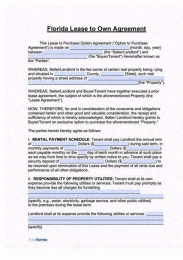
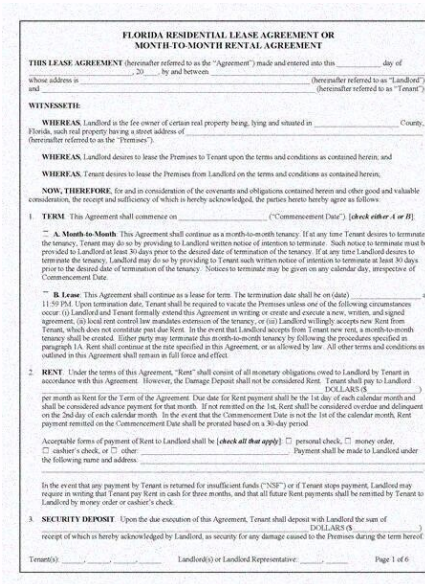


. A Florida rental agreement is a legal document that allows a landlord to rent a property to a tenant for a regular rent payment. The agreement must follow Florida's laws to be valid.



The Florida Bar's Residential Lease (Apartments/Multi-Family) - This is a template for renting apartments, condos, co-ops, or multi-family units for up to one year. It has a detailed list of rules and procedures, such as the overnight guest policy. Florida Required Lease Disclosures Landlord's Name and Address (required for all leases) - Florida landlords must give tenants the contact information of anyone who can act for the property.



The Florida Bar's Residential Lease (Apartments/Multi-Family) - This is a template for renting apartments, condos, co-ops, or multi-family units for up to one year. It has a detailed list of rules and procedures, such as the overnight guest policy. Florida Required Lease Disclosures Landlord's Name and Address (required for all leases) - Florida landlords must give tenants the contact information of anyone who can act for the property. This way, tenants can pay rent and notify the landlord about any problems. Dangers of Radon Gas (required for all leases) - Florida leases must warn tenants about the possible dangers of radon gas on the property. Security Deposit Holdings (required for some leases) - When a Florida landlord rents out 5 or more units, he must tell tenants where the security deposit is kept, how much interest it earns, and how the landlord handles security deposits.

Florida Residential Lease Agreement

THIS LEASE AGREEMENT (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 20____, by and between _____ (hereinafter referred to as "Landlord") and _____ (hereinafter referred to as "Tenant")

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS Landlord is the owner of certain real property being leased and located at _____ County, Florida, and the property having a street address of _____ (hereinafter referred to as the "Premises");

WHEREAS Landlord desires to lease the Premises to Tenant upon the terms and conditions set forth herein, and

WHEREAS Tenant desires to lease the Premises from Landlord on the terms and conditions set forth herein;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the covenants and obligations contained herein and other good and valuable considerations, the rights and benefits of which it hereby acknowledges, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

1. TERM: This Agreement shall commence on _____, 20____ and shall terminate on _____, 20____ (hereinafter referred to as the "Term").

A. Month-to-Month: This Agreement shall continue as a month-to-month tenancy if any term of this Agreement is not specified. Landlord agrees to provide a written notice to Tenant at least 30 days prior to the monthly date of termination of tenancy. If any term of this Agreement is specified, the term shall terminate on the date specified. Landlord agrees to provide a written notice to Tenant at least 30 days prior to the termination date.

B. Lease: This Agreement shall constitute a lease for _____ month(s) and shall be subject to the provisions of the Florida Statutes, Chapter 818, and the Florida Landlord-Tenant Act, Chapter 818.01, Florida Statutes. Landlord and Tenant agree to comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Landlord agrees to provide a written notice to Tenant at least 30 days prior to the termination date. If any term of this Agreement is specified, the term shall terminate on the date specified. Landlord agrees to provide a written notice to Tenant at least 30 days prior to the termination date.

