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1 2 An act relating to the Uniform Commercial Real Estate 3 Receivership Act; creating chapter 714, F.S., relating 4 to the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership 5 Act; providing a short title; defining terms; 6 prohibiting a court from issuing certain orders unless 7 certain requirements are met; providing requirements 8 for certain court orders; providing construction and 9 applicability; specifying that a court has exclusive 10 jurisdiction to direct receivers and determine 11 controversies under certain circumstances; providing 12 requirements and authorizations relating to the appointment of a receiver; authorizing certain parties 13 14 to move to dissolve or modify certain orders; requiring that such motions be heard within a 15 16 specified timeframe; specifying when a person is or is 17 not disqualified from appointment as a receiver; authorizing certain persons to nominate someone to 18 19 serve as a receiver; specifying that the court is not bound by such nomination; requiring a receiver to post 20 21 a bond with the court which meets certain 22 requirements; providing an exception; prohibiting a 23 claim against a receiver's bond or alternative security from being made after a certain time; 24 25 providing that an appointed receiver has certain

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statuses of a lien creditor; providing that certain property is subject to specified security agreements; providing requirements relating to the collection and turnover of receivership property; providing for powers and duties of a receiver; authorizing the court to expand, modify, or limit such powers and duties; providing for duties of an owner; authorizing a court to take certain actions if a person knowingly fails to perform a duty; authorizing a court to take certain actions relating to stays and injunctions; providing requirements for certain injunctions; authorizing certain persons to apply for relief from a stay or injunction; requiring that certain motions be heard within a specified timeframe; specifying when an order does not operate as a stay or injunction; authorizing receivers to engage and compensate certain professionals under certain circumstances; requiring certain persons to file an itemized statement with the court; requiring a receiver to pay an amount approved by the court; defining the term "good faith"; authorizing a receiver to use or transfer receivership property other than in the ordinary course of business under certain circumstances; providing for the service of notice to lienholders who are not parties to the action; defining the term "timeshare interest";

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authorizing a receiver to adopt or reject an executory contract of the owner relating to receivership property under certain circumstances; requiring that a claim of damages for rejection of a contract be submitted within a specified timeframe; authorizing a purchaser to take certain actions if a receiver rejects an executory contract under certain circumstances; prohibiting a receiver from rejecting unexpired leases of certain property under certain circumstances; providing for defenses and immunities of a receiver; providing requirements for interim reports filed by a receiver; providing requirements relating to notices of appointment; authorizing the court to enter certain orders if the court concludes that receivership property is likely to be insufficient to satisfy certain claims; providing requirements for certain distributions of receivership property; authorizing a court to award fees and expenses; authorizing a court to order certain persons to pay fees and expenses; providing for the removal and replacement of a receiver and the termination of a court's administration of the receivership property under certain circumstances; requiring a receiver to file a final report containing certain information upon completion of the receiver's duties; specifying

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76 that a receiver is discharged if certain requirements 77 are met; authorizing a court to appoint ancillary 78 receivers under certain circumstances; providing for 79 rights, powers, and duties of an ancillary receiver; 80 specifying that certain requests, appointments, and applications by a mortgagee do not have certain 81 82 effects; providing construction and applicability; 83 providing an effective date. 84 85 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 86 87 Section 1. Chapter 714, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 714.01-714.28, is created to read: 88 89 CHAPTER 714 UNIFORM COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE RECEIVERSHIP ACT 90 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the 91 92 "Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act." 93 714.02 Definitions.—For the purposes of this chapter, the 94 term: 95 "Affiliate" means: (1)96 With respect to an individual: 97 1. A companion of the individual; 98 2. A lineal ancestor or descendent, whether by blood or adoption, of: 99 100 The individual; or

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101	b. A companion of the individual;
L02	3. A companion of an ancestor or descendent as described
103	in subparagraph 2.;
L O 4	4. A sibling, aunt, uncle, great aunt, great uncle, first
L05	cousin, niece, nephew, grandniece, or grandnephew of the
106	individual, whether related by the whole or the half blood or
L07	adoption, or a companion of any of them; or
108	5. Any other person occupying the residence of the
109	individual; and
110	(b) With respect to a person other than an individual:
111	1. Another person who directly or indirectly controls, is
112	controlled by, or is under common control with the person;
113	2. An officer, director, manager, member, partner,
114	employee, or trustee or other fiduciary of the person; or
L15	3. A companion of an individual or an individual occupying
116	the residence of an individual.
L17	(2) "Companion" means:
118	(a) The spouse of an individual;
L19	(b) The registered domestic partner of an individual; or
L20	(c) Another individual in a civil union with an
121	individual.
L22	(3) "Court" means the court of general equity jurisdiction
L23	in this state.
L24	(4) "Executory contract" means a contract, including a
L25	lease, under which each party has an unperformed obligation and

