By Senator Soto

14-00236-13 20131228

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to short sale debt relief; creating the "Short Sale Debt Relief Act"; defining terms; providing that a debtor does not owe a deficiency to a lienholder related to an eligible real property sold pursuant to a bona fide short sale if an offer is received by a debtor within a specified time period and under specified conditions; providing for the distribution of proceeds; requiring a lienholder to approve the short sale of property and execute any document necessary to close the sale within a specified time period if a debtor procures a buyer who makes an offer in writing equal to the fair market value of the eligible property; providing that a debtor has a claim against a lienholder for actual damages, costs, elimination of the lien, and attorney fees if the lienholder violates the act; 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. (1) This act may be cited as the "Short Sale Debt Relief Act."
 - (2) As used in this act, the term:
- (a) "Bona fide short sale" means a sale of eligible real property which is the result of an arms-length transaction between two parties who are unrelated by family or contractual ties other than the short sale.
 - (b) "Deficiency" means a debt owed related to a mortgage,

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note, or other lien on eligible real property which exceeds any money received by a lienholder pursuant to a bona fide short sale.

- (c) "Eligible real property" means any first home, second home, or single-family rental property located in this state which has total mortgage-related debt greater than 20 percent of the fair market value of the property as determined by a licensed appraiser.
- (d) "Proceeds" means an amount equal to the purchase price of a bona fide short sale less any applicable fees and taxes; however, new fees may not be created by a lienholder as a result of this act.
- (e) "Short sale" means the purchase and sale of real property in which all of the following apply:
- 1. The grantor's interest is encumbered by one or more mortgages securing indebtedness in an aggregate amount greater than the consideration paid or given by the grantee.
- 2. A mortgagee releases the real property from its mortgage in exchange for a payment of less than the total of the outstanding mortgage indebtedness owed to the releasing mortgagee.
- 3. The releasing mortgagee does not receive, directly or indirectly, any interest in the property transferred.
- 4. The releasing mortgagee is not controlled by or related to the grantor or the grantee.
- (3) A debtor does not owe a deficiency to a lienholder related to eligible real property sold pursuant to a bona fide short sale if an offer is received by a debtor pursuant to subsection (5) within 3 years after July 1, 2013, and closing

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occurs within 60 days thereafter.

- (4)(a) A first lienholder is entitled to 90 percent of the proceeds of the short sale.
- (b) A second or subsequent lienholder is entitled to a combined total of 10 percent of the proceeds of the short sale, which must be distributed proportionally to the amount of debt held by the second or subsequent lienholder.
- (5) If a debtor procures a buyer who makes an offer in writing equal to the fair market value of the eligible property for a bona fide short sale, the lienholder shall approve the sale of the property and execute any document necessary to close the sale within 45 days of the sale.
- (6) A debtor may file a claim against a lienholder for actual damages, costs, elimination of the lien under equity, and attorney fees if the lienholder violates this act.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.