By Senator Torres

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to housing; providing a short title; creating s. 20.71, F.S.; creating the Department of Housing and Tenant Rights as a new department of state government; providing for the secretary of the department to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; providing the purpose of the department; requiring a report on the implementation of an empty homes tax be provided to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing government reorganization for certain chapters of law; amending s. 83.43, F.S.; revising definitions; creating s. 83.455, F.S.; providing requirements for rental agreements; requiring landlords to provide certain information with rental agreements; amending s. 83.46, F.S.; requiring that a landlord 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. 83.49, F.S.; removing 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; 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 certain

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records be removed from a tenant's credit report under certain circumstances; amending s. 83.56, F.S.; revising and specifying grounds for termination of a rental agreement; requiring landlords to provide certain tenants a specified amount of time to vacate the premises after delivery of a notice to terminate the rental agreement before bringing a specified action; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 83.60, F.S.; removing a requirement that certain money be paid into the registry of the court; creating s. 83.626, F.S.; authorizing tenants and mobile home owners who are defendants in certain eviction proceedings to file a motion with the court to have the records of such proceedings sealed and to have their names substituted on the progress docket under certain conditions; providing applicability; requiring the court to grant such motions if certain requirements are met; authorizing that such relief be granted only once; requiring tenants and mobile home owners to submit a specified sworn statement under penalty of perjury with their motion; requiring the court to substitute a defendant's name on the progress docket if a judgment is entered in favor of the defendant; providing exceptions; providing retroactive applicability; amending s. 83.63, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 83.67, F.S.; prohibiting a landlord from engaging in certain conduct; providing definitions; conforming a cross-reference to changes

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made by the act; creating s. 83.675, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring a landlord to give tenants the opportunity to purchase the 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.; providing definitions; prohibiting a landlord from evicting a tenant or terminating a rental agreement 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 landlord; providing for liability for rent for both the tenant and the perpetrator, if applicable; specifying that a tenant does not forfeit certain money paid to the landlord for terminating the rental agreement under certain circumstances; 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; authorizing filing of a civil action and an award of damages, fees, and costs under certain circumstances; prohibiting the waiver of certain

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provisions; amending ss. 125.0103, and 166.043, F.S.; removing provisions that require local government measures that impose rent controls to expire within a specified time period unless they are extended or renewed in accordance with law; conforming cross-references; amending s. 163.31801, F.S.; authorizing local governments and special districts to adopt a specified impact fee; requiring that the revenue generated from such impact fee be used for a specified purpose; creating s. 201.025, F.S.; providing the amount of documentary stamp tax imposed on purchases of certain property by certain entities; requiring revenue generated by such tax to be deposited into the Florida Affordable Housing Trust Fund; providing exceptions; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. This act shall be cited as the "Keep Floridians Housed Act."
- Section 2. Section 20.71, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 20.71 Department of Housing and Tenant Rights.-
 - (1) There is created the Department of Housing and Tenant Rights.
 - (2) The head of the department is the secretary, who shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The secretary shall serve at the pleasure of and report to the Governor. The secretary may appoint deputy and assistant

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secretaries as necessary to aid the secretary in fulfilling his
or her statutory obligations. The secretary may create offices
or divisions within the department to promote efficient and
effective operation of the department.

- (3) The purpose of the department is to assist the Governor in working with the Legislature, state agencies, and other interested entities to formulate and implement coherent and consistent policies and strategies designed to combat affordable housing and homelessness issues in the state; assist with housing and urban development; and perpetuate amicable landlord-tenant relationships.
- (4) The department shall, by January 1, 2024, conduct research and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on a cost-benefit analysis of implementing an empty homes tax.
- (5) The department shall take over the role of state government from other departments that currently administer chapter 83 and chapters 419-423.
- Section 3. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 83.43, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 83.43 Definitions.—As used in this part, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless some other meaning is plainly indicated:
- (4) "Tenant" means any person entitled to occupy a dwelling unit or property held out for the use of tenants generally under a rental agreement.
- (6) "Rent" means the periodic payments due the landlord from the tenant for occupancy under a rental agreement and any other payments due the landlord from the tenant as may be

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designated as rent in a written rental agreement. The term does not include deposit money, security deposits, late fees, early termination fees, liquidated damages, or any other charge or fee even if the charge or fee is designated as rent in a written rental agreement.

Section 4. Section 83.455, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

83.455 Rental agreements.—

- (1) Immediately after entering into, extending, or renewing a rental agreement, the 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 provision of law, all rental agreements entered into, extended, or renewed on or after July 1, 2023, 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, the 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 60 days' notice of his or her decision and provide a written explanation for such decision.
- (c) If a rental agreement provision authorizes termination of the rental agreement by the landlord without cause, such provision must require the landlord to provide the tenant just compensation and comprehensive relocation assistance.

