By Senator Jones

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to residential tenancies; creating s. 83.455, F.S.; providing requirements for rental agreements; defining the term "emergency declaration period"; amending s. 83.46, F.S.; requiring a landlord to provide written notice of a rent increase to a tenant by a specified time; requiring such notice to include an option for mediation under certain circumstances; amending s. 83.47, F.S.; providing that certain provisions in a rental agreement are void and unenforceable; amending s. 83.48, F.S.; providing that a tenant has a cause of action for actual and punitive damages under certain circumstances; providing that certain persons can bring a cause of action on behalf of a tenant; amending s. 83.49, F.S.; deleting the option for a landlord to deposit certain money into a non-interest-bearing account; revising written notice requirements to tenants; providing for damages if a landlord fails to meet certain requirements; making technical changes; amending s. 83.51, F.S.; requiring a landlord to inspect a dwelling unit at a specified time to ensure compliance with applicable codes; amending s. 83.54, F.S.; requiring a court to dismiss eviction complaints in certain actions under specified circumstances; requiring a landlord to assist a tenant in having certain records removed from the tenant's credit report under certain circumstances; amending s. 83.56, F.S.; revising and providing grounds for termination of a rental agreement; adjusting the

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number of days a tenant has to vacate the premises after a certain notice is delivered; revising when a landlord may terminate a rental agreement if the tenant fails to pay rent; amending s. 83.60, F.S.; removing a provision that waives a tenant's defenses other than payment and entitles a landlord to an immediate default judgment for removal of a tenant if the tenant fails to take certain actions in an action by the landlord for possession of a dwelling unit; amending s. 83.67, F.S.; prohibiting a landlord from engaging in certain conduct; defining terms; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 83.675, F.S.; defining terms; requiring a landlord to give tenants a specified amount of time to purchase a dwelling unit or premises under certain circumstances; providing requirements for an offer of sale; authorizing a tenant to challenge an offer of sale; creating s. 83.676, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting a landlord from terminating a rental agreement or evicting a tenant because the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking; specifying that a rental agreement may not contain certain provisions; authorizing a victim of such actual or threatened violence or stalking to terminate a rental agreement under certain circumstances; requiring certain documentation and written notice to the landlord; providing an exception; specifying that a tenant does

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not forfeit certain money paid to the landlord for terminating the rental agreement under certain circumstances; providing for liability for rent for both the tenant and the perpetrator, if applicable; requiring a landlord to change the locks of the dwelling unit within a specified period under certain circumstances; authorizing the tenant to change the locks of the dwelling unit under certain circumstances; prohibiting certain actions by a landlord under certain circumstances; providing an exception; specifying that certain information a landlord receives is confidential; prohibiting the landlord from using the confidential information in a specified manner; providing exceptions; providing a civil remedy for a tenant and the award of certain damages, costs, and fees under certain circumstances; specifying that certain provisions may not be waived or modified by a rental agreement; amending s. 83.681, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 83.684, F.S.; tolling specified time periods for certain evictions; requiring a court to stay certain eviction proceedings; defining the term "emergency declaration period"; prohibiting a landlord from evicting a tenant or removing personal property under 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 83.455, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 83.455 Rental agreements.-

- (1) Within 3 days after entering into, extending, or renewing a rental agreement, a tenant must be provided a copy of the rental agreement. The rental agreement must be written in plain language and, at the tenant's request, translated into the preferred language of the tenant.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other law, all rental agreements entered into, extended, or renewed on or after July 1, 2022, must include the following provisions:
- (a) Before a private sale or transfer of title of the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located, a landlord must provide the tenant with the right of first refusal to purchase the dwelling unit or premises as provided under s. 83.675.
- (b) If a landlord chooses not to extend or renew a rental agreement, he or she must provide the tenant a written explanation for such decision.
- (c) If a tenant has occupied the dwelling unit or premises for longer than 6 months, the landlord may not terminate the rental agreement without just cause.
- (d) A state of emergency declared by the President of the United States, the Governor, or a local authority tolls any statutory time periods relating to the eviction of a residential tenant under this part who lives within the geographic boundaries of the state of emergency during the emergency declaration period. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "emergency declaration period" includes the period of time

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stated in the declaration of the state of emergency, any
extensions thereof, and up to 15 days after the expiration of
such period of time.

(e) During a state of emergency declared by the President of the United States, the Governor, or a local authority, a tenant may install wind resistance improvements under s. 163.08 at the dwelling unit.