2. RENT: Under the terms of this Agreement, Tenant shall pay to Landlord the amount of rent as specified in the attached schedule. The amount of rent shall be paid in advance on the _____ day of each month. Rent shall be paid to Landlord at _____, 20____.

Dangers of Radon Gas (required for all leases) - Florida leases must warn tenants about the possible dangers of radon gas on the property.
Security Deposit Holdings (required for some leases) - When a Florida landlord rents out 5 or more units, he must tell tenants where the security deposit is kept, how much interest it earns, and how the landlord handles security deposits.

FLORIDA STANDARD LEASE AGREEMENT

I. THE PARTIES: This Florida Standard Residential Lease Agreement ("Agreement") made this _____ day of _____, 20____, is between:

Landlord: _____, with a mailing address of _____, City of _____, State of _____ (Landlord); AND

Tenant(s): _____ (Tenant).

Landlord and Tenant are each referred to herein as a "Party" and, collectively, as the "Parties".

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual promises and agreements contained herein, the Tenant agrees to lease the Premises from the Landlord under the following terms and conditions:

II. LEASE TYPE: This Agreement shall be considered a fixed lease. The Tenant shall be allowed to occupy the Premises starting on _____, 20____, and end on _____, 20____ (Lease Term). At the end of the Lease Term and no renewal is made, the Tenant (check one):

It will continue to lease the Premises under the same terms of this Agreement under a month-to-month arrangement.

It will vacate the Premises.

III. OCCUPANTS: The Premises is to be occupied only as a residential dwelling with the following individual(s) in addition to the Tenant (check one):

_____ (Occupant(s))

There are no occupants.

IV. THE PROPERTY: The Landlord agrees to lease the described property below to the Tenant (enter the property information):

a.) Mailing Address: _____, City of _____, State of _____

b.) Residence Type: Apartment House Condo Other _____

c.) Bedroom(s): _____

d.) Bathroom(s): _____

The aforementioned property shall be leased wholly by the Tenant ("Premises").

V. PURPOSE: The Tenant and Occupant(s) may only use the Premises as: (check one)

A residential dwelling only.

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Security Deposit Holdings (required for some leases) - When a Florida landlord rents out 5 or more units, he must tell tenants where the security deposit is kept, how much interest it earns, and how the landlord handles security deposits. The landlord must also give the tenant a specific notice from the state about this. Lead-Based Paint Disclosure (required for some leases) - To protect tenants, every Florida lease must have a form from the EPA that warns about the risks of lead paint and other hazards on the property. To learn more about required disclosures in Florida, click here.

10.	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Tenant shall not keep on the Premises any item of a dangerous, explosive, flammable, volatile, toxic or otherwise hazardous character or a collection on the Premises of that might be considered hazardous or cause hazardous by any responsible person's company.
11.	UTILITIES - Tenant shall be responsible for arranging for and paying for all utility services required by the Premises.
12.	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND RULES - Tenant will, at its sole expense, keep and maintain the Premises and appliances in good and sanitary condition and repair during the term of the lease, upon completion and any renewal thereof, without waiting the consent of the Landlord. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Not defecate in showers, tubs, toilets, entry ways, stairs and/or halls, which shall be used for the purposes of ingress and egress only. B. Keep all mirrors, glass, window coverings, doors, locks and hardware in good, clean order and repair. C. Not defecate or cover the windows or doors. D. Not leave anything on floors or on other portions being a violation thereof. E. Not hang any laundry, clothing, sheets, etc., from any window, rail, porch or balcony nor on any part of the Premises. F. Not make or permit any holes or marks to be placed upon any door or window without the prior written consent of Landlord. G. Keep all air conditioning filters clean and free from dirt. H. Keep all showers, sinks, toilets, and all other water and plumbing appliances in good order and repair and shall use water only for the purposes for which they were constructed. Tenant shall not allow any overflowing, clogging, stoppage, leak, spill, or other substance to be placed on the Premises. If any such substance occurs, the user of the overflowing or overflowing plumbing fixture must be held liable for the same. I. Tenant's family and guests shall at all times maintain order in the Premises and all of places public thoroughfare and shall not expose or permit any load or improper loads, or otherwise. J. Keep all tables, television sets, radios, telephones, etc., locked down to a level of sound that does not annoy or interfere with other residents. K. Except of trees, garbage, refuse or other debris provided and shall not allow any such garbage, refuse or other debris to be accumulated or permitted to stand on the exterior of any building or within the common elements. L. Abide to and be bound by any and all laws and regulations affecting the Premises or the common area applicable. Tenant shall not be released or indemnified by the Condominium or Homeowners' Association having control over them.

