

# Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Monday, March 1, 2010 2:15 PM - 4:15 PM Reed Hall

**Action Packet** 

# **Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee**

3/1/2010 2:15:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

Summary:

**Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee** 

Monday March 01, 2010 02:15 pm

HB 125	Unfavorable	Yeas:	2	Nays:	9
HB 329	Temporarily Deferred				
HB 513	Favorable With Committee Substitute	Yeas:	12	Nays:	1
HB 689	Favorable	Yeas:	11	Nays:	2

# **Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee**

3/1/2010 2:15:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

#### Attendance:

	Present	Absent	Excused
Carl Domino (Chair)	X		
Eric Eisnaugle	×		
Adam M. Fetterman	X		
Anitere Flores	X		
James Frishe	X		
Audrey Gibson	X		
Eduardo Gonzalez			Х
Tom Grady	X		
Seth McKeel	X		
Dave Murzin	×		
H. Marlene O'Toole	X		
Ralph Poppell	X		
Darren Soto	×		
Michael Weinstein	×		
Totals:	13	0	1

# **Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee**

3/1/2010 2:15:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

HB 125 : Rental Property Foreclosure or Short-sale Actions

X Unfavorable

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Eric Eisnaugle		Х			·
Adam M. Fetterman		X			
Anitere Flores		X			
James Frishe		X			
Audrey Gibson			Х		
Eduardo Gonzalez			X		
Tom Grady		X			
Seth McKeel		X			
Dave Murzin		X			
H. Marlene O'Toole		X			
Ralph Poppell		X			
Darren Soto	X				
Michael Weinstein			X		
Carl Domino (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 2	Total Nays:	9		

#### **Appearances:**

Rental Property Foreclosure or Short-sale Actions (Amendment 2)

Anthony DiMarco (Lobbyist) - Opponent

Florida Bankers Assoc 1001 Thomasville Road Tallahassee Florida 32303

Phone: 850-224-2265

Rental Property Foreclosure or Short-sale Actions (Bill & Amendment)

Alice Vickers (Lobbyist) - Opponent

Florida Legal Services, Inc.

2425 Torreya Drive

Tallahassee Florida 32303

Phone: 850-385-7900 ext 1826

Rental Property Foreclosure or Short-sale Actions (Bill & Amendment)

Trey Price (Lobbyist) - Opponent

Florida Realtors

200 S. Monroe Street

Tallahassee Florida 32301

Phone: 850-224-1400

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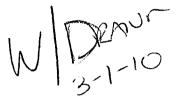
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#### COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\lambda/N)}}$
OTHER	



Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Representative(s) Rogers offered the following:

# Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 45.035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 45.035 Rights of a residential tenant in foreclosure actions.--
- (1) APPLICABILITY. -- This section shall only apply to real property that is:
- (a) Occupied by a tenant which tenancy is subject to part II of chapter 83; and
  - (b) Is subject to a foreclosure action.
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section:
- (a) A lease or tenancy shall be considered bona fide only if the mortgagor or the child, spouse, or parent of the mortgagor under the contract is not the tenant; the lease or

tenancy was the result of an arms-length transaction; and the lease or tenancy requires the receipt of rent that is not substantially less than fair market rent for the property or the unit's rent is reduced or subsidized due to a Federal, State, or local subsidy.

- (b) The term "short sale" shall mean a negotiated sale of real property in which any mortgagee holding a mortgage encumbering the real property agrees that the mortgagor may sell the real property to a third party and the mortgagee will release the mortgagee's lien against the real property in exchange for a sum that is less than the current outstanding balance owed on such mortgage.
- (3) NOTICE TO VACATE AFTER FORECLOSURE SALE. -- In the case of any foreclosure of any dwelling or residential real property, any immediate successor in interest in such property pursuant to the foreclosure shall assume such interest subject to:
- (a) The provision, by such successor in interest of a notice to vacate to any bona fide tenant at least 90 days before the effective date of such notice; and
- (b) The rights of any bona fide tenant, as of the date of such notice of foreclosure:
- 1. Under any bona fide lease entered into before the notice of foreclosure to occupy the premises until the end of the remaining term of the lease, except that a successor in interest may terminate a lease effective on the date of sale of the unit to a purchaser who will occupy the unit as a primary residence, subject to the receipt by the tenant of the 90 day notice under paragraph (1); or

- 2. Without a lease or with a lease terminable at will, subject to the receipt by the tenant of the 90 day notice under subsection (1).
- (c) Nothing under this subsection shall affect the requirements for termination of any Federal- or State-subsidized tenancy or of any law that provides longer time periods or other additional protections for tenants.
- (d) It is the intent of the legislature that this subsection be interpreted in harmony with the federal Protecting Tenants in Foreclosure Act of 2009.
  - (4) TENANT'S FIRST RIGHT OF REFUSAL UPON SHORT SALE. --
- (a) If a mortgagor and mortgagee agree to a short sale of the leased property to a third party other than a bona fide tenant, the mortgagee or the mortgagor shall notify the bona fide tenant of the sales contract and the terms thereof and shall give such bona fide tenant a first right of refusal to purchase the leased property on the same terms and conditions. The notice must be in writing, must give reply addresses for the mortgagee and mortgagor, must be hand delivered with a receipt or furnished by certified mail, and must clearly inform the tenant of the right of first refusal together with what the tenant must do to exercise the right.
- (b) The tenant shall have 15 days from receipt of the notice to exercise the first right of refusal. To be effective, the exercise of the right must:
- 1. Be in writing furnished to mortgagee and mortgagor at the addresses indicated in the notice of the right.

- 2. Be accompanied by proof that the tenant has furnished a contract deposit of at least the lesser or the amount in the contract with the third party or one percent of the contract amount. The security deposit may be placed, at the tenant's election, with a person licensed under ch. 475, an attorney licensed by the Florida Bar, or a title insurance agency licensed under s. 626.8418. If the contract does not close, the deposit shall be refundable on the same terms and conditions as the deposit would be refundable to the third party.
- (c) A tenant who has exercised the right of first refusal shall be given at least 30 days from exercise of the right to close.
- (d) If a bona fide tenant is not provided any notice as required in paragraph (a), or if the notice is substantially deficient, the tenant shall have a cause of action against the mortgagor and the mortgagee, who shall be jointly and severally liable to the tenant for all reasonable local moving expenses of the tenant moving from the leased property. A tenant must file an action under this paragraph within 1 year of moving.
  - (5) SALE TO TENANT AFTER FORECLOSURE SALE. --
- (a) If the mortgagee is the successful bidder at the foreclosure sale, the mortgagee shall offer to sell the property to a bona fide tenant pursuant to this subsection. The offer shall be to purchase the property at its fair market value. The mortgagee shall notify the tenant of the right to purchase.

