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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	•	House
Comm: RCS		
02/20/2012		

The Committee on Judiciary (Flores) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 83.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

83.42 Exclusions from application of part.—This part does not apply to:

9 (2) Occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit
10 or the property of which it is a part <u>in which at least one</u>
11 <u>month's rent has been paid and the buyer has paid a deposit of</u>
12 <u>at least 5 percent of the value of the property, or in which the</u>
13 <u>buyer has paid at least 12 months' rent</u>.

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14 Section 2. Section 83.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to 15 read: 16 83.48 Attorney Attorney's fees.-In any civil action brought 17 to enforce the provisions of the rental agreement or this part, the party in whose favor a judgment or decree has been rendered 18 may recover reasonable court costs, including, but not limited 19 to, attorney attorney's fees, from the nonprevailing party. The 20 right to attorney fees in this section may not be waived in a 21 22 lease agreement. However, attorney fees may not be awarded under 23 this section in a claim for personal injury damages based on a 24 breach of duty under s. 83.51. 25 Section 3. Subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section 83.49, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 26 27 83.49 Deposit money or advance rent; duty of landlord and 28 tenant.-29 (2) The landlord shall, in the lease agreement or within 30 30 days after of receipt of advance rent or a security deposit, furnish written notice to notify the tenant which includes 31 32 disclosure of in writing of the manner in which the landlord is holding the advance rent or security deposit and the rate of 33 interest, if any, which the tenant is to receive and the time of 34 35 interest payments to the tenant. Such written notice shall: 36 (a) Be given in person or by mail to the tenant. 37 (b) State the name and address of the depository where the 38 advance rent or security deposit is being held, whether the 39 advance rent or security deposit is being held in a separate 40 account for the benefit of the tenant or is commingled with other funds of the landlord, and, if commingled, whether such 41 funds are deposited in an interest-bearing account in a Florida 42

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43	banking institution.
44	(c) Include a copy of the provisions of subsection (3).
45	
46	Subsequent to providing such notice, if the landlord changes the
47	manner or location in which he or she is holding the advance
48	rent or security deposit, he or she shall notify the tenant
49	within 30 days <u>after</u> of the change according to the provisions
50	of paragraphs (a)-(d) herein set forth. The landlord is not
51	required to give a new notice or an additional notice solely
52	because the depository has merged with another financial
53	institution, changed its name, or transferred ownership to a
54	different financial institution. This subsection does not apply
55	to any landlord who rents fewer than five individual dwelling
56	units. Failure to provide this notice <u>is</u> shall not be a defense
57	to the payment of rent when due. Such written notice must:
58	(a) Be given in person or by mail to the tenant;
59	(b) State the name and address of the depository where the
60	advance rent or security deposit is being held, or state that
61	the landlord has posted a surety bond as provided by law;
62	(c) State whether the tenant is entitled to interest on the
63	deposit; and
64	(d) Include the following disclosure:
65	
66	YOUR LEASE REQUIRES PAYMENT OF CERTAIN DEPOSITS. THE
67	LANDLORD MAY TRANSFER ADVANCE RENTS TO THE LANDLORD'S
68	ACCOUNT AS THEY ARE DUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE. WHEN YOU
69	MOVE OUT, YOU MUST GIVE THE LANDLORD YOUR NEW ADDRESS
70	SO THAT THE LANDLORD CAN SEND YOU NOTICES REGARDING
71	YOUR DEPOSIT. THE LANDLORD MUST MAIL YOU NOTICE,
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72	WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU MOVE OUT, OF THE LANDLORD'S
73	INTENT TO IMPOSE A CLAIM AGAINST THE DEPOSIT. IF YOU
74	DO NOT REPLY TO THE LANDLORD STATING YOUR OBJECTION TO
75	THE CLAIM WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE
76	LANDLORD'S NOTICE, THE LANDLORD WILL COLLECT THE CLAIM
77	AND MUST MAIL YOU THE REMAINING DEPOSIT, IF ANY. IF
78	YOU TIMELY OBJECT, THE LANDLORD MUST HOLD THE DEPOSIT
79	AND EITHER YOU OR THE LANDLORD WILL HAVE TO FILE A
80	LAWSUIT SO THAT THE COURT CAN RESOLVE THE DISPUTE.
81	
82	IF THE LANDLORD FAILS TO TIMELY MAIL YOU NOTICE, THE
83	LANDLORD MUST RETURN THE DEPOSIT BUT MAY LATER FILE A
84	LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU FOR DAMAGES. IF YOU FAIL TO TIMELY
85	OBJECT TO A CLAIM, THE LANDLORD MAY COLLECT FROM THE
86	DEPOSIT BUT YOU MAY LATER FILE A LAWSUIT CLAIMING A
87	REFUND.
88	
89	YOU SHOULD ATTEMPT TO INFORMALLY RESOLVE ANY DISPUTE
90	BEFORE FILING A LAWSUIT. GENERALLY, THE PARTY IN WHOSE
91	FAVOR A JUDGMENT HAS BEEN RENDERED WILL BE AWARDED
92	COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES PAYABLE BY THE LOSING PARTY.
93	
94	THIS DISCLOSURE IS BASIC. PLEASE REFER TO PART II OF
95	CHAPTER 83, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO DETERMINE YOUR LEGAL
96	RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.
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98	(3) The landlord may disburse advance rents from the
99	deposit account to the landlord's benefit when the advance
100	rental period commences and without notice to the tenant. For
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101 <u>all other deposits:</u>

