FLORIDA RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES: THE FIVE COMMANDMENTS

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1. PUT IT IN WRITING!

- **a.** The lease. See § 83.56(1,2).
- **b.** The security deposit notices. § 83.49.
- c. The landlord's name and address and changes thereto. § 83.50.
- d. When the tenant has a problem.

§ 83.56(1) notices as to landlord's violations of § 83.51 or violations of the rental agreement.

- e. When the landlord has a problem.
 - (1) § 83.56(3) notice for non-payment of rent.
 - (2) § 83.56(2) notices as to tenant's violations of § 83.52, other provisions of the rental agreement, or reasonable rules or regulations.
 - (a) No opportunity to cure for serious or repeated non-serious violations. §83.56(2)(a).
 - (b) Opportunity to cure for first-time non-serious violations. § 83.56(2)(b).
- f. When the tenant goes on vacation. $\S 83.59(3)(c)$.
- g. When either party wants to terminate the tenancy.
 - (1) The lease. See a., d., e. above.
 - (2) No lease provision or no lease. § 83.57.
- h. When the landlord wants to increase the rent or other charges *or* change the provisions of the rental agreement.
 - (1) The lease.
 - (2) § 83.57.
 - (3) But, see maxim # 4 below!

2. <u>BE PREPARED TO PAY YOUR OPPONENT'S ATTORNEY'S FEE IF</u> YOU LITIGATE AND LOSE.

- **a.** § 83.48. Permissive as to all cases.
- **b.** § 83.49(3)(c). Mandatory as to security deposit cases.
- 3. KNOW THE SECURITY DEPOSIT STATUTE. § 83.49.
- 4. LANDLORD, DON'T RETALIATE. § 83.64.

NOTE WELL: This prohibition is not limited to evictions, but also includes raising the rent or decreasing services.

5. LANDLORD, USE THE COURT TO EVICT.

a. The unpleasant consequences of "self-help" evictions.

§ 83.67 (Prohibited Practices).

NOTE: The landlord's "presumption" of § 83.59(3)(c) abandonment may be found to be a § 83.67(2) prohibited practice.

- b. The slow but sure consequences of § 83.59(3)(a).
 - (1) Facially defective notice precludes jurisdiction.
 - (2) The tenant may contest any fact contained in the notice if the tenant has paid all rent due into the Court Registry.
 - (3) The landlord may get a money judgment. § 83.625.
 - (4) The landlord will get possession 24 hours after the writ is posted.
 - (5) The landlord may, or may not, be lawfully able to take possession of the tenant's personal property remaining on the premises at the end of the 24-hour period. § 713.691; Art. X, § 4, Florida Constitution. Seymour v. Adams, 638 So.2d 1044 (Fla. 5th DCA 1994).