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28 29 An act relating to homeowners' associations; amending s. 34.01, F.S.; expanding county court jurisdiction for certain disputes; amending s. 720.301, F.S.; providing and revising definitions; conforming cross references; amending s. 720.302, F.S.; authorizing alternative methods for resolution of certain disputes; conforming cross references; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for certain acts by board members of homeowners' associations; authorizing certain associations to enforce certain deed restrictions; providing members with certain rights at all meetings; providing guidelines for notice, and delivery of notice, for certain meetings; providing criteria for petitioning the board; providing certain documents to be included in financial and accounting records; providing certain members with access to copies of certain documents; authorizing members access to certain records for a fee; excluding certain records from member access; providing criteria for the preparation of annual financial reports; prohibiting use of association funds to defend certain actions or proceedings; providing requirements, criteria, procedures, and limitations for recall of board directors and their removal from office; amending s. 720.304, F.S.; authorizing homeowners to display certain flags on certain occasions; providing legislative intent; prohibiting certain lawsuits arising from parcel owners' appearances and presentations before a governmental entity; providing a definition; authorizing the construction of ramps for entrance and egress under

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certain conditions; authorizing owners to display signs provided by a contractor for security services under certain conditions; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; prohibiting fines from becoming liens against parcels; providing for attorney's fees and costs in actions to recover a fine; creating s. 720.3055, F.S.; providing requirements for association contracts for certain products and services; authorizing certain associations to opt out of such requirements under certain circumstances; providing exceptions; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; providing meeting notice requirements; providing members with the right to speak at meetings; requiring arbitration of certain election disputes; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; revising certain dispute resolution provisions; providing quidelines for the filing of alternative dispute resolutions; providing for mandatory mediation or arbitration under certain circumstances; providing requirements, procedures, and limitations; providing for fees; providing for award of attorney's fees and costs; requiring the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to develop a certification and training program for mediators and arbitrators; providing program requirements; requiring the division to develop an education program for certain purposes; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 689.26, F.S.; revising the disclosure summary to be presented to a prospective parcel owner; providing circumstances under which a contract may be voided;

specifying nonapplication of certain provisions of law; transferring and renumbering s. 689.265, F.S., relating to financial reports required of certain residential subdivision developers; creating s. 720.402, F.S.; providing a cause of action for damages for reliance on certain false or misleading information; authorizing recovery of attorney's fees under certain circumstances; creating s. 720.501, F.S.; providing for certain warranties to associations from developers; providing a definition; preserving certain rights; providing requirements; amending ss. 316.00825, 498.025, and 558.002, F.S.; conforming cross references; providing for internal organization of ch. 720, F.S.; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 34.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 34.01 Jurisdiction of county court.--
 - (1) County courts shall have original jurisdiction:
- (a) In all misdemeanor cases not cognizable by the circuit courts;
- (b) Of all violations of municipal and county ordinances;
- (c) Of all actions at law in which the matter in controversy does not exceed the sum of \$15,000, exclusive of interest, costs, and attorney's fees, except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the circuit courts. The party

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instituting any civil action, suit, or proceeding pursuant to this paragraph where the amount in controversy is in excess of \$5,000 shall pay to the clerk of the county court the filing fees and service charges in the same amounts and in the same manner as provided in s. 28.241; and

- (d) Of disputes occurring in homeowners' associations as described in s. 720.311(2)(a), which shall be concurrent with jurisdiction of the circuit courts.
- Section 2. Section 720.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 720.301 Definitions.--As used in ss. $\frac{720.301-720.501}{720.301-720.312}$, the term:
- (1) "Assessment" or "amenity fee" means a sum or sums of money payable to the association, to the developer or other owner of common areas, or to recreational facilities and other properties serving the parcels by the owners of one or more parcels as authorized in the governing documents, which if not paid by the owner of a parcel, can result in a lien against the parcel.
- (2) "Common area" means all real property within a community which is owned or leased by an association or dedicated for use or maintenance by the association or its members, including, regardless of whether title has been conveyed to the association:
- (a) Real property the use of which is dedicated to the association or its members by a recorded plat; or
- (b) Real property committed by a declaration of covenants to be leased or conveyed to the association.

