346	702.035 Legal notice concerning foreclosure proceedings
347	(1) The foreclosing party in a mortgage foreclosure action
348	involving residential real property shall provide notice to:
349	(a) Any mortgagor having an interest in the property and
350	record title owner of the property if the action relates to an
351	owner-occupied one-family to four-family dwelling unit; and
352	(b) Any tenant of a dwelling unit in the property in
353	accordance with this section.
354	(2) The notice required under paragraph (1)(a) shall:
355	(a) Be delivered with the summons and complaint. Such
356	notice shall be in bold, 14-point type and the title of the
357	notice shall be in bold, 20-point type. The notice shall be on
358	its own page.
359	(b) Appear as follows:
360	
361	NOTICE YOU ARE IN DANGER OF LOSING YOUR HOME
362	If you fail to respond to the summons and complaint in this
363	foreclosure action, you may lose your home. Please read the
364	summons and complaint carefully. You should immediately

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365	contact an attorney or your local legal aid office to
366	obtain advice on how to protect yourself. Sending a payment
367	to your mortgage company will not stop this foreclosure
368	action.
369	
370	YOU MUST RESPOND BY SERVING A COPY OF THE ANSWER ON THE
371	ATTORNEY FOR THE PLAINTIFF (MORTGAGE COMPANY) AND FILING
372	THE RESPONSE WITH THE COURT. THIS LAWSUIT DOES NOT MEAN
373	THAT YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY MOVE OUT OF YOUR PROPERTY.
374	
375	SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE:
376	The state encourages you to become informed about your
377	options in foreclosure. In addition to seeking assistance
378	from an attorney or legal aid office, there are government
379	agencies and nonprofit organizations that you may contact
380	for cost-free information about possible options, including
381	trying to work with your lender during this process.
382	
383	FORECLOSURE RESCUE SCAMS:
384	Be careful of people who approach you with offers to "save"
385	your home. There are individuals who watch for notices of
386	foreclosure actions in order to unfairly profit from a
387	homeowner's distress. You should be extremely careful about
388	any such promises and any suggestions that you pay them a
389	fee or sign over your deed. State law requires anyone
390	offering such services for profit to enter into a contract
391	which fully describes the services they will perform and

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fees they will charge, and which prohibits them from taking

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393	any money from you until they have completed all such
394	promised services.
395	
396	(3) The notice to any tenant required under paragraph
397	<u>(1)(b) shall:</u>
398	(a) Be delivered with the summons and complaint. The
399	foreclosing party shall provide its name, address, and telephone
400	number on the notice. The notice shall be printed on colored
401	paper that is different than the color of the summons and
402	complaint, and the title of the notice shall be in bold, 14-
403	point type. The notice shall be on its own page.
404	(b) Appear as follows:
405	
406	NOTICE TO TENANTS OF BUILDINGS IN FORECLOSURE
407	Florida law requires that we provide you this notice about
408	the foreclosure process. Please read it carefully.
409	
410	We,(name of foreclosing party), are the foreclosing
411	party and are located at(foreclosing party's
412	address) We can be reached at(foreclosing party's
413	telephone number)
414	
415	The dwelling unit where your apartment is located is the
416	subject of a foreclosure proceeding. If you have a lease,
417	are not the owner of the residence, and the lease requires
418	payment of rent that at the time it was entered into was
419	not substantially less than the fair market rent for the
420	property, you may be entitled to remain in occupancy for

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the remainder of your lease term. If you do not have a lease, you will be entitled to remain in your home until 90 days after any person or entity who acquires title to the property provides you with a notice. The notice shall provide information regarding the name and address of the new owner and your rights to remain in your home. These rights are in addition to any others you may have if you are a subsidized tenant under federal, state, or local law or if you are a tenant subject to rent control, rent stabilization, or a federal statutory scheme.

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Whenever a legal advertisement, publication, or notice relating to a foreclosure proceeding is required to be placed in a newspaper and posted in a website online, it is the responsibility of the petitioner or petitioner's attorney to place such advertisement, publication, or notice. For counties having with more than 1 million total population as reflected in the 2000 Official Decennial Census of the United States Census Bureau as shown on the official website of the United States Census Bureau, any notice of publication required by this section shall be deemed to have been published in accordance with the law if the notice is published in a newspaper that has been entered as a periodical matter at a post office in the county in which the newspaper is published, is published a minimum of 5 days a week, exclusive of legal holidays, and has been in existence and published a minimum of 5 days a week, exclusive of legal holidays, for 1 year or is a direct successor to a newspaper that has been in existence for 1 year that has

been published a minimum of 5 days a week, exclusive of legal holidays. The advertisement, publication, or notice shall be placed directly by the attorney for the petitioner, by the petitioner if acting pro se, or by the clerk of the court. Only the actual costs charged by the newspaper for the advertisement, publication, or notice may be charged as costs in the action.

