1

A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to landlords and tenants; amending s. 3 83.42, F.S.; revising exclusions from applicability of 4 the Florida Residential Landlord and Tenant Act; 5 amending s. 83.48, F.S.; providing that the right to 6 attorney fees may not be waived in a lease agreement; 7 providing that attorney fees may not be awarded in a 8 claim for personal injury damages based on a breach of 9 duty of premises maintenance; amending s. 83.49, F.S.; revising and providing landlord disclosure 10 11 requirements with respect to security deposits and 12 advance rent; providing requirements for the 13 disbursement of advance rents; providing a limited rebuttable presumption of receipt of security 14 deposits; providing for applicability of changes made 15 16 by the act to certain disclosure requirements; 17 amending s. 83.50, F.S.; removing certain landlord 18 disclosure requirements relating to fire protection; amending s. 83.51, F.S.; revising a landlord's 19 obligation to maintain a premises with respect to 20 screens; amending s. 83.54, F.S.; providing that 21 22 enforcement of a right or duty under the Florida 23 Residential Landlord and Tenant Act by civil action 24 does not preclude prosecution of a criminal offense; 25 amending s. 83.56, F.S.; revising procedures for the 26 termination of a rental agreement by a landlord; 27 revising notice procedures; providing that a landlord 28 does not waive the right to terminate the rental

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29 agreement or to bring a civil action for noncompliance 30 by accepting partial rent, subject to certain notice; 31 providing that the period to institute an action before an exemption involving rent subsidies is waived 32 33 begins upon actual knowledge; amending s. 83.575, 34 F.S.; revising requirements for the termination of a 35 tenancy having a specific duration to provide for 36 reciprocal notice provisions in rental agreements; 37 amending ss. 83.58 and 83.59, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; amending s. 83.60, F.S.; providing that a 38 39 landlord must be given an opportunity to cure a 40 deficiency in any notice or pleadings before dismissal of an eviction action; making technical changes; 41 42 amending s. 83.62, F.S.; revising procedures for the 43 restoration of possession to a landlord to provide 44 that weekends and holidays do not stay the applicable notice period; amending s. 83.63, F.S.; conforming a 45 cross-reference; amending s. 83.64, F.S.; providing 46 examples of conduct for which the landlord may not 47 retaliate; amending s. 723.063, F.S.; providing that a 48 mobile home park owner must be given an opportunity to 49 50 cure a deficiency in any notice or pleadings before 51 dismissal of an eviction action; providing an effective date. 52 53 54 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 55 56 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 83.42, Florida Page 2 of 21

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57 Statutes, is amended to read: 58 83.42 Exclusions from application of part.-This part does 59 not apply to: 60 Occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit (2) 61 or the property of which it is a part in which the buyer has 62 paid at least 12 months' rent or in which the buyer has paid at 63 least 1 month's rent and a deposit of at least 5 percent of the 64 purchase price of the property. Section 2. Section 83.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to 65 66 read: 67 83.48 Attorney Attorney's fees.-In any civil action 68 brought to enforce the provisions of the rental agreement or 69 this part, the party in whose favor a judgment or decree has 70 been rendered may recover reasonable attorney fees and court 71 costs, including attorney's fees, from the nonprevailing party. 72 The right to attorney fees in this section may not be waived in 73 a lease agreement. However, attorney fees may not be awarded 74 under this section in a claim for personal injury damages based 75 on a breach of duty under s. 83.51. 76 Section 3. Subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section 83.49, 77 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 78 83.49 Deposit money or advance rent; duty of landlord and 79 tenant.-The landlord shall, in the lease agreement or within 80 (2)81 30 days after of receipt of advance rent or a security deposit, 82 give written notice to notify the tenant which includes 83 disclosure of in writing of the manner in which the landlord is holding the advance rent or security deposit and the rate of 84 Page 3 of 21