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the failure of a party to complete performance would constitute

127 a material breach. 128 "Governmental unit" means an office, department, (5) division, bureau, board, commission, or other agency of this 129 130 state or a subdivision of this state. 131 (6) "Lien" means an interest in property which secures 132 payment or performance of an obligation. 133 "Mortgage" means a record, however denominated, that creates or provides for a consensual lien on real property or 134 135 rents, even if the record also creates or provides for a lien on 136 personal property. 137 (8) "Mortgagee" means a person entitled to enforce an

- obligation secured by a mortgage.
- "Mortgagor" means a person who grants a mortgage or a successor in ownership of the real property described in the mortgage.
- (10) "Owner" means the person for whose property a receiver is appointed.
- (11) "Person" means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality or other legal entity.
  - (12)"Proceeds" means any of the following property:
- (a) Whatever is acquired on the sale, lease, license, exchange, or other disposition of receivership property.
  - Whatever is collected on, or distributed on account (b)

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of, receivership property.

- (c) Rights arising out of receivership property.
- (d) To the extent of the value of receivership property, claims arising out of the loss, nonconformity, or interference with the use of, defects or infringement of rights in, or damage to the property.
- (e) To the extent of the value of receivership property and to the extent payable to the owner or mortgagee, insurance payable by reason of the loss or nonconformity of, defects or infringement of rights in, or damage to the property.
- interest, both legal and equitable, in real and personal property, tangible and intangible, wherever located and however acquired. The term includes proceeds, products, offspring, rents, or profits of or from the property.
- (14) "Receiver" means a person appointed by the court as the court's agent, and subject to the court's direction, to take possession of, manage, and, if authorized by this chapter or court order, transfer, sell, lease, license, exchange, collect, or otherwise dispose of receivership property.
- (15) "Receivership" means a proceeding in which a receiver is appointed.
- (16) "Receivership property" means the property of an owner which is described in the order appointing a receiver or a subsequent order. The term includes any proceeds, products,

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176	offspring, rents, or profits of or from the property.
177	(17) "Record," if used as a noun, means information that
178	is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored on an
179	electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable
180	form.
181	(18) "Rents" means:
182	(a) Sums payable for the right to possess or occupy, or
183	for the actual possession or occupation of, real property of
184	another person;
185	(b) Sums payable to a mortgagor under a policy of rental-
186	interruption insurance covering real property;
187	(c) Claims arising out of a default in the payment of sums
188	payable for the right to possess or occupy real property of
189	another person;
190	(d) Sums payable to terminate an agreement to possess or
191	occupy real property of another person;
192	(e) Sums payable to a mortgagor for payment or
193	reimbursement of expenses incurred in owning, operating, and
194	maintaining real property or constructing or installing
195	improvements on real property; or
196	(f) Other sums payable under an agreement relating to the
197	real property of another person which constitute rents under the
198	laws of this state other than this act.
199	(19) "Secured obligation" means an obligation the payment
200	or performance of which is secured by a security agreement.

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201	(20) "Security agreement" means an agreement that creates
202	or provides for a lien.
203	(21) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or
204	adopt a record:
205	(a) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
206	(b) To attach to or logically associate with the record an
207	electronic sound, symbol, or process.
208	(22) "State" means a state of the United States, the
209	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin
210	Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the
211	jurisdiction of the United States.
212	714.03 Notice and opportunity for hearing
213	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), the
214	court may issue an order under this chapter only after notice
215	and opportunity for a hearing appropriate under the
216	circumstances.
217	(2) The court may issue an order under this chapter
218	without written or oral notice to the adverse party only if:
219	(a) It appears from the specific facts shown by affidavit
220	or verified pleading or motion that immediate and irreparable
221	injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant or that waste,
222	dissipation, impairment, or substantial diminution in value will
223	result to the subject real estate before any adverse party can
224	be heard in opposition; and

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The movant's attorney certifies in writing all efforts

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(b)

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that have been made to give notice to all known adverse parties, or the reasons why such notice should not be required.

- (3) Only an affidavit, a declaration or a verified pleading, or a motion may be used to support the application for the appointment of a receiver, unless the adverse party appears at the hearing or has received reasonable prior notice of the hearing. Every order appointing a receiver without notice must be endorsed with the date and hour of entry, must be filed forthwith in the clerk's office, must define the injury, must state findings by the court as to why the injury may be irreparable, and must give the reasons why the order was granted without notice if notice was not given. The order appointing a receiver shall remain in effect until the further order of the court.
- (4) This chapter does not displace any existing rule of procedural or judicial administration of this state governing service or notice, including, without limitation, Rule 1.070, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and Rule 2.525, Florida Rules of Judicial Administration, which shall remain in full force and effect.
  - 714.04 Scope; exclusions.—
- (1) This chapter applies to a receivership initiated in a court of this state for an interest in real property and any incidental personal property related to or used in operating the real property.