Section 2. Subsection (4) is added to section 83.46, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 83.46 Rent; duration of tenancies.-
- (4) A landlord must provide to a tenant a written notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, of a planned rent increase at least 30 days before the date a rental agreement is required to be renewed. If the rent increase is more than 5 percent, the landlord must provide notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, at least 3 months before such date. If the rent increase is more than 5 percent, the notice must also contain a statement that the tenant may elect to participate in nonbinding mediation by providing written notice to the landlord, by certified mail or hand delivery, within 14 days after receipt of the notice of the rent increase. For a tenancy without a specific duration, the landlord must provide written notice, by certified mail or hand delivery, of a planned rent increase within the timeframes provided in s. 83.57.

Section 3. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of section 83.47, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 83.47 Prohibited provisions in rental agreements.-
- (1) A provision in a rental agreement is void and unenforceable to the extent that it:

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(c) Purports that early termination of a rental agreement because of an incident involving actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, in which the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim and not the perpetrator, is a breach of the rental agreement.

Section 4. Section 83.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 83.48 Cause of action; attorney fees.-
- (1) A tenant specified in this chapter has a cause of action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover actual and punitive damages for any violation of this part and for any depravation or infringement of the rights of the tenant. A tenant's guardian or the personal representative of a tenant's estate may bring a cause of action under this part.
- (2) In any civil action brought to enforce the provisions of the rental agreement or this part, the party in whose favor a judgment or decree has been rendered may recover reasonable attorney fees and court costs from the nonprevailing party. The right to attorney fees in this section may not be waived in a lease agreement. However, attorney fees may not be awarded under this section in a claim for personal injury damages based on a breach of duty under s. 83.51.
- Section 5. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (5) through (9) of section 83.49, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 83.49 Deposit money or advance rent; duty of landlord and tenant.—
- (1) Whenever money is deposited or advanced by a tenant on a rental agreement as security for performance of the rental agreement or as advance rent for other than the next immediate

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rental period, the landlord or the landlord's agent shall either:

(a) Hold the total amount of such money in a separate noninterest-bearing account in a Florida banking institution for
the benefit of the tenant or tenants. The landlord shall not
commingle such moneys with any other funds of the landlord or
hypothecate, pledge, or in any other way make use of such moneys
until such moneys are actually due the landlord;

(b) Hold the total amount of such money in a separate interest-bearing account in a Florida banking institution for the benefit of the tenant or tenants, in which case the tenant shall receive and collect interest in an amount of at least 75 percent of the annualized average interest rate payable on such account or interest at the rate of 5 percent at the end of the calendar per year, simple interest, whichever the landlord elects. The landlord may shall not commingle such moneys with any other funds of the landlord or hypothecate, pledge, or in any other way make use of such moneys until such moneys are actually due the landlord; or

(b) (c) Post a surety bond, executed by the landlord as principal and a surety company authorized and licensed to do business in the state as surety, with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the dwelling unit is located in the total amount of the security deposits and advance rent he or she holds on behalf of the tenant tenants or \$50,000, whichever is less. The bond is shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the landlord with the provisions of this section and runs shall run to the Governor for the benefit of any tenant injured by the landlord's violation of the provisions of this

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section. In addition to posting the surety bond, the landlord shall pay to the tenant interest at the rate of 5 percent per year, simple interest. A landlord, or the landlord's agent, engaged in the renting of dwelling units in five or more counties, who holds deposit moneys or advance rent and who is otherwise subject to the provisions of this section, may, in lieu of posting a surety bond in each county, elect to post a surety bond in the form and manner provided in this paragraph with the office of the Secretary of State. The bond shall be in the total amount of the security deposit or advance rent held on behalf of the tenant tenants or in the amount of \$250,000, whichever is less. The bond is shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the landlord with the provisions of this section and runs shall run to the Governor for the benefit of any tenant injured by the landlord's violation of this section. In addition to posting a surety bond, the landlord shall pay to the tenant interest on the security deposit or advance rent held on behalf of that tenant at the rate of 5 percent per year, simple interest.

(2) The landlord shall, in the <u>rental</u> lease agreement or within 30 days after receipt of advance rent or a security deposit, give written notice to the tenant which includes disclosure of the advance rent or security deposit. Subsequent to providing such written notice, if the landlord changes the manner or location in which he or she is holding the advance rent or security deposit, he or she must notify the tenant within 30 days after the change as provided in paragraphs (a)—(d). The landlord is not required to give new or additional notice solely because the depository has merged with another

financial institution, changed its name, or transferred ownership to a different financial institution. This subsection does not apply to any landlord who rents fewer than five individual dwelling units. Failure to give this notice is not a defense to the payment of rent when due. The written notice must:

- (a) Be given in person or by mail to the tenant.
- (b) State the name and address of the depository where the advance rent or security deposit is being held or state that the landlord has posted a surety bond as provided by law.
- (c) State that whether the tenant is entitled to interest on the advance rent or security deposit and the amount of the interest.
  - (d) Contain the following disclosure:

YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT LEASE REQUIRES PAYMENT OF
CERTAIN DEPOSITS. THE LANDLORD MAY TRANSFER ADVANCE
RENTS TO THE LANDLORD'S ACCOUNT AS THEY ARE DUE AND
WITHOUT NOTICE. WHEN YOU MOVE OUT, YOU MUST GIVE THE
LANDLORD YOUR NEW ADDRESS SO THAT THE LANDLORD CAN
SEND YOU NOTICES REGARDING YOUR DEPOSIT. THE LANDLORD
MUST MAIL YOU NOTICE, WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU MOVE
OUT, OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO IMPOSE A CLAIM
AGAINST THE DEPOSIT. IF YOU DO NOT REPLY TO THE
LANDLORD STATING YOUR OBJECTION TO THE CLAIM WITHIN 15
DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE LANDLORD'S NOTICE, THE
LANDLORD WILL COLLECT THE CLAIM AND MUST MAIL YOU THE
REMAINING DEPOSIT AND INTEREST, IF ANY.

IF THE LANDLORD FAILS TO TIMELY MAIL YOU NOTICE, THE LANDLORD MUST RETURN THE DEPOSIT BUT MAY LATER FILE A LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU FOR DAMAGES. IF YOU FAIL TO TIMELY OBJECT TO A CLAIM, THE LANDLORD MAY COLLECT FROM THE DEPOSIT, BUT YOU MAY LATER FILE A LAWSUIT CLAIMING A REFUND.

YOU SHOULD ATTEMPT TO INFORMALLY RESOLVE ANY DISPUTE BEFORE FILING A LAWSUIT. GENERALLY, THE PARTY IN WHOSE FAVOR A JUDGMENT IS RENDERED WILL BE AWARDED COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES PAYABLE BY THE LOSING PARTY.

THIS DISCLOSURE IS BASIC. PLEASE REFER TO PART II OF CHAPTER 83, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO DETERMINE YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

- (3) The landlord or the landlord's agent may disburse advance rents from the deposit account to the landlord's benefit when the advance rental period commences and without notice to the tenant. For all other deposits:
- (a) Upon the vacating of the premises for termination of the rental agreement lease, if the landlord does not intend to impose a claim on the security deposit, the landlord shall have 15 days to return the security deposit together with interest within 15 days after the tenant vacates the premises. if otherwise required, or The landlord has shall have 30 days after the tenant vacates the premises to give the tenant written notice by certified mail to the tenant's last known mailing address of his or her intention to impose a claim on the deposit

and the reason for imposing the claim. The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

This is a notice of my intention to impose a claim for damages in the amount of .... upon your security deposit, due to .... It is sent to you as required by s. 83.49(3), Florida Statutes. You are hereby notified that you must object in writing to this deduction from your security deposit within 15 days from the time you receive this notice or I will be authorized to deduct my claim from your security deposit. Your objection must be sent to ...(landlord's address)....

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

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

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his or her court costs plus a reasonable fee for his or her attorney. If a court finds that the landlord failed to meet the requirements of this section, the court must award the tenant damages equal to three times the amount of the tenant's security deposit. 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, constitutes compliance with all other relevant Florida Statutes pertaining to security deposits held pursuant to a rental agreement or other landlord-tenant relationship. Enforcement personnel shall look solely to this section to determine compliance. This section prevails over any conflicting provisions in chapter 475 and in other sections of the Florida Statutes, and shall operate to permit licensed real estate brokers to disburse security deposits and deposit money without having to comply with the notice and settlement procedures contained in s. 475.25(1)(d).
- written rental agreement lease, any tenant who vacates or abandons the premises before prior to the expiration of the term specified in the written rental agreement lease, or any tenant who vacates or abandons premises which are the subject of a tenancy from week to week, month to month, quarter to quarter, or year to year, shall give at least 7 days' written notice, which notice must include the address at which the tenant may be reached, by certified mail or personal delivery to the landlord before prior to vacating or abandoning the premises which notice shall include the address where the tenant may be reached.

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Failure to give such notice  $\underline{\text{relieve}}$  shall relieve the landlord of the notice requirement of paragraph (3)(a) but  $\underline{\text{does}}$  shall not waive any right the tenant may have to the security deposit  $\underline{\text{or}}$  interest or any part of it.