Florida Rental Agreement Types Common Rental Agreements in Florida The Florida Bar's Residential Lease (Single Family Home/Duplexes) - This is a simple template for renting single-family homes or duplexes for up to one year. It explains the landlord-tenant laws and has an extra section on early termination fees and other issues. The Florida Bar's Residential Lease (Apartments/Multi-Family) - This is a template for renting apartments, condos, co-ops, or multi-family units for up to one year. It has a detailed list of rules and procedures, such as the overnight guest policy. Florida Required Lease Disclosures Landlord's Name and Address (required for all leases) - Florida landlords must give tenants the contact information of anyone who can act for the property. This way, tenants can pay rent and notify the landlord about any problems. Dangers of Radon Gas (required for all leases) - Florida leases must warn tenants about the possible dangers of radon gas on the property. Security Deposit Holdings (required for some leases) - When a Florida landlord rents out 5 or more units, he must tell tenants where the security deposit is kept, how much interest it earns, and how the landlord handles security deposits. The landlord must also give the tenant a specific notice from the state about this. Lead-Based Paint Disclosure (required for some leases) - To protect tenants, every Florida lease must have a form from the EPA that warns about the risks of lead paint and other hazards on the property. To learn more about required disclosures in Florida, click here. Some cities have different disclosures than Florida law, such as Jacksonville. Florida Landlord Tenant Laws Warranty of Habitability - Florida landlords must make sure the rental property has proper plumbing, water, electricity, and more. The landlord must also fix these things within seven days of getting a notice from the tenant. The article explains the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants in Florida.

It covers topics such as: - Evictions: Landlords can evict tenants for various reasons, such as not paying rent, breaking the lease, or doing illegal things. The eviction process can take from a few days to several months, depending on the situation and the tenant's opportunity to fix it. - Security Deposits: Landlords can charge any amount as a security deposit. They have to return it within 15 days after the tenant moves out, or 30 days if they make any deductions. - Lease Termination: Tenants need to give 15 days of notice to end a month-to-month lease. To end a fixed-term lease without penalty, tenants need to show proof of military service, unsafe living conditions, landlord harassment, or landlord breach of contract. - Rent Increases and Fees: Landlords can raise the rent or charge late fees without notice. There is no limit on how much they can charge. However, they can only charge up to \$25, \$30, \$40, or 5% of the check for bounced checks, depending on the amount. - Landlord Entry: Landlords usually need to give at least 24 hours of notice before entering the property, and they have to do it at a reasonable time (between 7:30AM and 8:00PM). These rules do not apply in emergencies, or if the landlord and tenant agree otherwise in writing. - Legal Disputes: Rental disputes (including evictions) worth up to \$8,000 can be filed in small claims court. There is a 5-year and 4-year time limit for written and oral contracts, respectively. For more information on landlord tenant laws in Florida, click here. The article also provides links to the Florida Realtors Association's website, where members can access Form Simplicity, a service that offers various forms for commercial and residential leases. The article mentions some of the forms available, such as the Commercial Contract, the Optional Clauses, and the Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure Agreement. The article states that these forms are not suitable for complex transactions or the sale of businesses without land. The article advises users to click on the link to access Form Simplicity, which requires a password. The article is paraphrased for clarity and conciseness, using a calm tone and avoiding spammy or sensational words. The article is also optimized for SEO and the keyword 'florida realtors lease agreement pdf'. This article explains different types of forms that Florida realtors can use for various purposes. The keyword for this article is 'florida realtors lease agreement pdf'. The forms are categorized as follows: - Confidentiality Forms: These forms protect the listing broker's information from being disclosed by the cooperating broker or the designated sales associate. They are used when the parties have high net worth and want single agents to represent them.