  Notice must be in writing, must give a reply address for the mortgagee, must contain a copy of an appraisal setting forth the fair market value of the property, must be hand delivered with a

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receipt or furnished by certified mail, and must clearly inform the tenant of the right to purchase together with what the tenant must do to exercise the right. The notice shall be sent within 15 days after the clerk issues the certificate of title.

- (b) The tenant shall have 15 days from receipt of the notice to exercise the option to purchase. To be effective, the exercise of the right must:
- 1. Be in writing furnished to mortgagee at the address indicated in the notice of the right.
- 2. Be accompanied by proof that the tenant has posted a security deposit of at least one percent of the fair market value of the property. The security deposit may be placed with a listing agent named by the mortgagee, or with an attorney or title company of the tenant's choosing.
- (c) The terms of the sales contract between the parties shall be as follows:
- 1. The sales price shall be the fair market value of the property. The mortgagee shall furnish the tenant with a recent appraisal of the property. The fair market value of the property shall be the appraised value of the property as set forth in this appraisal unless the tenant objects to the appraised value, in which case the parties shall attempt to negotiate a price or a court finds that the appraisal is substantially wrong, in which case the court shall set the price. Fair market value shall not be diminished by any intentional damage to the property caused by the tenant.
- 2. At closing, the mortgagee shall pay for documentary stamp taxes, an owner's title insurance policy, and FHA/VA costs

- required of a seller, if any. The tenant shall pay all other closing costs.
  - 3. The closing date shall be at a negotiated time and place. The time for closing shall be at least 30 days from the date of the tenant's notice to the mortgagee that the tenant is exercising the option.
    - 4. The contract is not assignable by the tenant.
  - 5. Inspection terms, right to refund of the deposit, and other terms shall be as if the parties had executed the standard FAR/Florida Bar residential real estate contract.
  - (d) At closing, the tenant shall be given a credit for rent paid in advance and all security deposits. The mortgagor may not deduct any monies from a security deposit for damages to the dwelling unit, and shall not be liable for the notices at the end of a lease term otherwise required under s. 83.49.
  - (e) If a bona fide tenant is not provided any notice as required in paragraph (a), or if the notice is substantially deficient, the tenant shall have a cause of action against the mortgager and the mortgagee, who shall be jointly and severally liable to the tenant for all reasonable local moving expenses of the tenant moving from the leased property. A tenant must file an action under this paragraph within 1 year of moving.
  - (6) WAIVER. -- The rights of a bona fide tenant created by this section may not be waived as a condition of the lease, but may be waived by a tenant at any time after the filing of the foreclosure action by a separate writing and consideration.

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- (7) COSTS AND FEES.--The prevailing party in any litigation under this section shall be awarded reasonable costs and attorney's fees.
- (8) TITLE. -- No claim under this section shall affect the validity or finality of a final judgment in foreclosure. No claim under this section shall affect the validity or finality of any sale held pursuant to such judgment or order. No claim under this section shall affect the validity of title to real property.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

# TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to rental property foreclosure or short sale actions; providing applicability; providing a definition; requiring notice to a certain tenants regarding foreclosure; providing an exception; providing legislative intent; creating a tenant's first right of refusal in a short sale transaction; requiring notice; specifying contents of notice; providing terms of sale and closing; creating a cause of action for failure to provide notice; requiring notice to certain tenants after foreclosure sale; requiring a lender to allow a tenant to purchase the foreclosed property at fair market value; providing terms and conditions of sale; providing for payment of closing costs; creating a cause of action for failure to provide notice; providing that rights created by this act may not be waived in

# COUNCIL/COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 125 (2010)

Amendment No.	1
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the lease but may be waived after foreclosure filing; specifying
time restrictions on tenants bringing actions for damages;
providing for costs and attorneys fees; limiting claims against
title to real property; providing an effective date.

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION	<b>1</b>
ADOPTED	(Y/N)	1 roded t
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	HOLD Workshop
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)	object-10
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	9 '
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	

OTHER

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Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Representative Rogers offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 45.036, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

45.036 Additional notice requirements in certain foreclosure actions.--

(1) The chief judge of each judicial circuit shall by local administrative order create a foreclosure information form applicable to each county of the circuit. The order shall determine a color that the form shall be printed on, which color may not be used in any other form or notice attached to a foreclosure complaint and summons. In any action for foreclosure of improved real property utilized for residential purposes, the plaintiff shall attach a copy of the form to the

	Amendment No. 2
19	original summons and complaint delivered to any defendant. At a
20	minimum, the form must include the following:
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22	IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENT
23	A FORECLOSURE ACTION HAS BEEN FILED AGAINST THIS PROPERTY
24	YOU MAY HAVE LEGAL RIGHTS DURING THE FORECLOSURE
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26	LEGAL RESOURCES
27	You may employ a lawyer to protect your rights. If you are able
28	to afford a lawyer, you may contact the lawyer referral service
29	of the local bar association. If you cannot afford an attorney,
30	you may contact a local legal aid organization or legal service
31	provider. Some of those organizations are:
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33	(list names, addresses and phone numbers)
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35	HOUSING RESOURCES
36	You may wish to contact an agency providing housing counseling
37	services to find out more information. Some of those
38	organizations are:
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40	(list names, addresses and phone numbers)
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42	OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES
43	
44	(list names, addresses and phone numbers)
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46	AVOID FORECLOSURE RESCUE SCAMS:

If you are the owner, you may be contacted by individuals or companies that claim they can save this home from foreclosure. Please seek legal advice before you sign any documents or pay money to anyone offering to save this home from foreclosure. If you think that you have been a victim of a foreclosure scam, you may call one of the following numbers for assistance:

(list names, addresses and phone numbers)

- (2) At any time prior to entry of a final judgment, the court shall abate the action pending compliance with the notice requirement in subsection (1).
- (3) No claim under this section shall affect the validity or finality of a final judgment in foreclosure. No claim under this section shall affect the validity or finality of any sale held pursuant to such judgment or order. No claim under this section shall affect the validity of title to real property.
- Section 2. Section 83.505, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 83.505 Landlord's obligation to disclose potential short sale of leased premises.--
  - (1) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section:
- (a) A lease or tenancy shall be considered bona fide only if the mortgagor or the child, spouse, or parent of the mortgagor under the contract is not the tenant; the lease or tenancy was the result of an arms-length transaction; and the lease or tenancy requires the receipt of rent that is not substantially less than fair market rent for the property or the

Amendment No. 2 unit's rent is reduced or subsidized due to a Federal, State, or local subsidy.