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251	(2) This chapter does not apply to:
252	(a) Actions in which a state agency or officer is
253	expressly authorized by statute to seek or obtain the
254	appointment of a receiver;
255	(b) Actions authorized by or commenced under federal law;
256	(c) Real property improved by one or two dwelling units
257	which includes the homestead of an individual owner or an
258	affiliate of an individual owner;
259	(d) Property of an individual exempt from forced sale,
260	execution, or seizure under the laws of this state; or
261	(e) Personal property of an individual which is used
262	primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
263	(3) This chapter does not limit the authority of a court
264	to appoint a receiver under the laws of this state other than
265	this chapter.
266	(4) This chapter does not limit an individual's homestead
267	rights under the laws of this state or federal law.
268	(5) Unless displaced by a particular provision of this
269	chapter, the principles of law and equity, including the law
270	relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, estoppel,
271	laches, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake,
272	bankruptcy, or other validating or invalidating cause,
273	supplement this chapter.
274	714.05 Power of the court.—The court that appoints a
275	receiver under this chapter has exclusive jurisdiction to direct

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276	the receiver and determine any controversy related to the
277	receivership or receivership property.
278	714.06 Appointment of receiver.
279	(1) The court may appoint a receiver:
280	(a) Before judgment, to protect a party that demonstrates
281	an apparent right, title, or interest in real property that is
282	the subject of the action, if the property or its revenue-
283	<pre>producing potential:</pre>
284	1. Is being subjected to or is in danger of waste, loss,
285	substantial diminution in value, dissipation, or impairment; or
286	2. Has been or is about to be the subject of a voidable
287	transaction;
288	(b) After judgment:
289	1. To carry the judgment into effect; or
290	2. To preserve nonexempt real property pending appeal or
291	when an execution has been returned unsatisfied and the owner
292	refuses to apply the property in satisfaction of the judgment;
293	(c) In an action in which a receiver for real property may
294	be appointed on equitable grounds, subject to the requirements
295	of paragraphs (a) and (b); or
296	(d) During the time allowed for redemption, to preserve
297	real property sold in an execution or foreclosure sale and
298	secure its rents to the person entitled to the rents.
299	(2) In connection with the foreclosure or other
300	enforcement of a mortgage, the court shall consider the

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following facts and circumstances, together with any other

302	relevant facts, in deciding whether to appoint a receiver for
303	the mortgaged property:
304	(a) Appointment is necessary to protect the property from
305	waste, loss, substantial diminution in value, transfer,
306	dissipation, or impairment;
307	(b) The mortgagor agreed in a signed record to the
308	appointment of a receiver on default;
309	(c) The owner agreed, after default and in a signed
310	record, to appointment of a receiver;
311	(d) The property and any other collateral held by the
312	mortgagee are not sufficient to satisfy the secured obligation;
313	(e) The owner fails to turn over to the mortgagee proceeds
314	or rents the mortgagee was entitled to collect; or
315	(f) The holder of a subordinate lien obtains appointment
316	of a receiver for the property.
317	(3) The court may condition the appointment of a receiver

without prior notice or hearing under s. 714.03 on the giving of security by the person seeking the appointment for the payment of damages, reasonable attorney fees, and costs incurred or suffered by any person if the court later concludes that the appointment was not justified. If the court later concludes that the appointment was justified and the order of appointment of the receiver becomes final and no longer subject to appeal, the court shall release the bond or other security. When any order

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(b)

party;

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326 appointing a receiver or providing for injunctive relief is 327 issued on the pleading of a municipality or the state, or any 328 officer, agency, or political subdivision thereof, the court may 329 require or dispense with a bond, with or without surety, and 330 conditioned in the same manner, having due regard for public 331 interest. 332 (4) A party adversely affected by an order appointing a 333 receiver may move to dissolve or modify the order at any time. 334 If a party moves to dissolve or modify the order, the motion 335 must be heard within 5 days after the movant applies for a 336 hearing on the motion or at such time as the court determines is 337 reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances after the 338 movant applies for a hearing on the motion. After notice and a 339 hearing, the court may grant relief for cause shown. 340 714.07 Disqualification from appointment as receiver; 341 disclosure of interest.-342 The court may not appoint a person as receiver unless 343 the person submits to the court a statement under penalty of 344 perjury that the person is not disqualified. 345 (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a 346 person is disqualified from appointment as receiver if the 347 person:

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Has an interest materially adverse to an interest of a

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(a) Is an affiliate of a party;