- (6) For the purposes of this part, a renewal of an existing rental agreement <u>is</u> shall be considered a new rental agreement, and any security deposit carried forward <u>is</u> shall be considered a new security deposit.
- (7) Upon the sale or transfer of title of the rental property from one owner to another, or upon a change in the designated rental agent, any and all security deposits or advance rents being held for the benefit of the tenants shall be transferred to the new owner or agent, together with any earned interest and with an accurate accounting showing the amounts to be credited to each tenant account. Upon the transfer of such funds and records to the new owner or agent, and upon transmittal of a written receipt therefor, the transferor is free from the obligation imposed in subsection (1) to hold such moneys on behalf of the tenant. There is a rebuttable presumption that any new owner or agent received the security deposit or advance rent from the previous owner or agent; however, this presumption is limited to 1 month's rent. This subsection does not excuse the landlord or agent for a violation of other provisions of this section while in possession of such deposits.
- (8) Any person licensed under the provisions of s. 509.241, unless excluded by the provisions of this part, who fails to comply with the provisions of this part <u>is</u> shall be subject to a fine or to the suspension or revocation of his or her license by

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the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation in the manner provided in s. 509.261.

(9) In those cases in which interest is required to be paid to the tenant, The landlord shall pay directly to the tenant, or credit against the current month's rent, the interest due to the tenant at least once annually. However, no interest may not be paid to shall be due a tenant who wrongfully terminates his or her tenancy before prior to the end of the rental term.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 83.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 83.51 Landlord's obligation to maintain premises.-
- (1) The landlord at all times during the tenancy shall:
- (a) Comply with the requirements of applicable building, housing, and health codes. The landlord, at commencement of the tenancy, must inspect the dwelling unit to ensure compliance with all applicable codes; or
- (b) Where there are no applicable building, housing, or health codes, maintain the roofs, windows, doors, floors, steps, porches, exterior walls, foundations, and all other structural components in good repair and capable of resisting normal forces and loads and the plumbing in reasonable working condition. The landlord, at commencement of the tenancy, must ensure that screens are installed in a reasonable condition. Thereafter, the landlord must repair damage to screens once annually, when necessary, until termination of the rental agreement.

The landlord is not required to maintain a mobile home or other structure owned by the tenant. The landlord's obligations under

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this subsection may be altered or modified in writing with respect to a single-family home or duplex.

Section 7. Section 83.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.54 Enforcement of rights and duties; civil action; criminal offenses.—Any right or duty declared in this part is enforceable by civil action. A right or duty enforced by civil action under this section does not preclude prosecution for a criminal offense related to the rental agreement or rented dwelling unit or premises. In an action brought by a tenant for wrongful termination of a rental agreement, if the court finds in favor of the tenant, any eviction complaint filed by the landlord must be dismissed and the court must direct the landlord to assist the tenant in having any record of such filing removed from the tenant's credit report lease or leased property.

Section 8. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 83.56, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 83.56 Termination of rental agreement.
- (2) (a) A landlord must have good cause to terminate a rental agreement. The following reasons constitute good cause for termination of a rental agreement:
- 1. The destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other tenants' property by intentional act.
- 2. A tenant's disorderly conduct, as proscribed in s. 877.03, or continued unreasonable disturbance.
  - 3. Failure of the tenant to comply with s. 83.52.
- 4. A violation or breach of the landlord's reasonable rules and regulations, as provided and described to the tenant before

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the execution of a rental agreement.

- $\underline{\text{5. A violation or breach of covenants or agreements}}$  contained in the rental agreement.
- 6. Use of the dwelling unit or premises for illegal purposes or acts, including, but not limited to, the manufacture, sale, or use of illegal drugs, theft of property, or assault or threats on the landlord or his or her relatives, as defined in s. 494.001, or employees.
- 7. The removal of the dwelling unit or premises from the rental market because the state, any political subdivision as defined in s. 1.01(8), or any other entity exercises its power of eminent domain, the landlord seeks in good faith to permanently remove the dwelling unit or premises from the rental market, or the landlord is converting the dwelling unit or premises from the rental market to a condominium, cooperative, or fee simple ownership.
- 8. The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of the dwelling unit or premises for his or her own use and occupancy as a principal residence, or for the use and occupancy as a principal residence by a relative, as defined in s. 494.001, of the landlord.
- (b) If any situation specified in subparagraphs (a)1.-6.

  exists the tenant materially fails to comply with s. 83.52 or

  material provisions of the rental agreement, other than a

  failure to pay rent, or reasonable rules or regulations, the

  landlord may:
- $\underline{\text{1.(a)}}$  If the violation such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant should not be given an opportunity to cure it or if the violation noncompliance constitutes a subsequent or

continuing violation noncompliance within 12 months after of a written warning by the landlord of a similar violation, deliver a written notice to the tenant specifying the violation noncompliance and the landlord's intent to terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of noncompliance which are of a nature that the tenant should not be given an opportunity to cure include, but are not limited to, destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other tenants' property by intentional act or a subsequent or continued unreasonable disturbance. In such event, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement, and the tenant has 14 shall have 7 days after from the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

You are advised that your <u>rental agreement</u> <del>lease</del> is terminated effective immediately. You <del>shall</del> have <u>14</u> 7 days <u>after</u> <del>from</del> the delivery of this letter to vacate the premises. This action is taken because ...(cite the <u>violation</u> <del>noncompliance</del>)....