- (b) The term "short sale" shall mean a negotiated sale of real property in which any mortgagee holding a mortgage encumbering the real property agrees that the mortgagor may sell the real property to a third party and the mortgagee will release the mortgagee's lien against the real property in exchange for a sum that is less than the current outstanding balance owed on such mortgage.
- (2) At the time of offering the premises for sale if the landlord is contemplating a short sale, the landlord or the landlord's agent shall provide a bona fide tenant with the following notice:

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# IMPORTANT NOTICE

The landlord of the property you are leasing has decided to offer the property for sale. Section 83.53(1) of the Florida statutes requires you to reasonably cooperate with the landlord when the landlord or the landlord's agent wishes to show the property to potential buyers. If the property is sold, section 83.49(7) of the Florida statutes requires the landlord to transfer any security deposit to the buyer. Upon such transfer, the buyer will be responsible for holding your security deposit. Florida law requires a regular buyer of the property to honor your current lease through the end of its term.

It is possible that this property may be subject to a foreclosure lawsuit now or in the future. If so, the laws are different. If the property is sold at a foreclosure sale, the

Bill No. HB 125 (2010)

Amendment No. 2 103 buyer may be able to require you to move out of this property before the end of your lease term. It is possible that the 104 105 buyer at a foreclosure sale may not have access to your security 106 deposit. 107 If you wish to learn of your legal rights related to this 108 property and to your lease, you may wish to contact an attorney. 109 If you are able to afford a lawyer, you may contact the lawyer 110 referral service of the local bar association. If you cannot 111 afford an attorney, you may contact a local legal aid 112 organization or legal service provider. Some of those 113 organizations are: 114 (list names, addresses and phone numbers) 115 116 117 HOUSING RESOURCES 118 You may wish to contact an agency providing housing counseling 119 services to find out more information. Some of those 120 organizations are: 121 122 (list names, addresses and phone numbers) 123 124 OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES 125 126 (list names, addresses and phone numbers) 127 128 (3) A landlord shall reference the local notice created 129 pursuant to s. 45.036 for names, addresses and phone numbers to

use in the form.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to rental property foreclosure or short sale actions; creating s. 45.036, F.S.; requiring a specific notice to occupants upon the filing of a foreclosure action; limiting claims against title to real property; creating s. 83.505, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring a specific notice to tenants; providing an effective date.

TITLE AMENDMENT

#### Amendment No. 3

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION	Adopted wloud objection
ADOPTED	(Y/N)	3-1-10
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)	Reconsidered -3/1/4
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	frales
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	
OTHER	**************************************	

Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Representative(s) Soto offered the following:

# Amendment to Amendment (2) by Representative Rogers (with title amendment)

Between lines 130 and 131, insert:

Section 3. Section 83.683, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

# 83.683 Termination of lease upon foreclosure.--

(1) Tenants shall have the right to terminate any written or oral tenancy agreement upon receipt of notice or summons that a foreclosure action has been filed against the property subject to such tenancy agreement. The notice of termination of such tenancy agreement shall be served by tenant to landlord in accordance with any notice provision in the written tenancy agreement or by regular United State Mail for an oral tenancy agreement.

- (2) If tenant opts to remain in possession of the property subject to foreclosure, tenant shall have the right to remain in possession of said property in accordance to such oral or written lease for the duration of the foreclosure action.
- (3) All tenants who have a tenancy subject to a foreclosure action shall have right of possession of said property until 90 days after the certificate of title is issued or the remainder of a valid written lease, whichever time is longer.
- (4) This section shall be interpreted consistent with Federal Case Law relating to the federal Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2010.

#### TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 142 and insert: creating s. 83.683, F.S.; providing that a tenant may terminate a residential lease upon the filing of a foreclosure action against the premises; providing notice requirements; providing interpretation; providing an effective date.

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COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION	
ADOPTED	(Y/N)	To a m Ashart
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	LAINED TO Adopt
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)	3-1-10
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	
OTHER		

Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Representative(s) Soto offered the following:

# Amendment to Amendment (2) by Representative Rogers

Between lines 25 and 26, insert:

# NOTICE TO TENANT IN FORECLOSURE

- 1) You have the right to terminate your written or oral lease agreement with your landlord immediately upon receipt of this notice.
- 2) This notice of termination shall be served in accordance with your written lease. If you do not have a written lease, this notice of termination shall be served by regular US Mail.
- 3) If you decide to remain on the premises, you have the right to possession during this entire action provided that you make all payments bode under your tenancy agreement.
- 4) You have the right to remain in possession of the property for 90 days after the certificate of sale has been

# COUNCIL/COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 125 (2010)

Amendment No. 4

20 issued or for the remainder of your written lease, whichever is

21 longer.

# **Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee**

3/1/2010 2:15:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

**HB 329 : Condominium Foreclosures** 

X | Temporarily Deferred

#### **Appearances:**

Phone: 850-222-3533

Print Date: 3/1/2010 6:09 pm

Condominium Foreclosures Pete Dunbar (Lobbyist) - Information Only Real Property Section of Florida Bar 215 S. Monroe Street Tallahassee Florida 32301

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION	al haze
ADOPTED	(Y/N)	Adopted objection
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	Mon - 10
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	$\rightarrow$ (Y/N)	2-2-10
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	118 329 TP-
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	HO OFF OUSTPONED
OTHER		as Amoun 2-2-10
		Adopted wout

Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy

Committee

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Representative Robaina offered the following:

# Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Subsection (4) is added to section 83.46, Florida Statutes, to read:

83.46 Rent; duration of tenancies.-

(4) (a) If assessments upon a condominium unit subject to a rental agreement are delinquent for more than 30 days, the association may require the tenant to pay the association any moneys the unit owner landlord owes the association, not to exceed the amount of moneys the tenant owes the unit owner landlord during the pendency of the rental agreement. Any payment made by the tenant to the association shall be credited to the unit owner landlord's account with the condominium association.

