LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	•	House
Comm: WD		
02/22/2012	•	
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The Committee on Judiciary (Thrasher) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 147 and 148

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4 insert:
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Section 3. Section 702.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

702.10 Order to show cause; entry of final judgment of foreclosure; payment during foreclosure.-

9 (1) <u>A lienholder</u> After a complaint in a foreclosure proceeding has been filed, the mortgagee may request an order to show cause for the entry of final judgment <u>in a foreclosure</u> action. For purposes of this section, the term "lienholder" includes the plaintiff and a defendant to the action who holds a

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14 lien encumbering the property or a defendant who, by virtue of its status as a condominium association, cooperative 15 association, or homeowners' association, may file a lien against 16 17 the real property subject to foreclosure. Upon filing, and the 18 court shall immediately review the request and the court file in 19 chambers and without a hearing complaint. If, upon examination 20 of the court file complaint, the court finds that the complaint is verified, complies with s. 702.015, and alleges a cause of 21 22 action to foreclose on real property, the court shall promptly 23 issue an order directed to the other parties named in the action 24 defendant to show cause why a final judgment of foreclosure 25 should not be entered.

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(a) The order shall:

27 1. Set the date and time for a hearing on the order to show cause. However, The date for the hearing may not be set sooner 28 than 20 days after the service of the order. When service is 29 30 obtained by publication, the date for the hearing may not be set sooner than 30 days after the first publication. The hearing 31 32 must be held within 90 $\frac{60}{100}$ days after the date of service. Failure to hold the hearing within such time does not affect the 33 34 validity of the order to show cause or the jurisdiction of the 35 court to issue subsequent orders.

36 2. Direct the time within which service of the order to37 show cause and the complaint must be made upon the defendant.

38 3. State that the filing of defenses by a motion, 39 responsive pleading, affidavits, or other papers or by a 40 verified or sworn answer at or before the hearing to show cause 41 may constitute constitutes cause for the court not to enter a 42 the attached final judgment.

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4. State that <u>a</u> the defendant has the right to file
affidavits or other papers <u>before</u> at the time of the hearing <u>to</u>
<u>show cause</u> and may appear personally or by way of an attorney at
the hearing.

47 5. State that, if a the defendant files defenses by a motion, a verified or sworn answer, affidavits, or other papers 48 49 or appears personally or by way of an attorney at the time of 50 the hearing, the hearing time shall may be used to hear and 51 consider the defendant's motion, answer, affidavits, other papers, and other evidence and argument as may be presented by 52 53 the defendant or the defendant's attorney. The court may then 54 determine, based upon clear and convincing evidence and the arguments presented, to support entry of a final judgment of 55 56 foreclosure, and if so, enter a final judgment of foreclosure 57 ordering the clerk of the court to conduct a foreclosure sale.

6. State that, if a the defendant fails to appear at the 58 59 hearing to show cause or fails to file defenses by a motion or by a verified or sworn answer or files an answer not contesting 60 the foreclosure, such the defendant may be considered to have 61 62 waived the right to a hearing. and In such case, the court may enter a default against such defendant and, if appropriate, a 63 final judgment of foreclosure ordering the clerk of the court to 64 65 conduct a foreclosure sale.

66 7. State that if the mortgage provides for reasonable
67 <u>attorney attorney's</u> fees and the requested <u>attorney attorney's</u>
68 fees do not exceed 3 percent of the principal amount owed at the
69 time of filing the complaint, it is unnecessary for the court to
70 hold a hearing or adjudge the requested <u>attorney attorney's</u> fees
71 to be reasonable.

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8. Attach the <u>form of the proposed</u> final judgment of foreclosure <u>which</u> the <u>movant requests the</u> court <u>to</u> will enter_{τ} if the defendant waives the right to be heard at the hearing on the order to show cause. <u>The form may contain blanks for the</u> <u>court to enter the amounts due.</u>

9. Require the <u>party seeking final judgment</u> mortgagee to serve a copy of the order to show cause on <u>the other parties</u> the mortgagor in the following manner:

a. If <u>a party</u> the mortgagor has been served with the
complaint and original process, <u>or the other party is the</u>
<u>plaintiff in the action</u>, service of the <u>order to show cause on</u>
<u>that party</u> order may be made in the manner provided in the
Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

b. If <u>a defendant</u> the mortgagor has not been served with
the complaint and original process, the order to show cause,
together with the summons and a copy of the complaint, shall be
served on the <u>party mortgagor</u> in the same manner as provided by
law for original process.