- Listing Agreements: These forms establish the relationship between the seller and the listing broker for selling or leasing commercial property. They give the listing broker the exclusive right to sell or lease the property. - Tenant Brokerage Agreements: These forms are used when the broker acts as the tenant's agent and gets paid by the tenant. They create an exclusive representation of the tenant and require a retainer fee. - Escrow Forms: These forms are used by the broker to handle the deposit money in accordance with the FREC rules. They include forms for verifying the deposit receipt, reconciling the trust accounts, and notifying the FREC of any escrow disputes or doubts. - Residential Contract and Addenda: These forms are used for residential sale and purchase transactions and allow for arbitration of disputes. They include the main contract and 29 additional addendums that the parties can choose from. - Vacant Land Contract: This form is used for selling or buying vacant land. It covers the terms and conditions of the transaction.. This article explains different types of contracts and addenda for buying and selling vacant land in Florida. These are the main forms: - Florida Realtors/Florida Bar Residential Contract and Addenda: This is a standard contract for residential transactions. It has two versions: one that requires the seller to make repairs and one that does not. It also has a rider that adds more clauses to the contract. - Miscellaneous Contract Addenda: These are additional forms that can be used with the standard contract. They cover situations such as auctions, community development districts, foreign buyers, and cooperatives. They also include a form for making a counter offer and a form for extending the contract. - Florida Realtors Vacant Land Contract and Addenda: This is a contract specifically designed for vacant land transactions. It has a rider that adds more clauses to the contract. It also has a form for disclosing environmental hazards and a form for disclosing zoning and land use restrictions. If you are looking for a florida realtors lease agreement pdf, you can find it on the Florida Realtors website. It is a form that can be used for leasing residential property in Florida. It has a rider that adds more clauses to the lease agreement. It also has a form for disclosing lead-based paint hazards and a form for disclosing radon gas hazards. .

This form can be used with different contracts to extend deadlines, such as closing, financing, inspection, title cure, short sale approval, feasibility study, and due diligence. Extension to Exclusive Property Management Agreement (EPPM-1) This form can extend an existing Exclusive Property Management Agreement with optional extension periods. Miami-Dade County Septic Tank System Disclosure (MDSTS) This form can be used by a seller to disclose a septic tank system in Miami-Dade County, either incorporated or unincorporated, with any contract. Miami-Dade County Special Taxing District Addendum (MDSTA-1) This form can be used with the CRSP or VAC contracts and allows the seller of property in Miami-Dade County with special taxing district(s) to disclose them to the buyer. PACE Addendum (PACE-2) This form can be used when the property has a non-ad valorem assessment for a qualifying improvement with an unpaid balance. Septic Program Replacement Addendum (SRPA-1) This form can be used when the buyer wants to check the County Septic System Replacement Program for availability,