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(d) A landlord may not terminate a tenancy for cause during a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252.

- (e) During a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252, a tenant may install wind resistance improvements, as defined in s. 163.08(2)(b)3., to the dwelling unit at the tenant's expense.
- (f) A landlord may not terminate a tenancy because a tenant establishes, attempts to establish, or participates in a tenant organization.

Section 5. 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 60 days before the rental agreement renewal period. 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 the rental agreement renewal period. 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, at the expense of the tenant, 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 6. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of section 83.47, Florida Statutes, to read:

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83.47 Prohibited provisions in rental agreements.-

- (1) A provision in a rental agreement is void and unenforceable to the extent that it:
- (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 7. Present subsections (1) through (9) of section 83.49, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (2) through (10), respectively, a new subsection (1) is added to that section, and present subsections (1) through (5), (7), and (9) are amended, to read:
- 83.49 Deposit money or advance rent; duty of landlord and tenant.—
- (1) (a) A landlord may not charge a tenant a security deposit that is more than 1 month's rent.
- (b) The landlord must allow the tenant, in his or her discretion, to pay the total amount of the security deposit in 12 equal payments to be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the tenant's rent. If the duration of the rental agreement is less than 1 year, the total amount of the deposit must be paid in equal monthly payments based on the duration of the tenancy and be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the tenant's rent.
- (c) If a tenant pays his or her security deposit according to paragraph (b), when the rental agreement is terminated or the tenant vacates or abandons the premises before the expiration of the term specified in the rental agreement, the tenant is

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entitled to a refund equivalent to the amount of the security deposit that he or she already paid, minus any deductions properly claimed by the landlord under subsection (4) for damages.

(2) (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 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;

(a) (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 per year, simple interest, whichever the landlord elects. 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; 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

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total amount of the security deposits and advance rent he or she holds on behalf of the tenants or \$50,000, whichever is less. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the landlord with the provisions of this section and shall run to the Governor for the benefit of any tenant injured by the landlord's violation of the provisions of this 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 tenants or in the amount of \$250,000, whichever is less. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the landlord with the provisions of this section and 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.

(3) (2) The landlord shall, in the rental 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

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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 $\underline{\text{that}}$ whether the tenant is entitled to interest on the 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, IF ANY.

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320 IF THE LANDLORD FAILS TO TIMELY MAIL YOU NOTICE, THE LANDLORD

- 321 MUST RETURN THE DEPOSIT BUT MAY LATER FILE A LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU
- 322 FOR DAMAGES. IF YOU FAIL TO TIMELY OBJECT TO A CLAIM, THE
- 323 LANDLORD MAY COLLECT FROM THE DEPOSIT, BUT YOU MAY LATER FILE A
- 324 LAWSUIT CLAIMING A REFUND.
- 325 YOU SHOULD ATTEMPT TO INFORMALLY RESOLVE ANY DISPUTE BEFORE
- 326 FILING A LAWSUIT. GENERALLY, THE PARTY IN WHOSE FAVOR A JUDGMENT
- 327 IS RENDERED WILL BE AWARDED COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES PAYABLE BY
- 328 THE LOSING PARTY.
- 329 THIS DISCLOSURE IS BASIC. PLEASE REFER TO PART II OF CHAPTER 83,
- 330 FLORIDA STATUTES, TO DETERMINE YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND
- 331 OBLIGATIONS.

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- 332 $\underline{(4)}$ 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
- 335 the tenant. For all other deposits:
- (a) Upon the vacating of the premises for termination of
- 337 the <u>rental agreement</u> lease, if the landlord does not intend to

impose a claim on the security deposit, the landlord must shall

- 339 have 15 days to return the security deposit together with
- 340 interest within 30 days after the tenant vacates the premises.
- 341 if otherwise required, or The landlord has shall have 30 days
- 342 from when the tenant vacates the premises to give the tenant
- 343 written notice by certified mail to the tenant's last known
- 344 mailing address of his or her intention to impose a claim on the
- deposit and the reason for imposing the claim. The notice must
- 346 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

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..... It is sent to you as required by <u>s. 83.49(4)</u> 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 must 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 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

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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 operates 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).