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85 interest, if any, which the tenant is to receive and the time of 86 interest payments to the tenant. Such written notice shall: 87 (a) Be given in person or by mail to the tenant. (b) State the name and address of the depository where the 88 89 advance rent or security deposit is being held, whether the 90 advance rent or security deposit is being held in a separate 91 account for the benefit of the tenant or is commingled with other funds of the landlord, and, if commingled, whether such 92 funds are deposited in an interest-bearing account in a Florida 93 94 banking institution. 95 (c) Include a copy of the provisions of subsection (3). 96 Subsequent to providing such written notice, if the landlord 97 changes the manner or location in which he or she is holding the 98 advance rent or security deposit, he or she must shall notify 99 the tenant within 30 days after of the change as provided in paragraphs (a)-(d). The landlord is not required to give new or 100 101 additional notice solely because the depository has merged with another financial institution, changed its name, or transferred 102 ownership to a different financial institution according to the 103 104 provisions herein set forth. This subsection does not apply to 105 any landlord who rents fewer than five individual dwelling 106 units. Failure to give provide this notice is shall not be a 107 defense to the payment of rent when due. The written notice 108 must: 109 Be given in person or by mail to the tenant. (a) 110 (b) State the name and address of the depository where the 111 advance rent or security deposit is being held or state that the 112 landlord has posted a surety bond as provided by law.

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113 (c) State whether the tenant is entitled to interest on 114 the deposit. 115 Contain the following disclosure: (d) 116 117 YOUR LEASE REQUIRES PAYMENT OF CERTAIN DEPOSITS. THE 118 LANDLORD MAY TRANSFER ADVANCE RENTS TO THE LANDLORD'S 119 ACCOUNT AS THEY ARE DUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE. WHEN YOU 120 MOVE OUT, YOU MUST GIVE THE LANDLORD YOUR NEW ADDRESS 121 SO THAT THE LANDLORD CAN SEND YOU NOTICES REGARDING 122 YOUR DEPOSIT. THE LANDLORD MUST MAIL YOU NOTICE, 123 WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU MOVE OUT, OF THE LANDLORD'S 124 INTENT TO IMPOSE A CLAIM AGAINST THE DEPOSIT. IF YOU 125 DO NOT REPLY TO THE LANDLORD STATING YOUR OBJECTION TO 126 THE CLAIM WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE 127 LANDLORD'S NOTICE, THE LANDLORD WILL COLLECT THE CLAIM 128 AND MUST MAIL YOU THE REMAINING DEPOSIT, IF ANY. IF 129 YOU TIMELY OBJECT, THE LANDLORD MUST HOLD THE DEPOSIT 130 AND EITHER YOU OR THE LANDLORD WILL HAVE TO FILE A 131 LAWSUIT SO THAT THE COURT CAN RESOLVE THE DISPUTE. 132 133 IF THE LANDLORD FAILS TO TIMELY MAIL YOU NOTICE, THE 134 LANDLORD MUST RETURN THE DEPOSIT BUT MAY LATER FILE A 135 LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU FOR DAMAGES. IF YOU FAIL TO TIMELY 136 OBJECT TO A CLAIM, THE LANDLORD MAY COLLECT FROM THE 137 DEPOSIT, BUT YOU MAY LATER FILE A LAWSUIT CLAIMING A 138 REFUND. 139 140 YOU SHOULD ATTEMPT TO INFORMALLY RESOLVE ANY DISPUTE Page 5 of 21