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102 (a) Upon the vacating of the premises for termination of 103 the lease, if the landlord does not intend to impose a claim on 104 the security deposit, the landlord shall have 15 days to return 105 the security deposit together with interest if otherwise 106 required, or the landlord shall have 30 days to give the tenant 107 written notice by certified mail to the tenant's last known 108 mailing address of his or her intention to impose a claim on the 109 deposit and the reason for imposing the claim. The notice shall 110 contain a statement in substantially the following form:

112 This is a notice of my intention to impose a claim for damages in the amount of upon your security deposit, due to 113 114 It is sent to you as required by s. 83.49(3), Florida Statutes. You are hereby notified that you must object in 115 116 writing to this deduction from your security deposit within 15 117 days from the time you receive this notice or I will be authorized to deduct my claim from your security deposit. Your 118 119 objection must be sent to ... (landlord's address)

121 If the landlord fails to give the required notice within the 30-122 day period, he or she forfeits the right to impose a claim upon 123 the security deposit <u>and may not seek a setoff against the</u> 124 <u>deposit but may file an action for damages after return of the</u> 125 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



130 shall remit the balance of the deposit to the tenant within 30 131 days after the date of the notice of intention to impose a claim 132 for damages. <u>The failure of the tenant to make a timely</u> 133 <u>objection does not waive any rights of the tenant to seek</u> 134 <u>damages in a separate action.</u>

(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. The court shall advance the cause on the calendar.

140 (d) Compliance with this section by an individual or 141 business entity authorized to conduct business in this state, including Florida-licensed real estate brokers and sales 142 143 associates, constitutes shall constitute compliance with all 144 other relevant Florida Statutes pertaining to security deposits 145 held pursuant to a rental agreement or other landlord-tenant relationship. Enforcement personnel shall look solely to this 146 section to determine compliance. This section prevails over any 147 conflicting provisions in chapter 475 and in other sections of 148 149 the Florida Statutes, and shall operate to permit licensed real estate brokers to disburse security deposits and deposit money 150 151 without having to comply with the notice and settlement 152 procedures contained in s. 475.25(1)(d).