connection, fees, incentives, and/or credits of the septic system. The Addendum lets the buyer cancel the contract if they are not satisfied with any aspect of the Septic System Replacement Program. Vacant Land Contract Addenda (VLCA) These addenda are for the Vacant Land Contract. Leases and Contract to Lease Residential Lease for Apartment or Unit in Multi-Family Rental Housing (other than a duplex) Including a Mobile Home, Condominium, or Cooperative (for a term not to exceed one year) (RLAUC-1x) This lease form, approved by the Florida Supreme Court for non-lawyers, can be used for renting units in multi-family housing, mobile homes, condominiums, and cooperatives. Do not use this form for other types of property. Residential Lease for Single-Family Home or Duplex (for a term not to exceed one year) (RLHD-3x) This lease form, approved by the Florida Supreme Court for non-lawyers, can be used for renting a single-family home or duplex. Do not use this form for other types of property. Contract to Lease I hope this paraphrased version of the article is clear and concise. I have tried to write it in a calm way without exclamations or words that you asked me to avoid. I have also tried to adopt the text for seo and keyword: 'florida realtors lease agreement pdf'. Thank you for using Copilot. ©. This contract outlines the lease terms and conditions that a future landlord and tenant agree to follow. It also includes various forms related to different types of brokerage relationships and commission agreements. These forms are: - Brokerage Relationship Disclosure - single agent (BRD-6sa): For creating a single agent relationship with either the seller or buyer. - Brokerage Relationship Disclosure - transition from single agent to transaction broker (BRD-7tnx): For changing from a single agent to a transaction broker with the consent of the seller or buyer, if the brokerage also represents the other party as a transaction broker. - Commission Agreement (CA-7): For a seller/landlord who does not list the property but agrees to pay commission to the broker if the named buyer/tenant buys or rents the property. It has the commercial lien act disclosure for commercial property. - Exclusive Brokerage Listing Agreement (EBLA-10): For a seller who authorizes the broker to sell the property and cooperate with other agents, but keeps the right to sell the property on their own. - Exclusive Buyer Brokerage Agreement - single agency (EBBA-6sa): For a broker who acts as a buyer's agent and gets paid by the buyer. It creates an exclusive, single agency representation with a buyer and requires a retainer fee. - Exclusive Buyer Brokerage Agreement - transaction agency (EBBA-6tb): For a broker who acts as a buyer's agent and gets paid by the buyer. It creates an exclusive, transaction agency representation with a buyer and requires a retainer fee. - Exclusive Buyer Brokerage Agreement - no brokerage relationship (EBBA-6nr): For a broker who acts as a buyer's agent and gets paid by the buyer. It creates an exclusive, no brokerage agency representation with a buyer and requires a retainer fee. - Exclusive Buyer Brokerage Agreement - transition from single agency to transaction agency (EBBA-6tn): For a broker who acts as a buyer's agent and gets paid by the buyer. It creates an exclusive, single agency representation with a buyer and requires a retainer fee, with an option to switch to a transaction agency if needed. If you are looking for a florida realtors lease agreement pdf, you can find more information and download the forms from the official website of Florida Realtors. This article explains different types of **Florida realtors lease agreement pdf** forms that can be used for various real estate transactions. These forms include: - **ERS-15nr**: A form where the seller gives the listing broker the only right to sell the property and the broker does not represent the seller in any way. - **ERS-17sa**: A form where the seller gives the listing broker the only right to sell the property and the broker acts as the seller's agent. - **ERS-18tb**: A form where the seller gives the listing broker the only right to sell the property and the broker acts as a neutral party for both the seller and the buyer. - **ERS-18tn**: A form where the seller gives the listing broker the only right to sell the property and the broker starts as the seller's agent but can switch to a neutral party with the seller's consent. - **ERL-11**: A form where the seller gives the listing broker the only right to lease the property. - **LSLA-3**: A form where the seller gives the listing broker the right to list the property on the MLS and pay a fee to other brokers who bring buyers. - **MLA-5x**: A form that can be used to change or end any Florida Realtors listing or leasing agreement. - **BRD-3n**: A form that can be used to show that the broker has no relationship with the seller or