91 <u>A Any</u> final judgment of foreclosure entered under this 92 subsection is for in rem relief only. Nothing in This subsection 93 <u>does not shall</u> preclude the entry of a deficiency judgment where 94 otherwise allowed by law. <u>It is the intent of the Legislature</u> 95 <u>that this alternative procedure may run simultaneously with</u> 96 other court procedures.

97 (b) The right to be heard at the hearing to show cause is 98 waived if <u>a</u> the defendant, after being served as provided by law 99 with an order to show cause, engages in conduct that clearly 100 shows that the defendant has relinquished the right to be heard

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101 on that order. The defendant's failure to file defenses by a motion or by a sworn or verified answer, affidavits, or other 102 papers or to appear personally or by way of an attorney at the 103 104 hearing duly scheduled on the order to show cause presumptively 105 constitutes conduct that clearly shows that the defendant has relinquished the right to be heard. If a defendant files 106 defenses by a motion, or by a verified or sworn answer, 107 108 affidavits, or other papers at or before the hearing, such 109 action may constitute constitutes cause and may preclude 110 precludes the entry of a final judgment at the hearing to show 111 cause.

112 (c) In a mortgage foreclosure proceeding, if when a final default judgment of foreclosure has been entered against the 113 114 mortgagor and the note or mortgage provides for the award of reasonable attorney attorney's fees, it is unnecessary for the 115 court to hold a hearing or adjudge the requested attorney 116 117 attorney's fees to be reasonable if the fees do not exceed 3 percent of the principal amount owed on the note or mortgage at 118 119 the time of filing, even if the note or mortgage does not specify the percentage of the original amount that would be paid 120 121 as liquidated damages.

122 (d) If the court finds that all defendants have the 123 defendant has waived the right to be heard as provided in 124 paragraph (b), the court shall promptly enter a final judgment 125 of foreclosure without the need for further hearing if the 126 plaintiff has shown entitlement to a final judgment. If the 127 court finds that a the defendant has not waived the right to be heard on the order to show cause, the court shall then determine 128 129 whether there is cause not to enter a final judgment of

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130 foreclosure. If the court determines, based upon clear and 131 convincing evidence and the arguments presented, to support 132 entry of a final judgment of foreclosure, the court shall enter 133 a final judgment of foreclosure ordering the clerk of the court 134 to conduct a foreclosure sale finds that the defendant has not 135 shown cause, the court shall promptly enter a judgment of 136 foreclosure. If the time allotted for the hearing is 137 insufficient, the court may announce at the hearing a date and 1.38 time for the continued hearing. Only the parties who appear, 139 individually or through an attorney, at the initial hearing must 140 be notifed of the date and time of the continued hearing.

141 (2) This subsection does not apply to foreclosure of an owner-occupied residence. As part of any other In an action for 142 143 foreclosure, and in addition to any other relief that the court 144 may award other than residential real estate, the plaintiff the 145 mortgagee may request that the court to enter an order directing the mortgagor defendant to show cause why an order to make 146 payments during the pendency of the foreclosure proceedings or 147 148 an order to vacate the premises should not be entered.

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(a) The order shall:

150 1. Set the date and time for hearing on the order to show 151 cause. However, the date for the hearing <u>may</u> shall not be set 152 sooner than 20 days after the service of the order. <u>If</u> Where 153 service is obtained by publication, the date for the hearing <u>may</u> 154 shall not be set sooner than 30 days after the first 155 publication.

156 2. Direct the time within which service of the order to
157 show cause and the complaint shall be made upon <u>each</u> the
158 defendant.



3. State that <u>a</u> the defendant has the right to file
affidavits or other papers at the time of the hearing and may
appear personally or by way of an attorney at the hearing.

4. State that, if <u>a</u> the defendant fails to appear at the hearing to show cause and fails to file defenses by a motion or by a verified or sworn answer, the defendant <u>is may be</u> deemed to have waived the right to a hearing and in such case the court may enter an order to make payment or vacate the premises.

167 5. Require the <u>movant</u> mortgagee to serve a copy of the 168 order to show cause on the <u>defendant</u> mortgagor in the following 169 manner:

a. If <u>a defendant</u> the mortgagor has been served with the
 complaint and original process, service of the order may be made
 in the manner provided in the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

b. If <u>a defendant</u> the mortgagor has not been served with the complaint and original process, the order to show cause, together with the summons and a copy of the complaint, shall be served on the <u>defendant</u> mortgagor in the same manner as provided by law for original process.