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141	BEFORE FILING A LAWSUIT. GENERALLY, THE PARTY IN WHOSE
142	FAVOR A JUDGMENT IS RENDERED WILL BE AWARDED COSTS AND
143	ATTORNEY FEES PAYABLE BY THE LOSING PARTY.
144	
145	THIS DISCLOSURE IS BASIC. PLEASE REFER TO PART II OF
146	CHAPTER 83, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO DETERMINE YOUR LEGAL
147	RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.
148	
149	(3) The landlord or the landlord's agent may disburse
150	advance rents from the deposit account to the landlord's benefit
151	when the advance rental period commences and without notice to
152	the tenant. For all other deposits:
153	(a) Upon the vacating of the premises for termination of
154	the lease, if the landlord does not intend to impose a claim on
155	the security deposit, the landlord shall have 15 days to return
156	the security deposit together with interest if otherwise
157	required, or the landlord shall have 30 days to give the tenant
158	written notice by certified mail to the tenant's last known
159	mailing address of his or her intention to impose a claim on the
160	deposit and the reason for imposing the claim. The notice shall
161	contain a statement in substantially the following form:
162	
163	This is a notice of my intention to impose a claim for
164	damages in the amount of upon your security deposit, due to
165	It is sent to you as required by s. 83.49(3), Florida
166	Statutes. You are hereby notified that you must object in
167	writing to this deduction from your security deposit within 15
168	days from the time you receive this notice or I will be
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171

169 authorized to deduct my claim from your security deposit. Your 170 objection must be sent to ...(landlord's address)....

172 If the landlord fails to give the required notice within the 30-173 day period, he or she forfeits the right to impose a claim upon 174 the security deposit <u>and may not seek a setoff against the</u> 175 <u>deposit but may file an action for damages after return of the</u> 176 deposit.

177 Unless the tenant objects to the imposition of the (b) 178 landlord's claim or the amount thereof within 15 days after 179 receipt of the landlord's notice of intention to impose a claim, 180 the landlord may then deduct the amount of his or her claim and 181 shall remit the balance of the deposit to the tenant within 30 182 days after the date of the notice of intention to impose a claim 183 for damages. The failure of the tenant to make a timely 184 objection does not waive any rights of the tenant to seek 185 damages in a separate action.

(c) If either party institutes an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to adjudicate the party's right to the security deposit, the prevailing party is entitled to receive his or her court costs plus a reasonable fee for his or her attorney. The court shall advance the cause on the calendar.

(d) Compliance with this section by an individual or
business entity authorized to conduct business in this state,
including Florida-licensed real estate brokers and sales
associates, <u>constitutes</u> shall constitute compliance with all
other relevant Florida Statutes pertaining to security deposits
held pursuant to a rental agreement or other landlord-tenant

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197 relationship. Enforcement personnel shall look solely to this 198 section to determine compliance. This section prevails over any 199 conflicting provisions in chapter 475 and in other sections of 200 the Florida Statutes, and shall operate to permit licensed real 201 estate brokers to disburse security deposits and deposit money 202 without having to comply with the notice and settlement 203 procedures contained in s. 475.25(1)(d).

204 Upon the sale or transfer of title of the rental (7) 205 property from one owner to another, or upon a change in the 206 designated rental agent, any and all security deposits or 207 advance rents being held for the benefit of the tenants shall be 208 transferred to the new owner or agent, together with any earned 209 interest and with an accurate accounting showing the amounts to 210 be credited to each tenant account. Upon the transfer of such 211 funds and records to the new owner or agent as stated herein, 212 and upon transmittal of a written receipt therefor, the 213 transferor is shall be free from the obligation imposed in subsection (1) to hold such moneys on behalf of the tenant. 214 There is a rebuttable presumption that any new owner or agent 215 216 received the security deposit from the previous owner or agent; 217 however, this presumption is limited to 1 month's rent. This 218 subsection does not However, nothing herein shall excuse the 219 landlord or agent for a violation of other the provisions of 220 this section while in possession of such deposits. 221 Section 4. The Legislature recognizes that landlords may

222 <u>have stocks of preprinted lease forms that comply with the</u>

223 <u>notice requirements of current law. Accordingly, for leases</u>

224 entered into on or before December 31, 2013, a landlord may give

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225 notice that contains the disclosure required in the changes made 226 by this act to s. 83.49, Florida Statutes, or the former notice 227 required in s. 83.49, Florida Statutes 2012. The disclosure 228 required by this act is required for all leases entered into on 229 or after January 1, 2014.