(5) (4) The provisions of This section does do not apply to transient rentals by hotels or motels as defined in chapter 509; or nor do they apply in those instances in which the amount of rent or deposit, or both, is regulated by law or by rules or regulations of a public body, including public housing authorities and federally administered or regulated housing programs including s. 202, s. 221(d)(3) and (4), s. 236, or s. 8 of the National Housing Act, as amended, other than for rent stabilization. With the exception of subsections (4), (6), and (7) (3), (5), and (6), this section is not applicable to housing authorities or public housing agencies created pursuant to chapter 421 or other statutes.

(6)(5) Except when otherwise provided by the terms of a 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

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tenancy from week to week, month to month, quarter to quarter, or year to year, <u>must shall</u> give at least 7 days' written notice, which notice must include the address where the tenant <u>may be reached</u>, by certified mail or personal delivery to the landlord <u>before prior to</u> vacating or abandoning the premises which notice shall include the address where the tenant may be reached. Failure to give such notice <u>relieves</u> shall relieve the landlord of the notice requirement of paragraph (3) (a) but <u>does shall</u> not waive any right the tenant may have to the security deposit or any part of it.

(8) (8) (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 must 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 (2) (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 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.

(10) (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

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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 8. Paragraph (a) of 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

The landlord is not 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.

Section 9. 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 record of such filing removed from the tenant's credit report lease or leased property.

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Section 10. Present subsections (5) and (6) of section 83.56, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, new subsections (5) and (8) are added to that section, and subsections (2), (3), and (4), and paragraph (b) of present subsection (5), and present subsection (6) 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 allowing 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 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.
- 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 that the tenant has been criminally charged with, 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(33), or employees.
- 7. The dwelling unit or premises are removed from the rental market because the state, any political subdivision as defined in s. 1.01(8), or other entity exercises its power of eminent domain, the landlord seeks in good faith to permanently

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remove the property 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 dwelling unit or premises are being used as an incident of employment and such employment is terminated.
- 9. 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(33), of the landlord.
- (b) If any of the violations in subparagraphs 1.-6. exist 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:
- 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 shall have 7 days after from the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the

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premises. The notice $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall be in substantially the following form:

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

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 7 days after from the date that the written notice is delivered, the landlord will shall terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of such noncompliance include, but are not limited to, activities 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 receipt of such notice, an eviction action may commence without delivering a subsequent notice pursuant to subparagraph 1. paragraph (a) or this subparagraph paragraph. The notice must 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 7 days <u>after</u> of receipt of this notice or your <u>rental agreement will be lease shall be deemed</u> terminated and you <u>must shall</u> vacate the premises upon such

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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 other reason provided in paragraph (a) 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 7 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 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, or if the tenant habitually pays late or fails to pay the full amount of rent after being given notice of a rent increase as required in s. 83.46(4), the landlord may terminate the rental agreement. Habitual late payments means more than one late payment following the landlord's first written demand for payment. Legal holidays for the purpose of this section shall be court-observed holidays only. The 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 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,

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581 ...(year)....

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

- (4) The delivery of the written notices required by subsections (1), (2), and (3), and (8) must 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. The notice requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3), and (8) may not be waived in the rental agreement lease.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if the landlord knows or reasonably should know that the tenant is pregnant or there are children under the age of 18 years living in the dwelling unit, the landlord must provide the tenant at least 3 months after delivery of a written notice under subsection (2) or subsection (3) to vacate the premises before bringing an action for possession of the dwelling unit under s. 83.59.

(6)(5)

- (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).
- (7) (6) If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall comply with s. 83.49(4) s. 83.49(3).
 - (8) (a) If the landlord seeks in good faith to undertake

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substantial repairs to the dwelling unit or premises that cannot be completed while the dwelling unit is occupied, and that are necessary to bring the dwelling unit or premises into compliance with applicable codes and laws or under an outstanding notice of code violations, the landlord may deliver a written notice to the tenant of the landlord's intent to terminate the rental agreement. In such event, the tenant has 7 days after the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises.

- (b) A notice terminating a rental agreement under this subsection must include the following information:
- 1. A statement in substantially the following form: "When the needed repairs are completed on your dwelling unit or the premises, the landlord must offer you the opportunity to return to your dwelling unit with a rental agreement of substantially the same terms and at the same rent, subject to the landlord's right to obtain a rent increase for capital improvements."
- 2. If a landlord owns other residential dwelling units and any such unit is available, a statement informing the tenant of the existence of the available unit and an offer to enter into a temporary rental agreement for the available unit or an offer to enter into a new rental agreement for the available unit. The landlord must offer the replacement dwelling unit to the tenant at a rent based on the rent that the tenant is currently paying, allowing for adjustments based on the condition, size, and other amenities of the replacement unit.
- 3. An estimate of the time required to complete the repairs and the date upon which it is expected that the dwelling unit will be ready for habitation.
 - (c) Upon completion of the repairs of the dwelling unit or

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premises, the landlord must offer the tenant the first right to return to the dwelling unit at the same rent and under a rental agreement of substantially the same terms, subject to the landlord's right to obtain a rent increase for capital improvements.

