By the Committees on Community Affairs, Real Property & Probate and Representatives Crow, Kelly, Spratt, Safley, Culp, Fasano, Sindler, Brown and Byrd

1 A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Florida Mobile Home Act; 2 amending s. 723.006, F.S.; revising language 3 4 with respect to the powers and duties of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, 5 6 and Mobile Homes; directing the division not to 7 require refunds under certain circumstances; 8 providing a fine for minor violations; 9 providing for certain rules; authorizing the division to enter into certain consent orders; 10 amending s. 723.021, F.S.; providing for 11 12 reasonable costs and attorney's fees when the 13 obligation of good faith and fair dealing is breeched; amending s. 723.037, F.S.; revising 14 15 language with respect to lot rental increases; amending s. 723.0381, F.S.; revising 16 17 arbitration procedures; amending s. 723.063, 18 F.S.; authorizing mobile home owners' associations to defend actions for rent or 19 possession; amending s. 723.071, F.S.; revising 20 21 language with respect to the sale of mobile 22 home parks; providing an effective date. 23 24 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 25 26 Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 723.006, Florida 27 Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended, present subsections 28 (6), (7), and (8) are renumbered as subsections (8), (9), and 29 (10), respectively, and new subsections (6) and (7) are added

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to said section, to read:

723.006 Powers and duties of division.--In performing its duties, the division has the following powers and duties:

- (5) Notwithstanding any remedies available to mobile home owners, mobile home park owners, and homeowners' associations, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule promulgated pursuant hereto has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against a developer, mobile home park owner, or homeowners' association, or its assignee or agent, as follows:
- (a) The division may permit a person whose conduct or actions may be under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against the person.
- (b) The division may issue an order requiring the mobile home park owner, or its assignee or agent, to cease and desist from an unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the division will carry out the purposes of this chapter. The affirmative action may include the following:
- 1. Refunds of rent increases, improper fees, charges and assessments, including pass-throughs and pass-ons collected in violation of the terms of this chapter.
- 2. Filing and utilization of documents which correct a statutory or rule violation.
- 3. Reasonable action necessary to correct a statutory or rule violation.
- (c) The division shall not require a refund of rent increases, improper fees, charges and assessments, including pass-throughs and pass-ons, unless there is evidence of a

major violation. Minor violations of the chapter shall be limited to a fine of \$250.

 $\underline{(d)(c)}$ In determining the amount of civil penalty or affirmative action to be imposed under this section, if any, the division must consider the following factors:

- 1. The gravity of the violation.
- 2. Whether the person has substantially complied with the provisions of this chapter.
- 3. Any action taken by the person to correct or mitigate the violation of this chapter.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$ The division may bring an action in circuit court on behalf of a class of mobile home owners, mobile home park owners, lessees, or purchasers for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or restitution.

(f)(e)1. The division may impose a civil penalty against a mobile home park owner or homeowners' association, or its assignee or agent, for any violation of this chapter, a properly promulgated park rule or regulation, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant hereto. A penalty may be imposed on the basis of each separate violation and, if the violation is a continuing one, for each day of continuing violation, but in no event may the penalty for each separate violation or for each day of continuing violation exceed \$5,000. All amounts collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.

2. If a violator fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon issue an order directing that such violator cease and desist from further violation until such time as the civil penalty is paid or may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction. If a

homeowners' association fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon pursue enforcement in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the order imposing the civil penalty or the cease and desist order shall not become effective until 20 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the division shall be brought in the county in which the division has its executive offices or in which the violation occurred.

- implementation of all civil penalties or administrative actions, including, but not limited to, establishing major and minor violations. A major violation means a violation of this chapter which endangers the public health, safety, and welfare or causes substantial economic harm to the mobile home park residents.
- (7) The division is authorized to enter into consent orders in which the violator does not admit nor deny the factual matters or the conclusions of law reached by the division, solely for the purpose of entering into the consent order, which consent order shall not be admitted into a court of law for the purpose of proving any fact or violation of law set forth therein.

Section 2. Section 723.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.021 Obligation of good faith and fair dealings.—Every rental agreement or duty within this chapter imposes an obligation of good faith and fair dealings in its performance or enforcement. Either party to a dispute under this chapter may seek an order finding the other party has not complied with the obligations of good faith and fair dealings. Upon such a finding, the court shall award reasonable costs

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and attorney's fees to the prevailing party for proving the noncompliance.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 723.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.037 Lot rental increases; reduction in services or utilities; change in rules and regulations; mediation. --

- (4)(a) A committee, not to exceed five in number, designated by a majority of the affected mobile home owners or by the board of directors of the homeowners' association, if applicable, and the park owner shall meet, at a mutually convenient time and place within 30 days after receipt by the homeowners of the notice of change, to discuss the reasons for the increase in lot rental amount, reduction in services or utilities, or change in rules and regulations.
- (b) At the meeting, the park owner or subdivision developer shall in good faith disclose and explain all material factors resulting in the decision to increase the lot rental amount, reduce services or utilities, or change rules and regulations, including how those factors justify the specific change proposed. The park owner or subdivision developer may not limit the discussion of the reasons for the change to generalities only, such as, but not limited to, increases in operational costs, changes in economic conditions, or rents charged by comparable mobile home parks. For example, if the reason for an increase in lot rental amount is an increase in operational costs, the park owner must disclose the item or items which have increased, the amount of the increase, any similar item or items which have decreased, and the amount of the decrease. If an increase is based upon the lot rental amount charged by comparable mobile home parks, the park owner shall disclose the name, address,