230 Section 5. Section 83.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to 231 read:

232

83.50 Disclosure of landlord's address.-

233 (1) In addition to any other disclosure required by law, 234 the landlord, or a person authorized to enter into a rental 235 agreement on the landlord's behalf, shall disclose in writing to 236 the tenant, at or before the commencement of the tenancy, the 237 name and address of the landlord or a person authorized to 238 receive notices and demands in the landlord's behalf. The person 239 so authorized to receive notices and demands retains authority until the tenant is notified otherwise. All notices of such 240 241 names and addresses or changes thereto shall be delivered to the 242 tenant's residence or, if specified in writing by the tenant, to 243 any other address.

244 (2) The landlord or the landlord's authorized
245 representative, upon completion of construction of a building
246 exceeding three stories in height and containing dwelling units,
247 shall disclose to the tenants initially moving into the building
248 the availability or lack of availability of fire protection.

Section 6. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection
(2) of section 83.51, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
83.51 Landlord's obligation to maintain premises.(1) The landlord at all times during the tenancy shall:

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265

(a) Comply with the requirements of applicable building,housing, and health codes; or

255 Where there are no applicable building, housing, or (b) 256 health codes, maintain the roofs, windows, screens, doors, 257 floors, steps, porches, exterior walls, foundations, and all other structural components in good repair and capable of 258 259 resisting normal forces and loads and the plumbing in reasonable 260 working condition. The landlord, at commencement of the tenancy, 261 must ensure that screens are installed in a reasonable 262 condition. Thereafter, the landlord must repair damage to 263 screens once annually, when necessary, until termination of the 264 rental agreement. However,

The landlord <u>is shall</u> not be required to maintain a mobile home or other structure owned by the tenant. The landlord's obligations under this subsection may be altered or modified in writing with respect to a single-family home or duplex.

(2) (a) Unless otherwise agreed in writing, in addition to
the requirements of subsection (1), the landlord of a dwelling
unit other than a single-family home or duplex shall, at all
times during the tenancy, make reasonable provisions for:

1. The extermination of rats, mice, roaches, ants, wooddestroying organisms, and bedbugs. When vacation of the premises is required for such extermination, the landlord <u>is shall</u> not be liable for damages but shall abate the rent. The tenant <u>must</u> shall be required to temporarily vacate the premises for a period of time not to exceed 4 days, on 7 days' written notice, if necessary, for extermination pursuant to this subparagraph.

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2013 281 2. Locks and keys. The clean and safe condition of common areas. 282 3. 283 Garbage removal and outside receptacles therefor. 4. 284 Functioning facilities for heat during winter, running 5. 285 water, and hot water. 286 Section 7. Section 83.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to 287 read: 288 83.54 Enforcement of rights and duties; civil action; 289 criminal offenses.-Any right or duty declared in this part is 290 enforceable by civil action. A right or duty enforced by civil 291 action under this section does not preclude prosecution for a 292 criminal offense related to the lease or leased property. 293 Section 8. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 83.56, 294 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 295 83.56 Termination of rental agreement.-296 If the tenant materially fails to comply with s. 83.52 (2) 297 or material provisions of the rental agreement, other than a 298 failure to pay rent, or reasonable rules or regulations, the 299 landlord may: 300 If such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant (a) 301 should not be given an opportunity to cure it or if the 302 noncompliance constitutes a subsequent or continuing 303 noncompliance within 12 months of a written warning by the 304 landlord of a similar violation, deliver a written notice to the 305 tenant specifying the noncompliance and the landlord's intent to 306 terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of 307 noncompliance which are of a nature that the tenant should not 308 be given an opportunity to cure include, but are not limited to,

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309 destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other 310 tenants' property by intentional act or a subsequent or 311 continued unreasonable disturbance. In such event, the landlord 312 may terminate the rental agreement, and the tenant shall have 7 313 days from the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the 314 premises. The notice shall be adequate if it is in substantially 315 the following form:

317 You are advised that your lease is terminated effective 318 immediately. You shall have 7 days from the delivery of this 319 letter to vacate the premises. This action is taken because 320 ...(cite the noncompliance)....

