

## CHAPTER 11

#### Real Estate Contracts





## Parties to the Contract

- must have legal authority
   Subject of the Contract
- property must be accurately described use legal description

## Form of the Contract

- may be written or verbal
- Statute of Frauds: must be written to be enforceable

## Consideration

 anything of value the seller accepts earnest money deposit is not consideration demonstrates seriousness
 Legal Subject Matter



## **Offer and Acceptance**

 Must be 100% meeting of the minds becomes a contract upon agreement and communicated to all parties

## Contingency

- Example: financing contingency **Time**
- Real estate contracts:
   time is of the essence

## Performance

• Seller provides marketable title buyer pays consideration contract is executed



#### Time for Acceptance of Offers

- Contract not signed by and delivered to all parties by date specified in contract
  - Offer deemed withdrawn
  - Deposits returned to buyer
- Special Assessments
  - Seller pays if certified, confirmed & ratified before closing
  - Seller pays if substantially complete as of effective date whether or not lien is filed
  - Buyer pays all other assessments



## Occupancy and Possession

- Delivered to buyer at closing
- Buyer takes occupancy prior to closing
  - Buyers assumes risks of loss
  - Liable for all maintenance
  - Accepts condition of property at tie of occupancy

## Closing Date

- May be extended if funds are not available to lender due to Truth In Lending Act (TILA) requirements
- May be extended if utility service is disrupted due to severe weather

Transfer of a right or interest in land Must be in writing to be enforceable Purchase and sale contract Lease over a year Option contract Failure to comply: not illegal, contract may be unenforceable

## **2 Exceptions**

- 1. Title has transferred to Buyer
- 2. Buyer has paid part of the purchase price,

#### and

## a. Taken possession

#### or

b. Made improvements



## Fee Simple Property Interests

Type of Property Interest	Definition of Interest
Estate in Severalty	Single Owner
Estate by the Entireties	Co-ownership between spouses
Joint Tenancy	Co-ownership with equal rights
Tenancy in Common	Co-ownership with equal or unequal rights

## Buyer brokerage agreement

- Agreement between broker and buyer
- Compensation and representation

## **Option contract**

- Right to purchase real estate in the future
- Terms must be 100% stated

## **Listing Agreement**

 Employment contract between seller and broker

## **Contract for Sale and Purchase**

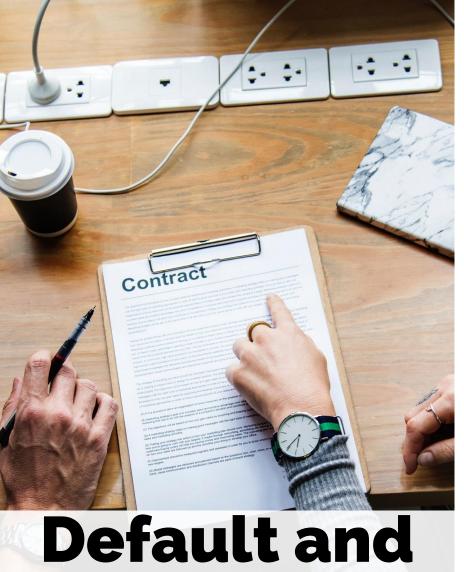
 Agreement between seller and buyer

# Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare



## **Specific Performance**

- One party defaults & the other party asks the courts to require specific performance
- Usually a buyer remedy



## Default and Dispute Resolution

## Damages

- Liquidated damages
  - Specified in the contract
  - Usually the deposit, retained by the seller when buyer defaults
- Compensatory damages
  - Not specified in contract
  - Usually a remedy decided by the courts

# Finding a Buyer or Effecting a Sale

#### Effect a sale

Transaction must close for broker to be paid **Find a purchaser (Florida)** Commission is earned when:

- Ready, willing and able buyer is presented to seller
  - Must be same terms as offered in listing contract
  - Seller does not accept
     offer
    - Commission is due

## Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA)

- Broker may pay referral fees
  - To licensees without disclosure to buyers or sellers
  - Broker licensed by another state or country
  - Broker not licensed in Florida may not participate in the transaction
  - If outside broker participates in transaction, a referral fee/commission *cannot* be paid

## **Referral Fees**



## **Liens on Commission**

#### **Commercial Real Estate Sales** Commission Lien Act

F.S. 475 – PART III Commercial Real Estate

- Broker must disclose lien rights
  - At or before the brokerage agreement is executed
  - Lien rights are not waivable before commission is earned
  - Within 30 days of earning commission & 1 day before closing
  - Deliver commission notice to:
    - Owner of the commercial real estate
    - Closing agent
    - Lien notice may be recorded in public records
    - Lien attaches to the net sales proceeds (not real estate)
  - F.S. 475.703 .705

## Liens on Commission

#### **Commercial Real Estate Leasing Commission Lien Act** F.S. 475 – PART IV Commercial Real Estate

- Broker must disclose lien rights
  - At or before the brokerage agreement is executed
  - Lien rights are not waivable before commission is earned
  - Commission earned broker may file lien notice
  - Copy must be delivered to owner within 7 days after filing lien notice
  - Lien may be recorded in public records
    - Lien attaches to the owner's interest in the real property
  - F.S. 475.803 .807

## **Right of First Refusal**

- Contractual right granted by owner
- 3 parties to right of first refusal
  - 1) property owner
  - 2) holder of right of first refusal
  - 3) third party
  - Example condo association has right to purchase resale units before property is placed on market