2.(b) If the violation such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant should be given an opportunity to cure it, deliver a written notice to the tenant specifying the violation noncompliance, including a notice that, if the violation noncompliance is not corrected within 14 7 days after from the date that the written notice is delivered, the landlord shall terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of such noncompliance include, but are not limited to, activities

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in contravention of the lease or this part such as having or permitting unauthorized pets, guests, or vehicles; parking in an unauthorized manner or permitting such parking; or failing to keep the premises clean and sanitary. If such violation noncompliance recurs within 12 months after notice is given, an eviction action may commence without delivering a subsequent notice under subparagraph 1. pursuant to paragraph (a) or this subparagraph paragraph. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

You are hereby notified that ...(cite the <u>violation</u> noncompliance).... Demand is hereby made that you remedy the <u>violation</u> noncompliance within 14 7 days after of receipt of this notice or your <u>rental</u> agreement will be lease shall be deemed terminated and you <u>must</u> shall vacate the premises upon such termination. If this same conduct or conduct of a similar nature is repeated within 12 months, your tenancy is subject to termination without further warning and without your being given an opportunity to cure the violation noncompliance.

- (c) If any situation specified in subparagraphs (a) 7. and 8. exists, the landlord may deliver a written notice to the tenant of the landlord's intent to terminate the rental agreement. The written notice must specify the reason for the termination. In such event, the tenant has 14 days after the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises.
- (3) If the tenant fails to pay rent when due and the default continues for  $\underline{14}$  3 days, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, after delivery of written demand by the landlord

for payment of the rent or possession of the premises, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement. Legal holidays for the purpose of this section <u>are shall be</u> court-observed holidays only. The <u>14-day</u> 3-day notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

You are hereby notified that you are indebted to me in the sum of .... dollars for the rent and use of the premises ... (address of rented leased premises, including county)..., Florida, now occupied by you and that I demand payment of the rent or possession of the premises within 3 days (excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays) after from the date of delivery of this notice, to wit: on or before the .... day of ...., ... (year)....

...(landlord's name, address and phone number)...

(4) The delivery of the written notices required by subsections (1), (2), and (3), and (6) 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 <u>dwelling unit residence</u>. The notice requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3), and (6) may not be waived in the <u>rental agreement lease</u>.

Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 83.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 83.60 Defenses to action for rent or possession; procedure.—
- (2) In an action by the landlord for possession of a dwelling unit, if the tenant interposes any defense other than payment, including, but not limited to, the defense of a

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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 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 10. Section 83.67, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

## 83.67 Prohibited practices.-

(1) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may shall not cause, directly or indirectly, the termination or interruption of any utility service furnished to the tenant, including, but not limited to, water, heat, light, electricity, gas, elevator, garbage collection, or refrigeration, whether or not the utility service is under the control of, or payment is made by, the landlord.

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(2) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may shall not prevent the tenant from gaining reasonable access to the dwelling unit by any means, including, but not limited to, changing the locks or using any bootlock or similar device.

- (3) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part <u>may shall</u> not discriminate against a servicemember in offering a dwelling unit for rent or in any of the terms of the rental agreement.
- (4) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not discriminate against a person in offering a dwelling unit for rent or in any of the terms of the rental agreement, based on the person's race; color; religion; sex; pregnancy; national origin; age; physical, mental, or developmental disability; HIV status; familial status; sexual orientation; gender identity; source of income; or credit score. For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- (a) "Familial status" means the makeup of a person's family, including whether there is a child under the age of 18 living with the person or whether the person is seeking custody of a child under the age of 18.
- (b) "Gender identity" means the identity, appearance, or behavior of a person, regardless of whether such identity, appearance, or behavior is different from that traditionally associated with the person's physiology or assigned sex at birth.
- (c) "Sexual orientation" means a person's heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.
- (d) "Source of income" means the legal gain or recurrent benefit, often measured in money or currency, paid to a person

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or a representative of the person, including, but not limited
to, any form of federal, state, or local public, food, or
housing assistance or subsidy, including assistance from the
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program under 7 U.S.C. ss.
2011 et seq., and the Housing Choice Voucher Program under 24
C.F.R. part 982.

