1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to homeowners' associations; providing 3 a short title; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; requiring certain officers or directors of an association be 4 5 removed from office under certain circumstances; 6 specifying how a vacancy on the board must be filled; 7 providing restrictions on certain officers and 8 directors; specifying when an officer or director may 9 be reinstated; requiring an association to maintain designated addresses as official records; specifying 10 11 what constitutes a designated address; making 12 conforming changes; prohibiting certain funds from 13 being comingled with other association funds; 14 authorizing a member to request an accounting from an 15 association under certain circumstances; requiring an 16 association to provide such accounting and remit 17 unused funds to the member within specified 18 timeframes; amending s. 720.3033, F.S.; providing 19 criminal and civil penalties for certain actions by officers, directors, or managers of an association; 20 21 requiring directors and officers of the association to 22 disclose certain activity to the association within a 23 specified time frame; creating a rebuttable 24 presumption of a conflict of interest if certain acts occur; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; restricting certain 25

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attorney fees and fines; specifying the types of violations for which an association may levy fines; providing a maximum aggregate fine amount; prohibiting a fine from becoming a lien on a parcel; revising amount of notice the board of administration must give a parcel owner before imposing a fine or suspension; specifying where such notice must be delivered; providing requirements for such notice; authorizing parcel owners to attend certain hearings by telephone or other electronic means; expanding duties of a specified committee; requiring a specified notice after a hearing; specifying how fines, suspensions, attorney fees, and costs are determined; requiring a detailed accounting of amounts due to the association be given to certain persons within a certain timeframe upon written request; providing for a complete waiver of a violation under certain circumstances; specifying the priority of payments made by a parcel owner to an association; prohibiting the accrual of attorney fees and costs after a specified time; authorizing certain persons to request a hearing to dispute certain fees and costs; providing for the waiver of certain fines or suspensions; requiring certain fines, fees, or other costs be paid by an association; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s.

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720.3065, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for certain fraudulent voting activities; providing an effective date.

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

## Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Homeowners' Associations Bill of Rights."

Section 2. Subsection (1) and paragraph (g) of subsection (4) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (d) is added to subsection (8) of that section, to read:

720.303 Association powers and duties; meetings of board; official records; budgets; financial reporting; association funds; recalls.—

- (1) POWERS AND DUTIES. -
- (a) An association which operates a community as defined in s. 720.301, must be operated by an association that is a Florida corporation. After October 1, 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial governing documents must be recorded in the official records of the county in which the community is located. An association may operate more than one community.
- $\underline{\text{(b)1.}}$  The officers and directors of an association have a fiduciary relationship to the members who are served by the

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76 association.

- 2. An officer or a director charged by information or indictment with one of the following crimes must be removed from office, and the vacancy must be filled as provided in s.

  720.306(9) until the end of the officer's or director's period of suspension or the end of his or her term of office, whichever occurs first:
- <u>a. Forgery of a ballot envelope or voting certificate used</u> in a homeowners' association election as provided in s. 831.01.
- <u>b. Theft or embezzlement of funds of a homeowners'</u> association as provided in s. 812.014.
- c. Destruction of or the refusal to allow inspection or copying of an official record of a homeowners' association that is accessible to parcel owners within the time periods required by general law in furtherance of any crime is tampering with physical evidence as provided in s. 918.13.
  - d. Obstruction of justice under chapter 843.
- 3. If a criminal charge is pending against the officer or director, he or she may not be appointed or elected to a position as an officer or a director of any association and may not have access to the official records of any association, except pursuant to a court order. However, if the charges are resolved without a finding of guilt, the officer or director must be reinstated for the remainder of his or her term of office, if any.

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(c) The powers and duties of an association include those set forth in this chapter and, except as expressly limited or restricted in this chapter, those set forth in the governing documents.

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(d) After control of the association is obtained by members other than the developer, the association may institute, maintain, settle, or appeal actions or hearings in its name on behalf of all members concerning matters of common interest to the members, including, but not limited to, the common areas; roof or structural components of a building, or other improvements for which the association is responsible; mechanical, electrical, or plumbing elements serving an improvement or building for which the association is responsible; representations of the developer pertaining to any existing or proposed commonly used facility; and protesting ad valorem taxes on commonly used facilities. The association may defend actions in eminent domain or bring inverse condemnation actions. Before commencing litigation against any party in the name of the association involving amounts in controversy in excess of \$100,000, the association must obtain the affirmative approval of a majority of the voting interests at a meeting of the membership at which a quorum has been attained. This paragraph subsection does not limit any statutory or common-law right of any individual member or class of members to bring any action without participation by the association.