- (b) If a unit is subject to a rental agreement, and if a unit or the unit owner's monetary obligations to the association become delinquent, the unit's tenant is jointly and severally liable with the unit and unit owner for the unit and unit owner's monetary obligations to the association.
- 1. The tenant's monetary obligations to the association include, but are not limited to, all assessments and installments, late charges, collection costs, attorney's fees and court costs, and other monetary obligations from the unit owner to the association, and any interest thereon, that come due against the unit or the unit owner from the date of the association's notice to the tenant, and accruing to the date all the monetary obligations are paid in full, regardless of whether the lease is terminated or otherwise concluded. In addition to all other remedies, the association may enforce the tenant's liability by evicting the tenant, either in the association's name or in the name of the unit owner, and by suspending the unit's right to utilize common elements other than those necessary for ingress and egress.
- 2. The liability of a tenant is limited to the amount of moneys due from the tenant to the unit owner. However, a tenant's prepayment of a lease obligation does not excuse the tenant for liability for the amount of the prepayment unless the prepayment is either expressly stated in the lease or is for an installment of monthly rent as expressly provided in the lease and paid within 5 days after the installment due date, and the tenant provides the association proof of payment in the form of a canceled check.

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3. Upon the association's notice to the tenant, the tenant shall pay all moneys, whether as rent or otherwise, owed pursuant to the lease, directly to the association until payment of the monetary obligations due and accruing from the unit owner to the association are paid in full, for which the unit owner, contingent upon the unit owner's default, transfers, assigns, conveys, sets over, and delivers to the association all moneys, whether as rent or otherwise, owed under the lease with the right, but without the obligation, to collect all of such moneys that may come due under the lease.

Section 2. Section 627.714, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.714 Residential condominium unit owner coverage; loss assessment coverage required; excess coverage provision required.-For policies issued or renewed on or after July 1, 2010, coverage under a unit owner's residential property policy shall include property loss assessment coverage of at least \$2,000 for all assessments made as a result of the same direct loss to the property, regardless of the number of assessments, owned by all members of the association collectively when such loss is of the type of loss covered by the unit owner's residential property insurance policy, to which a deductible shall apply of no more than \$250 per direct property loss. If a deductible was or will be applied to other property loss sustained by the unit owner resulting from the same direct loss to the property, no deductible shall apply to the loss assessment coverage. Every individual unit owner's residential property policy must contain a provision stating that the

coverage afforded by such policy is excess coverage over the amount recoverable under any other policy covering the same property.

Section 3. Subsection (6) is added to section 718.106, Florida Statutes, to read:

718.106 Condominium parcels; appurtenances; possession and enjoyment.—

- (6) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a condominium unit is in foreclosure and the unit has unpaid assessments of 90 days or more, the association may, but is not required to, take one or more of the following actions:
- (a) Deny any owner or tenant the right to occupy the condominium unit.
- (b) Deny any owner or tenant of the unit the use of the common areas. However, this paragraph shall not prevent any owner or tenant from using the common areas in order to leave the premises.
- (c) Deny any owner or tenant of the unit use of recreational facilities.
- (d) Deny any owner or tenant of the unit the use of a marina space, which may be enforced by towing of the vessel at the expense of the owner.
  - (e) Deny any owner of his or her voting rights.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection, if a tenant is paying a fair market rent and the tenant pays the entire rental amount due for a rental period to the association, the association may not deny the tenant under this subsection the

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right to occupy the unit, the use of common areas, the use of recreational facilities, or the use of parking areas during such rental period. Any rent paid by the tenant to the association shall be credited to the landlord's account with the condominium association for that unit pursuant to s. 83.46(4).

Section 4. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g), (j), and (n) of subsection (11) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.111 The association.-

- (11) INSURANCE.—In order to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the people of the State of Florida and to ensure consistency in the provision of insurance coverage to condominiums and their unit owners, this subsection applies to every residential condominium in the state, regardless of the date of its declaration of condominium. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage lower or stable insurance premiums for associations described in this subsection.
- (a) Adequate property hazard insurance, regardless of any requirement in the declaration of condominium for coverage by the association for full insurable value, replacement cost, or similar coverage, shall be based upon the replacement cost of the property to be insured as determined by an independent insurance appraisal or update of a prior appraisal. The replacement cost full insurable value shall be determined at least once every 36 months.
- 1. An association or group of associations may provide adequate property hazard insurance through a self-insurance fund that complies with the requirements of ss. 624.460-624.488.

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- The association may also provide adequate property hazard insurance coverage for a group of no fewer than three communities created and operating under this chapter, chapter 719, chapter 720, or chapter 721 by obtaining and maintaining for such communities insurance coverage sufficient to cover an amount equal to the probable maximum loss for the communities for a 250-year windstorm event. Such probable maximum loss must be determined through the use of a competent model that has been accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. No policy or program providing such coverage shall be issued or renewed after July 1, 2008, unless it has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation. The review and approval shall include approval of the policy and related forms pursuant to ss. 627.410 and 627.411, approval of the rates pursuant to s. 627.062, a determination that the loss model approved by the commission was accurately and appropriately applied to the insured structures to determine the 250-year probable maximum loss, and a determination that complete and accurate disclosure of all material provisions is provided to condominium unit owners prior to execution of the agreement by a condominium association.
- 3. When determining the adequate amount of <u>property hazard</u> insurance coverage, the association may consider deductibles as determined by this subsection.
- (b) If an association is a developer-controlled association, the association shall exercise its best efforts to obtain and maintain insurance as described in paragraph (a). Failure to obtain and maintain adequate property hazard

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Amendment No. 1 insurance during any period of developer control constitutes a breach of fiduciary responsibility by the developer-appointed members of the board of directors of the association, unless the members can show that despite such failure, they have made their best efforts to maintain the required coverage.