Section 11. Section 702.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

702.06 Deficiency decree; common-law suit to recover deficiency.—

(1) In all suits for the foreclosure of mortgages heretofore or hereafter executed, the entry of a deficiency decree for any portion of a deficiency, should one exist, shall be within the sound judicial discretion of the court, but the complainant shall also have the right to sue at common law to recover such deficiency, provided no suit at law to recover such deficiency shall be maintained against the original mortgagor in cases where the mortgage is for the purchase price of the property involved and where the original mortgagee becomes the purchaser thereof at foreclosure sale and also is granted a deficiency decree against the original mortgagor.

(2) (a) In respect to an owner-occupied one-family to four-family dwelling unit, if a person liable to the plaintiff for the payment of the debt secured by the mortgage is made a defendant in the action, and has appeared before the court or been personally served with the summons, the final judgment may award payment by him or her of the whole residue, or so much thereof as the court may determine to be just and equitable, of

the debt remaining unsatisfied, after a sale of the mortgaged property and the application of the proceeds, pursuant to the directions contained in such judgment, with the amount thereof to be determined by the court as provided in this subsection.

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- Simultaneously with the making of a motion for an order confirming the sale, if made within 180 days after the date of the consummation of the sale by the delivery of the proper deed of conveyance to the purchaser, the party to whom such residue is owing may make a motion in the action for leave to enter a deficiency judgment upon notice to the party against whom such judgment is sought or the attorney for that party. The notice shall be served personally or in such other manner as the court may direct. Upon such motion, the court, regardless of whether the respondent appears, shall determine the fair and reasonable market value of the mortgaged premises as of the date the premises were bid in at auction or such nearest earlier date as there shall have been any market value thereof and shall make an order directing the entry of a deficiency judgment. Such deficiency judgment shall be for an amount equal to the sum of the amount owing by the party liable as determined by the judgment with interest, plus the amount owing on all prior liens and encumbrances with interest, plus costs and disbursements of the action including the receiver's fee and disbursements, less the market value as determined by the court or the sale price of the property, whichever is higher.
- (c) If a motion for a deficiency judgment is not made as prescribed in this subsection, the proceeds of the sale, regardless of amount, shall be deemed to be in full satisfaction

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of the mortgage debt and a right to recover any deficiency in any action or proceeding subsequently does not exist.

- whether a motion for a deficiency judgment has been made or, if made, has been denied, the court shall direct that all moneys remaining in the hands of a receiver of the rents and profits appointed in the action, after the payment of the receiver's fees and the expenses of the receivership, or any moneys remaining in the hands of a mortgagee in possession or an assignee of the rents and profits of the premises, shall be paid to the plaintiff to the extent of the amount, if any, by which the judgment of foreclosure and sale exceeds the amount paid for the property upon the sale.
- Section 12. Section 702.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 702.065 Final judgment in uncontested proceedings where deficiency judgment waived; attorney's fees when default judgment entered.—
- (1) In uncontested mortgage foreclosure proceedings in which the mortgagee waives the right to recoup any deficiency judgment, the court shall enter final judgment within 45 90 days from the date of the close of pleadings. For the purposes of this subsection, a mortgage foreclosure proceeding is uncontested if a default has been entered against all defendants or no response an answer not contesting the foreclosure has been timely filed or a default judgment has been entered by the court.
 - (2) In a mortgage foreclosure proceeding of a residential

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one-family to four-family dwelling unit, when a default judgment has been entered against the mortgager and the note or mortgage provides for the award of reasonable attorney's fees, it is not necessary for the court to hold a hearing or adjudge the requested attorney's fees to be reasonable if the fees do not exceed the greater of 1.5 3 percent of the principal amount owed at the time of filing the complaint or \$1,500, even if the note or mortgage does not specify the percentage of the original amount that would be paid as liquidated damages. Such fees constitute liquidated damages in any proceeding to enforce the note or mortgage. This section does not preclude a challenge to the reasonableness of the attorney's fees.