the buyer. - **RA-4**: A form that can be used to pay a fee to another broker who refers a client. The fee is paid only if the client signs a contract and pays a brokerage fee. - **ERSA-1**: A form that can be used with the ERS-15nr, ERS-17sa, ERS-18tb, or ERS-18tn forms when the seller owes more than the property is worth and needs the lender's approval to sell. This article explains some of the forms that Florida realtors use for different types of transactions. These forms include: - Short Sale Approval Letter (SSAL-3): This form is for sellers who owe more on their property than its market value, and need their lender's approval to sell it at a lower price. The form informs the seller of their responsibilities in the short sale process. - Showing Agreement (SA-3x): This form is for creating a contract between a buyer and a broker, based on showing a property once. The broker earns a commission if the buyer purchases the property. - Vacant Land Listing Agreement (VLLA-3): This form is for listing vacant land for sale, and giving the broker the exclusive right to sell it. - MARS Forms: These are optional forms related to the Mortgage Assistance Relief Services (MARS) rule, which regulates how brokers can advertise and offer services to help homeowners avoid foreclosure. The forms are: - MARS Consumer Specific Commercial Communication Disclosure (MARS-CSCCD-1): This form can be used to disclose the broker's role and fees when presenting a short sale listing to a seller. - MARS Short Sale Agreement Disclosure (MARS-SSAD-1): This form can be used to disclose the terms and conditions of the short sale offer from the lender to the seller. - Disclosures: These are forms that provide information and warnings to buyers and sellers about various aspects of the property and the transaction. The forms are: - Buyer's Disclosure Statement (BDS-2): This form helps the seller assess the buyer's financial ability to buy the property. - Complying with the Lead-Based Paint Law: Licensee Notice to Seller/Landlord (LBPL-1x): This form describes the obligations of sellers and landlords under the federal law that regulates lead-based paint in older properties. - Flood Insurance Notice (FIN-2): This form warns the buyer about possible increases in flood insurance rates and advises them to check the current rates before buying the property. - Home Inspection Disclosure (HID-2): This form recommends the buyer to get a survey, appraisal, and home inspection of the property, and explains the scope and limitations of the home inspection. It also releases the broker from liability if the buyer decides not to get a home inspection. - Lead-Based Paint Warning Statement for Rental Housing (LBPR-2): This form contains the required language for leases of properties built before 1978 that may contain lead-based paint. It also includes a disclosure of any known lead-based paint hazards in the property. - Seller's Property Disclosure - Condominium (SPDC-1): This form allows the seller of a condominium unit to disclose any material facts or defects about the unit and the condominium association. The article aims to provide useful information for Florida realtors and their clients, using the keyword 'florida realtors lease agreement pdf'. This article explains different forms that sellers can use to inform buyers about the condition and value of the property they are selling. These forms are not mandatory, but they can help sellers avoid legal issues by disclosing facts that buyers may not notice or know. The article covers the following forms: - Seller's Property Disclosure - Condominium (SPDC-1): This form is for sellers of condominium units. It helps them disclose facts about the condominium property, such as changes to the common elements, fees, and other issues. - Seller's Property Disclosure - Residential (SPDR-3): This form is for sellers of residential properties. It helps them disclose facts about the property's condition, such as defects or problems that affect its value. - Seller's Property Disclosure Update (SPDU-1): This form is for sellers who need to update their previous disclosures with new information. - Sexual Offender Disclosure (SOD-2): This form is for sellers to provide buyers with the website and phone number of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's sexual offender database. - Sight Unseen Property Disclosure and Acknowledgment (SUP-1): This form is for sellers who deal with tenants or buyers who have not seen the property in person. - Sinkhole Disclosure (SD-2): This form is for sellers to disclose whether they know of any sinkhole issues or claims related to the property. - Vacant Land Disclosure Statement (VLDS-1): This form is for sellers of vacant land. It helps them disclose facts about the land, such as defects or problems that affect its value. - Office Management Forms: These forms are for brokers and associates to manage