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351	(c) Has a material financial interest in the outcome of
352	the action, other than compensation the court may allow the
353	receiver;
354	(d) Has a debtor-creditor relationship with a party; or
355	(e) Holds an equity interest in a party, other than a
356	noncontrolling interest in a publicly traded company.
357	(3) A person is not disqualified from appointment as
358	receiver solely because the person:
359	(a) Was appointed receiver or is owed compensation in an
360	unrelated matter involving a party or was engaged by a party in
361	a matter unrelated to the receivership;
362	(b) Is an individual obligated to a party on a debt that
363	is not in default and was incurred primarily for personal,
364	family, or household purposes; or
365	(c) Maintains with a party a deposit account, as defined
366	<u>in s. 679.1021.</u>
367	(4) A person seeking appointment of a receiver may
368	nominate a person to serve as receiver, but the court is not
369	bound by the nomination.
370	714.08 Receiver's bond; alternative security
371	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a
372	receiver shall post with the court a bond that:
373	(a) Is conditioned on the faithful discharge of the
374	<pre>receiver's duties;</pre>
375	(b) Has one or more sureties approved by the court;

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376	(c) Is in an amount the court specifies; and
377	(d) Is effective as of the date of the receiver's
378	appointment.
379	(2) The court may approve the receiver posting an
380	alternative security with the court, such as a letter of credit
381	or deposit of funds. The receiver may not use receivership
382	property as alternative security. Interest that accrues on
383	deposited funds must be paid to the receiver upon the receiver's
384	discharge.
385	(3) The court may authorize a receiver to act before the
386	receiver posts the bond or alternative security required by this
387	section if the action is necessary to prevent or mitigate
388	immediate injury, loss, or damage to the party who sought the
389	appointment of the receiver, or immediate waste, dissipation,
390	impairment, or substantial diminution in value to the
391	receivership property.
392	(4) A claim against a receiver's bond or alternative
393	security must be made not later than 1 year after the date the
394	receiver is discharged.
395	714.09 Status of receiver as lien creditorUpon
396	appointment of a receiver, the receiver has the status of a lien
397	<pre>creditor under:</pre>
398	(1) Chapter 679 as to receivership property or fixtures;
399	and
400	(2) Chapter 695 as to receivership property that is real

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401	property.

- 714.10 Security agreement covering after-acquired property.—Except as otherwise provided by law other than this chapter, property that a receiver or an owner acquires after appointment of the receiver is subject to a security agreement entered into before the appointment to the same extent as if the court had not appointed the receiver.
  - 714.11 Collection and turnover of receivership property.-
- (1) Unless the court orders otherwise, on demand by a receiver:
- (a) A person that owes a debt that is receivership property and is matured or payable on demand or on order shall pay the debt to or on the order of the receiver, except to the extent the debt is subject to setoff or recoupment; and
- (b) Subject to subsection (3), a person that has possession, custody, or control of receivership property shall turn the property over to the receiver.
- (2) A person that has notice of the appointment of a receiver and owes a debt that is receivership property may not satisfy the debt by payment to the owner.
- (3) If a creditor has possession, custody, or control of receivership property and the validity, perfection, or priority of the creditor's lien on the property depends on the creditor's possession, custody, or control, the creditor may retain possession, custody, or control until the court orders adequate

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426	protection of the creditor's lien.
427	(4) Unless a bona fide dispute exists about a receiver's
428	right to possession, custody, or control of receivership
429	property, the court may sanction as civil contempt a person's
430	failure to turn the property over when required by this section.
431	714.12 Powers and duties of receiver
432	(1) Except as limited by court order or the laws of this
433	state other than this chapter, a receiver may:
434	(a) Collect, control, manage, conserve, and protect
435	receivership property;
436	(b) Operate a business constituting receivership property,
437	including preservation, use, sale, lease, license, exchange,
438	collection, or disposition of the property in the ordinary
439	<pre>course of business;</pre>
440	(c) In the ordinary course of business, incur unsecured
441	debt and pay expenses incidental to the receiver's preservation,
442	use, sale, lease, license, exchange, collection, or disposition
443	of receivership property;
444	(d) Assert a right, claim, cause of action, or defense of
445	the owner which relates to receivership property;
446	(e) Seek and obtain instruction from the court concerning
447	receivership property, exercise of the receiver's powers, and
448	<pre>performance of the receiver's duties;</pre>
449	(f) Upon subpoena, compel a person to submit to
450	examination under oath or to produce and permit inspection and