(3) "Community" means the real property that is or will be subject to a declaration of covenants which is recorded in the county where the property is located. The term "community" includes all real property, including undeveloped phases, that is or was the subject of a development-of-regional-impact development order, together with any approved modification thereto.

- (4) "Declaration of covenants," or "declaration," means a recorded written instrument in the nature of covenants running with the land which subjects the land comprising the community to the jurisdiction and control of an association or associations in which the owners of the parcels, or their association representatives, must be members.
 - (5) "Developer" means a person or entity that:
 - (a) Creates the community served by the association; or
- (b) Succeeds to the rights and liabilities of the person or entity that created the community served by the association, provided that such is evidenced in writing.
- (6) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales,
 Condominiums, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and
 Professional Regulation.
 - (7)(6) "Governing documents" means:
- (a) The recorded declaration of covenants for a community, and all duly adopted and recorded amendments, supplements, and recorded exhibits thereto; and
- (b) The articles of incorporation and bylaws of the homeowners' association, and any duly adopted amendments thereto.

(8)(7) "Homeowners' association" or "association" means a Florida corporation responsible for the operation of a community or a mobile home subdivision in which the voting membership is made up of parcel owners or their agents, or a combination thereof, and in which membership is a mandatory condition of parcel ownership, and which is authorized to impose assessments that, if unpaid, may become a lien on the parcel. The term "homeowners' association" does not include a community development district or other similar special taxing district created pursuant to statute.

- (9)(8) "Member" means a member of an association, and may include, but is not limited to, a parcel owner or an association representing parcel owners or a combination thereof, and shall include any person or entity obligated by the governing documents to pay an assessment or amenity fee.
- (10) "Parcel" means a platted or unplatted lot, tract, unit, or other subdivision of real property within a community, as described in the declaration:
 - (a) Which is capable of separate conveyance; and
- (b) Of which the parcel owner, or an association in which the parcel owner must be a member, is obligated:
- 1. By the governing documents to be a member of an association that serves the community; and
- 2. To pay to the homeowners' association assessments that, if not paid, may result in a lien.
- $\underline{(11)}$ "Parcel owner" means the record owner of legal title to a parcel.

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(12) "Voting interest" means the voting rights distributed to the members of the homeowners' association, pursuant to the governing documents.

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Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 720.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.302 Purposes, scope, and application. --

The Legislature recognizes that it is not in the best interest of homeowners' associations or the individual association members thereof to create or impose a bureau or other agency of state government to regulate the affairs of homeowners' associations. However, in accordance with s. 720.311, the Legislature finds that homeowners' associations and their individual members will benefit from an expedited alternative process for resolution of election and recall disputes and presuit mediation of other disputes involving covenant enforcement and authorizes the division to hear, administer, and determine these disputes as set forth in this chapter. Further, the Legislature recognizes that certain contract rights have been created for the benefit of homeowners' associations and members thereof before the effective date of this act and that ss. $720.301-720.501 \frac{720.301-720.312}{720.301-720.312}$ are not intended to impair such contract rights, including, but not limited to, the rights of the developer to complete the community as initially contemplated.

Section 4. Section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

200 POWERS AND DUTIES.—An association which operates a 201 community as defined in s. 720.301, must be operated by an 202 association that is a Florida corporation. After October 1, 203 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial 204 governing documents must be recorded in the official records of 205 the county in which the community is located. An association may 206 operate more than one community. The officers and directors of 207 an association have a fiduciary relationship to the members who are served by the association. It is the intent of the 208 209 Legislature that nothing in this subsection be construed as providing for or removing a requirement of a fiduciary 210 211 relationship between any manager employed by the association and 212 the parcel owners. An officer, director, or manager who, 213 otherwise than as provided by law for the proper discharge of 214 his or her duties, directly or indirectly demands, seeks, 215 receives, accepts, or agrees to receive or accept anything of 216 value personally for or because of any act performed or to be 217 performed by such official or person on behalf of the 218 association commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Any person 219 220 who directly or indirectly gives, offers, or promises anything 221 of value to any officer, director, or manager for or because of 222 any official act performed or to be performed by such person on 223 behalf of the association commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The 2.2.4 225 powers and duties of an association include those set forth in 226 this chapter and, except as expressly limited or restricted in 227 this chapter, those set forth in the governing documents. After 228 control of the association is obtained by members unit owners

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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 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. 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. 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.

(2) BOARD MEETINGS. --

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(a) A meeting of the board of directors of an association occurs whenever a quorum of the board gathers to conduct

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association business. All meetings of the board must be open to all members except for meetings between the board and its attorney with respect to proposed or pending litigation where the contents of the discussion would otherwise be governed by the attorney-client privilege.

- (b) Each member has the right to attend all meetings of the board and to speak on any matter placed on the agenda by petition of the voting interests for at least 3 minutes each. The association may adopt reasonable written rules, consistent with this paragraph, expanding the right of members to speak and governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member statements, which rules may include the requirement of a sign-up sheet for members wishing to speak. Notwithstanding any other law, the requirement that board meetings and committee meetings be open to the members is not applicable to meetings between the board or a committee and the association's attorney, with respect to meetings of the board held for the purpose of discussing personnel matters.
- (c) The bylaws shall provide for giving notice to parcel owners and members of all board meetings. If the bylaws do not specify the manner for giving notice, the following shall apply:
- 1. Notices of all board meetings must be posted in a conspicuous place in the community at least 48 hours in advance of a meeting, except in an emergency. In the alternative, if notice is not posted in a conspicuous place in the community, notice of each board meeting must be mailed or delivered to each member at least 7 days before the meeting, except in an emergency. Notwithstanding this general notice requirement, for communities with more than 100 members, the bylaws may provide

for a reasonable alternative to posting or mailing of notice for

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each board meeting, including publication of notice, provision of a schedule of board meetings, or the conspicuous posting and repeated broadcasting of the notice on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the homeowners' association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically in the community, the notice must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average

reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire

bylaws may provide for giving notice by electronic transmission

however, a member must consent in writing to receiving notice by

content of the notice and the agenda. The bylaws or amended

in a manner authorized by law for meetings of the board of

directors, committee meetings requiring notice under this

section, and annual and special meetings of the members;

2. An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a statement that assessments will be considered and the nature of the assessments. Written notice of any meeting at which special assessments will be considered, or at which amendments to rules regarding parcel use will be considered, must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the parcel owners and members and posted conspicuously on the property or broadcast on closed-circuit cable television not fewer than 14 days prior to the meeting.

electronic transmission.

<u>3.</u> Directors may not vote by proxy or by secret ballot at board meetings, except that secret ballots may be used in the election of officers. This subsection also applies to the meetings of any committee or other similar body, when a final decision will be made regarding the expenditure of association funds, and to any body vested with the power to approve or disapprove architectural decisions with respect to a specific parcel of residential property owned by a member of the community.

- (d) If 20 percent of the total voting interests petition the board to address an item of business, the board shall, at its next board meeting or special meeting, but not later than 60 days after the receipt of the petition, take the petitioned item up on its agenda. The board shall give all members notice of the meeting at which the petitioned item shall be addressed in accordance with the 14-day notice requirement pursuant to subparagraph (c)2. Each member shall have the right to speak for at least 3 minutes on each item placed on the agenda by petition, provided that the member signs the sign-up sheet, if one is required, or submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. Other than addressing the item at the meeting, the board is not obligated to take any other action requested by the petition.
- (3) MINUTES.--Minutes of all meetings of the members of an association and of the board of directors of an association must be maintained in written form or in another form that can be converted into written form within a reasonable time. A vote or abstention from voting on each matter voted upon for each

director present at a board meeting must be recorded in the minutes.

- (4) OFFICIAL RECORDS. -- The association shall maintain each of the following items, when applicable, which constitute the official records of the association:
- (a) Copies of any plans, specifications, permits, and warranties related to improvements constructed on the common areas or other property that the association is obligated to maintain, repair, or replace.
- (b) A copy of the bylaws of the association and of each amendment to the bylaws.
- (c) A copy of the articles of incorporation of the association and of each amendment thereto.
- (d) A copy of the declaration of covenants and a copy of each amendment thereto.
- (e) A copy of the current rules of the homeowners' association.
- (f) The minutes of all meetings of the board of directors and of the members, which minutes must be retained for at least 7 years.
- (g) A current roster of all members and their mailing addresses and parcel identifications. The association shall also maintain the electronic mailing addresses and the numbers designated by members for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those members consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The electronic mailing addresses and numbers provided by unit owners to receive notice by electronic transmission shall be removed from association records when consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is revoked.