- (e) A member does not have authority to act for the association by virtue of being a member. An association may have more than one class of members and may issue membership certificates.
- <u>(f)</u> An association of 15 or fewer parcel owners may enforce only the requirements of those deed restrictions established prior to the purchase of each parcel upon an affected parcel owner or owners.

- (4) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—The association shall maintain each of the following items, when applicable, which constitute the official records of the association:
- mailing addresses and parcel identifications. A member's designated mailing address is the member's property address, unless the member has sent written notice to the association requesting that a different mailing address be used for all required notices. The association shall also maintain the e-mail electronic mailing addresses and the facsimile numbers designated by members for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those members consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. A member's e-mail address is the e-mail address the member provided when consenting in writing to receiving notice by electronic transmission unless the member has sent written notice to the association requesting that a different e-mail address be used for all required notices. The

<u>e-mail</u> <u>electronic mailing</u> addresses and <u>facsimile</u> numbers provided by <u>members</u> <u>unit owners</u> to receive notice by electronic transmission <u>must shall</u> be removed from association records when <u>the member revokes</u> consent to receive notice by electronic transmission <u>is revoked</u>. However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the <u>e-mail</u> <u>electronic mail</u> address or the <u>facsimile</u> number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.

(8) ASSOCIATION FUNDS; COMMINGLING.-

(d) If an association collects a deposit from a member for any reason, including to pay for expenses that may be incurred as a result of construction on a member's parcel, such funds must be maintained separately and may not be comingled with any other association funds. Upon completion of the member's construction project, or other reason for which the deposit was collected, the member may request an accounting from the association of his or her funds that were deposited and the association must provide such accounting to the member within 7 days after the member's request. An association must remit payment of any and all unused funds to the member within 30 days after receiving notice that the member's construction project, or other reason for which the deposit was collected, is complete.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 720.3033, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that

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176 section, to read:

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720.3033 Officers and directors.-

- An officer, a director, or  $\underline{a}$  manager may not solicit, offer to accept, or accept any thing good or service of value for which consideration has not been provided for his or her benefit or for the benefit of a member of his or her immediate family from any person providing or proposing to provide goods or services to the association. An officer, a director, or a manager who knowingly solicits, offers to accept, or accepts any thing or service of value or kickback in an amount less than \$1,000 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, or if such value or kickback is \$1,000 or more the officer, director, or manager commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and is subject to a civil penalty under s. 718.501(1)(d). If the board finds that an officer or a director has violated this subsection, the board shall immediately remove the officer or director from office. The vacancy shall be filled according to law until the end of the officer's or director's term of office. However, an officer, a director, or a manager may accept food to be consumed at a business meeting with a value of less than \$25 per individual or a service or good received in connection with trade fairs or education programs.
  - (6) Directors and officers of an association must disclose

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to the association any activity that may reasonably be construed to be a conflict of interest at least 14 days before voting on an issue or entering into a contract that is the subject of the conflict. A rebuttable presumption of a conflict of interest exists if any of the following acts occur without prior disclosure to the association:

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- (a) A director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, enters into a contract for goods or services with the association.
- (b) A director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, holds an interest in a corporation, limited liability corporation, partnership, limited liability partnership, or other business entity that conducts business with the association or proposes to enter into a contract or other transaction with the association.
- Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section to read:
- 720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights.—
- (1) Each member and the member's tenants, guests, and invitees, and each association, are governed by, and must comply with, this chapter, the governing documents of the community, and the rules of the association. Actions at law or in equity, or both, to redress alleged failure or refusal to comply with

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these provisions may be brought by the association or by any member against:

- (a) The association;
- (b) A member;

- (c) Any director or officer of an association who willfully and knowingly fails to comply with these provisions; and
- (d) Any tenants, guests, or invitees occupying a parcel or using the common areas.

The prevailing party in any such litigation is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs <u>as provided in paragraph (2)(e)</u>. A member prevailing in an action between the association and the member under this section, in addition to recovering his or her reasonable attorney fees, may recover additional amounts as determined by the court to be necessary to reimburse the member for his or her share of assessments levied by the association to fund its expenses of the litigation. This relief does not exclude other remedies provided by law. This section does not deprive any person of any other available right or remedy.

(2) An association may levy reasonable fines <u>for</u> violations of the declaration, association's bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. A fine may not exceed \$100 per violation against any member or any member's tenant, guest,

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or invitee for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine may be levied by the board for each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that the fine may not exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of less than \$1,000 may not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as provided in paragraph (e) determined by the court.