their office operations, such as audits, contracts, and records.. This article explains some optional forms for property management in Florida. These forms are: - Exclusive Property Management Agreement (EPM-6): A form where a property owner hires a real estate licensee to manage their property. This form goes with the Exclusive Right to Lease Agreement if the property manager also finds tenants. - Notice from Landlord to Tenant - Termination for Failure to Pay Rent (FPR-4): A 3-day notice that non-lawyers can use to help a landlord ask for overdue rent.

The Florida Supreme Court approved this notice. - Notice from Landlord to Tenant - Notice of Noncompliance for Matters other than Failure to Pay Rent (TNC-4x): A 7-day notice that non-lawyers can use to help a tenant fix a violation of F.S. 83.52, the rental agreement, or the rules and regulations.

The Florida Supreme Court approved this notice. - Notice from Tenant to Landlord - Termination for Failure of Landlord to Maintain Premises as Required by Florida Statute 83.51(1) or Material Provisions of the Rental Agreement (TFMP-4): A form that non-lawyers can use to help tenants end a lease if the landlord does not meet the maintenance requirements of the lease agreement or F.S. 83.51(1) within seven days after the notice is sent. The Florida Supreme Court approved this form.

- Notice from Tenant to Landlord - Withholding Rent for Failure of Landlord to Maintain Premises as Required by Florida Statute 83.51(1) or Material Provisions of the Rental Agreement (WFMP-5): A form that non-lawyers can use to help tenants stop paying rent if the landlord does not meet the maintenance requirements of the lease agreement or F.S. 83.51(1) within seven days after the notice is sent. The Florida Supreme Court approved this form. - Notice of Intention to Impose Claim on Security Deposit (CSD-5x): A notice that landlords must send to tenants to tell them about any claims on their security deposit. This notice is required by F.S. 83.49(3). - Notice of Right to Reclaim Abandoned Property (NRAP-3): A form that contains the legal notices for abandoned property by tenants. This form has the notice for former tenants and the notice for other property owners, and instructions for delivery. - Miscellaneous Appraisal Gap Addendum (AGA-1): A form that buyers can use to pay the difference between the property value and the purchase price. This article is about florida realtors lease agreement pdf. You can find more information on the Florida Realtors website.. This article explains some of the forms that are used by real estate agents and buyers or sellers in Florida.

These forms include: - Integrated Disclosures (TRID-1): This form helps agents get closing and settlement documents for the property sale. - Buyer's Request for Repairs and/or Remedies (BRR-1): This form lets the buyer ask for repairs within the seller's limit. It works with the standard contracts, not the ASIS contract. - Buyer's Walk-Through Inspection/Reinspection (BWTIR-1): This form is for the buyer's final check of the property before closing.

It is not for the home inspection. It works with both of the standard contracts and the CRSP contract. - Coastal Construction Control Line Affidavit (CCCLA-3): This form is for properties that are near the coast and need an affidavit or survey to show the coastal line. The buyer can choose to get this or not. - COVID-19/Coronavirus In-Person Acknowledgment (IPA-1): This form is for consumers to acknowledge the risks of COVID-19. - Coronavirus (COVID-19) Extension Addendum to Contract (COVID-1): This form allows for extending some deadlines in the contract(s) that are not over yet. - CRSP Manual: This is a manual for the Contract for Residential Sale and Purchase. - DBPR Condominium Q&A sheet: This is a sheet with questions and answers about condominiums from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR). - DBPR Cooperative Q&A sheet: This is a sheet with questions and answers about cooperatives from the DBPR. - DBPR FL Condo Governance Form: This is a form about the governance of condominiums from the DBPR. - Energy Efficiency Brochure: This is a brochure about energy efficiency in homes. - ERS Manual: This is a manual for the Exclusive Right of Sale Listing Agreement. - Form Notice and Disclosure (FND-1): This form is for agents to use when the contract form is not their usual one, for example, from a lawyer or a lender. It advises the party to get professional help before proceeding with the transaction. - Lead Info Pamphlet: This is a pamphlet about lead hazards in homes. - Multiple Offer Disclosure to Seller (MODS-1): This form is for agents to tell the seller(s) about their options when they get more than one offer on the property. It can be given at the listing or when the offers come in. The article is about florida realtors lease agreement pdf, which is a keyword for search engine optimization (seo). To make the article more seo-friendly, the keyword should be used in the title, the introduction, and the conclusion, as well as throughout the body of the text. The keyword should also be used in a natural and relevant way, not just stuffed randomly. Here is a possible way to rewrite the introduction and the conclusion with the keyword: