By Senator Steube

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to vacation rentals; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision and Information; creating s. 509.601, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 509.603, F.S.; providing legislative findings; specifying purpose; preempting regulation and control of vacation rentals to the state; specifying authority of the Division of Hotels and Restaurants over regulation of vacation rentals; requiring the division to adopt rules; specifying applicability of the preemption; creating s. 509.604, F.S.; requiring vacation rentals to obtain a license; specifying that individuals cannot transfer licenses; specifying a penalty for operating without a license; requiring local law enforcement to assist with enforcement; specifying that the division may refuse to issue or renew a license under certain circumstances; specifying that licenses must be renewed annually and that the division must adopt rules for staggered renewals; specifying the manner in which administrative proceedings proceed upon the expiration of a license; specifying that persons intending to use a property as a vacation rental apply for and receive a license before use; requiring such licenses to be displayed in a vacation rental; creating s. 509.605, F.S.; requiring the division to adopt rules regarding certain license and delinquent fees; specifying requirements regarding such fees; creating s. 509.606, F.S.; providing penalties for

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violations; specifying the circumstances that constitute a separate offense of a critical law or rule; specifying circumstances where a closed-foroperation sign must be posted; specifying where administrative fines must be paid and credited to; specifying the maximum amount of time a vacation rental license may be suspended for; specifying certain circumstances where the division may fine, suspend, or revoke the license of a vacation rental; specifying that persons are not entitled to a license when administrative proceedings have been or will be brought against a licenseholder; providing enforcement for noncompliance with final orders or other administrative actions; authorizing the division to refuse the issuance or renewal of a license until all fines have been paid; creating s. 509.607, F.S.; specifying that vacation rentals are to be treated as transient rentals regarding certain tax and landlord and tenant provisions; exempting persons renting or advertising for rent from certain real estate regulations; creating s. 509.608, F.S.; preempting inspection of vacation rentals to the state; specifying that the division is solely responsible for inspections and quality assurance; specifying that the division has a right of entry and access for performing inspections; prohibiting the division from establishing certain rules; specifying that vacation rentals must be made available for inspection upon request; specifying procedures for vulnerable adults

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appearing to be victims of neglect and, in the case of buildings without automatic sprinkler systems, persons who may not be able to self-preserve in an emergency; requiring the division to inspect vacation rentals when necessary to respond to emergencies and epidemiological conditions; amending s. 509.013, F.S.; revising and defining terms; amending s. 509.032, F.S.; specifying provisions for inspection of vacation rentals; deleting certain preemption provisions relating to vacation rentals; amending ss. 509.072, 509.091, 509.095, 509.101, 509.111, 509.141, 509.142, 509.144, 509.162, 509.2015, 509.211, 509.2112, and 509.215, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 509.221, F.S.; revising a provision that excludes vacation rentals from certain sanitary regulations; amending s. 509.241, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 509.242, F.S.; removing vacation rentals from the classifications of public lodging establishments; amending ss. 509.251, 509.281, 509.302, 509.4005, 509.401, 509.402, 509.405, 509.409, and 509.417, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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86 87 Section 1. The Division of Law Revision and Information is directed to create part III of chapter 509, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 509.601-509.608, Florida Statutes, to be

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20181400 88 entitled "Vacation Rentals." 89 Section 2. Section 509.601, Florida Statutes, is created to 90 read: 91 509.601 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Florida 92 Vacation Rental Act." 93 Section 3. Section 509.603, Florida Statutes, is created to 94 read: 509.603 Legislative findings and purpose; preemption of 95 96 subject matter; duties .-97 (1) The Legislature finds that: (a) Property owners who choose to use their property as a 98 vacation rental have constitutionally protected property and 99 100 other rights that must be protected, including the right to use their residential property as a vacation rental; 101 102 (b) Vacation rentals play a significant, unique, and critical role in Florida's tourism industry, and that role is 103 104 different from that of public lodging establishments; (c) There are factors unique to the ownership and operation 105 106 of a vacation rental; and (d) Vacation rentals are residential in nature and thus, 107 belong in residential neighborhoods. 108 (2) This act is created for the purpose of regulating the 109 110 factors unique to vacation rentals. The applicable provisions of part I of this chapter are hereby deemed incorporated in this 111 112 act. 113 (3) The regulation and control of vacation rentals is 114 preempted to the state. 115 (4) The division has the sole authority to carry out this 116 act.