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board. The deductibles shall be consistent with industry

Policies may include deductibles as determined by the

- standards and prevailing practice for communities of similar size and age, and having similar construction and facilities in the locale where the condominium property is situated.
- The deductibles may be based upon available funds, including reserve accounts, or predetermined assessment authority at the time the insurance is obtained.
- The board shall establish the amount of deductibles based upon the level of available funds and predetermined assessment authority at a meeting of the board. Such meeting shall be open to all unit owners in the manner set forth in s. 718.112(2)(e). The notice of such meeting must state the proposed deductible and the available funds and the assessment authority relied upon by the board and estimate any potential assessment amount against each unit, if any. The meeting described in this paragraph may be held in conjunction with a meeting to consider the proposed budget or an amendment thereto.
- An association controlled by unit owners operating as a residential condominium shall use its best efforts to obtain and maintain adequate property insurance to protect the association, the association property, the common elements, and

- Amendment No. 1 the condominium property that is required to be insured by the association pursuant to this subsection.
- (f) Every property hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2009, for the purpose of protecting the condominium shall provide primary coverage for:
- 1. All portions of the condominium property as originally installed or replacement of like kind and quality, in accordance with the original plans and specifications.
- 2. All alterations or additions made to the condominium property or association property pursuant to s. 718.113(2).
- 3. The coverage shall exclude all personal property within the unit or limited common elements, and floor, wall, and ceiling coverings, electrical fixtures, appliances, water heaters, water filters, built-in cabinets and countertops, and window treatments, including curtains, drapes, blinds, hardware, and similar window treatment components, or replacements of any of the foregoing which are located within the boundaries of the unit and serve only such unit. Such property and any insurance thereupon shall be the responsibility of the unit owner.
- requirements of s. 627.714. Every hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2009, to an individual unit owner must contain a provision stating that the coverage afforded by such policy is excess coverage over the amount recoverable under any other policy covering the same property. Such policies must include special assessment coverage of no less than \$2,000 per occurrence. An insurance policy issued to an individual unit owner providing such coverage does not

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Amendment No. 1 provide rights of subrogation against the condominium association operating the condominium in which such individual's unit is located.

- 1. All improvements or additions to the condominium property that benefit fewer than all unit owners shall be insured by the unit owner or owners having the use thereof, or may be insured by the association at the cost and expense of the unit owners having the use thereof.
- 2. The association shall require each owner to provide evidence of a currently effective policy of hazard and liability insurance upon request, but not more than once per year. Upon the failure of an owner to provide a certificate of insurance issued by an insurer approved to write such insurance in this state within 30 days after the date on which a written request is delivered, the association may purchase a policy of insurance on behalf of an owner. The cost of such a policy, together with reconstruction costs undertaken by the association but which are the responsibility of the unit owner, may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of assessments in s. 718.116.
- 1.3. All reconstruction work after a property casualty loss shall be undertaken by the association except as otherwise authorized in this section. A unit owner may undertake reconstruction work on portions of the unit with the prior written consent of the board of administration. However, such work may be conditioned upon the approval of the repair methods, the qualifications of the proposed contractor, or the contract that is used for that purpose. A unit owner shall obtain all

required governmental permits and approvals prior to commencing reconstruction.

- 2.4. Unit owners are responsible for the cost of reconstruction of any portions of the condominium property for which the unit owner is required to carry property easualty insurance, and any such reconstruction work undertaken by the association shall be chargeable to the unit owner and enforceable as an assessment pursuant to s. 718.116. The association must be an additional named insured and loss payer on all casualty insurance policies issued to unit owners in the condominium operated by the association.
- 3.5. A multicondominium association may elect, by a majority vote of the collective members of the condominiums operated by the association, to operate such condominiums as a single condominium for purposes of insurance matters, including, but not limited to, the purchase of the property hazard insurance required by this section and the apportionment of deductibles and damages in excess of coverage. The election to aggregate the treatment of insurance premiums, deductibles, and excess damages constitutes an amendment to the declaration of all condominiums operated by the association, and the costs of insurance shall be stated in the association budget. The amendments shall be recorded as required by s. 718.110.
- (j) Any portion of the condominium property required to be insured by the association against <u>property casualty</u> loss pursuant to paragraph (f) which is damaged <del>by casualty</del> shall be reconstructed, repaired, or replaced as necessary by the association as a common expense. All property <del>hazard</del> insurance

Amendment No. 1 deductibles, uninsured losses, and other damages in excess of property hazard insurance coverage under the property hazard insurance policies maintained by the association are a common expense of the condominium, except that:

- 1. A unit owner is responsible for the costs of repair or replacement of any portion of the condominium property not paid by insurance proceeds, if such damage is caused by intentional conduct, negligence, or failure to comply with the terms of the declaration or the rules of the association by a unit owner, the members of his or her family, unit occupants, tenants, guests, or invitees, without compromise of the subrogation rights of any insurer as set forth in paragraph (g).
- 2. The provisions of subparagraph 1. regarding the financial responsibility of a unit owner for the costs of repairing or replacing other portions of the condominium property also apply to the costs of repair or replacement of personal property of other unit owners or the association, as well as other property, whether real or personal, which the unit owners are required to insure under paragraph (g).
- 3. To the extent the cost of repair or reconstruction for which the unit owner is responsible under this paragraph is reimbursed to the association by insurance proceeds, and, to the extent the association has collected the cost of such repair or reconstruction from the unit owner, the association shall reimburse the unit owner without the waiver of any rights of subrogation.
- 4. The association is not obligated to pay for reconstruction or repairs of property <del>casualty</del> losses as a

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common expense if the <u>property casualty</u> losses were known or should have been known to a unit owner and were not reported to the association until after the insurance claim of the association for that <u>property casualty</u> was settled or resolved with finality, or denied on the basis that it was untimely filed.

(n) The association is not obligated to pay for any reconstruction or repair expenses due to property casualty loss to any improvements installed by a current or former owner of the unit or by the developer if the improvement benefits only the unit for which it was installed and is not part of the standard improvements installed by the developer on all units as part of original construction, whether or not such improvement is located within the unit. This paragraph does not relieve any party of its obligations regarding recovery due under any insurance implemented specifically for any such improvements.

Section 5. Paragraph (h) is added to subsection (1) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, and subsection (2) of that section is amended, to read:

718.116 Assessments; liability; lien and priority; interest; collection; rent during foreclosure.—

(1) (a) A unit owner, regardless of how his or her title has been acquired, including by purchase at a foreclosure sale or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, is liable for all assessments which come due while he or she is the unit owner. Additionally, a unit owner is jointly and severally liable with the previous owner for all unpaid assessments that came due up to the time of transfer of title. This liability is without prejudice to any

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- The liability of a first mortgagee or its successor or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid assessments that became due prior to the mortgagee's acquisition of title is limited to the lesser of:
- The unit's unpaid common expenses and regular periodic assessments which accrued or came due during the 6 months immediately preceding the acquisition of title and for which payment in full has not been received by the association; or
- 2. One percent of the original mortgage debt. The provisions of this paragraph apply only if the first mortgagee joined the association as a defendant in the foreclosure action. Joinder of the association is not required if, on the date the complaint is filed, the association was dissolved or did not maintain an office or agent for service of process at a location which was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.
- Where it is anticipated that the assessments owed by a unit will in the near future be limited by paragraph (b), the board of administration may elect to negotiate with, and accept from, the first mortgagee or his or her successor or assignee a payment in full settlement of the future obligation that is less than the sum that will be due in the future as limited by paragraph (b). The settlement shall only limit the obligations owed by the unit should the mortgagee or his or her successor or assignee acquire title to the unit in the foreclosure case pending at the time of the settlement. A settlement or agreement

under this paragraph does not limit the amount due from a unit owner under paragraph (a).

