CHAMBER ACTION

The Justice Council recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to residential tenancies; creating s. 83.683, F.S.; providing definitions; providing for early lease termination if a victim of domestic violence, repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence elects to leave a residential rental property; providing requirements for termination; requiring the victim to comply with any criminal investigation and prosecution related to such offenses; providing that a residential lease shall continue in all terms and conditions for all tenants except the victim; providing that all tenants, including the victim and respondent, are responsible for damage to the property exceeding ordinary wear and tear, except that the respondent shall be responsible for the costs of damage resulting from any incident of domestic violence; providing for repossession by the landlord in case of abandonment by other tenants; providing that an agreement between the victim and the respondent may not waive or modify certain rights of victims; providing Page 1 of 6

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

applicability; amending s. 83.59, F.S.; providing conditions under which a landlord may reclaim possession of a dwelling unit after the tenant has died; amending s. 83.595, F.S.; allowing a rental agreement to provide for liquidated damages upon breach and for a fee for the tenant to obtain an early termination of the rental agreement in certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 83.683, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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83.683 Termination of a rental agreement by a victim of domestic violence, repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence.--

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

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protection against domestic violence, issued under s. 741.30(6), or an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual

(a) "Permanent injunction" means an injunction for

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violence, or dating violence, issued under s. 784.046(7),

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 $\underline{\text{regardless of whether a motion for rehearing or a notice of}}$

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(b) "Respondent" means a person against whom a permanent injunction for protection against domestic violence under s.

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741.30(6) or a permanent injunction for protection against

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repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s.

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784.046(7) has been issued.

appeal is filed.

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(c) "Victim" means an adult, or the parent or guardian of a minor, who has been granted a permanent injunction against domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28(2), or who has been granted a permanent injunction against sexual violence, dating violence, or acts of repeat violence, as defined in s. 784.046.

- (d) "Conviction" has the same meaning as in s. 921.0021.
- (2)(a) A victim may elect to terminate a rental agreement and vacate the dwelling unit if the victim gives the landlord written notice of the victim's intent to terminate the lease and a copy of the permanent injunction. The victim must give the landlord the notice and copy of the injunction no later than 15 days after the injunction is entered.
- (b) The victim must report the incident of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28(2), or sexual violence, dating violence, or acts of repeat violence, as defined in s. 784.046, to the appropriate authorities and must comply with any criminal investigation and prosecution of any such incident, including testifying truthfully at a criminal trial. If the victim complies with the criminal investigation and prosecution and the respondent is convicted, the respondent shall be liable for the entire amount of liquidated damages pursuant to s. 83.595(1)(d), the respondent shall reimburse the victim for any amount the victim has paid pursuant to s. 83.595(1)(d), and subsection (3) shall apply. If the respondent is not convicted, subsection (3) shall apply.
- (c) The victim must vacate the dwelling unit on the date the lease expires or 30 days after the landlord receives notice of the termination, whichever comes first.

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(d) The landlord shall mail the notice required by s.83.49 to both the victim and the respondent.

- (3) The lease or tenancy shall continue in all respects subject to the terms and conditions of the lease or tenancy, except that the victim shall be released from all future obligations of the lease or tenancy; however, all tenants, including the victim, the respondent, and other tenants, are responsible for damages to the dwelling unit that exceed ordinary wear and tear, excluding those damages incurred as a result of any incident of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, or repeat violence, in which case the cost shall be the sole responsibility of the respondent. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted so as to impair the right of any landlord to evict any tenant in accordance with any terms and conditions of the lease or tenancy that provide for eviction in the event of a tenant's participation in unlawful activity.
- (4) If the respondent or any other tenant who is a party to the rental agreement fails to retake possession of the dwelling unit within 15 days after the date the victim gave the landlord as the date the victim would vacate the dwelling unit and the rent is unpaid, the dwelling unit shall be considered abandoned and the landlord may retake possession and dispose of any abandoned property in any way the landlord sees fit.
- (5) The provisions of this section may not be waived or modified by agreement between the victim and the respondent.
- (6) This section applies to all rental agreements subject to this part and executed on or after July 1, 2005.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (3) of section 83.59, Florida Statutes, to read:

83.59 Right of action for possession.--

- (3) The landlord shall not recover possession of a dwelling unit except:
- (d) When, 45 days after the date of death of the tenant, the rent is unpaid and the landlord has not been notified of the existence of a probate estate or name and address of a personal representative.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 83.595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 83.595 Choice of remedies upon breach by tenant .--
- (1) If the tenant breaches the <u>rental agreement</u> lease for the dwelling unit and the landlord has obtained a writ of possession, or the tenant has surrendered possession of the dwelling unit to the landlord, or the tenant has abandoned the dwelling unit, the landlord may:
- (a) Treat the <u>rental agreement</u> lease as terminated and retake possession for his or her own account, thereby terminating any further liability of the tenant; or
- (b) Retake possession of the dwelling unit for the account of the tenant, holding the tenant liable for the difference between the rent rental stipulated to be paid under the rental lease agreement and what, in good faith, the landlord is able to recover from a reletting; or
- (c) Stand by and do nothing, holding the lessee liable for the rent as it comes due; or

(d) Obtain liquidated damages upon breach and a fee for the tenant to obtain an early termination of the rental agreement, or both, if such had been provided for in the rental agreement, upon the tenant's giving the landlord notice as provided in the rental agreement of up to 60 days. The landlord shall treat such a rental agreement as terminated and charge the tenant liquidated damages or the early termination fee as specified in the rental agreement, equal to not more than 2 months' rent, in addition to the unpaid rent and other charges due under the rental agreement through the end of the month in which the landlord retakes possession of the dwelling unit. In such event, the remedies set forth in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) are not available to the landlord. This paragraph shall not apply when the breach is a failure to give notice at the end of the rental agreement as provided in s. 83.575.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.