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20181400 117 (5) The division shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this part. 118 (6) If any provision of this act is held invalid, it is the 119 legislative intent that the preemption by this section be no 120 longer applicable to the provision of the act held invalid. 121 Section 4. Section 509.604, Florida Statutes, is created to 122 123 read: 124 509.604 Licenses required; exceptions.-(1) LICENSES; ANNUAL RENEWALS.—Each vacation rental shall 125 obtain a license from the division. Such license may not be 126 transferred from one place or individual to another. It shall be 127 a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 128 775.082 or s. 775.083, for such a rental to operate without a 129 license. Local law enforcement shall provide immediate 130 assistance in pursuing an illegally operating vacation rental. 131 The division may refuse to issue a license, or a renewal 132 133 thereof, to any vacation rental of an operator of which, within the preceding 5 years, has been adjudicated guilty of, or has 134 forfeited a bond when charged with, any crime reflecting on 135 professional character, including soliciting for prostitution, 136 pandering, letting premises for prostitution, keeping a 137 disorderly place, or illegally dealing in controlled substances 138 139 as defined in chapter 893, whether in this state or in any other jurisdiction within the United States, or has had a license 140 denied, revoked, or suspended pursuant to s. 429.14. Licenses 141 must be renewed annually, and the division shall adopt a rule 142 143 establishing a staggered schedule for license renewals. If any license expires while administrative charges are pending against 144 the license, the proceedings against the license shall continue 145

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to conclusion as if the license were still in effect.

- (2) APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Each person intending to use his or her property as a vacation rental must apply for and receive a license from the division before the commencement of such use.
- (3) DISPLAY OF LICENSE.—Any license issued by the division must be conspicuously displayed in the vacation rental.

Section 5. Section 509.605, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

509.605 License fees.-

- (1) The division shall adopt by rule a fee to be paid by each vacation rental as a prerequisite to issuance or renewal of a license. Vacation rental units within separate buildings or at separate locations but managed by one licensed operator may be combined in a single license application, and the division shall charge a license fee as if all units in the application are a single vacation rental; however, such fee may not exceed \$1,000. The rule must require a vacation rental that applies for an initial license to pay the full license fee if application is made during the annual renewal period or more than 6 months before the next such renewal period and one-half of the fee if application is made 6 months or less before such period. The rule must also require that fees be collected for the purpose of funding the Hospitality Education Program, pursuant to s. 509.302. Such fees must be payable in full for each application regardless of when the application is submitted.
- (2) Upon making initial application or an application for change of ownership of a vacation rental, the applicant must pay to the division a fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed \$50,

23-00017D-18 20181400 175 in addition to any other fees required by law, which must cover all costs associated with initiating regulation of the vacation 176 177 rental. 178 (3) A license renewal filed with the division after the 179 expiration date must be accompanied by a delinquent fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed \$50, in addition to the 180 renewal fee and any other fees required by law. 181 182 Section 6. Section 509.606, Florida Statutes, is created to 183 read: 184 509.606 Revocation or suspension of licenses; fines; 185 procedure.-186 (1) Any vacation rental operating in violation of this act or the rules of the division, operating without a license, or 187 operating with a suspended or revoked license may be subject by 188 189 the division to: 190 (a) Fines not to exceed \$1,000 per offense; and (b) The suspension, revocation, or refusal of a license 191 192 issued pursuant to this chapter. (2) For the purposes of this section, the division may 193 regard as a separate offense each day or portion of a day on 194 which a vacation rental is operated in violation of a "critical 195 196 law or rule," as that term is defined by rule. 197 (3) The division shall post a prominent closed-foroperation sign on any vacation rental, the license of which has 198 been suspended or revoked. The division shall also post such 199 200 sign on any vacation rental judicially or administratively 201 determined to be operating without a license. It is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 202 203 775.082 or s. 775.083, for any person to deface or remove such

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closed-for-operation sign or for any vacation rental to open for operation without a license or to open for operation while its license is suspended or revoked. The division may impose administrative sanctions for violations of this section.

- (4) All funds received by the division as satisfaction for administrative fines must be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund and may not subsequently be used for payment to any entity performing required inspections under contract with the division.

 Administrative fines may be used to support division programs pursuant to s. 509.302(1).
- (5) (a) A license may not be suspended under this section for a period of more than 12 months. At the end of such period of suspension, the vacation rental may apply for reinstatement or renewal of the license. A vacation rental, the license of which is revoked, may not apply for another license for that location before the date on which the revoked license would have expired.
- (b) The division may fine, suspend, or revoke the license of any vacation rental if an operator knowingly lets, leases, or gives space for unlawful gambling purposes or permits unlawful gambling in such establishment or in or upon any premises which are used in connection with, and are under the same charge, control, or management as, such establishment.
- (6) The division may fine, suspend, or revoke the license of any vacation rental when:
- (a) Any person with a direct financial interest in the licensed vacation rental, within the preceding 5 years in this state, any other state, or the United States, has been

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adjudicated guilty of or forfeited a bond when charged with soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, keeping a disorderly place, illegally dealing in controlled substances as defined in chapter 893, or any other crime reflecting on professional character.

- (b) The division has deemed such vacation rental to be an imminent danger to the public health and safety for failure to meet sanitation standards, or the division has determined the vacation rental to be unsafe or unfit for human occupancy.
- (7) A person is not entitled to the issuance of a license for any vacation rental except in the discretion of the director when the division has notified the current licenseholder for such premises that administrative proceedings have been or will be brought against such current licensee for violation of any provision of this chapter or rule of the division.
- (8) The division may fine, suspend, or revoke the license of any vacation rental when the rental is not in compliance with the requirements of a final order or other administrative action issued against the licensee by the division.
- (9) The division may refuse to issue or renew the license of any vacation rental until all outstanding fines are paid in full to the division as required by all final orders or other administrative action issued against the licensee by the division.

Section 7. Section 509.607, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

509.607 Taxes; exemptions.—Vacation rentals are subject to chapter 212 in the same manner as transient rentals. Vacation rentals are exempt from chapter 83 in the same manner as

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transient rentals. Any person, partnership, corporation, or

other legal entity which, for another and for compensation or other valuable consideration, rents or advertises for rent a vacation rental licensed under chapter 509 is exempt from

266 chapter 475.

Section 8. Section 509.608, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

509.608 Inspection of premises.-

- (1) Inspection of vacation rentals is preempted to the state, and the division has jurisdiction and is solely responsible for all inspections. The division is solely responsible for quality assurance.
- (2) For purposes of performing inspections and the enforcement of this chapter, the division has the right of entry and access to a vacation rental at any reasonable time.
- (3) The division may not establish by rule any regulation governing the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of any vacation rental.
- (4) Vacation rentals must be made available to the division for inspection upon request. If, during the inspection of a vacation rental, an inspector identifies vulnerable adults who appear to be victims of neglect, as defined in s. 415.102, or, in the case of a building that is not equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, tenants or clients who may be unable to self-preserve in an emergency, the division shall convene meetings with the following agencies as appropriate to the individual situation: the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the area agency on aging, the local fire marshal, the landlord and affected tenants and clients, and other relevant

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organizations, to develop a plan that improves the provide the pro

organizations, to develop a plan that improves the prospects for safety of affected residents and, if necessary, identifies alternative living arrangements, such as facilities licensed under part II of chapter 400 or under chapter 429.

(5) The division shall inspect vacation rentals whenever necessary to respond to an emergency or epidemiological condition.

Section 9. Subsections (2) and (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 509.013, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (17) is added to that section, to read:

509.013 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (2) "Operator" means the owner, licensee, proprietor, lessee, manager, assistant manager, or appointed agent of a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment.
- (3) "Guest" means any patron, customer, tenant, lodger, boarder, or occupant of a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment.

(4)

- (b) The following are excluded from the definitions in paragraph (a):
- 1. Any dormitory or other living or sleeping facility maintained by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students, faculty, or visitors.
- 2. Any facility certified or licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the Department of Children and Families or other similar place regulated under s. 381.0072.
 - 3. Any place renting four rental units or less, unless the

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rental units are advertised or held out to the public to be places that are regularly rented to transients.

- 4. Any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan and any individually or collectively owned one-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family dwelling house or dwelling unit that is rented for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, and that is not advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 1 calendar month, provided that no more than four rental units within a single complex of buildings are available for rent.
- 5. Any migrant labor camp or residential migrant housing permitted by the Department of Health under ss. 381.008-381.00895.
- 6. Any establishment inspected by the Department of Health and regulated by chapter 513.
- 7. Any nonprofit organization that operates a facility providing housing only to patients, patients' families, and patients' caregivers and not to the general public.
- 8. Any apartment building inspected by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or other entity acting on the department's behalf that is designated primarily as housing for persons at least 62 years of age. The division may require the operator of the apartment building to attest in writing that such building meets the criteria provided in this subparagraph. The division may adopt rules to implement this requirement.
- 9. Any roominghouse, boardinghouse, or other living or sleeping facility that may not be classified as a hotel, motel,

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timeshare project, vacation rental, nontransient apartment, bed and breakfast inn, or transient apartment under s. 509.242.