(2) The liability for assessments may not be avoided by waiver of the use or enjoyment of any common element, denial of the use or enjoyment of the unit, denial of the use or enjoyment of any common element, or by abandonment of the unit for which the assessments are made.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to condominium associations; amending s. 83.46, F.S.; requiring certain condominium unit tenants to pay moneys owed on behalf of the unit to the association; providing liability; providing a tenant's obligations to the association; creating s. 627.714, F.S.; requiring that coverage under a unit owner's policy for certain assessments include at least a minimum amount of loss assessment coverage; requiring that every property insurance policy issued to an individual unit owner contain a specified provision; amending s. 718.106, F.S.; providing condominium associations with certain powers relating to owners and tenants of a unit in foreclosure and more than 90 days delinquent; providing an exception

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for a tenant who pays the rent directly to the association; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; requiring that adequate property insurance be based upon the replacement cost of the property to be insured as determined by an independent appraisal or update of a prior appraisal; requiring that such replacement cost be determined at 'least once within a specified period; providing means by which an association may provide adequate property insurance; providing requirements for such coverage for a group of communities covering their probable maximum loss for a specified windstorm event; authorizing an association to consider deductibles when determining an adequate amount of property insurance; providing that failure to maintain adequate property insurance constitutes a breach of fiduciary duty by the members of the board of directors of an association; revising the procedures for the board to establish the amount of deductibles; requiring that an association controlled by unit owners operating as a residential condominium use its best efforts to obtain and maintain adequate property insurance to protect the association and certain property; requiring that every property insurance policy issued or renewed on or after a specified date provide certain coverage; excluding certain items from such requirement; providing that excluded items and any insurance thereupon are the responsibility of the unit owner; requiring that condominium unit owners' policies conform to certain provisions of state law; deleting provisions relating to

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410	certain hazard and casualty insurance policies; conforming
411	provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.
412	718.116, F.S.; authorizing the board of administration to
413	settle the future obligation of a lender to pay prior
414	assessments owed; specifying that such settlement does not
415	limit the personal liability of the unit owner; specifying
416	additional circumstances for which liability for
417	assessments may not be avoided; providing an effective

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date.

Bill No. HB 329 (2010)

Amendment No. 2

OTHER

COUNCIL	COMMITTEE	ACTION

ADOPTED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_ (Y/N)

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Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Representative Robaina offered the following:

# Amendment to Amendment (1) by Representative Robaina

Remove lines 10-56 and insert:

(4) The legislature finds that, where a tenant is leasing a condominium unit, some typical duties of a landlord are provided by the condominium association. The legislature finds that a portion of the rent paid by a tenant in a condominium unit equitably belongs to the condominium association to pay for services provided by the association. The legislature further finds that it is inequitable for a unit owner to receive the full rent from leasing a condominium unit while not paying assessments to the condominium association. The legislature finds that it is necessary to the financial well-being of condominium associations to provide a means by which a condominium association may directly collect assessments from a tenant when a landlord fails to pay such assessments.

- (a) If a condominium unit is subject to a rental agreement, is occupied by a tenant, and the unit owner is 30 days or more delinquent in the payment of any monetary obligation due to the condominium association, the association may demand that the tenant pay future rents to the association in lieu of payment to the unit owner. The tenant shall thereafter pay the periodic rents to the association until the delinquency is satisfied, and after the delinquency is satisfied the tenant shall pay the regular condominium association assessment to the association and deduct the same from the periodic rent paid to the landlord unit owner, until such time as the association releases the tenant from the demand or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit.
- (b) The condominium association shall mail written notice to the unit owner of the association's demand that the tenant make payments to the association.
- (c) Where the tenant is paying the regular assessments, the tenant is not liable for increases in the amount of the monetary obligations due unless the tenant was reasonably notified of the increase before the day on which the rent is due to the unit owner.
- (d) No tenant shall be required to pay more to the landlord and the association combined than the tenant owes in rent for the periods that the tenant is in actual possession of the condominium unit. The tenant's landlord shall provide the tenant a credit against rent due to the unit owner in the amount of moneys paid by the tenant to the association under this subsection.

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(e) The condominium association shall, upon request,
provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made
pursuant to this subsection; however, the association is not
otherwise considered a landlord under this chapter.

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COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION	
ADOPTED	(Y/N)	Idopted want
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)	Objection
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)	
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)	3-1-10
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)	
OTHER		

Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Representative Robaina offered the following:

# Amendment to Amendment (1) by Representative Robaina

Remove lines 99-107 and insert:

Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection, the association may not deny a tenant the right to occupy the unit, the use of common areas, the use of recreational facilities, or the use of parking areas unless the association has made a demand for payment under s. 83.46(4) and the tenant is more than 30 days delinquent in payments required under that subsection. Any monies paid by a tenant to the association shall be credited to the landlord's account with the condominium association and shall be credited against rent, pursuant to s. 83.46(4).