- (5) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not harass or intimidate a tenant for the purpose of coercing the tenant into terminating the rental agreement or accepting a rent increase.
- (6) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not require a prospective tenant to sign a rental agreement before showing the dwelling unit, either in person or through photographs, to the prospective tenant.
- (7) Unless otherwise required by law, a landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not inquire into or consider a prospective tenant's criminal history on a rental application or rental agreement. A landlord may inquire into or consider a prospective tenant's criminal history only after the landlord determines that the prospective tenant otherwise qualifies to rent a dwelling unit.
- (8) If a landlord requires a prospective tenant to complete a rental application before residing in a dwelling unit, the landlord may not charge a rental application fee that exceeds \$100 per applicant. For purposes of this subsection, spouses or parents and dependent children are considered one applicant. If, after a prospective tenant submits a rental application and application fee, a dwelling unit is not available, the landlord must refund the application fee to the prospective tenant.

(9) A landlord may shall not prohibit a tenant from displaying one portable, removable, cloth or plastic United States flag, not larger than 4 and 1/2 feet by 6 feet, in a respectful manner in or on the dwelling unit regardless of any provision in the rental agreement dealing with flags or decorations. The United States flag shall be displayed in accordance with s. 83.52(6). The landlord is not liable for damages caused by a United States flag displayed by a tenant. Any United States flag may not infringe upon the space rented by any other tenant.

(10) (5) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may shall not remove the outside doors, locks, roof, walls, or windows of the unit except for purposes of maintenance, repair, or replacement; and the landlord may shall not remove the tenant's personal property from the dwelling unit unless such action is taken after surrender, abandonment, recovery of possession of the dwelling unit due to the death of the last remaining tenant in accordance with s. 83.59(3)(d), or a lawful eviction. If provided in the rental agreement or a written agreement separate from the rental agreement, upon surrender or abandonment by the tenant, the landlord is not required to comply with s. 715.104 and is not liable or responsible for storage or disposition of the tenant's personal property; if provided in the rental agreement, there must be printed or clearly stamped on such rental agreement a legend in substantially the following form:

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BY SIGNING THIS RENTAL AGREEMENT, THE TENANT AGREES THAT UPON SURRENDER, ABANDONMENT, OR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF THE

DWELLING UNIT DUE TO THE DEATH OF THE LAST REMAINING TENANT, AS PROVIDED BY CHAPTER 83, FLORIDA STATUTES, THE LANDLORD SHALL NOT BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR STORAGE OR DISPOSITION OF THE TENANT'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For the purposes of this section, abandonment shall be as set forth in s. 83.59(3)(c).

- (11) (6) A landlord who violates any provision of this section is shall be liable to the tenant for actual and consequential damages or 3 months' rent, whichever is greater, and costs, including attorney's fees. Subsequent or repeated violations that are not contemporaneous with the initial violation are shall be subject to separate awards of damages.
- (12) (7) A violation of this section constitutes irreparable harm for the purposes of injunctive relief.
- $\underline{(13)}$  (8) The remedies provided by this section are not exclusive and do not preclude the tenant from pursuing any other remedy at law or equity that the tenant may have. The remedies provided by this section shall also apply to a servicemember or  $\underline{\text{person}}$  who is a prospective tenant who has been discriminated against under subsections (3) and (4) subsection (3).

Section 11. Section 83.675, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 83.675 Tenant opportunity to purchase.
- (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Bona fide offer of sale" means an offer for a price, including other material terms, which is at least as favorable as what a purchaser would accept in an arm's length third-party contract, which is comparable to that which a willing seller and

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a willing buyer would agree upon for purchase of the dwelling unit or premises, or which is the appraised value.

- (b) "Highest and best use" means the reasonable legal use of a dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located which is physically possible, appropriately supported, and financially feasible and which results in the highest value of the dwelling unit or premises.
- (c) "Matter of right" means the appropriate land use, development density, or building requirements of the dwelling unit or premises under zoning regulations and law.
- (2) At least 60 days before a landlord may sell a dwelling unit or the premises on which a dwelling unit is located or issue a notice to vacate the dwelling unit or premises for purposes of demolition or discontinuance of housing use, the landlord must give the tenant an opportunity to purchase the dwelling unit or the premises at a price and with material terms that represent a bona fide offer of sale.
- (3) A landlord shall provide the tenant a copy of the offer of sale, in the preferred language of the tenant, by hand delivery, e-mail, or certified mail. A landlord may not retain a percentage of ownership in the dwelling unit or premises in the offer of sale.
- (4) The sales price contained in the offer of sale may not be more than a price comparable to that which a willing seller and a willing buyer would agree upon for purchase of the dwelling unit or premises, or be more than the appraised value of the dwelling unit or premises.
- (5) The appraised value must be based on rights a landlord has as a matter of right as of the date of the offer of sale,

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including any existing right a landlord may have to convert the

dwelling unit or premises to another use. The appraised value

may take into consideration the highest and best use of the

dwelling unit or premises.