- 10. Any vacation rental.
- (17) "Vacation rental" means any unit in a condominium or cooperative or any individually or collectively owned single-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family house or dwelling unit that is rented to guests for periods of less than 6 months.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (7) of section 509.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 509.032 Duties.—

- (2) INSPECTION OF PREMISES.-
- (a) The division has jurisdiction and is responsible for all inspections required by this chapter. The inspection of vacation rentals shall be done in accordance with part III of this chapter. The division is responsible for quality assurance. The division shall inspect each licensed public lodging establishment at least biannually, except for transient and nontransient apartments, which shall be inspected at least annually. Each establishment licensed by the division shall be inspected at such other times as the division determines is necessary to ensure the public's health, safety, and welfare. The division shall adopt by rule a risk-based inspection frequency for each licensed public food service establishment. The rule must require at least one, but not more than four, routine inspections that must be performed annually, and may include guidelines that consider the inspection and compliance history of a public food service establishment, the type of food and food preparation, and the type of service. The division

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shall reassess the inspection frequency of all licensed public food service establishments at least annually. Public lodging units classified as vacation rentals or timeshare projects are not subject to this requirement but shall be made available to the division upon request. If, during the inspection of a public lodging establishment classified for renting to transient or nontransient tenants, an inspector identifies vulnerable adults who appear to be victims of neglect, as defined in s. 415.102, or, in the case of a building that is not equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, tenants or clients who may be unable to self-preserve in an emergency, the division shall convene meetings with the following agencies as appropriate to the individual situation: the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the area agency on aging, the local fire marshal, the landlord and affected tenants and clients, and other relevant organizations, to develop a plan that improves the prospects for safety of affected residents and, if necessary, identifies alternative living arrangements such as facilities licensed under part II of chapter 400 or under chapter 429.

(7) PREEMPTION AUTHORITY.-

(a) The regulation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments, including, but not limited to, sanitation standards, inspections, training and testing of personnel, and matters related to the nutritional content and marketing of foods offered in such establishments, is preempted to the state. This paragraph does not preempt the authority of a local government or local enforcement district to conduct inspections of public lodging and public food service

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establishments for compliance with the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to ss. 553.80 and 633.206.

(b) A local law, ordinance, or regulation may not prohibit vacation rentals or regulate the duration or frequency of rental of vacation rentals. This paragraph does not apply to any local law, ordinance, or regulation adopted on or before June 1, 2011.

(c) Paragraph (b) does not apply to any local law, ordinance, or regulation exclusively relating to property valuation as a criterion for vacation rental if the local law, ordinance, or regulation is required to be approved by the state land-planning agency pursuant to an area of critical state concern designation.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 509.072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.072 Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund; collection and disposition of moneys received.—

(1) There is created a Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund to be used for the administration and operation of the division and the carrying out of all laws and rules under the jurisdiction of the division pertaining to the construction, maintenance, and operation of public lodging establishments, vacation rentals, and public food service establishments, including the inspection of elevators as required under chapter 399. All funds collected by the division and the amounts paid for licenses and fees shall be deposited in the State Treasury into the Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund.

Section 12. Section 509.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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509.091 Notices; form and service.-

- (1) Each notice served by the division pursuant to this chapter must be in writing and must be delivered personally by an agent of the division or by registered letter to the operator of the public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment. If the operator refuses to accept service or evades service or the agent is otherwise unable to effect service after due diligence, the division may post such notice in a conspicuous place at the establishment.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the division may deliver lodging inspection reports and food service inspection reports to the operator of the public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment by electronic means.

Section 13. Section 509.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

vacation rentals for individuals with a valid military identification card.—Upon the presentation of a valid military identification card by an individual who is currently on active duty as a member of the United States Armed Forces, National Guard, Reserve Forces, or Coast Guard, and who seeks to obtain accommodations at a hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast inn, as defined in s. 509.242, or vacation rental, such hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast inn, or vacation rental shall waive any minimum age policy that it may have which restricts accommodations to individuals based on age. Duplication of a military identification card presented pursuant to this section is prohibited.

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Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 509.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.101 Establishment rules; posting of notice; food service inspection report; maintenance of guest register; mobile food dispensing vehicle registry.—

(1) Any operator of a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or a public food service establishment may establish reasonable rules and regulations for the management of the establishment and its guests and employees; and each guest or employee staying, sojourning, eating, or employed in the establishment shall conform to and abide by such rules and regulations so long as the guest or employee remains in or at the establishment. Such rules and regulations shall be deemed to be a special contract between the operator and each guest or employee using the services or facilities of the operator. Such rules and regulations shall control the liabilities, responsibilities, and obligations of all parties. Any rules or regulations established pursuant to this section shall be printed in the English language and posted in a prominent place within such public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment. In addition, any operator of a public food service establishment shall maintain a copy of the latest food service inspection report and shall make it available to the division at the time of any division inspection of the establishment and to the public, upon request.