322 If such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant (b) 323 should be given an opportunity to cure it, deliver a written 324 notice to the tenant specifying the noncompliance, including a notice that, if the noncompliance is not corrected within 7 days 325 from the date that the written notice is delivered, the landlord 326 shall terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples 327 328 of such noncompliance include, but are not limited to, 329 activities in contravention of the lease or this part act such 330 as having or permitting unauthorized pets, guests, or vehicles; 331 parking in an unauthorized manner or permitting such parking; or 332 failing to keep the premises clean and sanitary. If such 333 noncompliance recurs within 12 months after notice, an eviction 334 action may commence without delivering a subsequent notice 335 pursuant to paragraph (a) or this paragraph. The notice shall be 336 adequate if it is in substantially the following form:

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337 338 You are hereby notified that ... (cite the 339 noncompliance).... Demand is hereby made that you remedy the 340 noncompliance within 7 days of receipt of this notice or your 341 lease shall be deemed terminated and you shall vacate the 342 premises upon such termination. If this same conduct or conduct of a similar nature is repeated within 12 months, your tenancy 343 344 is subject to termination without further warning and without 345 your being given an opportunity to cure the noncompliance. 346 347 (3) If the tenant fails to pay rent when due and the 348 default continues for 3 days, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and 349 legal holidays, after delivery of written demand by the landlord 350 for payment of the rent or possession of the premises, the 351 landlord may terminate the rental agreement. Legal holidays for 352 the purpose of this section shall be court-observed holidays 353 only. The 3-day notice shall contain a statement in 354 substantially the following form: 355 356 You are hereby notified that you are indebted to me in the 357 sum of dollars for the rent and use of the premises 358 ... (address of leased premises, including county)..., Florida, 359 now occupied by you and that I demand payment of the rent or 360 possession of the premises within 3 days (excluding Saturday, 361 Sunday, and legal holidays) from the date of delivery of this 362 notice, to wit: on or before the day of, ... (year).... 363 ... (landlord's name, address and phone number)... 364

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(4) The delivery of the written notices required by subsections (1), (2), and (3) shall be by mailing or delivery of a true copy thereof or, if the tenant is absent from the premises, by leaving a copy thereof at the residence. <u>The notice</u> <u>requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3) may not be waived</u> in the lease.

(5) (a) If the landlord accepts rent with actual knowledge 371 372 of a noncompliance by the tenant or accepts performance by the 373 tenant of any other provision of the rental agreement that is at 374 variance with its provisions, or if the tenant pays rent with 375 actual knowledge of a noncompliance by the landlord or accepts 376 performance by the landlord of any other provision of the rental 377 agreement that is at variance with its provisions, the landlord 378 or tenant waives his or her right to terminate the rental 379 agreement or to bring a civil action for that noncompliance, but 380 not for any subsequent or continuing noncompliance. However, a 381 landlord does not waive the right to terminate the rental 382 agreement or to bring a civil action for that noncompliance by 383 accepting partial rent for the period.

384 Any tenant who wishes to defend against an action by (b) 385 the landlord for possession of the unit for noncompliance of the 386 rental agreement or of relevant statutes must shall comply with 387 the provisions in s. 83.60(2). The court may not set a date for 388 mediation or trial unless the provisions of s. 83.60(2) have 389 been met, but must shall enter a default judgment for removal of 390 the tenant with a writ of possession to issue immediately if the 391 tenant fails to comply with s. 83.60(2).

392

(c) This subsection does not apply to that portion of rent

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393 subsidies received from a local, state, or national government 394 or an agency of local, state, or national government; however, 395 waiver will occur if an action has not been instituted within 45 396 days <u>after the landlord obtains actual knowledge</u> of the 397 noncompliance.

