A bill to be entitled

An act relating to possession of real property;

amending s. 82.035, F.S.; revising provisions

amending s. 82.035, F.S.; revising provisions

concerning unlawful detention by a transient occupant

of residential property; amending s. 817.03, F.S.;

prohibiting knowingly and willfully presenting a false

document purporting to be a valid lease agreement,

deed, or other instrument conveying real property

rights; providing criminal penalties; providing an

effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 82.035, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

82.035 Remedy for unlawful detention by a transient occupant of residential property; recovery of transient occupant's personal belongings.—

(1) As used in this section, the term "transient occupant" means a person whose residency in real property intended for residential use has occurred for a brief length of time, is not pursuant to a lease, and whose occupancy was intended as transient in nature.

(a)  $\underline{1}$ . Factors that establish that a person is a transient occupant include, but are not limited to:

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- $\underline{a.1.}$  The person does not have an ownership interest, financial interest, or leasehold interest in the property entitling him or her to occupancy of the property.
- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$  The person does not have any property utility subscriptions.
- $\underline{\text{c.3.}}$  The person cannot produce documentation, correspondence, or identification cards sent or issued by a government agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or the supervisor of elections, which show that the person used the property address as an address of record with the agency within the previous 12 months.
- $\underline{\text{d.4.}}$  The person pays minimal or no rent for his or her stay at the property.
- $\underline{\text{e.5.}}$  The person does not have a designated space of his or her own, such as a room, at the property.
- $\underline{\text{f.6.}}$  The person has minimal, if any, personal belongings at the property.
- g.7. The person has an apparent permanent residence elsewhere.
- 2. In addition, the person is presumed to be a transient occupant if he or she is unable to produce at least one of the following:
- a. A notarized lease that includes the name and signature of the owner of the property.

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- b. A proof of payment or other reliable evidence
  demonstrating that the person has paid to the owner or the
  owner's representative rent for the last rent payment period.
  For monthly rental tenancies and rental tenancies for any lesser
  period of time, a proof of payment or other reliable evidence
  must be dated within the last 60 days.
- c. Written evidence of actual possession for at least 7 years based upon a written claim of a conveyance of the property or a decree or judgment providing a claim of title.
- d. Written evidence of payment of all outstanding taxes and special improvement liens levied against the property by the state, county, and municipality and written evidence of a return filed with the Department of Revenue as required by s. 95.18.
- (b) Minor contributions made for the purchase of household goods, or minor contributions towards other household expenses, do not establish residency.
- (3) Any law enforcement officer may, upon receipt of a sworn affidavit of the party entitled to possession that a person who is a transient occupant is unlawfully detaining residential property, direct a transient occupant to surrender possession of residential property. The sworn affidavit must set forth the facts, including <u>any of</u> the applicable factors listed in paragraph (1)(a), which establish that a transient occupant is unlawfully detaining residential property.
  - (a) A person who fails to comply with the direction of the

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law enforcement officer to surrender possession or occupancy violates s. 810.08. In any prosecution of a violation of s. 810.08 related to this section, whether the defendant was properly classified as a transient occupant is not an element of the offense, the state is not required to prove that the defendant was in fact a transient occupant, and the defendant's status as a permanent resident is not an affirmative defense.

- (b) A person wrongfully removed pursuant to this subsection has a cause of action for wrongful removal against the person who requested the removal, and may recover injunctive relief and compensatory damages. However, a wrongfully removed person does not have a cause of action against the law enforcement officer or the agency employing the law enforcement officer absent a showing of bad faith by the law enforcement officer.
- Section 2. Section 817.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 817.03 Making false statement to obtain property or credit or to detain real property.—
- (1) Any person who shall make or cause to be made any false statement, in writing, relating to his or her financial condition, assets or liabilities, or relating to the financial condition, assets or liabilities of any firm or corporation in which such person has a financial interest, or for whom he or she is acting, with a fraudulent intent of obtaining credit,

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goods, money or other property,	and shall by such false
statement obtain credit, goods, n	money or other property, <u>commits</u>
shall be guilty of a misdemeanor	of the first degree, punishable
as provided in s. 775.082 or s.	775.083.

- (2) Any person who, with the intent to detain or remain upon real property, knowingly and willfully presents to another person a false document purporting to be a valid lease agreement, deed, or other instrument conveying real property rights, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
  - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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