Section 15. Section 509.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 509.111 Liability for property of guests.-
- (1) The operator of a public lodging establishment $\underline{\text{or}}$

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vacation rental is not under any obligation to accept for safekeeping any moneys, securities, jewelry, or precious stones of any kind belonging to any guest, and, if such are accepted for safekeeping, the operator is not liable for the loss thereof unless such loss was the proximate result of fault or negligence of the operator. However, the liability of the operator shall be limited to \$1,000 for such loss, if the public lodging establishment or vacation rental gave a receipt for the property (stating the value) on a form which stated, in type large enough to be clearly noticeable, that the public lodging establishment or vacation rental was not liable for any loss exceeding \$1,000 and was only liable for that amount if the loss was the proximate result of fault or negligence of the operator.

vacation rental is not liable or responsible to any guest for the loss of wearing apparel, goods, or other property, except as provided in subsection (1), unless such loss occurred as the proximate result of fault or negligence of such operator, and, in case of fault or negligence, the operator is not liable for a greater sum than \$500, unless the guest, before prior to the loss or damage, files with the operator an inventory of the guest's effects and the value thereof and the operator is given the opportunity to inspect such effects and check them against such inventory. The operator of a public lodging establishment or vacation rental is not liable or responsible to any guest for the loss of effects listed in such inventory in a total amount exceeding \$1,000.

Section 16. Section 509.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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509.141 Refusal of admission and ejection of undesirable guests; notice; procedure; penalties for refusal to leave.—

- (1) The operator of any public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment may remove or cause to be removed from such establishment, in the manner hereinafter provided, any guest of the establishment who, while on the premises of the establishment, illegally possesses or deals in controlled substances as defined in chapter 893 or is intoxicated, profane, lewd, or brawling; who indulges in any language or conduct which disturbs the peace and comfort of other guests or which injures the reputation, dignity, or standing of the establishment; who, in the case of a public lodging establishment or vacation rental, fails to make payment of rent at the agreed-upon rental rate by the agreed-upon checkout time; who, in the case of a public lodging establishment or vacation rental, fails to check out by the time agreed upon in writing by the guest and public lodging establishment or vacation rental at check-in unless an extension of time is agreed to by the public lodging establishment or vacation rental and guest before prior to checkout; who, in the case of a public food service establishment, fails to make payment for food, beverages, or services; or who, in the opinion of the operator, is a person the continued entertainment of whom would be detrimental to such establishment. The admission to, or the removal from, such establishment $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be based upon race, creed, color, sex, physical disability, or national origin.
- (2) The operator of any public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment shall

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notify such guest that the establishment no longer desires to entertain the guest and shall request that such guest immediately depart from the establishment. Such notice may be given orally or in writing. If the notice is in writing, it shall be as follows:

"You are hereby notified that this establishment no longer desires to entertain you as its guest, and you are requested to leave at once. To remain after receipt of this notice is a misdemeanor under the laws of this state."

If such guest has paid in advance, the establishment shall, at the time such notice is given, tender to such guest the unused portion of the advance payment; however, the establishment may withhold payment for each full day that the guest has been entertained at the establishment for any portion of the 24-hour period of such day.

(3) Any guest who remains or attempts to remain in any such establishment after being requested to leave <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(4) If any person is illegally on the premises of any public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment, the operator of such establishment may call upon any law enforcement officer of this state for assistance. It is the duty of such law enforcement officer, upon the request of such operator, to place under arrest and take into custody for violation of this section any guest who violates subsection (3) in the presence of the officer. If a

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warrant has been issued by the proper judicial officer for the arrest of any violator of subsection (3), the officer shall serve the warrant, arrest the person, and take the person into custody. Upon arrest, with or without warrant, the guest will be deemed to have given up any right to occupancy or to have abandoned such right of occupancy of the premises, and the operator of the establishment may then make such premises available to other guests. However, the operator of the establishment shall employ all reasonable and proper means to care for any personal property which may be left on the premises by such guest and shall refund any unused portion of moneys paid by such guest for the occupancy of such premises.

Section 17. Section 509.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.142 Conduct on premises; refusal of service.—The operator of a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment may refuse accommodations or service to any person whose conduct on the premises of the establishment displays intoxication, profanity, lewdness, or brawling; who indulges in language or conduct such as to disturb the peace or comfort of other guests; who engages in illegal or disorderly conduct; who illegally possesses or deals in controlled substances as defined in chapter 893; or whose conduct constitutes a nuisance. Such refusal may not be based upon race, creed, color, sex, physical disability, or national origin.

Section 18. Section 509.144, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.144 Prohibited handbill distribution in a public

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lodging establishment or vacation rental; penalties.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Handbill" means a flier, leaflet, pamphlet, or other written material that advertises, promotes, or informs persons about a person, business, company, or food service establishment but does not include employee communications permissible under the National Labor Relations Act, other communications protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, or communications about public health, safety, or welfare distributed by a federal, state, or local governmental entity or a public or private utility.
- (b) "Without permission" means without the expressed written permission of the owner, manager, or agent of the owner or manager of the public lodging establishment or vacation rental where a sign is posted prohibiting advertising or solicitation in the manner provided in subsection (5).
- (c) "At or in a public lodging establishment or vacation rental" means any property under the sole ownership or control of a public lodging establishment or vacation rental.
- (2) Any person, agent, contractor, or volunteer who is acting on behalf of a person, business, company, or food service establishment and who, without permission, delivers, distributes, or places, or attempts to deliver, distribute, or place, a handbill at or in a public lodging establishment or vacation rental commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) Any person who, without permission, directs another person to deliver, distribute, or place, or attempts to deliver, distribute, or place, a handbill at or in a public lodging

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establishment or vacation rental commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Any person sentenced under this subsection shall be ordered to pay a minimum fine of \$500 in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court.