## **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

# **Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee**

3/1/2010 2:15:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

**HB 513**: Mobile Home Park Tenancies

Favorable With Committee Substitute

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Eric Eisnaugle	X				
Adam M. Fetterman	X				
Anitere Flores	X				
James Frishe	X				
Audrey Gibson	X				
Eduardo Gonzalez			Х		
Tom Grady		X		<u> </u>	
Seth McKeel	X			·	
Dave Murzin	X				
H. Marlene O'Toole	X				
Raiph Poppell	X				
Darren Soto	X				
Michael Weinstein	X				
Carl Domino (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 12	Total Nays: 1			

## **Appearances:**

Mobile Home Park Tenancies Alice Vickers (Lobbyist) - Opponent Florida Legal Services 2425 Torreya Drive Tallahassee Florida 32303 Phone: 850-385-7900 Ext. 1826

Mobile Home Park Tenancies Nancy Stewart (Lobbyist) - Proponent FMO 1535 Killearn Center Blvd, Ste A-1A Tallahassee Florida 32309 Phone: 850-385-7805

Mobile Home Park Tenancies (Amendment) Wellington Meefiert (Lobbyist) - Proponent Florida Housing Finance Corporation 227 N. Bronough St, 5000 Tallahassee Florida 32301 Phone: 850-488-4197

Mobile Home Park Tenancies Lori Kilinger (Lobbyist) - Information Only Florida Manufactured Housing Assoc

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# COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_ (Y/N) OTHER

Adopted objects

Council/Committee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee

Representative(s) Horner offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (4) of section 420.0003, Florida Statutes, to read:

420.0003 State housing strategy.-

- (4) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Department of Community Affairs and the Florida Housing Finance Corporation in carrying out the strategy articulated herein shall have the following duties:
- (e) The Florida Housing Finance Corporation shall use its expertise to provide technical assistance to mobile home owners, working through their homeowners' association formed and operating pursuant to ss. 723.075-723.079, in purchasing their mobile home park, including, but not limited to, the issuance of bonds through a not-for-profit organization exempt under the provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue

- Code. Upon written request of mobile home owners working through their homeowners' association formed and operating pursuant to ss. 723.075-723.079, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation is directed to provide technical assistance in creating the notfor-profit organization to purchase their mobile home park.
- Section 2. Subsection (9) is added to section 420.502, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 420.502 Legislative findings.—It is hereby found and declared as follows:
- (9) Mobile home parks are an essential element of providing affordable housing in the state.
- Section 3. Section 723.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 723.061 Eviction; grounds, proceedings.-
- (1) A mobile home park owner may evict a mobile home owner, a mobile home tenant, a mobile home occupant, or a mobile home only on one or more of the grounds provided in this section.
- (a) Nonpayment of lot rental amount. If a mobile home owner or tenant, whichever is responsible, fails to pay the lot rental amount when due and if the default continues for 5 days after delivery of a written demand by the mobile home park owner for payment of the lot rental amount, the park owner may terminate the tenancy. However, if the mobile home owner or tenant, whichever is responsible, pays the lot rental amount due, including any late charges, court costs, and attorney's fees, the court may, for good cause, deny the order of eviction, provided such nonpayment has not occurred more than twice.

- (b) Conviction of a violation of a federal or state law or local ordinance, which violation may be deemed detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of other residents of the mobile home park. The mobile home owner or mobile home tenant will have 7 days from the date that notice to vacate is delivered to vacate the premises. This paragraph shall be grounds to deny an initial tenancy of a purchaser of a home pursuant to paragraph (e) or to evict an unapproved occupant of a home.
- (c) Violation of a park rule or regulation, the rental agreement, or this chapter.
- 1. For the first violation of any properly promulgated rule or regulation, rental agreement provision, or this chapter which is found by any court having jurisdiction thereof to have been an act which endangered the life, health, safety, or property of the park residents or employees or the peaceful enjoyment of the mobile home park by its residents, the mobile home park owner may terminate the rental agreement, and the mobile home owner, tenant, or occupant will have 7 days from the date that the notice is delivered to vacate the premises.
- 2. For a second violation of the same properly promulgated rule or regulation, rental agreement provision, or this chapter within 12 months, the mobile home park owner may terminate the tenancy if she or he has given the mobile home owner, tenant, or occupant written notice within 30 days of the first violation, which notice specified the actions of the mobile home owner, tenant, or occupant which caused the violation and gave the mobile home owner, tenant, or occupant 7 days to correct the noncompliance. The mobile home owner, tenant, or occupant must

have received written notice of the ground upon which she or he is to be evicted at least 30 days prior to the date on which she or he is required to vacate. A second violation of a properly promulgated rule or regulation, rental agreement provision, or this chapter within 12 months of the first violation is unequivocally a ground for eviction, and it is not a defense to any eviction proceeding that a violation has been cured after the second violation. Violation of a rule or regulation, rental agreement provision, or this chapter after the passage of 1 year from the first violation of the same rule or regulation, rental agreement provision, or this chapter does not constitute a ground for eviction under this section.

No properly promulgated rule or regulation may be arbitrarily applied and used as a ground for eviction.

- (d) Change in use of the land comprising the mobile home park, or the portion thereof from which mobile homes are to be evicted, from mobile home lot rentals to some other use, provided:
- 1. The park owner gives written notice to the homeowners' association formed and operating pursuant to ss. 723.075-723.079 of its right to purchase the mobile home park, if the land comprising the mobile home park is changing use from mobile home lot rentals to a different use, at the price and terms and conditions set forth in such written notice.
- a. Notice shall be given to the officers of the homeowners' association by United States mail. Within 45 days after the date of mailing the notice, the homeowners'

Bill No. HB 513 (2010)

Amendment No. 1 association shall have the right to execute and deliver a contract to the park owner to purchase the mobile home park under the same price and terms and conditions as set forth in the notice. The conditions in the notice may require the purchase of other real estate that is contiguous or adjacent to the mobile home park. If such contract between the park owner and the homeowners' association is not executed and delivered to the park owner within the 45-day period, the park owner shall be under no further obligation to the homeowners' association under this sub-subparagraph, and her or his only obligation shall be as set forth in sub-subparagraph b.

- b. If the park owner elects to offer or sell the park at a price lower than the price specified in her or his initial notice to the officers of the homeowners' association, the homeowners' association shall have an additional 10 days to meet the revised price and terms and conditions of the park owner by executing and delivering the revised contract to the park owner.
- c. The park owner shall have no obligation under this paragraph or s. 723.071 to give any further notice to or to negotiate with the homeowners' association for the sale of the mobile home park to the homeowners' association after 6 months from the date of mailing the initial notice described in subsubparagraph a.
- 2. The park owner gives the affected mobile home owners and mobile home tenants with all tenants affected are given at least 6 months' notice of eviction due to the projected change in of use and of their need to secure other accommodations.