## Other Contracts



# Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare

## Buyer Brokerage Agreement Commercial

- Broker hired to find a property
- Addresses broker representation

## **Residential**

- Commission buyer agrees to pay broker
- Commission is reduced by amount paid by listing brokerage

## Lease-Option Agreement

- Between landlord & tenant
- Optionor landlord
- Optionee tenant
- Optionee has right but not obligation to purchase
- Must state specific time frame
- Optionee may let option expire without recourse
- Option exercised, becomes a purchase and sales contract
- Once option is exercised, becomes effective date of the sales contract



## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare



## **Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare**

#### **Option agreement**

- Optionor property owner
- Optionee potential buyer
- Specified price
- Definite time period
- Must be in writing to be enforceable (Statute of Frauds)
- Unilateral contract
  - Only seller has to perform if buyer exercises the option
- Buyer must pay a non-refundable fee
  - Fee must be definite valuable consideration
  - Seller may retain fee if option not exercised

#### Lease-purchase agreement

- Tenant enters into a lease
- Agreement becomes effective at end of lease term
- Tenant responsible for repairs during lease



## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare





## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare



## **Listing Agreement**

- Agreement between broker and seller
- Broker must have power of attorney
  - To accept or reject offers on sellers behalf
- Listing agreement may be verbal
  - Must prove seller approved of brokers efforts to sell
- Listing agreement for more than one year must be in writing
- Signed listing agreement must be given to seller within 24 hours
- Cannot contain an automatic renewal

## **Open listing Agreement**

- Given to multiple brokers
  - Usually a for-sale-byowner (FSBO)
- Procuring cause
  - Who introduced the property to the buyer
- Unilateral contract
  - Only seller has to perform
  - Can be terminated at will
- May not be entered in MLS

# Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare

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## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare

#### **Exclusive agency listing**

- Property is listed with one broker
- If owner is procuring cause
   no commission due
- Listing brokerage participates with cooperating brokers
- May be entered in the MLS



## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare

#### Exclusive right-of-sale listing

- Most common in residential real estate
- Broker is paid no matter who is procuring cause, including owner
- Best protection for Broker
- May be entered in MLS

## Net listing

- Minimum amount owner wants to receive
- Broker keeps amount over sellers net amount, only customary commission allowed
- Excessive broker profit

   considered unjust
   enrichment
- Legal in Florida

# Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare



## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare



## Contract for sale and purchase

- Standard contracts provided by Florida Association of Realtors (FAR)
- FAR contracts not required by law
- Federal E-Sign Act allows electronic signatures



## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare



#### Contract for sale and purchase

- Requirements needed to prepare sales contract
  - Deed
  - All legal owners must sign listing and sales contract
  - Must know legal interest held by sellers
  - Provide accurate legal description
  - Not accurate buyer may void contract
  - Survey not required by law (lender)
    - encroachments

## Occupancy and Possession



#### **Immediate Possession**

- Buyer takes possession immediately after closing
   Delayed Possession
  - Seller remains after closing
  - Lease is prepared
  - Seller tenant
  - Buyer landlord

## Possession while tenant occupied

- Property sold while tenant is in possession
- Buyer must be made aware
- Written lease tenant can continue to occupy the proper after closing



## Four Contracts Licensees May Prepare



#### Contract for sale and purchase

- Requirements needed to prepare sales contract
  - Effective date
    - Date last party signed
    - Date used to calculate all time frames
    - Either party is in default if not in compliance with time frames
    - "time is of the essence"
- Mortgage
  - Existing loans satisfied

# Earnest Money Deposits

- Also called: Good Faith Deposit
- Anything of value that can be turned into cash
  - Postdated checks with sellers
     approval
  - Promissory notes with sellers approval
- Broker not responsible for bounced checks
  - Deposited immediately

# Earnest Money Deposits

- Escrow held in trust by an attorney or title company
- Verification of Deposits 3 requirements:

1) Name, address & phone number of title co./attorney on sales contract

2) Request written verification of deposit with 10 business days

3) Provide seller's broker or seller with copy of verification within 10 business days

• FREC Rule 61J2-14.008(2)(b)

- Personal property listed in contract:
- Separate value listed for each item
- Seller must pay sales tax



## Rayner vs. Wise Realty

- Sellers must disclose material defects
- Licensees must disclose
   material defects if known

## Johnson vs. Davis

- Sellers have a duty to disclose all known facts that materially affect the value of residential real property and are not readily observable to the buyer.
- "As-is" contract does not relieve sellers from duty to disclose



## **Stigmatized Properties**

- Owners, landlords and real
   estate licensees
- Do not have to disclose if a homicide suicide or death occurred on the property

## HIV/AIDS

- Licensees must not disclose
- Do not have to disclose murder, death or suicide



## **Restrictive Covenants**

- Seller must provide HOA documents to Buyer
- Buyer has 3 days to review

## Community Development District (CDD)

- Infrastructure financing by municipalities
- Seller must disclose
- In addition to property taxes

## Lead-Based Paint

- Pre- 1978 properties
- Sellers & landlords must provide disclosure



## **Brokerage Relationship**

- Single Agency written
- Transaction broker presumed
- No brokerage written
- Radon Gas
- Ad Valorem Tax Disclosure
   Summary
- Energy Efficiency Disclosure
   Brochure



## **Coffee Break**

15 Minutes