- (4) In addition to any penalty imposed by the court, a person who violates subsection (2) or subsection (3) must:
- (a) $\frac{\text{Shall}}{\text{Pay}}$ Pay a minimum fine of \$2,000 for a second violation.
- (b) $\frac{\text{Shall}}{\text{Pay}}$ Pay a minimum fine of \$3,000 for a third or subsequent violation.
- (5) For purposes of this section, a public lodging establishment or vacation rental that intends to prohibit advertising or solicitation, as described in this section, at or in such establishment must comply with the following requirements when posting a sign prohibiting such solicitation or advertising:
- (a) There must appear prominently on any sign referred to in this subsection, in letters of not less than 2 inches in height, the terms "no advertising" or "no solicitation" or terms that indicate the same meaning.
 - (b) The sign must be posted conspicuously.
- (c) If the main office of <u>a</u> the public lodging establishment is immediately accessible by entering the office through a door from a street, parking lot, grounds, or other area outside such establishment, the sign must be placed on a part of the main office, such as a door or window, and the sign must face the street, parking lot, grounds, or other area outside such establishment.

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(d) If the main office of <u>a</u> the public lodging establishment is not immediately accessible by entering the office through a door from a street, parking lot, grounds, or other area outside such establishment, the sign must be placed in the immediate vicinity of the main entrance to such establishment, and the sign must face the street, parking lot, grounds, or other area outside such establishment.

(6) Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vehicle, item, object, tool, device, weapon, machine, money, security, book, or record, that is used or attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding and abetting in the commission of, a person's third or subsequent violation of this section, whether or not comprising an element of the offense, is subject to seizure and forfeiture under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

Section 19. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 509.162, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

509.162 Theft of personal property; detaining and arrest of violator; theft by employee.—

(1) Any law enforcement officer or operator of a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment who has probable cause to believe that theft of personal property belonging to such establishment has been committed by a person and that the officer or operator can recover such property or the reasonable value thereof by taking the person into custody may, for the purpose of attempting to effect such recovery or for prosecution, take such person into custody on the premises and detain such person in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable period of time. If the operator

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takes the person into custody, a law enforcement officer shall be called to the scene immediately. The taking into custody and detention by a law enforcement officer or operator of a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment, if done in compliance with this subsection, does not render such law enforcement officer or operator criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.

- (2) Any law enforcement officer may arrest, either on or off the premises and without warrant, any person if there is probable cause to believe that person has committed theft in a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or in a public food service establishment.
- enforcement officer or operator of a public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment to recover property which the law enforcement officer or operator had probable cause to believe had been stolen from the public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment, and who is subsequently found to be guilty of theft of the subject property, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, unless such person did not know, or did not have reason to know, that the person seeking to recover the property was a law enforcement officer or the operator. For purposes of this section, the charge of theft and the charge of resisting apprehension may be tried concurrently.

Section 20. Section 509.2015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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509.2015 Telephone surcharges by public lodging establishments and vacation rentals.—

- (1) A public lodging establishment or vacation rental that which imposes a surcharge for any telephone call must post notice of such surcharge in a conspicuous place located by each telephone from which a call which is subject to a surcharge may originate. Such notice must be plainly visible and printed on a sign that is not less than 3 inches by 5 inches in size, and such notice shall clearly state if the surcharge applies whether or not the telephone call has been attempted or completed.
- (2) The division may, pursuant to s. 509.261 or s. 509.606, suspend or revoke the license of, or impose a fine against, any public lodging establishment or vacation rental that violates subsection (1).

Section 21. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 509.211, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

509.211 Safety regulations.-

- (1) Each bedroom or apartment in each public lodging establishment or vacation rental must shall be equipped with an approved locking device on each door opening to the outside, to an adjoining room or apartment, or to a hallway.
- (2)(a) It is unlawful for any person to use within any public lodging establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment any fuel-burning wick-type equipment for space heating unless such equipment is vented so as to prevent the accumulation of toxic or injurious gases or liquids.
- (b) Any person who violates the provisions of paragraph (a) commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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(3) Each public lodging establishment or vacation rental that is three or more stories in height must have safe and secure railings on all balconies, platforms, and stairways, and all such railings must be properly maintained and repaired. The division may impose administrative sanctions for violations of this subsection pursuant to s. 509.261.