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451	copying of designated records or tangible things, with respect
452	to receivership property or any other matter that may affect
453	administration of the receivership;
454	(g) Engage a professional pursuant to s. 714.15;
455	(h) Apply to a court of another state for appointment as
456	ancillary receiver with respect to receivership property located
457	in that state; and
458	(i) Exercise any power conferred by court order, this
459	chapter, or the laws of this state other than this chapter.
460	(2) With court approval, a receiver may:
461	(a) Incur debt for the use or benefit of receivership
462	property other than in the ordinary course of business;
463	(b) Make improvements to receivership property;
464	(c) Use or transfer receivership property other than in
465	the ordinary course of business pursuant to s. 714.16;
466	(d) Adopt or reject an executory contract of the owner
467	pursuant to s. 714.17;
468	(e) Pay compensation to the receiver pursuant to s.
469	714.21, and to each professional engaged by the receiver under
470	s. 714.15;
471	(f) Recommend allowance or disallowance of a claim of a
472	creditor pursuant to s. 714.20; and
473	(g) Make a distribution of receivership property pursuant
474	to s. 714.20.
475	(3) A receiver shall:

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1/6	(a) Prepare and retain appropriate business records,
177	including a record of each receipt, disbursement, and
178	disposition of receivership property;
179	(b) Account for receivership property, including the
180	proceeds of a sale, lease, license, exchange, collection, or
181	other disposition of the property;
182	(c) File with the recording office of the county in which
183	the real property is located a copy of the order appointing the
184	receiver and, if a legal description of the real property is not
185	included in the order, the legal description;
186	(d) Disclose to the court any fact arising during the
187	receivership which would disqualify the receiver under s.
188	714.07; and
189	(e) Perform any duty imposed by court order, this chapter,
190	or the laws of this state other than this chapter.
191	(4) The powers and duties of a receiver may be expanded,
192	modified, or limited by court order.
193	714.13 Duties of owner.—
194	(1) An owner shall:
195	(a) Assist and cooperate with the receiver in the
196	administration of the receivership and the discharge of the
197	receiver's duties;
198	(b) Preserve and turn over to the receiver all
199	receivership property in the owner's possession, custody, or
500	<pre>control;</pre>

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501	(c) Identify all records and other information relating to
502	the receivership property, including a password, authorization,
503	or other information needed to obtain or maintain access to or
504	control of the receivership property, and make available to the
505	receiver the records and information in the owner's possession,
506	<pre>custody, or control;</pre>
507	(d) Upon subpoena, submit to examination under oath by the
508	receiver concerning the acts, conduct, property, liabilities,
509	and financial condition of the owner or any matter relating to
510	the receivership property or the receivership; and
511	(e) Perform any duty imposed by court order, this chapter,
512	or the laws of this state other than this chapter.
513	(2) If an owner is a person other than an individual, this
514	section applies to each officer, director, manager, member,
515	partner, trustee, or other person exercising or having the power
516	to exercise control over the affairs of the owner.
517	(3) If a person knowingly fails to perform a duty imposed
518	by this section, the court may:
519	(a) Award the receiver actual damages caused by the
520	person's failure, reasonable attorney fees, and costs; and
521	(b) Sanction the failure as civil contempt.
522	714.14 Stay; injunction.—
523	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), after
524	notice and opportunity for a hearing, the court may enter an

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order providing for a stay, applicable to all persons, of any

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act, action, or proceeding:

- (a) To obtain possession of, exercise control over, or enforce a judgment against all or a portion of the receivership property as defined in the order creating the stay; and
- (b) To enforce a lien against all or a portion of the receivership property to the extent the lien secures a claim against the owner which arose before entry of the order.

The court shall include in its order a specific description of the receivership property subject to the stay, and shall include the following language in the title of the order: "Order Staying Certain Actions to Enforce Claims against Receivership Property."

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), the court may enjoin an act, action, or proceeding against or relating to receivership property if the injunction is necessary to protect against misappropriation of, or waste relating directly to, the receivership property.
- (3) If the court grants injunctive relief, the injunction must specify the reasons for entry and must describe in reasonable detail the act or acts restrained without reference to a pleading or other document. The injunction is binding on the parties to the action; on the parties' officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys; and on any person who receives actual notice of the injunction and is in active

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concert or participation with the parties.

- enjoined under this section, or who is otherwise adversely affected by such stay or injunction, may apply to the court for relief from the stay or injunction. If a person moves for such relief, the motion must be heard within 5 days after the movant applies for a hearing on the motion or at such time as the court determines is reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances after the movant applies for a hearing on the motion. After notice and a hearing, the court may grant relief for cause shown.
- (5) An order under subsection (1) or subsection (2) does not operate as a stay or injunction of:
- (a) Any act, action, or proceeding to foreclose or otherwise enforce a mortgage by the person seeking appointment of the receiver;
- (b) Any act, action, or proceeding to perfect, or maintain or continue the perfection of, an interest in receivership property;
  - (c) Commencement or continuation of a criminal proceeding;
- (d) Commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding, or enforcement of a judgment other than a money judgment, in an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power; or
  - (e) Establishment by a governmental unit of a tax

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liability against the receivership property or the owner of such receivership property, or an appeal of any such liability.