(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

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159 be credited to each tenant account. Upon the transfer of such funds and records to the new owner or agent as stated herein, 160 and upon transmittal of a written receipt therefor, the 161 162 transferor is shall be free from the obligation imposed in 163 subsection (1) to hold such moneys on behalf of the tenant. 164 There is a rebuttable presumption that any new owner or agent 165 received the security deposits from the previous owner or agent; 166 however, the limit of this presumption is one month's rent. This 167 subsection does not However, nothing herein shall excuse the 168 landlord or agent for a violation of other the provisions of 169 this section while in possession of such deposits. 170 Section 4. The Legislature recognizes that landlords may have stocks of preprinted lease forms that contain disclosures 171 172 compliant with current law. Accordingly, changes to the 173 disclosure required of a landlord and made by amendments to s. 174 83.49, Florida Statutes, in this act, are conditional for leases 175 entered into between July 1, 2012, and December 31, 2012. During 176 that period, the landlord may elect to give notice required by

177 former s. 83.49, Florida Statutes, or the disclosure required 178 under this act. The disclosure required by this act is required 179 for all leases entered into on or after January 1, 2013.

180 Section 5. Section 83.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to 181 read:

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83.50 Disclosure of landlord's address.-

183 (1) In addition to other disclosures required by law, the 184 landlord, or a person authorized to enter into a rental 185 agreement on the landlord's behalf, shall disclose in writing to 186 the tenant, at or before the commencement of the tenancy, the 187 name and address of the landlord or a person authorized to



188 receive notices and demands in the landlord's behalf. The person 189 so authorized to receive notices and demands retains authority 190 until the tenant is notified otherwise. All notices of such 191 names and addresses or changes thereto shall be delivered to the 192 tenant's residence or, if specified in writing by the tenant, to 193 any other address.

194 (2) The landlord or the landlord's authorized 195 representative, upon completion of construction of a building 196 exceeding three stories in height and containing dwelling units, 197 shall disclose to the tenants initially moving into the building 198 the availability or lack of availability of fire protection.

Section 6. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection
(2) of section 83.51, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
83.51 Landlord's obligation to maintain premises.-

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(1) The landlord at all times during the tenancy shall:

203 (a) Comply with the requirements of applicable building,204 housing, and health codes; or

205 (b) Where there are no applicable building, housing, or 206 health codes, maintain the roofs, windows, screens, doors, 207 floors, steps, porches, exterior walls, foundations, and all 208 other structural components in good repair and capable of 209 resisting normal forces and loads and the plumbing in reasonable 210 working condition. However, The landlord is shall not be 211 required to maintain a mobile home or other structure owned by 212 the tenant.

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The landlord's obligations under this subsection may be altered or modified in writing with respect to a single-family home or duplex.



217 (2) (a) Unless otherwise agreed in writing, in addition to the requirements of subsection (1), the landlord of a dwelling 218 219 unit other than a single-family home or duplex shall, at all 220 times during the tenancy, make reasonable provisions for: 1. The extermination of rats, mice, roaches, ants, wood-221 222 destroying organisms, and bedbugs. When vacation of the premises 223 is required for such extermination, the landlord is shall not be 224 liable for damages but shall abate the rent. The tenant must 225 shall be required to temporarily vacate the premises for a 226 period of time not to exceed 4 days, on 7 days' written notice, 227 if necessary, for extermination pursuant to this subparagraph. 228 2. Locks and keys. 229 3. The clean and safe condition of common areas. 230 4. Garbage removal and outside receptacles therefor. 5. Functioning facilities for heat during winter, running 231 232 water, and hot water. 233 Section 7. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 83.56, 234 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 235 83.56 Termination of rental agreement.-236 (2) If the tenant materially fails to comply with s. 83.52 237 or material provisions of the rental agreement, other than a 238 failure to pay rent, or reasonable rules or regulations, the 239 landlord may: 240 (a) If such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant 241 should not be given an opportunity to cure it or if the 242 noncompliance constitutes a subsequent or continuing 243 noncompliance within 12 months of a written warning by the landlord of a similar violation, deliver a written notice to the 244

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tenant specifying the noncompliance and the landlord's intent to

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246 terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples of 247 noncompliance which are of a nature that the tenant should not 248 be given an opportunity to cure include, but are not limited to, 249 destruction, damage, or misuse of the landlord's or other 250 tenants' property by intentional act or a subsequent or 251 continued unreasonable disturbance. In such event, the landlord 252 may terminate the rental agreement, and the tenant shall have 7 253 days from the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the 254 premises. The notice shall be adequate if it is in substantially 255 the following form:

257 You are advised that your lease is terminated effective 258 immediately. You shall have 7 days from the delivery of this 259 letter to vacate the premises. This action is taken because 260 ...(cite the noncompliance)....

262 (b) If such noncompliance is of a nature that the tenant should be given an opportunity to cure it, deliver a written 263 264 notice to the tenant specifying the noncompliance, including a 265 notice that, if the noncompliance is not corrected within 7 days 266 from the date the written notice is delivered, the landlord 267 shall terminate the rental agreement by reason thereof. Examples 268 of such noncompliance include, but are not limited to, 269 activities in contravention of the lease or this part act such 270 as having or permitting unauthorized pets, guests, or vehicles; 271 parking in an unauthorized manner or permitting such parking; or 272 failing to keep the premises clean and sanitary. If there is a 273 noncompliance within 12 months after notice, an eviction action 274 may commence without the necessity of delivering a subsequent

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275 <u>notice pursuant to paragraph (a) or this paragraph.</u> The notice 276 shall be adequate if it is in substantially the following form: 277

278 You are hereby notified that ... (cite the 279 noncompliance).... Demand is hereby made that you remedy the 280 noncompliance within 7 days of receipt of this notice or your 281 lease shall be deemed terminated and you shall vacate the 282 premises upon such termination. If this same conduct or conduct 283 of a similar nature is repeated within 12 months, your tenancy 284 is subject to termination without further warning and without 285 your being given an opportunity to cure the noncompliance.

287 (3) If the tenant fails to pay rent when due and the 288 default continues for 3 days, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and 289 legal holidays, after delivery of written demand by the landlord 290 for payment of the rent or possession of the premises, the 291 landlord may terminate the rental agreement. Legal holidays for 292 the purpose of this section shall be court-observed holidays 293 only. The total amount claimed may include all moneys owed to 294 the landlord through the date of the notice, including, but not 295 limited to, late fees. The 3-day notice shall contain a 296 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) from the date of delivery of this

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304 notice, to wit: on or before the day of, ... (year).... 305 ... (landlord's name, address and phone number)... 306 307 (4) The delivery of the written notices required by 308 subsections (1), (2), and (3) shall be by mailing or delivery of 309 a true copy thereof or, if the tenant is absent from the 310 premises, by leaving a copy thereof at the residence. The notice requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (3) may not be waived 311 312 in the lease. 313 (5) (a) If the landlord accepts rent with actual knowledge 314 of a noncompliance by the tenant or accepts performance by the 315 tenant of any other provision of the rental agreement that is at variance with its provisions, or if the tenant pays rent with 316 317 actual knowledge of a noncompliance by the landlord or accepts performance by the landlord of any other provision of the rental 318 319 agreement that is at variance with its provisions, the landlord 320 or tenant waives his or her right to terminate the rental agreement or to bring a civil action for that noncompliance, but 321 322 not for any subsequent or continuing noncompliance. However, a 323 landlord does not waive the right to terminate the rental 324 agreement or to bring a civil action for that noncompliance by 325 accepting partial rent for the period if the landlord notifies 326 the tenant that the landlord is reserving the right to enforce 327 the rental agreement.

328 (b) Any tenant who wishes to defend against an action by 329 the landlord for possession of the unit for noncompliance of the 330 rental agreement or of relevant statutes <u>must shall</u> comply with 331 the provisions in s. 83.60(2). The court may not set a date for 332 mediation or trial unless the provisions of s. 83.60(2) have

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333 been met, but <u>must</u> shall enter a default judgment for removal of 334 the tenant with a writ of possession to issue immediately if the 335 tenant fails to comply with s. 83.60(2).

336 (c) This subsection does not apply to that portion of rent 337 subsidies received from a local, state, or national government 338 or an agency of local, state, or national government; however, 339 waiver will occur if an action has not been instituted within 45 340 days <u>after the landlord obtains actual knowledge</u> of the 341 noncompliance.

342 Section 8. Section 83.575, Florida Statutes, is amended to 343 read:

83.575 Termination of tenancy with specific duration.-

(1) A rental agreement with a specific duration may contain 345 346 a provision requiring the tenant to notify the landlord before vacating the premises at the end of the rental agreement if the 347 348 provision also requires that the landlord notify the tenant if 349 the rental agreement will not be renewed on the same terms; 350 however, a rental agreement may not require more than 60 days' 351 notice from either the tenant or the landlord before vacating 352 the premises.

353 (2) A rental agreement with a specific duration may provide 354 that if a tenant fails to give the required notice before 355 vacating the premises at the end of the rental agreement, the 356 tenant may be liable for liquidated damages as specified in the 357 rental agreement if the landlord provides written notice to the tenant specifying the tenant's obligations under the 358 359 notification provision contained in the lease and the date the rental agreement is terminated. The landlord must provide such 360 361 written notice to the tenant within 15 days before the start of

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362 the notification period contained in the lease. The written 363 notice shall list all fees, penalties, and other charges 364 applicable to the tenant under this subsection.

(3) If the tenant remains on the premises with the permission of the landlord after the rental agreement has terminated and fails to give notice required under s. 83.57(3), the tenant is liable to the landlord for an additional 1 month's rent.

370 Section 9. Section 83.58, Florida Statutes, is amended to 371 read:

372 83.58 Remedies; tenant holding over.-If the tenant holds 373 over and continues in possession of the dwelling unit or any 374 part thereof after the expiration of the rental agreement 375 without the permission of the landlord, the landlord may recover 376 possession of the dwelling unit in the manner provided for in s. 377 83.59 [F.S. 1973]. The landlord may also recover double the 378 amount of rent due on the dwelling unit, or any part thereof, 379 for the period during which the tenant refuses to surrender 380 possession.

381 Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 83.59, Florida 382 Statutes, is amended to read:

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83.59 Right of action for possession.-

(2) A landlord, the landlord's attorney, or the landlord's agent, applying for the removal of a tenant, shall file in the county court of the county where the premises are situated a complaint describing the dwelling unit and stating the facts that authorize its recovery. A landlord's agent is not permitted to take any action other than the initial filing of the complaint, unless the landlord's agent is an attorney. The

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391 landlord is entitled to the summary procedure provided in s.
392 51.011 [F.S. 1971], and the court shall advance the cause on the
393 calendar.

394 Section 11. Section 83.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to 395 read:

396 83.60 Defenses to action for rent or possession; 397 procedure.-

398 (1) (a) In an action by the landlord for possession of a 399 dwelling unit based upon nonpayment of rent or in an action by 400 the landlord under s. 83.55 seeking to recover unpaid rent, the 401 tenant may defend upon the ground of a material noncompliance 402 with s. 83.51(1) [F.S. 1973], or may raise any other defense, 403 whether legal or equitable, that he or she may have, including 404 the defense of retaliatory conduct in accordance with s. 83.64. 405 The landlord must be given an opportunity to cure a deficiency 406 in a notice or in the pleadings prior to dismissal of the 407 action.

(b) The defense of a material noncompliance with s. 408 409 83.51(1) [F.S. 1973] may be raised by the tenant if 7 days have elapsed after the delivery of written notice by the tenant to 410 411 the landlord, specifying the noncompliance and indicating the intention of the tenant not to pay rent by reason thereof. Such 412 notice by the tenant may be given to the landlord, the 413 414 landlord's representative as designated pursuant to s. 83.50(1), 415 a resident manager, or the person or entity who collects the 416 rent on behalf of the landlord. A material noncompliance with s. 417 83.51(1) [F.S. 1973] by the landlord is a complete defense to an action for possession based upon nonpayment of rent, and, upon 418 419 hearing, the court or the jury, as the case may be, shall



420 determine the amount, if any, by which the rent is to be reduced 421 to reflect the diminution in value of the dwelling unit during 422 the period of noncompliance with s. 83.51(1) [F.S. 1973]. After 423 consideration of all other relevant issues, the court shall 424 enter appropriate judgment.

425 (2) In an action by the landlord for possession of a 426 dwelling unit, if the tenant interposes any defense other than 427 payment, including, but not limited to, the defense of a 428 defective 3-day notice, the tenant shall pay into the registry 429 of the court the accrued rent as alleged in the complaint or as 430 determined by the court and the rent that which accrues during 431 the pendency of the proceeding, when due. The clerk shall notify 432 the tenant of such requirement in the summons. Failure of the 433 tenant to pay the rent into the registry of the court or to file 434 a motion to determine the amount of rent to be paid into the 435 registry within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal 436 holidays, after the date of service of process constitutes an 437 absolute waiver of the tenant's defenses other than payment, and 438 the landlord is entitled to an immediate default judgment for 439 removal of the tenant with a writ of possession to issue without 440 further notice or hearing thereon. If In the event a motion to determine rent is filed, documentation in support of the 441 442 allegation that the rent as alleged in the complaint is in error 443 is required. Public housing tenants or tenants receiving rent 444 subsidies are shall be required to deposit only that portion of 445 the full rent for which they are the tenant is responsible 446 pursuant to the federal, state, or local program in which they 447 are participating.

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Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 83.62, Florida



449 Statutes, is amended to read:

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83.62 Restoration of possession to landlord.-

(1) In an action for possession, after entry of judgment in favor of the landlord, the clerk shall issue a writ to the sheriff describing the premises and commanding the sheriff to put the landlord in possession after 24 hours' notice conspicuously posted on the premises. <u>Weekends and legal</u> <u>holidays do not stay the 24-hour notice period.</u>

457 Section 13. Section 83.63, Florida Statutes, is amended to 458 read:

459 83.63 Casualty damage.-If the premises are damaged or 460 destroyed other than by the wrongful or negligent acts of the tenant so that the enjoyment of the premises is substantially 461 462 impaired, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement and 463 immediately vacate the premises. The tenant may vacate the part 464 of the premises rendered unusable by the casualty, in which case 465 the tenant's liability for rent shall be reduced by the fair rental value of that part of the premises damaged or destroyed. 466 467 If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall comply with s. 83.49(3) [F.S. 1973]. 468

469 Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 83.64, Florida470 Statutes, is amended to read:

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83.64 Retaliatory conduct.-

(1) It is unlawful for a landlord to discriminatorily increase a tenant's rent or decrease services to a tenant, or to bring or threaten to bring an action for possession or other civil action, primarily because the landlord is retaliating against the tenant. In order for the tenant to raise the defense of retaliatory conduct, the tenant must have acted in good