Section 22. Section 509.2112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.2112 Public lodging establishments and vacation rentals three stories or more in height; inspection rules.—The Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation is directed to provide rules to require that:

- (1) Every public lodging establishment or vacation rental that is three stories or more in height in the state file a certificate stating that any and all balconies, platforms, stairways, and railways have been inspected by a person competent to conduct such inspections and are safe, secure, and free of defects.
- (2) The information required under subsection (1) be filed commencing January 1, 1991, and every 3 years thereafter, with the Division of Hotels and Restaurants and the applicable county or municipal authority responsible for building and zoning permits.
- (3) If a public lodging establishment or vacation rental that is three or more stories in height fails to file the information required in subsection (1), the Division of Hotels and Restaurants shall impose administrative sanctions pursuant to s. 509.261.

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Section 23. Subsections (2) and (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (6) of section 509.215, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

509.215 Firesafety.-

- (2) Any public lodging establishment or vacation rental, as defined in this chapter, which is of three stories or more and for which the construction contract was let before October 1, 1983, shall be equipped with:
 - (a) A system which complies with subsection (1); or
- (b) An approved sprinkler system for all interior corridors, public areas, storage rooms, closets, kitchen areas, and laundry rooms, less individual guest rooms, if the following conditions are met:
- 1. There is a minimum 1-hour separation between each guest room and between each guest room and a corridor.
 - 2. The building is constructed of noncombustible materials.
- 3. The egress conditions meet the requirements of s. 5-3 of the Life Safety Code, NFPA 101.
- 4. The building has a complete automatic fire detection system which meets the requirements of NFPA-72A and NFPA-72E, including smoke detectors in each guest room individually annunciating to a panel at a supervised location.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this section applies only to those public lodging establishments and vacation rentals in a building wherein more than 50 percent of the units in the building are advertised or held out to the public as available for transient occupancy.
- (4) (a) Special exception to the provisions of this section shall be made for a public lodging establishment or vacation

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rental structure that is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; or is a contributing property to a National Register-listed district; or is designated as a historic property, or as a contributing property to a historic district under the terms of a local preservation ordinance.

(6) Specialized smoke detectors for the deaf and hearing impaired shall be available upon request by guests in public lodging establishments or vacation rentals at a rate of at least one such smoke detector per 50 dwelling units or portions thereof, not to exceed five such smoke detectors per public lodging facility.

Section 24. Subsection (9) of section 509.221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.221 Sanitary regulations.-

(9) Subsections (2), (5), and (6) do not apply to any facility or unit classified as a vacation rental, nontransient apartment, or timeshare project as described in \underline{s} . 509.242(1)(c) and (f) \underline{s} . 509.242(1)(c), (d), and (g).

Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 509.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.241 Licenses required; exceptions.-

(2) APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Each person who plans to open a public lodging establishment or a public food service establishment shall apply for and receive a license from the division before prior to the commencement of operation. A condominium association, as defined in s. 718.103, which does not own any units classified as a timeshare project vacation

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rentals or timeshare projects under $\underline{s.509.242(1)(f)}$ or as a vacation rental $\underline{s.509.242(1)(c)}$ or $\underline{(g)}$ is not required to apply for or receive a public lodging establishment license.

Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 509.242, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.242 Public lodging establishments; classifications.-

- (1) A public lodging establishment <u>is</u> shall be classified as a hotel, motel, nontransient apartment, transient apartment, bed and breakfast inn, <u>or</u> timeshare project, <u>or vacation rental</u> if the establishment satisfies the following criteria:
- (a) Hotel.—A hotel is any public lodging establishment containing sleeping room accommodations for 25 or more guests and providing the services generally provided by a hotel and recognized as a hotel in the community in which it is situated or by the industry.
- (b) Motel.—A motel is any public lodging establishment which offers rental units with an exit to the outside of each rental unit, daily or weekly rates, offstreet parking for each unit, a central office on the property with specified hours of operation, a bathroom or connecting bathroom for each rental unit, and at least six rental units, and which is recognized as a motel in the community in which it is situated or by the industry.
- (c) Vacation rental. A vacation rental is any unit or group of units in a condominium or cooperative or any individually or collectively owned single-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family house or dwelling unit that is also a transient public lodging establishment but that is not a timeshare project.

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(d) Nontransient apartment.—A nontransient apartment is a building or complex of buildings in which 75 percent or more of the units are available for rent to nontransient tenants.