- (6) The court may void an act that violates a stay or injunction under this section.
- (7) The scope of the receivership property subject to the stay under subsection (1) may be modified upon request of the receiver or other person, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.
- (8) In connection with the entry of an order under subsection (1) or subsection (2), the court shall determine whether an additional bond or alternative security will be required as a condition to entry of the stay or injunction and, if required, direct the party requesting the stay or injunction to post a bond or alternative security as a condition for the stay or injunction to become effective.
  - 714.15 Engagement and compensation of professional.-
- (1) With court approval, a receiver may engage an attorney, an accountant, an appraiser, an auctioneer, a broker, or another professional to assist the receiver in performing a duty or exercising a power of the receiver. The receiver shall disclose to the court:
  - (a) The identity and qualifications of the professional;
  - (b) The scope and nature of the proposed engagement;
  - (c) Any potential conflict of interest; and
  - (d) The proposed compensation.

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- (2) A person is not disqualified from engagement under this section solely because of the person's engagement by, representation of, or other relationship with the receiver, a creditor, or a party. This chapter does not prevent the receiver from serving in the receivership as an attorney, an accountant, an auctioneer, or a broker when authorized by law.
- (1) shall file with the court an itemized statement of the time spent, work performed, and billing rate of each person that performed the work and an itemized list of expenses. The receiver shall pay the amount approved by the court.
- 714.16 Use or transfer of receivership property not in ordinary course of business.—
- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term "good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.
- (2) Before judgment is entered with respect to the receivership property in the action in which the receiver is appointed, with court approval after notice to all parties with an interest in the property, including all lienholders, and a hearing, a receiver may use or transfer by sale, lease, license, exchange, or other disposition receivership property other than in the ordinary course of business only if the owner of the property:
  - (a) After the commencement of the action in which the

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receiver is appointed, expressly consents in writing to the receiver's proposed use or transfer of the receivership property, and the receiver notes the property owner's express consent in the motion to approve the proposed use or transfer; or

(b) Before or at the hearing on the receiver's motion to approve the use or transfer of the receivership property, fails to object thereto after the receiver in good faith has provided reasonable advance written notice to the property owner of the proposed use or transfer, and the receiver demonstrates in the motion that the proposed use or transfer is necessary to prevent waste, loss, substantial diminution in value, dissipation, or impairment of the property or its revenue-producing potential or to prevent a voidable transaction involving the property.

Service of notice to lienholders who are not parties to the action must be made as provided in chapter 48 for service of original process or, in the case of a financial institution lienholder, as provided in s. 655.0201. If service cannot be effectuated in such manner, upon authorization by court order, the receiver may effect service of notice on the nonparty lienholder pursuant to chapter 49 or as otherwise ordered by the court.

(3) After judgment is entered against the property owner and with court approval in the action in which the receiver is

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appointed, a receiver may use or transfer receivership property other than in the ordinary course of business to carry the judgment into effect or to preserve nonexempt real property pending appeal or when an execution has been returned unsatisfied and the owner refuses to apply the property in satisfaction of the judgment.

- (4) The court may order that a transfer of receivership property under this section is free and clear of any liens on the property at the time of the transfer. In such case, any liens on the property, which were valid at the time of the transfer but extinguished by the transfer, attach to the proceeds of the transfer with the same validity, perfection, and priority the liens had on the property immediately before the transfer, even if the proceeds are not sufficient to satisfy all obligations secured by the liens.
- other than a public auction sale. A creditor holding a valid lien on the property to be transferred may purchase the property and offset against the purchase price part or all of the allowed amount secured by the lien if the creditor tenders funds sufficient to satisfy in full the reasonable expenses of transfer and the obligation secured by any senior lien extinguished by the transfer.
- (6) A reversal or modification of an order approving a transfer under subsection (3) does not affect the validity of

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the transfer to a person that acquired the property in good faith or revive against the person any lien extinguished by the transfer, whether the person knew before the transfer of the request for reversal or modification, unless the court stayed the order before the transfer.

- 714.17 Executory contract.-
- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term "timeshare interest" has the same meaning as in s. 721.05(36).
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (8), with court approval, a receiver may adopt or reject an executory contract of the owner relating to receivership property. The court may condition the receiver's adoption and continued performance of the contract on terms appropriate under the circumstances. If the receiver does not request court approval to adopt or reject the contract within a reasonable time after the receiver's appointment, the receiver is deemed to have rejected the contract.
- (3) A receiver's performance of an executory contract before court approval under subsection (2) of its adoption or rejection is not an adoption of the contract and does not preclude the receiver from seeking approval to reject the contract.
- (4) A provision in an executory contract which requires or permits a forfeiture, modification, or termination of the contract because of the appointment of a receiver or the

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financial condition of the owner does not affect a receiver's power under subsection (2) to adopt the contract.