- (a) An association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the right of a member, or a member's tenant, guest, or invitee, to use common areas and facilities for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. This paragraph does not apply to that portion of common areas used to provide access or utility services to the parcel. A suspension may not prohibit an owner or tenant of a parcel from having vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.
  - (b) A fine or suspension levied for a violation by the

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board of administration may not be imposed unless the board first provides at least 30 14 days' notice to the parcel owner at his or her designated mailing or e-mail address in the association's official records and, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. The notice must include a description of the alleged violation, the specific action required to cure such violation, and the date and location of the hearing. A parcel owner has the right to attend a hearing by telephone or other electronic means.

- (c) If the committee, by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, the proposed fine or suspension may not be imposed. If the committee, by majority vote, determines that a violation does not exist then no other action may be taken related to that alleged violation. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether a violation exists and whether to approve confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by the board.
- (d) After the hearing, the committee shall provide written notice to the parcel owner at his or her designated mailing or e-mail address in the association's official records and, if

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applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, of the committee's findings related to the violation, including any applicable fines or suspensions that the committee approved or rejected, and how the parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner may cure the violation.

(e) Fines, suspensions, attorney fees, and costs are imposed as follows:

- 1. If a violation is found by the committee, but is cured before the hearing, a fine or suspension may not be imposed and attorney fees and costs may not be awarded.
- 2. If <u>a violation is found and</u> the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee, the <u>committee must decide</u>, by majority vote, a date that the fine payment is due, which date must be at least 30 days after delivery of the written notice required in paragraph (d).
- 3. If a violation is found and the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee, but the violation is cured within 30 days after delivery of the written notice required in paragraph (d), the fine must be reduced by 50 percent, any applicable suspensions must be lifted, and attorney fees and costs may not be awarded.
- 4. If a violation is found and the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee and the violation is not cured or the fine is not paid within 30 days after delivery of the written notice required in paragraph

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(d), reasonable attorney fees and costs may be awarded to the association.

- of the parcel owner may, at any time, make a written request for a detailed accounting of any amounts he or she owes to the association and the board shall provide such information within 10 days after receipt of the written request. Failure by the board to respond to a written request for a detailed accounting constitutes a complete waiver of the violation.
- (g) Upon receipt of a payment for any outstanding fines
  from a parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the
  parcel owner, the board must apply the payment first to the fine
  before satisfying any other amounts due to the association.
  Attorney fees and costs may not continue to accrue after a
  parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel
  owner pays the fine.
- (h) A parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner may request a hearing before the board to dispute the reasonableness of the attorney fees and costs awarded to the association 5 days after notice of the approved fine is provided to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner. The association must provide written notice of such fine or suspension by mail or hand delivery to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel

351 owner.

- (5) All suspensions imposed <u>under pursuant to</u> subsection (3) or subsection (4) must be approved at a properly noticed board meeting. Upon approval, the <u>board association</u> must <u>send written notice to notify</u> the parcel owner and, if applicable, the parcel's occupant, licensee, or invitee by mail or hand delivery <u>to the parcel owner's designated mailing or e-mail</u> address in the association's official records.
- with this section constitutes a waiver of all fines or suspensions imposed or proposed for a violation. Any fines, fees, or other costs incurred by a parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner which is related to a fine that is waived under this subsection must also be waived or paid by the association if such fine, fee, or other cost is not waivable.
- Section 5. Section 720.3065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 720.3065 Fraudulent voting activities relating to association elections; penalties.—Each of the following acts is a fraudulent voting activity relating to association elections and constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083:
- (1) Willfully and falsely swearing to or affirming an oath or affirmation, or willfully procuring another person to falsely

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swear to or affirm an oath or affirmation, in connection with or arising out of voting activities.

- (2) Perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate, or aiding in the perpetration of, fraud in connection with a vote cast, to be cast, or attempted to be cast.
- (3) Preventing a member from voting or preventing a member from voting as he or she intended by fraudulently changing or attempting to change a ballot, ballot envelope, vote, or voting certificate of the member.
- (4) Menacing, threatening, or using bribery or any other corruption to attempt, directly or indirectly, to influence, deceive, or deter a member when voting.
- (5) Giving or promising, directly or indirectly, anything of value to another member with the intent to buy the vote of that member or another member or to corruptly influence that member or another member in casting his or her vote. This paragraph does not apply to any food served which is to be consumed at an election rally or a meeting or to any item of nominal value which is used as an election advertisement, including a campaign message designed to be worn by a member.
- (6) Using or threatening to use, directly or indirectly, force, violence, or intimidation or any tactic of coercion or intimidation to induce or compel a member to vote or refrain from voting in an election or on a particular ballot measure.
  - Section 6. This act shall take effect October 1, 2023.

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