- (6) A tenant may challenge an offer of sale as not being a bona fide offer of sale and request a determination of the appraised value by an independent licensed appraiser, as defined in s. 475.611, at the tenant's expense, by providing written notice to the landlord and the Division of Consumer Services within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by hand delivery, e-mail, or certified mail within 30 days after receipt of the offer of sale.
- (7) The landlord has the burden of proof to establish that an offer of sale under this section is a bona fide offer of sale.
- Section 12. Section 83.676, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 83.676 Early termination of rental agreement by a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking; lock changing.—
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- 747 (a) "Dating violence" has the same meaning as in s. 748 784.046(1)(d).
- 749 (b) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as in s. 750 741.28.
- 751 (c) "Sexual violence" has the same meaning as in s. 784.046(1)(c).
  - (d) "Stalking" means the behavior described in s. 784.048.
  - (2) A landlord may not terminate a rental agreement or

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evict a tenant for an incident involving actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking if the tenant or the tenant's minor child is the victim of such actual or threatened violence or stalking. A rental agreement may not include a provision deeming that early termination of a rental agreement because of an incident involving actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, in which the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim and not the perpetrator, is a breach of the rental agreement.

- (3) (a) If a tenant or a tenant's minor child is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking during the term of a rental agreement, the tenant may, without penalty, terminate the rental agreement at any time by providing the landlord with written notice of the tenant's intent to terminate the rental agreement and to vacate the premises because of such incident. The termination of the rental agreement is effective immediately upon delivery of the written notice and documentation specified in paragraph (b), if applicable, to the landlord.
- (b) Unless the landlord notifies the tenant that documentation is not needed, a notice of termination from the tenant required under paragraph (a) must be accompanied by documentation verifying the tenant's or the tenant's minor child's status as a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking and may include:
- 1. A copy of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking issued

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to the tenant as victim or as the parent of a minor victim;

- 2. A copy of an order of no contact or a criminal conviction entered by a court in a criminal case in which the defendant was charged with a crime relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking against the tenant or the tenant's minor child;
- 3. A written verification from a domestic violence center certified under chapter 39 or a rape crisis center as defined in s. 794.055 which states that the tenant or the tenant's minor child is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking; or
- 4. A copy of a law enforcement report documenting an incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking against the tenant or the tenant's minor child.
- (c) A notice of termination from the tenant required under paragraph (a) must be provided by certified mail or hand delivery to the landlord, a person authorized to receive notices on behalf of the landlord under s. 83.50, a resident manager, or the person or entity that collects the rent on behalf of the landlord.
- (d) If a rental agreement with a specific duration is terminated by a tenant under this subsection less than 30 days before the end of the rental agreement, the tenant is liable for the rent for the remaining period of the rental agreement. If a rental agreement with a specific duration is terminated by a tenant under this subsection 30 or more days before the end of the rental agreement, the tenant is liable for prorated rent for a period of 30 days immediately after delivery of the notice of

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termination. After compliance with this paragraph, the tenant is released from any further obligation to pay rent, concessions, damages, fees, or penalties, and the landlord is not entitled to the remedies provided in s. 83.595.

- (e) If a rental agreement is terminated by a tenant under this subsection, the landlord must comply with s. 83.49(3). A tenant who terminates a rental agreement under this subsection does not forfeit any deposit money or advance rent paid to the landlord.
- (f) This subsection does not affect a tenant's liability for unpaid rent or other amounts owed to the landlord before the termination of the rental agreement under this subsection.
- (g) If the perpetrator of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking is also a tenant under the same rental agreement as the tenant who is a victim, or whose minor child is a victim, of such actual or threatened violence or stalking, neither the perpetrator's liability for rent nor his or her other obligations under the rental agreement are terminated under this subsection, and the landlord is entitled to the rights and remedies provided by this part against the perpetrator.
- (4) (a) A tenant or a tenant's minor child who is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking and who wishes to remain in the dwelling unit may make a written request to the landlord accompanied by any one of the documents listed in paragraph (3) (b), and the landlord shall, within 24 hours after receipt of the request, change the locks of the tenant's dwelling unit and provide the tenant with a key to the new locks.

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(b) If the landlord fails to change the locks within 24 hours after receipt of the tenant's request, the tenant may change the locks without the landlord's permission, notwithstanding any contrary provision in the rental agreement or other applicable rules or regulations imposed by the landlord, if all of the following conditions have been met:

- 1. The locks are changed in like manner as if the landlord had changed the locks, with locks of similar or better quality than the original locks.
- 2. The landlord is notified within 24 hours after the changing of the locks.
- $\underline{\text{3. The landlord is provided a key to the new locks within a}}$  reasonable time.
- (c) If the locks are changed under this subsection, the landlord is not liable to any person who does not have access to the dwelling unit.
- (5) A landlord may not refuse to enter into a rental agreement for a dwelling unit, refuse to negotiate the rental of a dwelling unit, make a dwelling unit unavailable, or retaliate in the rental of a dwelling unit because:
- (a) The tenant, prospective tenant, or minor child of the tenant or prospective tenant is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking; or
- (b) The tenant or prospective tenant has previously terminated a rental agreement because of an incident involving actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking in which the tenant, prospective tenant, or minor child of the tenant or prospective tenant was a victim.

- However, the landlord may refuse to enter into a rental agreement, negotiate the rental of a dwelling unit, or make a dwelling unit available if the tenant or prospective tenant fails to comply with the landlord's request for documentation of an incident of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking which occurred before termination of a prior rental agreement. A landlord's request for documentation is satisfied upon the tenant's or prospective tenant's provision of any one of the documents listed in paragraph (3) (b).
- (6) All information provided to a landlord under subsections (3), (4), and (5), including the fact that a tenant, prospective tenant, or a tenant's or prospective tenant's minor child is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking, and including the tenant's forwarding address, is confidential. The landlord may not enter such information into any shared database or provide the information to any other person or entity, except to the extent such disclosure is:
- (a) Made to a person specified in paragraph (3)(c) solely for a legitimate business purpose;
- (b) Requested, or consented to, in writing by the tenant or the tenant's legal guardian;
  - (c) Required for use in a judicial proceeding; or
  - (d) Otherwise required by law.
- (7) A tenant or prospective tenant, on his or her own behalf or on behalf of his or her minor child, may file a civil action against a landlord for a violation of this section. A

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landlord who violates subsection (5) or subsection (6) is civilly liable to the victim for \$1,000 for punitive damages, actual and consequential damages, and court costs, including reasonable attorney fees, unless the landlord can show that this was the landlord's first violation and the violation was not committed in bad faith. Subsequent or repeated violations that are not contemporaneous with the initial violation are subject to separate awards of damages.

(8) The provisions of this section may not be waived or modified by a rental agreement.

Section 13. Section 83.681, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 83.681 Orders to enjoin violations of this part.
- (1) A landlord who gives notice to a tenant of the landlord's intent to terminate the tenant's rental agreement under s. 83.56(2)(b) lease pursuant to s. 83.56(2)(a), due to the tenant's intentional destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's property may petition the county or circuit court for an injunction prohibiting the tenant from continuing to violate any of the provisions of that part.
- (2) The court shall grant the relief requested <u>under</u> pursuant to subsection (1) in conformity with the principles that govern the granting of injunctive relief from threatened loss or damage in other civil cases.
- (3) Evidence of a tenant's intentional <u>violation of s.</u>

  83.56(2)(a)1.-6. resulting <del>destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's property</del> in an amount greater than twice the value of money deposited with the landlord <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 83.49 or \$300, whichever is greater, constitutes <del>shall constitute</del>

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929 irreparable harm for the purposes of injunctive relief.

Section 14. Section 83.684, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 83.684 Actions for rent or possession during a state of emergency.—
- (1) A declaration of a state of emergency declared by the President of the United States, the Governor, or a local authority tolls any statutory time periods relating to the eviction of a residential tenant under this part during the emergency declaration period. The court shall on its own motion stay any eviction proceeding under this part during the emergency declaration period. For purposes of this section, the term "emergency declaration period" includes the period of time stated in the declaration of the state of emergency, any extensions thereof, and up to 15 days after the expiration of such period of time.
- (2) A landlord may not bring an action for possession of a dwelling unit under s. 83.59 or remove any personal property of a tenant under s. 83.62 during an emergency declaration period if all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) The tenant lives within the geographic boundaries of the state of emergency.
- (b) The tenant or a member of the tenant's immediate family is deceased, missing, or injured as a result of the natural disaster for which the state of emergency was declared.
- (c) The tenant's ability to pay rent is directly or substantially affected by the natural disaster for which the state of emergency was declared.
  - Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.