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A bill to be entitled An act relating to real property and condominium flood disclosures; creating s. 83.512, F.S.; requiring a landlord of residential real property to provide specified information to a prospective tenant at or before the time the rental agreement is executed; specifying how such information must be disclosed; defining the term "flooding"; providing that if a landlord fails to disclose flood information truthfully and a tenant suffers substantial loss or damage, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement by giving a written notice of termination to the landlord within a specified timeframe; defining the term "substantial loss"; requiring a landlord to refund the tenant all amounts paid in advance for any period after the effective date of the termination of the rental agreement; providing that a tenant is still liable for any sum owed to the landlord before the termination of the rental agreement; amending s. 689.302, F.S.; revising the flood information that must be disclosed to prospective purchasers of residential real property; amending s. 718.503, F.S.; requiring a developer of a residential condominium unit to provide specified information to a prospective purchaser at or before the time the sales contract is

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26	executed; specifying how such information must be
27	disclosed; defining the term "flooding"; providing an
28	effective date.
29	
30	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
31	
32	Section 1. Section 83.512, Florida Statutes, is created to
33	read:
34	83.512 Disclosure of flood risks to prospective tenant of
35	residential real property.—
36	(1) A landlord must complete and provide a flood
37	disclosure to a prospective tenant of residential real property
88	at or before the execution of a rental agreement for a term of 1
39	year or longer. The flood disclosure must be in a separate
10	document. The flood disclosure must be made in substantially the
11	following form:
12	
13	FLOOD DISCLOSURE
14	Flood Insurance: Renters' insurance policies do not include
15	coverage for damage resulting from floods. Tenant is encouraged
16	to discuss the need to purchase separate flood insurance
17	coverage with Tenant's insurance agent.
18	1. Landlord is is not aware of damage to the
19	dwelling unit caused by flooding during the landlord's ownership
50	of the property.

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	2.	Landlord	l has .		has	not		file	d a c	laim	with	an
insur	ance	provide	er rela	ating	g to	floo	d da	mage t	to the	e dwe	elling	<u> 1</u>
unit,	inc	luding,	but no	ot 1:	imit∈	ed to	, a	claim	with	the	Natio	nal
Flood	l Ins	urance E	rogran	n.								

- 3. Landlord has has not received assistance for flood damage to the dwelling unit, including, but not limited to, assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- 4. For the purposes of this disclosure, the term

 "flooding" means a general or temporary condition of partial or

 complete inundation of the dwelling unit caused by any of the

 following:
 - a. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- b. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any established water source, such as a river, stream, or drainage ditch.
- c. Sustained periods of standing water resulting from rainfall.
- (2) If a landlord violates this section and a tenant suffers a substantial loss or damage to the tenant's personal property as a result of flooding, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement by giving a written notice of termination to the landlord no later than 30 days after the date of the damage or loss. Termination of a rental agreement under this section is effective upon the tenant surrendering possession of the

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property. For the purpose of this section, the term "substantial loss or damage" means the total cost of repairs to or replacement of the personal property is 50 percent or more of the personal property's market value on the date the flooding occurred.

- (3) A landlord shall refund the tenant all rent or other amounts paid in advance under the rental agreement for any period after the effective date of the termination of the rental agreement.
- (4) This section does not affect a tenant's liability for delinquent, unpaid rent or other sums owed to the landlord before the date the rental agreement was terminated by the tenant under this section.

Section 2. Section 689.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

689.302 Disclosure of flood risks to prospective purchaser.—A seller must complete and provide a flood disclosure to a purchaser of residential real property at or before the time the sales contract is executed. The flood disclosure must be made in the following form:

FLOOD DISCLOSURE

Flood Insurance: Homeowners' insurance policies do not include coverage for damage resulting from floods. Buyer is encouraged to discuss the need to purchase separate flood insurance coverage with Buyer's insurance agent.

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101	(1) Seller has \square has not \square filed a claim with an insurance
102	provider relating to flood damage on the property, including,
103	but not limited to, a claim with the National Flood Insurance
104	Program.
105	(2) Seller has \square has not \square received $ extit{federal}$ assistance for
106	flood damage to the property, including, but not limited to,
107	assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
108	(3) Seller is \square is not \square aware of damage to the property caused
109	by flooding during the Seller's ownership of the property.
110	$\underline{\text{(4)}}$ For the purposes of this disclosure, the term "flooding"
111	means a general or temporary condition of partial or complete
112	inundation of the property caused by any of the following:
113	(a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
114	(b) The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface
115	waters from any established water source, such as a river,
116	stream, or drainage ditch.
117	(c) Sustained periods of standing water resulting from
118	rainfall.
119	Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
120	718.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
121	718.503 Developer disclosure prior to sale; nondeveloper
122	unit owner disclosure prior to sale; voidability
123	(1) DEVELOPER DISCLOSURE.—
124	(a) Contents of contracts.—Any contract for the sale of a
125	residential unit or a lease thereof for an unexpired term of

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126 more than 5 years shall:

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- Contain the following legend in conspicuous type: THIS AGREEMENT IS VOIDABLE BY BUYER BY DELIVERING WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE BUYER'S INTENTION TO CANCEL WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT BY THE BUYER, AND RECEIPT BY BUYER OF ALL OF THE ITEMS REQUIRED TO BE DELIVERED TO HIM OR HER BY THE DEVELOPER UNDER SECTION 718.503, FLORIDA STATUTES. THIS AGREEMENT IS ALSO VOIDABLE BY BUYER BY DELIVERING WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE BUYER'S INTENTION TO CANCEL WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF RECEIPT FROM THE DEVELOPER OF ANY AMENDMENT WHICH MATERIALLY ALTERS OR MODIFIES THE OFFERING IN A MANNER THAT IS ADVERSE TO THE BUYER. ANY PURPORTED WAIVER OF THESE VOIDABILITY RIGHTS SHALL BE OF NO EFFECT. BUYER MAY EXTEND THE TIME FOR CLOSING FOR A PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN 15 DAYS AFTER THE BUYER HAS RECEIVED ALL OF THE ITEMS REQUIRED. BUYER'S RIGHT TO VOID THIS AGREEMENT SHALL TERMINATE AT CLOSING. FIGURES CONTAINED IN ANY BUDGET DELIVERED TO THE BUYER PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDOMINIUM ACT ARE ESTIMATES ONLY AND REPRESENT AN APPROXIMATION OF FUTURE EXPENSES BASED ON FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING AT THE TIME OF THE PREPARATION OF THE BUDGET BY THE DEVELOPER. ACTUAL COSTS OF SUCH ITEMS MAY EXCEED THE ESTIMATED COSTS. SUCH CHANGES IN COST DO NOT CONSTITUTE MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN THE OFFERING.
- 2. Contain the following caveat in conspicuous type on the first page of the contract: ORAL REPRESENTATIONS CANNOT BE

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RELIED UPON AS CORRECTLY STATING THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE
DEVELOPER. FOR CORRECT REPRESENTATIONS, REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE
TO THIS CONTRACT AND THE DOCUMENTS REQUIRED BY SECTION 718.503,
FLORIDA STATUTES, TO BE FURNISHED BY A DEVELOPER TO A BUYER OR
LESSEE.

- 3. If the unit has been occupied by someone other than the buyer, contain a statement that the unit has been occupied.
- 4. If the contract is for the sale or transfer of a unit subject to a lease, include as an exhibit a copy of the executed lease and shall contain within the text in conspicuous type: THE UNIT IS SUBJECT TO A LEASE (OR SUBLEASE).
- 5. If the contract is for the lease of a unit for a term of 5 years or more, include as an exhibit a copy of the proposed lease.
- 6. If the contract is for the sale or lease of a unit that is subject to a lien for rent payable under a lease of a recreational facility or other commonly used facility, contain within the text the following statement in conspicuous type:

 THIS CONTRACT IS FOR THE TRANSFER OF A UNIT THAT IS SUBJECT TO A LIEN FOR RENT PAYABLE UNDER A LEASE OF COMMONLY USED FACILITIES.

 FAILURE TO PAY RENT MAY RESULT IN FORECLOSURE OF THE LIEN.
- 7. State the name and address of the escrow agent required by s. 718.202 and state that the purchaser may obtain a receipt for his or her deposit from the escrow agent upon request.
 - 8. If the contract is for the sale or transfer of a unit

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176	in a condominium in which timeshare estates have been or may be
177	created, contain within the text in conspicuous type: UNITS IN
178	THIS CONDOMINIUM ARE SUBJECT TO TIMESHARE ESTATES. The contract
179	for the sale of a fee interest in a timeshare estate shall also
180	contain, in conspicuous type, the following: FOR THE PURPOSE OF
181	AD VALOREM TAXES OR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS LEVIED BY TAXING
182	AUTHORITIES AGAINST A FEE INTEREST IN A TIMESHARE ESTATE, THE
183	MANAGING ENTITY IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE TAXPAYER UNDER
184	FLORIDA LAW. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHALLENGE AN ASSESSMENT BY A
185	TAXING AUTHORITY RELATING TO YOUR TIMESHARE ESTATE PURSUANT TO
186	THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 194, FLORIDA STATUTES.
187	9. Contain within the text the following statement in
188	conspicuous type:
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190	HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE POLICIES DO NOT INCLUDE COVERAGE FOR
191	DAMAGE RESULTING FROM FLOODING. BUYER IS ENCOURAGED TO DISCUSS
192	THE NEED TO PURCHASE SEPARATE FLOOD INSURANCE COVERAGE WITH
193	BUYER'S INSURANCE AGENT.
194	
195	DEVELOPER IS IS NOT AWARE OF DAMAGE TO THE PROPERTY
196	CAUSED BY FLOODING DURING THE DEVELOPER'S OWNERSHIP OF THE
197	PROPERTY.
198	
199	DEVELOPER HAS HAS NOT FILED A CLAIM WITH AN INSURANCE
200	PROVIDER RELATING TO FLOOD DAMAGE ON THE PROPERTY OR COMMON

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

201	ELEMENTS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, A CLAIM WITH THE
202	NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.
203	
204	DEVELOPER HAS HAS NOT RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FOR FLOOD
205	DAMAGE TO THE PROPERTY OR COMMON ELEMENTS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
206	LIMITED TO, ASSISTANCE FROM THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
207	AGENCY.
208	
209	FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS DISCLOSURE, THE TERM "FLOODING" MEANS A
210	GENERAL OR TEMPORARY CONDITION OF PARTIAL OR COMPLETE INUNDATION
211	OF THE PROPERTY OR COMMON ELEMENTS CAUSED BY THE OVERFLOW OF
212	INLAND OR TIDAL WATERS; THE UNUSUAL AND RAPID ACCUMULATION OF
213	RUNOFF OR SURFACE WATERS FROM ANY ESTABLISHED WATER SOURCE, SUCH
214	AS A RIVER, STREAM, OR DRAINAGE DITCH; OR SUSTAINED PERIODS OF
215	STANDING WATER RESULTING FROM RAINFALL.
216	Section 4. This act shall take effect October 1, 2025.

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