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478	faith. Examples of conduct for which the landlord may not
479	retaliate include, but are not limited to, situations where:
480	(a) The tenant has complained to a governmental agency
481	charged with responsibility for enforcement of a building,
482	housing, or health code of a suspected violation applicable to
483	the premises;
484	(b) The tenant has organized, encouraged, or participated
485	in a tenants' organization;
486	(c) The tenant has complained to the landlord pursuant to
487	s. 83.56(1); or
488	(d) The tenant is a servicemember who has terminated a
489	rental agreement pursuant to s. 83.682 <u>;</u>
490	(e) The tenant has paid rents to a condominium,
491	cooperative, or homeowners' association after demand from the
492	association in order to pay the landlord's obligation to the
493	association; or
494	(f) The tenant has exercised his or her rights under local,
495	state, or federal fair housing laws.
496	Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 723.063, Florida
497	Statutes, is amended to read:
498	723.063 Defenses to action for rent or possession;
499	procedure
500	(1) <u>(a)</u> In any action based upon nonpayment of rent or
501	seeking to recover unpaid rent, or a portion thereof, the mobile
502	home owner may defend upon the ground of a material
503	noncompliance with any portion of this chapter or may raise any
504	other defense, whether legal or equitable, which he or she may
505	have. The mobile home park owner must be given an opportunity to
506	cure a deficiency in a notice or in the pleadings prior to



507 dismissal of the action.

(b) The defense of material noncompliance may be raised by 508 509 the mobile home owner only if 7 days have elapsed after he or 510 she has notified the park owner in writing of his or her 511 intention not to pay rent, or a portion thereof, based upon the park owner's noncompliance with portions of this chapter, 512 513 specifying in reasonable detail the provisions in default. A 514 material noncompliance with this chapter by the park owner is a 515 complete defense to an action for possession based upon 516 nonpayment of rent, or a portion thereof, and, upon hearing, the 517 court or the jury, as the case may be, shall determine the 518 amount, if any, by which the rent is to be reduced to reflect the diminution in value of the lot during the period of 519 520 noncompliance with any portion of this chapter. After 521 consideration of all other relevant issues, the court shall 522 enter appropriate judgment. 523 Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012. 524

527 Delete everything before the enacting clause 528 and insert:

A bill to be entitled

530 An act relating to landlords and tenants; amending s. 531 83.42, F.S.; revising exclusions from application of 532 part II of ch. 83, F.S., relating to residential 533 tenancies; amending s. 83.48, F.S.; providing that the 534 right to attorney fees may not be waived in a lease 535 agreement; providing that attorney fees may not be

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536 awarded in a claim for personal injury damages based 537 on a breach of duty of premises maintenance; amending 538 s. 83.49, F.S.; revising and providing landlord 539 disclosure requirements with respect to deposit money 540 and advance rent; providing requirements for the 541 disbursement of advance rents; providing a limited 542 rebuttable presumption of receipt of security 543 deposits; providing for certain changes to disclosure 544 requirements to be phased in; amending s. 83.50, F.S.; 545 removing certain landlord disclosure requirements 546 relating to fire protection; amending s. 83.51, F.S.; 547 revising a landlord's obligation to maintain a 548 premises with respect to screens; amending s. 83.56, 549 F.S.; revising procedures for the termination of a 550 rental agreement by a landlord; revising notice and 551 payment procedures; providing that a landlord does not 552 waive the right to terminate the rental agreement or 553 to bring a civil action for noncompliance by accepting 554 partial rent, subject to certain notice; providing 555 that the period to institute an action before an 556 exemption involving rent subsidies is waived begins 557 upon actual knowledge; amending s. 83.575, F.S.; 558 revising requirements for the termination of a tenancy 559 having a specific duration to provide for reciprocal 560 notice provisions in rental agreements; amending ss. 561 83.58 and 83.59, F.S.; conforming cross-references; 562 amending s. 83.60, F.S.; providing that a landlord 563 must be given an opportunity to cure a deficiency in 564 any notice or pleadings prior to dismissal of an



565 eviction action; making technical changes; amending s. 566 83.62, F.S.; revising procedures for the restoration 567 of possession to a landlord to provide that weekends 568 and holidays do not stay the applicable notice period; 569 amending s. 83.63, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; 570 amending s. 83.64, F.S.; providing examples of conduct 571 for which the landlord may not retaliate; amending s. 572 723.063, F.S.; providing that a mobile home park owner 573 must be given an opportunity to cure a deficiency in 574 any notice or pleadings prior to dismissal of an 575 eviction action; providing an effective date.