- (5) A receiver's right to possess or use receivership property pursuant to an executory contract terminates on rejection of the contract under subsection (2). Rejection is a breach of the contract effective immediately before appointment of the receiver. A claim for damages for rejection of the contract must be submitted by the later of:
- (a) The time set for submitting a claim in the receivership; or
  - (b) Thirty days after the court approves the rejection.
- (6) If at the time a receiver is appointed, the owner has the right to assign an executory contract relating to receivership property under the laws of this state other than this chapter, the receiver may assign the contract with court approval.
- (7) If a receiver rejects an executory contract for the sale of receivership property that is real property in possession of the purchaser or a real-property timeshare interest pursuant to subsection (2), the purchaser may:
- (a) Treat the rejection as a termination of the contract, and in that case the purchaser has a lien on the property for the recovery of any part of the purchase price the purchaser paid; or
  - (b) Retain the purchaser's right to possession under the

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contract. If the purchaser retains his or her right to

possession pursuant to this paragraph, the purchaser must

continue to perform all obligations arising under the contract

and may offset any damages caused by nonperformance of an

obligation of the owner after the date of the rejection, but the

purchaser does not have a right or claim against other

receivership property or the receiver on account of the damages.

- (8) A receiver may not reject an unexpired lease of real property under which the owner is the landlord if:
- (a) The tenant occupies the leased premises as the tenant's primary residence;
- (b) The receiver was appointed at the request of a person other than a mortgagee; or
- (c) The receiver was appointed at the request of a mortgagee and:
  - 1. The lease is superior to the lien of the mortgage;
- 2. The tenant has an enforceable agreement with the mortgagee or the holder of a senior lien under which the tenant's occupancy will not be disturbed as long as the tenant performs its obligations under the lease;
- 3. The mortgagee has consented to the lease, either in a signed record or by its failure to timely object that the lease violated the mortgage; or
- 4. The terms of the lease were commercially reasonable at the time the lease was agreed to and the tenant did not know or

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751	have reason to know that the lease violated the mortgage.
752	714.18 Defenses and immunities of receiver.
753	(1) A receiver is entitled to all defenses and immunities
754	provided by the laws of this state other than this chapter for
755	an act or omission within the scope of the receiver's
756	appointment.
757	(2) A receiver may be sued personally for an act or
758	omission in administering receivership property only with
759	approval of the court that appointed the receiver.
760	714.19 Interim report of receiver.—A receiver may file or,
761	if ordered by the court, shall file an interim report that
762	<u>includes:</u>
763	(1) The activities of the receiver since appointment or a
764	<pre>previous report;</pre>
765	(2) Receipts and disbursements, including a payment made
766	or proposed to be made to a professional engaged by the
767	receiver;
768	(3) Receipts and dispositions of receivership property;
769	(4) Fees and expenses of the receiver and, if not filed
770	separately, a request for approval of payment of the fees and
771	expenses; and
772	(5) Any other information required by the court.
773	714.20 Notice of appointment; claim against receivership;
774	distribution to creditors.—
775	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), a

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776 receiver shall give notice of appointment of the receiver to 777 creditors of the owner by: 778 Deposit for delivery through first-class mail or other 779 commercially reasonable delivery method to the last known 780 address of each creditor; and 781 (b) Publication as directed by the court. 782 Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6), the 783 notice required under subsection (1) must specify the date by 784 which each creditor holding a claim against the owner which 785 arose before appointment of the receiver must submit the claim 786 to the receiver. The date specified must be at least 90 days 787 after the later of notice under paragraph (1)(a) or last 788 publication under paragraph (1) (b). The court may extend the 789 period for submitting the claim. Unless the court orders 790 otherwise, a claim that is not timely submitted is not entitled 791 to a distribution from the receivership. 792 A claim submitted by a creditor under this section 793 must: 794 State the name and address of the creditor; (a) 795 State the amount and basis of the claim; (b) 796 Identify any property securing the claim; (C) 797 Be signed by the creditor under penalty of perjury; (d)

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Include a copy of any record on which the claim is

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- (4) An assignment by a creditor of a claim against the owner is effective against the receiver only if the assignee gives timely notice of the assignment to the receiver in a signed record.
- (5) At any time before entry of an order approving a receiver's final report, the receiver may file with the court an objection to a claim of a creditor, stating the basis for the objection. The court shall allow or disallow the claim according to the laws of this state other than this chapter.
- (6) If the court concludes that receivership property is likely to be insufficient to satisfy claims of each creditor holding a perfected lien on the property, the court may order that:
- (a) The receiver need not give notice under subsection (1) of the appointment to all creditors of the owner, but only such creditors as the court directs; and
- (b) Unsecured creditors need not submit claims under this section.
  - (7) Subject to s. 714.21:
- (a) A distribution of receivership property to a creditor holding a perfected lien on the property must be made in accordance with the creditor's priority under the laws of this state other than this chapter; and
- (b) A distribution of receivership property to a creditor with an allowed unsecured claim must be made as the court

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826	directs according to the laws of this state other than this
827	chapter.
828	714.21 Fees and expenses.—
829	(1) The court may award a receiver from receivership
830	property the reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of
831	performing the duties of the receiver and exercising the powers
832	of the receiver.
833	(2) The court may order one or more of the following to
834	pay the reasonable and necessary fees and expenses of the
835	receivership, including reasonable attorney fees and costs:
836	(a) A person that requested the appointment of the
837	receiver, if the receivership does not produce sufficient funds
838	to pay the fees and expenses; or
839	(b) A person whose conduct justified or would have
840	justified the appointment of the receiver under s. 714.06(1)(a).
841	714.22 Removal of receiver; replacement; termination of
842	receivership.—
843	(1) The court may remove a receiver for cause.
844	(2) The court shall replace a receiver that dies, resigns,
845	or is removed.
846	(3) If the court finds that a receiver that resigns or is
847	removed, or the representative of a receiver that is deceased,
848	has accounted fully for and turned over to the successor
849	receiver all receivership property and has filed a report of all
850	receipts and disbursements during the service of the replaced

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851	receiver, the replaced receiver is discharged.
852	(4) The court may discharge a receiver and terminate the
853	court's administration of the receivership property if the court
854	finds that appointment of the receiver was improvident or that
855	the circumstances no longer warrant continuation of the
856	receivership. If the court finds that the appointment was sought
857	wrongfully or in bad faith, the court may assess against the
858	person that sought the appointment:
859	(a) The fees and expenses of the receivership, including
860	reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
861	(b) Actual damages caused by the appointment, including
862	reasonable attorney fees and costs.
863	714.23 Final report of receiver; discharge.—
864	(1) Upon completion of a receiver's duties, the receiver
865	shall file a final report including:
866	(a) A description of the activities of the receiver in the
867	conduct of the receivership;
868	(b) A list of receivership property at the commencement of
869	the receivership and any receivership property received during
870	the receivership;
871	(c) A list of disbursements, including payments to
872	professionals engaged by the receiver;
873	(d) A list of dispositions of receivership property;
874	(e) A list of distributions made or proposed to be made
075	from the receivership for graditor claims.

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3/6	(f) If not filled separately, a request for approval of the
377	payment of fees and expenses of the receiver; and
378	(g) Any other information required by the court.
379	(2) If the court approves a final report filed under
380	subsection (1) and the receiver distributes all receivership
381	property, the receiver is discharged.
382	714.24 Receivership in another state; ancillary
383	<pre>proceeding</pre>
384	(1) The court may appoint a receiver appointed in another
385	state, or that person's nominee, as an ancillary receiver with
386	respect to property located in this state or subject to the
387	jurisdiction of the court for which a receiver could be
888	appointed under this chapter, if:
389	(a) The person or nominee would be eligible to serve as
390	receiver under s. 714.07; and
391	(b) The appointment furthers the person's possession,
392	custody, control, or disposition of property subject to the
393	receivership in the other state.
394	(2) The court may issue an order that gives effect to an
395	order entered in another state appointing or directing a
396	receiver.
397	(3) Unless the court orders otherwise, an ancillary
398	receiver appointed under subsection (1) has the rights, powers,
399	and duties of a receiver appointed under this chapter.
900	714.25 Effect of enforcement by mortgagee.—A request by a

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901	mortgagee for the appointment of a receiver, the appointment of
902	a receiver, or the application by a mortgagee of receivership
903	property or proceeds to the secured obligation does not:
904	(1) Make the mortgagee a mortgagee in possession of the
905	real property;
906	(2) Make the mortgagee an agent of the owner;
907	(3) Constitute an election of remedies which precludes a
908	later action to enforce the secured obligation;
909	(4) Make the secured obligation unenforceable;
910	(5) Limit any right available to the mortgagee with
911	respect to the secured obligation; or
912	(6) Constitute an action under chapter 702.
913	714.26 Uniformity of application and construction.—In
914	applying and construing this chapter, consideration must be
915	given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect
916	to its subject matter among states that have enacted a similar
917	law.
918	714.27 Relation to electronic signatures in global and
919	national commerce act.—This act modifies, limits, or supersedes
920	the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act,
921	15 U.S.C. ss. 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or
922	supersede s. 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7001(c), or
923	authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in
924	s. 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7003(b).
925	714.28 Transition.—This chapter does not apply to a

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926 receivership for which the receiver was appointed before July 1,
927 2020.
928 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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