Section 13. Section 702.11, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

702.11 Alternative procedure to foreclosure.-

- (1) An alternative procedure to foreclosure without sale for the disposition of a residential one-family to four-family dwelling unit subject to foreclosure is established under subsection (2) to allow a lender to elect to proceed according to this section and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (2) (a) The alternative procedure to foreclosure without sale provided in this section may only be used if:
- 1. The debtor has consented in writing to the use of this procedure;
- 2. The debtor has abandoned the property which is the subject of the residential mortgage;

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3. The debtor has voluntarily surrendered the property which is the subject of the residential mortgage by signing a deed in lieu of foreclosure in favor of the lender; or

- 4. There is no equity in a nonhomestead property which is the subject of the residential mortgage, as defined in subsection (5); and
 - (b) The following are conditions are met:
- $\underline{\text{1. }} \underline{\text{The debtor is not on active duty with the United States}}\\ \underline{\text{military.}}$
- 2. The lender provides 30 days' written notice by ordinary mail and certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of all current mortgagors, mortgagees, record titleholders, and lienholders of record and also to the address of the property being foreclosed. The notice shall inform the aforementioned parties that the lender is proceeding under an alternative procedure to foreclosure authorized by this section in substantially the form below:

NOTICE OF ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE TO FORECLOSURE WITHOUT SALE Florida Law requires that we provide you this notice about the alternative foreclosure process. Please read it carefully.

You have been identified as a current mortgagor, mortgagee, record titleholder, or lienholder of record for a property which is subject to foreclosure. You are hereby notified that [NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER] is seeking to commence an alternative to foreclosure procedure pursuant to s. 702.11,

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Florida Statutes, in regard to the property located at [ADDRESS]. You have 30 days in which to object to the lender proceeding under s. 702.11, Florida Statutes. You must notify the lender in writing within 30 days that you object to this proceeding; otherwise, your right to so object will be lost.

- 3. The lender records a Notice of Alternative Procedure To Foreclosure in the land records of the county clerk in the county in which the property is situated, which notice shall be recorded in the same manner as a lis pendens.
- current mortgagor, mortgagee, record titleholder, or lienholder of record to proceeding under this section within 30 days after the mailing of the written notice, or the recording of the Notice of Alternative Procedure To Foreclosure in the land records, whichever is later, the lender is precluded from proceeding with the alternative procedure to foreclosure in this section and shall record in the land records a Notice of Termination of Alternative Procedure to Foreclosure.
- (3) Pursuant to subparagraph (2) (a) 2. and for purposes of this section only, abandonment of the property subject to the residential mortgage may be established only by an affidavit from an individual having personal knowledge of the contents thereof under penalty of perjury, setting forth the specific facts upon which that conclusion is based. The affidavit shall be submitted to the circuit court in the county in which the property is situated at the same time that the lender applies to

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the court for the order fixing the amount, time, and place for redemption.

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- (4) Pursuant to subparagraph (2) (a) 3. and for purposes of this section only, if the lender receives a deed in lieu of foreclosure, the conveyance shall be effective only if the deed clearly and conspicuously provides that the debtor may, without penalty, rescind the conveyance within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, and that such rescission is effective upon delivery of a written notice to the lender or its agent or upon mailing of such notice to the lender or its agent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.
- (5) (a) For purposes of subparagraph (2) (a) 4., a nonhomestead property subject to a residential mortgage is deemed to have no equity if the total unpaid balance of all liens and encumbrances against the property, including mortgages, tax liens, and judgments actually against the property (not including similar-name judgments), and any other lien, is equal to or greater than 150 percent of the fair market value of the property as that value has been established by the county property appraiser in and for the county in which the property is situated, or as otherwise agreed between the lender and the debtor. An affidavit, from an individual having personal knowledge of the contents thereof under penalty of perjury, setting forth with specificity the fair market value of the property, the unpaid balance of the obligation, including all mortgages and liens and the method by which the lender determined that the property has no equity, with a copy of the county property appraiser's valuation of the subject property

attached thereto, shall be submitted to the circuit court at the time the lender applies for the order fixing the amount, time, and place for redemption.

- (b) If a lender proceeds with the alternative procedure to foreclosure under this section, the debtor not having objected and requested a public sale pursuant to this section, the lender resells the foreclosed property after judgment, the resale occurs within 12 months after judgment, and the resale price received by the lender is in excess of the amount necessary to repay the debt, interest, and reasonable costs of the lender, and all carrying charges, including, but not limited to, the reasonable costs of maintenance and resale, the lender shall deposit any such excess in the registry of the clerk of the court in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (c) Upon deposit of any such excess with the circuit court, the lender shall notify the debtor and any lienholder who held a lien junior to that of the lender and whose lien was lost in whole or in part as a result of the foreclosure. Such notification shall be by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the debtor and such lienholders. The debtor and the lienholders must apply within 6 months to the circuit court, in the form of an application for surplus funds, upon appropriate notice to all other parties in interest, to seek an order for turnover of the excess funds.