178 (b) The right of a defendant to be heard at the hearing to 179 show cause is waived if the defendant, after being served as 180 provided by law with an order to show cause, engages in conduct 181 that clearly shows that the defendant has relinquished the right to be heard on that order. A The defendant's failure to file 182 183 defenses by a motion or by a sworn or verified answer or to 184 appear at the hearing duly scheduled on the order to show cause 185 presumptively constitutes conduct that clearly shows that the defendant has relinquished the right to be heard. 186

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(c) If the court finds that \underline{a} the defendant has waived the



188 right to be heard as provided in paragraph (b), the court may 189 promptly enter an order requiring payment in the amount provided 190 in paragraph (f) or an order to vacate.

191 (d) If the court finds that the mortgagor has not waived 192 the right to be heard on the order to show cause, the court 193 shall, at the hearing on the order to show cause, consider the 194 affidavits and other showings made by the parties appearing and 195 make a determination of the probable validity of the underlying 196 claim alleged against the mortgagor and the mortgagor's 197 defenses. If the court determines that the plaintiff mortgagee 198 is likely to prevail in the foreclosure action, the court shall 199 enter an order requiring the mortgagor to make the payment described in paragraph (e) to the plaintiff mortgagee and 200 201 provide for a remedy as described in paragraph (f). However, the order shall be stayed pending final adjudication of the claims 202 203 of the parties if the mortgagor files with the court a written 204 undertaking executed by a surety approved by the court in an amount equal to the unpaid balance of the lien being foreclosed 205 206 the mortgage on the property, including all principal, interest, 207 unpaid taxes, and insurance premiums paid by the plaintiff the 208 mortgagee.

209 (e) If In the event the court enters an order requiring the 210 mortgagor to make payments to the plaintiff mortgagee, payments 211 shall be payable at such intervals and in such amounts provided 212 for in the mortgage instrument before acceleration or maturity. 213 The obligation to make payments pursuant to any order entered 214 under this subsection shall commence from the date of the motion 215 filed under this section hereunder. The order shall be served 216 upon the mortgagor no later than 20 days before the date

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217 specified for the first payment. The order may permit, but <u>may</u> 218 shall not require, the <u>plaintiff</u> mortgagee to take all 219 appropriate steps to secure the premises during the pendency of 220 the foreclosure action.

(f) <u>If</u> <u>In the event</u> the court enters an order requiring payments, the order <u>must shall</u> also provide that the <u>plaintiff</u> <u>is mortgagee shall be</u> entitled to possession of the premises upon the failure of the mortgagor to make the payment required in the order unless at the hearing on the order to show cause the court finds good cause to order some other method of enforcement of its order.

(g) All amounts paid pursuant to this section shall be credited against the mortgage obligation in accordance with the terms of the loan documents; provided, however, that any payments made under this section <u>do</u> shall not constitute a cure of any default or a waiver or any other defense to the mortgage foreclosure action.

(h) Upon the filing of an affidavit with the clerk that the premises have not been vacated pursuant to the court order, the clerk shall issue to the sheriff a writ for possession, which <u>is</u> shall be governed by the provisions of s. 83.62.

(i) For purposes of this subsection, there is a rebuttable
 presumption that a residential property for which a homestead
 exemption for taxation was granted according to the certified
 rolls of the latest assessment by the county property appraiser,
 before the filing of the foreclosure action, is an owner occupied residential property.

244(3) The Supreme Court is requested to amend the Florida245Rules of Civil Procedure to provide for expedited foreclosure

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246	proceedings in conformity with this section and to develop and
247	publish forms for use under this section.
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250	And the title is amended as follows:
251	Delete line 9
252	and insert:
253	records request; amending s. 702.10, F.S.; expanding
254	the class of persons authorized to move for expedited
255	foreclosure; defining the term "lienholder"; providing
256	requirements and procedures with respect to an order
257	directed to defendants to show cause why a final
258	judgment of foreclosure should not be entered;
259	providing that certain failures by a defendant to make
260	certain filings or to make certain appearances may
261	have specified legal consequences; requiring the court
262	to enter a final judgment of foreclosure and order a
263	foreclosure sale under certain circumstances; amending
264	a restriction on a mortgagee to request a court to
265	order a mortgagor defendant to make payments or to
266	vacate the premises during an action to foreclose on
267	residential real estate to provide that the
268	restriction applies to all but owner-occupied
269	residential property; providing a presumption
270	regarding owner-occupied residential property;
271	requesting the Supreme Court to adopt rules and forms
272	for use in expedited foreclosure proceedings; amending
273	s. 718.112, F.S.; revising