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amended to read:

lot rental amount, and any other relevant factors concerning the mobile home parks relied upon by the park owner. The park owner shall prepare a written summary of the material factors and retain a copy for 3 years. Upon request, the park owner shall provide the committee a copy of the summary.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 723.0381, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.0381 Civil actions; arbitration.--

(2) The court may shall refer the action to a panel of three arbitrators for court-annexed nonbinding arbitration pursuant to s. 44.103 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, except that compensation for the arbitrators shall be in accordance with the authorized rate for circuit court mediators in that judicial circuit. The court shall order the hearing to be held informally with presentation of testimony kept to a minimum and matters presented to the arbitrators primarily through the statements and arguments of counsel. The court shall assess the parties equally to pay the compensation awarded to the arbitrators if neither party requests a trial de novo. If a party has filed for a trial de novo, the party shall be assessed the arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs of the opposing party, including attorney's fees, investigation expenses, and expenses for expert or other testimony or evidence incurred after the arbitration hearing if the judgment upon the trial de novo is not more favorable than the arbitration decision. subsequent to arbitration a party files for a trial de novo, the arbitration decision may be made known to the judge only after he has entered his order on the merits. Section 5. Section 723.063, Florida Statutes, is

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

- (1) In any action based upon nonpayment of rent or seeking to recover unpaid rent, or a portion thereof, or a rent increase, the mobile home owner or mobile home owners' association pursuant to Rule 1.220, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, may defend upon the ground of a material noncompliance with any portion of this chapter or may raise any other defense, whether legal or equitable, which he may have. The defense of material noncompliance may be raised by the mobile home owner or mobile home owners' association only if 7 days have elapsed after he has notified the park owner in writing of his intention not to pay rent, or a portion thereof, based upon the park owner's noncompliance with portions of this chapter, specifying in reasonable detail the provisions in default. A material noncompliance with this chapter by the park owner is a complete defense to an action for possession based upon nonpayment of rent, or a portion thereof, and, upon hearing, the court or the jury, as the case may be, shall determine the amount, if any, by which the rent is to be reduced to reflect the diminution in value of the lot during the period of noncompliance with any portion of this chapter. After consideration of all other relevant issues, the court shall enter appropriate judgment.
- (2) In any action by the park owner or a mobile home owner or mobile home owners' association brought under subsection (1), the mobile home owner or mobile home owners' association shall pay into the registry of the court that portion of the accrued rent, if any, relating to the claim of material noncompliance as alleged in the complaint, or as determined by the court. The court shall notify the mobile

home owner or mobile home owners' association of such requirement. The failure of the mobile home owner or mobile home owners' association to pay the rent, or portion thereof, into the registry of the court as required herein constitutes an absolute waiver of the mobile home owner's or mobile home owners' association's defenses other than payment, and the park owner is entitled to an immediate default.

association has deposited funds into the registry of the court in accordance with the provisions of this section and the park owner is in actual danger of loss of the premises or other personal hardship resulting from the loss of rental income from the premises, the park owner may apply to the court for disbursement of all or part of the funds or for prompt final hearing, whereupon the court shall advance the cause on the calendar. The court, after preliminary hearing, may award all or any portion of the funds on deposit to the park owner or may proceed immediately to a final resolution of the cause.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 723.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.071 Sale of mobile home parks.--

(2) If a mobile home park owner receives a bona fide offer to purchase the park that he intends to consider or make a counteroffer to, his only obligation shall be to notify the officers of the homeowners' association that he has received an offer and disclose the price and material terms and conditions upon which he would consider selling the park and consider any offer made by the homeowners, provided the homeowners have complied with ss. 723.075-723.079. The park owner shall be under no obligation to sell to the homeowners or to interrupt or delay other negotiations, and he shall be

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free at any time to execute a contract for the sale of the
   park to a party or parties other than the homeowners or the
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   association, if it is clear from the face of the bona fide
   offer that the homeowners or homeowners' association could not
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   match the terms and conditions contained in the bona fide
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   offer by making an offer containing the same terms and
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    conditions. If, however, the bona fide offer contains terms
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    and conditions that the homeowners could match, the mobile
   home park owner shall negotiate in good faith with the
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    homeowners or the association for the sale of the park. The
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    same terms and conditions means that the consideration is the
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    same and that the seller of the property or properties will be
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    eligible for deferral of all federal and state income taxes to
    the same extent as if the unsolicited offer were accepted, and
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    that the seller's business and personal estate planning
    objectives can be met by a sale to the homeowners or the
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   homeowners' association.
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           Section 7. This act shall take effect October 1, 1997.
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