398 Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 83.575, Florida 399 Statutes, is amended to read:

400

83.575 Termination of tenancy with specific duration.-

401 (1) A rental agreement with a specific duration may 402 contain a provision requiring the tenant to notify the landlord 403 within a specified period before vacating the premises at the 404 end of the rental agreement, if such provision requires the 405 landlord to notify the tenant within such notice period if the 406 rental agreement will not be renewed; however, a rental 407 agreement may not require more than 60 days' notice from either 408 the tenant or the landlord before vacating the premises.

409 Section 10. Section 83.58, Florida Statutes, is amended to 410 read:

411 83.58 Remedies; tenant holding over.-If the tenant holds 412 over and continues in possession of the dwelling unit or any 413 part thereof after the expiration of the rental agreement 414 without the permission of the landlord, the landlord may recover 415 possession of the dwelling unit in the manner provided for in s. 416 $83.59 \quad \frac{[F.S. 1973]}{[F.S. 1973]}$. The landlord may also recover double the 417 amount of rent due on the dwelling unit, or any part thereof, 418 for the period during which the tenant refuses to surrender 419 possession.

420

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 83.59, Florida

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421 Statutes, is amended to read:

422

83.59 Right of action for possession.-

423 A landlord, the landlord's attorney, or the landlord's (2) 424 agent, applying for the removal of a tenant, shall file in the 425 county court of the county where the premises are situated a 426 complaint describing the dwelling unit and stating the facts 427 that authorize its recovery. A landlord's agent is not permitted to take any action other than the initial filing of the 428 429 complaint, unless the landlord's agent is an attorney. The 430 landlord is entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 431 51.011 [F.S. 1971], and the court shall advance the cause on the 432 calendar.

433 Section 12. Section 83.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to 434 read:

435 83.60 Defenses to action for rent or possession;
436 procedure.-

437 (1) (a) In an action by the landlord for possession of a dwelling unit based upon nonpayment of rent or in an action by 438 439 the landlord under s. 83.55 seeking to recover unpaid rent, the 440 tenant may defend upon the ground of a material noncompliance 441 with s. 83.51(1) [F.S. 1973], or may raise any other defense, 442 whether legal or equitable, that he or she may have, including 443 the defense of retaliatory conduct in accordance with s. 83.64. 444 The landlord must be given an opportunity to cure a deficiency 445 in a notice or in the pleadings before dismissal of the action. 446 (b) The defense of a material noncompliance with s.

83.51(1) [F.S. 1973] may be raised by the tenant if 7 days have
elapsed after the delivery of written notice by the tenant to

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449 the landlord, specifying the noncompliance and indicating the 450 intention of the tenant not to pay rent by reason thereof. Such 451 notice by the tenant may be given to the landlord, the 452 landlord's representative as designated pursuant to s. 83.50(1), 453 a resident manager, or the person or entity who collects the 454 rent on behalf of the landlord. A material noncompliance with s. 455 83.51(1) [F.S. 1973] by the landlord is a complete defense to an 456 action for possession based upon nonpayment of rent, and, upon 457 hearing, the court or the jury, as the case may be, shall 458 determine the amount, if any, by which the rent is to be reduced 459 to reflect the diminution in value of the dwelling unit during 460 the period of noncompliance with s. 83.51(1) [F.S. 1973]. After 461 consideration of all other relevant issues, the court shall 462 enter appropriate judgment.

463 (2) In an action by the landlord for possession of a 464 dwelling unit, if the tenant interposes any defense other than 465 payment, including, but not limited to, the defense of a 466 defective 3-day notice, the tenant shall pay into the registry 467 of the court the accrued rent as alleged in the complaint or as 468 determined by the court and the rent that which accrues during 469 the pendency of the proceeding, when due. The clerk shall notify 470 the tenant of such requirement in the summons. Failure of the 471 tenant to pay the rent into the registry of the court or to file a motion to determine the amount of rent to be paid into the 472 473 registry within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal 474 holidays, after the date of service of process constitutes an 475 absolute waiver of the tenant's defenses other than payment, and 476 the landlord is entitled to an immediate default judgment for

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477 removal of the tenant with a writ of possession to issue without 478 further notice or hearing thereon. If In the event a motion to 479 determine rent is filed, documentation in support of the 480 allegation that the rent as alleged in the complaint is in error 481 is required. Public housing tenants or tenants receiving rent 482 subsidies are shall be required to deposit only that portion of the full rent for which they are the tenant is responsible 483 484 pursuant to the federal, state, or local program in which they 485 are participating.