Section 11. 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 defective 3-day notice, the tenant must 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

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portion of the full rent for which they are responsible pursuant to the federal, state, or local program in which they are participating.

Section 12. Section 83.626, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 83.626 Court records of eviction proceedings.-
- (1) A tenant or mobile home owner who is a defendant in an eviction proceeding under this part or s. 723.061 may file a motion with the court to have the records of such proceeding sealed and to have his or her name substituted with "tenant" on the progress docket if any of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (a) The parties file a joint stipulation requesting relief under this section.
 - (b) The case was dismissed.
- (c) The case was resolved by settlement or stipulation of the parties and the defendant has complied with the terms of the agreement.
- (d) A default judgment was entered against the defendant and the defendant has satisfied any monetary award included in the judgment. This paragraph does not apply if the action was brought under s. 83.56(2)(a) or s. 723.061(1)(b) or (c) for material noncompliance, other than nonpayment of rent, because of the tenant's intentional destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's property.
- (e) A judgment was entered against the defendant on the merits at least 5 years before the motion was filed under this subsection and the defendant has satisfied any monetary award included in the judgment. This paragraph does not apply if the

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action was brought under s. 83.56(2)(a) or s. 723.061(1)(b) or (c) for material noncompliance, other than nonpayment of rent, because of the tenant's intentional destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's property.

- (2) (a) The court shall grant such motion without a hearing if the requirements in paragraph (1) (a) or paragraph (1) (b) are satisfied.
- (b) If the defendant files a motion on the basis of paragraph (1)(c), paragraph (1)(d), or paragraph (1)(e) being satisfied, the defendant must also serve a copy of the motion on all parties to the proceeding. If a written objection is filed within 30 days after such service, the court must schedule a hearing. If no written objection is filed within 30 days after service of the motion, or the court determines after a hearing that the defendant is eligible for relief, the court must grant the motion.
- (3) A tenant or mobile home owner is entitled to relief under subsection (2) only once. When a tenant or mobile home owner files a motion under subsection (1), he or she must also submit a sworn statement under penalty of perjury affirming that he or she has not previously received such relief from a court in the state.
- (4) In an eviction proceeding under this part or s.
 723.061, the court must substitute a defendant's name on the progress docket with "tenant" if a judgment is entered in favor of the defendant.
- (5) A defendant is not eligible for relief under this
 section if:
 - (a) During any 12-month period, the defendant has had a

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judgment entered against him or her in two or more eviction proceedings; or

- (b) During any 24-month period, the defendant has had a judgment entered against him or her in three or more eviction proceedings.
- (6) This section applies to any judgment entered before, on, or after July 1, 2023.

Section 13. Section 83.63, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.63 Casualty damage.—If the premises are damaged or destroyed other than by the wrongful or negligent acts of the tenant so that the enjoyment of the premises is substantially impaired, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement and immediately vacate the premises. The tenant may vacate the part of the premises rendered unusable by the casualty, in which case the tenant's liability for rent shall be reduced by the fair rental value of that part of the premises damaged or destroyed. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall comply with s. 83.49(4) s. 83.49(3).

Section 14. 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.
- (5) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not harass or intimidate a tenant for the purpose of

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coercing the tenant into terminating the rental agreement.

(6) A landlord of any dwelling unit governed by this part may not refuse to show the dwelling unit, either in person or through photographs, to a prospective tenant until the prospective tenant signs a rental agreement.

- (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 otherwise 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 an excessive rental application fee. 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)(4) 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

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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: 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 IS SHALL NOT BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR STORAGE OR DISPOSITION OF THE TENANT'S PERSONAL PROPERTY. For the purposes of this section, abandonment is determined

shall be as provided 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 attorney's fees. Subsequent or repeated violations that are not contemporaneous with the initial violation are shall be subject to separate awards of

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damages.

 $\underline{(12)}$ (7) A violation of this section constitutes irreparable harm for the purposes of injunctive relief.

(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 person who is a prospective tenant who has been discriminated against under subsection (3) or subsection (4) subsection (3).

Section 15. 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, and, including other material terms, that is at least as favorable as what would be accepted by a purchaser in an arm's length third-party contract, that is comparable to that at which a willing seller and a willing buyer would sell and purchase the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located, or that 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 that is physically possible, appropriately supported, and financially feasible and that 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 the premises on which the dwelling unit is located under zoning regulations and law.

