1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to residential evictions; amending s. 3 44.102, F.S.; requiring that courts in a judicial circuit in which a residential eviction mediation 4 5 program has been established refer matters involving a 6 residential eviction to mediation; amending s. 83.56, 7 F.S.; deleting provisions requiring a residential 8 tenant defending against specified actions by a 9 landlord to comply with provisions requiring payment 10 of accrued rent to the registry of the court, to 11 conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 83.59, 12 F.S.; restricting availability of a specified summary procedure in actions where a landlord is seeking to 13 14 recover possession of a residential unit; amending s. 15 83.60, F.S.; removing the requirement that a 16 residential tenant defending against a landlord's 17 action for possession pay accrued rent to the registry of the court; repealing s. 83.61, F.S., relating to 18 19 the disbursement of funds in the registry of the 20 court, to conform to changes made by the act; 21 providing an effective date. 22 23 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 24 25 Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of

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section 44.102, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 44.102 Court-ordered mediation.
- (2) A court, under rules adopted by the Supreme Court:
- (e) In circuits in which a residential eviction mediation program has been established, shall refer any matter involving a residential eviction to mediation.
- Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 83.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 83.56 Termination of rental agreement.
- (5) (a) If the landlord accepts rent with actual knowledge of a noncompliance by the tenant or accepts performance by the tenant of any other provision of the rental agreement that is at variance with its provisions, or if the tenant pays rent with actual knowledge of a noncompliance by the landlord or accepts performance by the landlord of any other provision of the rental agreement that is at variance with its provisions, the landlord or tenant waives his or her right to terminate the rental agreement or to bring a civil action for that noncompliance, but not for any subsequent or continuing noncompliance. However, a landlord does not waive the right to terminate the rental agreement or to bring a civil action for that noncompliance by accepting partial rent for the period. If partial rent is accepted after posting the notice for nonpayment, the landlord must:
 - 1. Provide the tenant with a receipt stating the date and

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amount received and the agreed upon date and balance of rent due before filing an action for possession;

- 2. Place the amount of partial rent accepted from the tenant in the registry of the court upon filing the action for possession; or
 - 3. Post a new 3-day notice reflecting the new amount due.
- (b) Any tenant who wishes to defend against an action by the landlord for possession of the unit for noncompliance of the rental agreement or of relevant statutes must comply with s. 83.60(2). The court may not set a date for mediation or trial unless the provisions of s. 83.60(2) have been met, but must enter a default judgment for removal of the tenant with a writ of possession to issue immediately if the tenant fails to comply with s. 83.60(2).
- (c) This subsection does not apply to that portion of rent subsidies received from a local, state, or national government or an agency of local, state, or national government; however, waiver will occur if an action has not been instituted within 45 days after the landlord obtains actual knowledge of the noncompliance.
- Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 83.59, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 83.59 Right of action for possession.-
- (2) A landlord, the landlord's attorney, or the landlord's agent, applying for the removal of a tenant, shall file in the

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county court of the county where the premises are situated a complaint describing the dwelling unit and stating the facts that authorize its recovery. A landlord's agent is not permitted to take any action other than the initial filing of the complaint, unless the landlord's agent is an attorney. The landlord is entitled to the summary procedure provided in s.

51.011, and the court shall advance the cause on the calendar. Section 4. Section 83.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to

83.60 Defenses to action for rent or possession; procedure.—

read:

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

(2) (b) The defense of a material noncompliance with s. 83.51(1) may be raised by the tenant if 7 days have elapsed after the delivery of written notice by the tenant to the landlord, specifying the noncompliance and indicating the intention of the tenant not to pay rent by reason thereof. Such

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notice by the tenant may be given to the landlord, the landlord's representative as designated pursuant to s. 83.50, a resident manager, or the person or entity who collects the rent on behalf of the landlord. A material noncompliance with s. 83.51(1) by the landlord is a complete defense to an action for possession based upon nonpayment of rent, 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 dwelling unit during the period of noncompliance with s. 83.51(1). After consideration of all other relevant issues, the court shall enter appropriate judgment.

dwelling unit, if the tenant interposes any defense other than payment, including, but not limited to, the defense of a defective 3-day notice, the tenant shall pay into the registry of the court the accrued rent as alleged in the complaint or as determined by the court and the rent that accrues during the pendency of the proceeding, when due. The clerk shall notify the tenant of such requirement in the summons. Failure of the 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 registry within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the date of service of process constitutes an absolute waiver of the tenant's defenses other than payment, and

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the landlord is entitled to an immediate default judgment for removal of the tenant with a writ of possession to issue without further notice or hearing thereon. If a motion to determine rent is filed, documentation in support of the allegation that the rent as alleged in the complaint is in error is required. Public housing tenants or tenants receiving rent subsidies are required to deposit only that portion of the full rent for which they are responsible pursuant to the federal, state, or local program in which they are participating.

Section 5. <u>Section 83.61, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.