486 Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 83.62, Florida 487 Statutes, is amended to read:

488

83.62 Restoration of possession to landlord.-

(1) In an action for possession, after entry of judgment in favor of the landlord, the clerk shall issue a writ to the sheriff describing the premises and commanding the sheriff to put the landlord in possession after 24 hours' notice conspicuously posted on the premises. <u>Saturdays, Sundays, and</u> legal holidays do not stay the 24-hour notice period.

495 Section 14. Section 83.63, Florida Statutes, is amended to 496 read:

497 83.63 Casualty damage.-If the premises are damaged or 498 destroyed other than by the wrongful or negligent acts of the 499 tenant so that the enjoyment of the premises is substantially 500 impaired, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement and 501 immediately vacate the premises. The tenant may vacate the part 502 of the premises rendered unusable by the casualty, in which case 503 the tenant's liability for rent shall be reduced by the fair 504 rental value of that part of the premises damaged or destroyed.

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505 If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall comply 506 with s. 83.49(3) [F.S. 1973].

507 Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 83.64, Florida 508 Statutes, is amended to read:

509

83.64 Retaliatory conduct.-

510 (1)It is unlawful for a landlord to discriminatorily increase a tenant's rent or decrease services to a tenant, or to 511 512 bring or threaten to bring an action for possession or other 513 civil action, primarily because the landlord is retaliating 514 against the tenant. In order for the tenant to raise the defense 515 of retaliatory conduct, the tenant must have acted in good 516 faith. Examples of conduct for which the landlord may not 517 retaliate include, but are not limited to, situations where:

(a) The tenant has complained to a governmental agency
charged with responsibility for enforcement of a building,
housing, or health code of a suspected violation applicable to
the premises;

(b) The tenant has organized, encouraged, or participatedin a tenants' organization;

524 (c) The tenant has complained to the landlord pursuant to 525 s. 83.56(1); or

(d) The tenant is a servicemember who has terminated a rental agreement pursuant to s. 83.682;

528 (e) The tenant has paid rent to a condominium, 529 cooperative, or homeowners' association after demand from the 530 association in order to pay the landlord's obligation to the 531 association; or 532 (f) The tenant has exercised his or her rights under

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533 local, state, or federal fair housing laws.

534 Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 723.063, Florida 535 Statutes, is amended to read:

536 723.063 Defenses to action for rent or possession; 537 procedure.-

538 (1) (a) In any action based upon nonpayment of rent or 539 seeking to recover unpaid rent, or a portion thereof, the mobile 540 home owner may defend upon the ground of a material 541 noncompliance with any portion of this chapter or may raise any 542 other defense, whether legal or equitable, which he or she may 543 have. The mobile home park owner must be given an opportunity to 544 cure a deficiency in a notice or in the pleadings before 545 dismissal of the action.

546 The defense of material noncompliance may be raised by (b) 547 the mobile home owner only if 7 days have elapsed after he or 548 she has notified the park owner in writing of his or her 549 intention not to pay rent, or a portion thereof, based upon the 550 park owner's noncompliance with portions of this chapter, 551 specifying in reasonable detail the provisions in default. A 552 material noncompliance with this chapter by the park owner is a 553 complete defense to an action for possession based upon 554 nonpayment of rent, or a portion thereof, and, upon hearing, the 555 court or the jury, as the case may be, shall determine the 556 amount, if any, by which the rent is to be reduced to reflect 557 the diminution in value of the lot during the period of 558 noncompliance with any portion of this chapter. After 559 consideration of all other relevant issues, the court shall 560 enter appropriate judgment.

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Section 17. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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