- a. The notice of eviction due to a change in use of the land may be given to the affected mobile home owners at the same time as or after the notice of a right to purchase the mobile home park has been given to the officers of the homeowners' association as set forth in subparagraph 1.a.
- b. The notice of eviction due to a change in use of the land shall include in a font no smaller than the body of the notice the following statement: YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION FROM THE FLORIDA MOBILE HOME RELOCATION TRUST FUND, ADMINISTERED BY THE FLORIDA MOBILE HOME RELOCATION CORPORATION (FMHRC). FMHRC CONTACT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION.
- <u>c.</u> The park owner may not give a notice of increase in lot rental amount within 90 days before giving notice of a change in use.
- (e) Failure of the purchaser, prospective tenant, or occupant of a mobile home situated in the mobile home park to be qualified as, and to obtain approval to become, a tenant or occupant of the home, if such approval is required by a properly promulgated rule. If a purchaser or prospective tenant of a mobile home situated in the mobile home park occupies the mobile home before approval is granted, the mobile home owner or mobile home tenant shall have 7 days from the date the notice of the failure to be approved for tenancy is delivered to vacate the premises.
- (2) In the event of eviction for change <u>in</u> of use, homeowners must object to the change in use by petitioning for administrative or judicial remedies within 90 days of the date

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of the notice or they will be barred from taking any subsequent action to contest the change in use. This provision shall not be construed to prevent any homeowner from objecting to a zoning change at any time.

- (3) The provisions of s. 723.083 shall not be applicable to any park where the provisions of this subsection apply.
- A mobile home park owner applying for the removal of a mobile home owner, tenant, occupant, or a mobile home shall file, in the county court in the county where the mobile home lot is situated, a complaint describing the lot and stating the facts that authorize the removal of the mobile home owner, tenant, occupant, or the mobile home. The park owner is entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011, and the court shall advance the cause on the calendar.
- Except for the notice to the officers of the homeowners' association as provided in subparagraph (1)(d)1., any notice required by this section must be in writing, and must be posted on the premises and sent to the mobile home owner and tenant or occupant, as appropriate, by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the mobile home owner and tenant or occupant, as appropriate, at her or his last known address. Delivery of the mailed notice shall be deemed given 5 days after the date of postmark.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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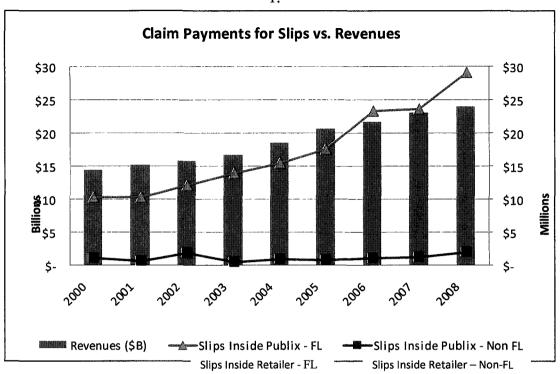
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187	TITLE AMENDMENT
188	Remove the entire title and insert:
189	An act relating to mobile home park tenancies; amending s.
190	420.0003, F.S.; directing the Florida Housing Finance
191	Corporation to provide technical assistance to mobile home
192	owners in purchasing their mobile home park; amending s.
193	420.502, F.S.; providing legislative findings; amending s
194	723.061, F.S.; revising procedures for mobile home owners
195	being provided eviction notice due to a change in use of
196	the land comprising the mobile home park; requiring
197	certain notice to the homeowners' association; providing
198	an effective date.
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# Impact of FS 768.0710 on Slip and Fall Claims Trends in Florida

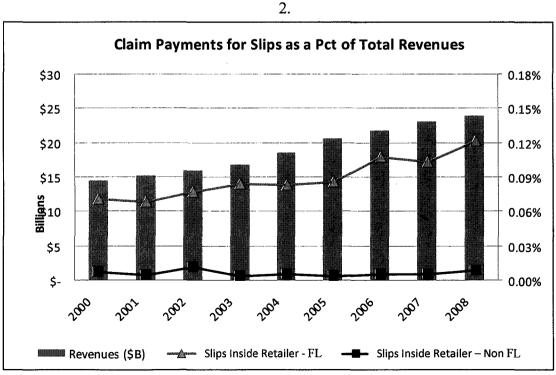
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Annualized Growth Rate since 2000

Revenues: +6.5%

Slips Inside Retailer - FL locations: + 13.9% Slips Inside Retailer - Non FL locations: + 8.4%



## **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

# **Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee**

3/1/2010 2:15:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

HB 689 : Negligence

X Favorable

	Yea	Nay	No Vote	Absentee Yea	Absentee Nay
Eric Eisnaugle	X				
Adam M. Fetterman		X			
Anitere Flores	X				
James Frishe	X				
Audrey Gibson	X				
Eduardo Gonzalez			X		
Tom Grady	X				
Seth McKeel	X				
Dave Murzin	X				
H. Marlene O'Toole	X	·			
Ralph Poppell	X				
Darren Soto		X			
Michael Weinstein	X				
Carl Domino (Chair)	X				
	Total Yeas: 11	Total Nays: 2			

## **Appearances:**

Negligence (Amendment)
Adam Babington (Lobbyist) - Proponent
Florida Chamber of Commerce
136 S Bronough Street
Tallahassee Florida 32301

Phone: 850-521-1224

#### Negligence

Warren Husband (Lobbyist) - Proponent Florida Restaurant & Lodging Association P.O. Box 10909

Tallahassee Florida 32302

Phone: 850-205-9000

#### Negligence

William Large (Lobbyist) - Proponent Florida Justice Reform Institute 210 South Monroe Street Tallahassee Florida 32301

Phone: 850-222-0170

## Negligence

Keyna Cory (Lobbyist) - Proponent Associated Industries of Florida 110 E College Avenue Tallahassee Florida 32301

Phone: 850-681-1065

# **COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT**

# **Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee**

3/1/2010 2:15:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

Negligence

Jim Smith (Lobbyist) - Proponent

Fl Petroleum Marketers & Convenience Store Assoc

209 Office Plaza Drive Tallahassee Florida 32301 Phone: 850-877-5178

## Negligence

Allen Douglas (Lobbyist) - Proponent National Federation of Independent Business 110 E Jefferson Street Tallahassee Florida 32301

Phone: 850-681-0416

#### Negligence

Paul Anderson - Opponent Florida Justice Association 218 South Monroe Street Tallahassee Florida 32301 Phone: 850-224-9403

Negligence

Samantha Hunter Padgett (Lobbyist) - Proponent

Florida Retail Federation

227 S. Adams

Tallahassee Florida 32301 Phone: 850-222-4082

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