 Failure of a lender to comply with paragraph (b) and this paragraph does not affect title to the foreclosed property.

 (6) (a) In accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil

may elect to proceed with the alternative procedure to foreclosure by filing an affidavit from an individual having personal knowledge of the contents thereof, under penalty of perjury, with the circuit court in which the property is located.

- (b) The affidavit shall set forth the facts which the lender alleges show that it is entitled to proceed under paragraph (2)(a) and shall be supported by the proofs required by this section and such other proofs as may be required by the court.
- (7) In accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil
 Procedure, and subject to compliance with this section, the
 court may enter an order fixing the amount, time, and place for
 redemption, which shall be not less than 45 days nor more than
 60 days after the date of the order. The court may grant an
 extension of time for good cause shown. The order shall provide
 that:
- (a) The redeeming defendant must pay to the plaintiff's attorney the amount fixed by the court for redemption, together with interest to the date of redemption, plus all court costs.
- (b) Redemption shall be by cash, cashier's check, or certified check and made at the office of the plaintiff's attorney, if such office is located in the county where the property is situated, or at such other place as designated by the court, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. of the date set by the court in the order.

(c) In the absence of redemption, the defendants shall stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed from all equity of redemption.

- (8) (a) The order for redemption or notice thereof shall be mailed to each defendant's last known address and, if different, also to the address of the property being foreclosed. The order for redemption or notice thereof shall be sent by ordinary mail and certified mail, return receipt requested, within 20 days after the date the order is entered, except that, as to defendants whose addresses are unknown and who were served by publication, no further publication of the order for redemption or notice thereof need be made.
 - (b) The notice shall:

- 1. Inform the defendants that the plaintiff is proceeding under an alternative procedure authorized by this section and set out the steps of the alternative procedure;
- 2. Inform all defendants of the terms and conditions under which a defendant may request a public sale of the mortgaged premises under subsection (9); and
- 3. Clearly state that a request for a public sale made more than 30 days after the date of service will not be granted, except for good cause shown.
- order for redemption and the lender is permitted to proceed by the alternative procedure, a defendant who wishes a public sale with respect to the mortgaged premises being foreclosed shall submit to the court a written request for a public sale within 30 days after the date the order or notice thereof is served. If

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and subject to compliance with this section, the court shall enter a judgment of foreclosure which provides for a public sale of the premises in accordance with applicable law. Any such defendant who requests a public sale must post a cash deposit or bond prior to the date fixed for redemption. This cash deposit or bond shall be in an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount declared due in the order fixing the amount, time, and place for redemption and shall be held to secure the plaintiff against any additional interest and costs, as well as any deficiency, as a result of the public sale. The court may dispense with this requirement for good cause shown. The defendant who requests a public sale shall pay all expenses and costs associated with the public sale.

- (10) In the event of any dispute among defendants over the right to redeem, the court shall enter such order as is necessary to secure the plaintiff pending the resolution of the dispute, including, but not limited to, payment of the plaintiff's additional interest and costs which accrue as a result of the dispute.
- (11) Upon redemption, the plaintiff shall furnish the redemptioner with an appropriate certificate of redemption and the redemptioner shall acquire all rights provided by law and equity but is not entitled to a deed or title to the mortgaged premises solely by virtue of the redemption. A redemptioner in proper cases may proceed to foreclose the redemptioner's interest. The lender shall record a certified copy of the

Certificate of Redemption in the land records, and the county clerk shall accept such certificate for recording.

- (12) In the absence of redemption, and on proof of mailing of the order for redemption or notice thereof pursuant to subsection (8) and an affidavit of nonredemption, the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment debarring and foreclosing the equity of redemption of the defendants and each of them and any person claiming by, through, or under them, and adjudging the plaintiff vested with a valid and indefeasible estate in the mortgaged premises. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, redemption is permitted at any time up until the entry of judgment, including the whole of the last day upon which judgment is entered. A certified copy of the judgment shall be accepted for recording by the county clerk.
- (13) Upon entry of a judgment vesting title in the plaintiff under this section, the debt that was secured by the foreclosed mortgage shall be deemed satisfied and shall be canceled in accordance with s. 701.03, any deficiency is thereby waived, and no party may institute any further or contemporaneous action for the collection of the debt.
- 772 Section 14. This act shall take effect October 1, 2011.