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(2) 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, and certified mail. A landlord may not retain a percentage of ownership in the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located 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 at which a willing seller and a willing buyer would sell and purchase the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located or the appraised value of the dwelling unit or premises.
- (5) The appraisal value must be based on rights a landlord has as a matter-of-right as of the date of the offer of sale, including any existing right a landlord may have to convert the dwelling unit or the premises on which the dwelling unit is located to another use. The appraisal 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 expense of the tenant, by providing written notice to the landlord and the Division of Consumer

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901 Services by hand delivery, electronic transmission, or certified 902 mail within 30 days after receipt of the offer of sale. 903 (7) The landlord has the burden of proof to establish that 904 an offer of sale under this section is a bona fide offer of 905 sale. 906 Section 16. Section 83.676, Florida Statutes, is created to 907 read: 908 83.676 Early termination of rental agreement by a victim of 909 domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or 910 stalking; lock changing.-911 (1) As used in this section, the term: (a) "Dating violence" has the same meaning as in s. 912 913 784.046. 914 (b) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as in s. 915 741.28. 916 (c) "Sexual violence" has the same meaning as in s. 917 784.046. 918 (d) "Stalking" has the same meaning as in s. 784.048. 919 (2) A landlord may not terminate a rental agreement or

evict a tenant for an incident involving actual or threatened

actual or threatened violence or stalking. A rental agreement

rental agreement because of an incident involving actual or

a victim and not the perpetrator, is a breach of the rental

domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking

if the tenant or the tenant's minor child is the victim of such

may not include a provision deeming that early termination of a

threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence,

or stalking, in which the tenant or the tenant's minor child is

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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 to the tenant as victim or as 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

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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 following delivery of the notice of 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.

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(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.

- 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.
- (b) If the landlord fails to change the locks within 24 hours, 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

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1016 changing of the locks.

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 for 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 for 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 that 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

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1045 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 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.

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Section 17. Subsections (3) and (6) of section 125.0103, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

125.0103 Ordinances and rules imposing price controls; findings required; procedures.—

(3) Any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which has the effect of imposing controls on rents shall terminate and expire within 1 year and shall not be extended or renewed except by the adoption of a new measure meeting all the requirements of this section.

(5)-(6)- In any court action brought to challenge the validity of rent control imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the evidentiary effect of any findings or recitations required by subsection (4)-(5)- shall be limited to imposing upon any party challenging the validity of such measure the burden of going forward with the evidence, and the burden of proof (that is, the risk of nonpersuasion) shall rest upon any party seeking to have the measure upheld.

Section 18. Subsection (14) is added to section 163.31801, Florida Statutes, to read:

163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum requirements; audits; challenges.—

district may adopt by resolution an impact fee that is charged to a developer when residents are displaced from their homes due to gentrification by the developer. The revenue generated from an impact fee must be used for affordable housing in the county, municipality, or special district that adopted such impact fee.

Section 19. Subsections (3) and (6) of section 166.043, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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166.043 Ordinances and rules imposing price controls; findings required; procedures.—

- (3) Any law, ordinance, rule, or other measure which has the effect of imposing controls on rents shall terminate and expire within 1 year and shall not be extended or renewed except by the adoption of a new measure meeting all the requirements of this section.
- (5) (6) In any court action brought to challenge the validity of rent control imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the evidentiary effect of any findings or recitations required by subsection (4) (5) shall be limited to imposing upon any party challenging the validity of such measure the burden of going forward with the evidence, and the burden of proof (that is, the risk of nonpersuasion) shall rest upon any party seeking to have the measure upheld.

Section 20. Section 201.025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 201.025 Tax on deeds relating to residential property purchased by private equity firms.—
- (1) When a deed, an instrument, or other writing for a residential single-family dwelling, a manufactured home, or an apartment complex is granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to a purchaser who is a private equity firm or corporation that has at least \$20 million in assets, the tax is \$100 on each \$100 of the consideration.
- (2) All documentary stamp tax revenues generated under this section must be deposited into the Florida Affordable Housing Trust Fund.
 - (3) Taxes imposed by this section do not apply to an

defined in s. 420.0004(11).

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25-01806A-23 20231658 1132 assignment, a deed, a transfer, a conveyance, or other 1133 disposition, which arises out of a transfer of real property if 1134 the purchaser is: 1135 (a) A nonprofit organization as defined in s. 201.02(6). 1136 (b) A government entity as defined in s. 768.295(2). 1137 (c) A person purchasing such real property pursuant to a 1138 government program to provide housing to low-income persons as

Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

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