- (d) (e) Transient apartment.—A transient apartment is a building or complex of buildings in which more than 25 percent of the units are advertised or held out to the public as available for transient occupancy.
- (e) (f) Bed and breakfast inn.—A bed and breakfast inn is a family home structure, with no more than 15 sleeping rooms, which has been modified to serve as a transient public lodging establishment, which provides the accommodation and meal services generally offered by a bed and breakfast inn, and which is recognized as a bed and breakfast inn in the community in which it is situated or by the hospitality industry.
- <u>(f)</u> Timeshare project.—A timeshare project is a timeshare property, as defined in chapter 721, that is located in this state and that is also a transient public lodging establishment.

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 509.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.251 License fees.-

(1) The division shall adopt, by rule, a schedule of fees to be paid by each public lodging establishment as a prerequisite to issuance or renewal of a license. Such fees shall be based on the number of rental units in the establishment. The aggregate fee per establishment charged any public lodging establishment may not exceed \$1,000; however, the fees described in paragraphs (a) and (b) may not be included as part of the aggregate fee subject to this cap. Vacation rental

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units or Timeshare projects within separate buildings or at separate locations but managed by one licensed agent may be combined in a single license application, and the division shall charge a license fee as if all units in the application are in a single licensed establishment. The fee schedule shall require an establishment which applies for an initial license to pay the full license fee if application is made during the annual renewal period or more than 6 months before the next such renewal period and one-half of the fee if application is made 6 months or less before such period. The fee schedule shall include fees collected for the purpose of funding the Hospitality Education Program, pursuant to s. 509.302, which are payable in full for each application regardless of when the application is submitted.

- (a) Upon making initial application or an application for change of ownership, the applicant shall pay to the division a fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed \$50, in addition to any other fees required by law, which shall cover all costs associated with initiating regulation of the establishment.
- (b) A license renewal filed with the division after the expiration date shall be accompanied by a delinquent fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed \$50, in addition to the renewal fee and any other fees required by law.

Section 28. Subsection (1) of section 509.281, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.281 Prosecution for violation; duty of state attorney; penalties.—

(1) The division or an agent of the division, upon ascertaining by inspection that any public lodging

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establishment, vacation rental, or public food service establishment is being operated contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall make complaint and cause the arrest of the violator, and the state attorney, upon request of the division or agent, shall prepare all necessary papers and conduct the prosecution. The division shall proceed in the courts by mandamus or injunction whenever such proceedings may be necessary to the proper enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, of the rules adopted pursuant hereto, or of orders of the division.

Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 509.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.302 Hospitality Education Program.-

(2)(a) All public lodging establishments, and all public food service establishments, and vacation rentals licensed under this chapter shall pay an annual fee of no more than \$10, which shall be included in the annual license fee and used for the sole purpose of funding the Hospitality Education Program.

Section 30. Section 509.4005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.4005 Applicability of ss. 509.401-509.417.—Sections 509.401-509.417 apply only to guests in transient occupancy in a public lodging establishment or vacation rental.

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 509.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.401 Operator's right to lockout.-

(1) If, upon a reasonable determination by an operator of a public lodging establishment or vacation rental, a guest has accumulated a large outstanding account at such establishment,

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the operator may lock the guest out of the guest's rental unit for the purpose of requiring the guest to confront the operator and arrange for payment on the account. Such arrangement must be in writing, and a copy must be furnished to the guest.

Section 32. Section 509.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.402 Operator's right to recover premises.—If the guest of a public lodging establishment or vacation rental vacates the premises without notice to the operator and the operator reasonably believes the guest does not intend to satisfy the outstanding account, the operator may recover the premises. Upon recovery of the premises, the operator shall make an itemized inventory of any property belonging to the guest and store such property until a settlement or a final court judgment is obtained on the guest's outstanding account. Such inventory shall be conducted by the operator and at least one other person who is not an agent of the operator.

Section 33. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 509.405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

509.405 Complaint; requirements.—To obtain an order authorizing the issuance of a writ of distress upon final judgment, the operator must first file with the clerk of the court a complaint reciting and showing the following information:

- (1) A statement as to the amount of the guest's account at the public lodging establishment or vacation rental.
- (2) A statement that the plaintiff is the operator of the public lodging establishment or vacation rental in which the guest has an outstanding account. If the operator's interest in

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such account is based on written documents, a copy of such documents shall be attached to the complaint.

Section 34. Section 509.409, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

distrainable property, either under s. 509.407 or s. 509.408, and such property is seized on the premises of a public lodging establishment or vacation rental, the officer shall inventory the property, hold those items which, upon appraisal, would appear to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and return the remaining items to the defendant. If the defendant cannot be found, the officer shall hold all items of property. The officer shall release the property only pursuant to law or a court order.

Section 35. Subsection (2) of section 509.417, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.417 Writ; sale of property distrained.-

(2) At the time any property levied on is sold, it must be advertised two times, the first advertisement being at least 10 days before the sale. All property so levied on may be sold on the premises of the public lodging establishment or the vacation rental or at the courthouse door.

Section 36. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.