However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the electronic mail address or the number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.

- (h) All of the association's insurance policies or a copy thereof, which policies must be retained for at least 7 years.
- (i) A current copy of all contracts to which the association is a party, including, without limitation, any management agreement, lease, or other contract under which the association has any obligation or responsibility. Bids received by the association for work to be performed must also be considered official records and must be kept for a period of 1 year.
- (j) The financial and accounting records of the association, kept according to good accounting practices. All financial and accounting records must be maintained for a period of at least 7 years. The financial and accounting records must include:
- 1. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.
- 2. A current account and a periodic statement of the account for each member, designating the name and current address of each member who is obligated to pay assessments, the due date and amount of each assessment or other charge against the member, the date and amount of each payment on the account, and the balance due.
- 3. All tax returns, financial statements, and financial reports of the association.
- 4. Any other records that identify, measure, record, or communicate financial information.

402 (k) A copy of the disclosure summary described in s. 403 720.401(2).

- (1) All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing that are related to the operation of the association.
- records shall be maintained within the state and must be open to inspection and available for photocopying by members or their authorized agents at reasonable times and places within 10 business days after receipt of a written request for access. This subsection may be complied with by having a copy of the official records available for inspection or copying in the community. If the association has a photocopy machine available where the records are maintained, the association must provide parcel owners with copies on request during the inspection if the entire request is limited to 25 pages.
- (a) The failure of an association to provide access to the records within 10 business days after receipt of a written request creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.
- (b) A member who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this subsection. The minimum damages are to be \$50 per calendar day up to 10 days, the calculation to begin on the 11th business day after receipt of the written request.
- (c) The association may adopt reasonable written rules governing the frequency, time, location, notice, and manner of inspections and records to be inspected but may not impose a

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requirement that a parcel owner demonstrate any proper purpose for the inspection or state any reason for the inspection or limit a parcel owner's right to inspect records to less than one 8-hour business day per month. The association, and may impose fees to cover the costs of providing copies of the official records, including, without limitation, the costs of copying. The association may charge up to 50 cents per page for copies made on the association's photocopy machine. If the association does not have a photocopy machine available where the records are kept, or if the records requested to be copied exceed 25 pages in length, the association may have copies made by an outside vendor and may charge the actual cost of copying. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the recorded governing documents, to ensure their availability to members and prospective members, and may charge only its actual costs for reproducing and furnishing these documents to those persons who are entitled to receive them. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the following records shall not be accessible to members or parcel owners:

1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including, but not limited to, any record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction, which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association, and which was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings, or which was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or

imminent adversarial administrative proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.

- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a parcel.
- 3. Disciplinary, health, insurance, and personnel records of the association's employees.
- $\underline{\text{4. Medical records of parcel owners or community}}$ residents.
- (6) BUDGETS.--The association shall prepare an annual budget. The budget must reflect the estimated revenues and expenses for that year and the estimated surplus or deficit as of the end of the current year. The budget must set out separately all fees or charges for recreational amenities, whether owned by the association, the developer, or another person. The association shall provide each member with a copy of the annual budget or a written notice that a copy of the budget is available upon request at no charge to the member. The copy must be provided to the member within the time limits set forth in subsection (5).
- (7) FINANCIAL REPORTING. -- The association shall prepare an annual financial report within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year. The association shall, within the time limits set forth in subsection (5), provide each member with a copy of the annual financial report or a written notice that a copy of the financial report is available upon request at no charge to the member. Financial reports shall be prepared as follows:

(a) An association that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall prepare or cause to be prepared a complete set of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements shall be based on the association's total annual revenues, as follows:

- 1. An association with total annual revenues of \$100,000 or more, but less than \$200,000, shall prepare compiled financial statements.
- 2. An association with total annual revenues of at least \$200,000, but less than \$400,000, shall prepare reviewed financial statements.
- 3. An association with total annual revenues of \$400,000 or more shall prepare audited financial statements.
- (b) An association with total annual revenues of less than \$100,000 shall prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures.
- (c) An association in a community of fewer than 50 parcels, regardless of the association's annual revenues, may prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of financial statements required by paragraph (a) unless the governing documents provide otherwise.
- (d) A report of cash receipts and disbursements must disclose the amount of receipts by accounts and receipt classifications and the amount of expenses by accounts and expense classifications, including, but not limited to, the following, as applicable: costs for security, professional, and management fees and expenses; taxes; costs for recreation facilities; expenses for refuse collection and utility services; expenses for lawn care; costs for building maintenance and

repair; insurance costs; administration and salary expenses; and reserves if maintained by the association.

- (e) If 20 percent of the parcel owners petition the board for a level of financial reporting higher than that required by this section, the association shall duly notice and hold a meeting of members within 30 days after receipt of the petition for the purpose of voting on raising the level of reporting for that fiscal year. Upon approval of a majority of the total voting interests of the parcel owners, the association shall amend the budget or adopt a special assessment to pay for the financial report regardless of any provision to the contrary in the governing documents, and shall prepare or cause to be prepared the following statements, which shall be provided within 90 days after the meeting or the end of the fiscal year, whichever occurs later:
- 1. Compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statements, if the association is otherwise required to prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures;
- 2. Reviewed or audited financial statements, if the association is otherwise required to prepare compiled financial statements; or
- 3. Audited financial statements, if the association is otherwise required to prepare reviewed financial statements.
- (f) If approved by a majority of the voting interests present at a properly called meeting of the association, an association may prepare or cause to be prepared:
- 1. A report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of a compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statement;
 - 2. A report of cash receipts and expenditures or a

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compiled financial statement in lieu of a reviewed or audited

financial statement; or

- 3. A report of cash receipts and expenditures, a compiled financial statement, or a reviewed financial statement in lieu of an audited financial statement. The financial report must consist of either:
- (a) Financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles; or
- (b) A financial report of actual receipts and expenditures, cash basis, which report must show:

- 1. The amount of receipts and expenditures by classification; and
- 2. The beginning and ending cash balances of the association.
 - (8) ASSOCIATION FUNDS; COMMINGLING.--
- (a) All association funds held by a developer shall be maintained separately in the association's name. Reserve and operating funds of the association shall not be commingled prior to turnover except the association may jointly invest reserve funds; however, such jointly invested funds must be accounted for separately.
- (b) No developer in control of a homeowners' association shall commingle any association funds with his or her funds or with the funds of any other homeowners' association or community association.
- (c) Association funds may not be utilized by a developer to defend a civil or criminal action, administrative proceeding, or arbitration proceeding that has been filed against the developer or directors appointed to the association board by the

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developer, even when the subject of the action or proceeding

concerns the operation of the developer-controlled association.

- (9) APPLICABILITY.--Sections 617.1601-617.1604 do not apply to a homeowners' association in which the members have the inspection and copying rights set forth in this section.
 - (10) RECALL OF BOARD DIRECTORS. --

- (a)1. Notwithstanding any provision contained in the governing documents, subject to the provisions of s. 720.307 regarding transition of association control, any member of the board of directors may be recalled and removed from office with or without cause by a majority of the total voting interests.
- 2. When the governing documents, including the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, provide that only a specific class of members is entitled to elect a board director or directors, only that class of members may vote to recall those board directors so elected.
- (b)1. Board directors may be recalled by an agreement in writing or by written ballot without a membership meeting. The agreement in writing or the written ballots, or a copy thereof, shall be served on the association by certified mail or by personal service in the manner authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 2. The board shall duly notice and hold a meeting of the board within 5 full business days after receipt of the agreement in writing or written ballots. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the written ballots or written agreement to recall a director or directors of the board, in which case such director or directors shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any

and all records and property of the association in their possession, or proceed as described in paragraph (d).

- 3. When it is determined by the division pursuant to binding arbitration proceedings that an initial recall effort was defective, written agreements or written ballots used in the first recall effort and not found to be defective may be reused in one subsequent recall effort. However, in no event shall a written agreement or written ballot be valid for more than 120 days after it has been signed by the member.
- 4. Any rescission or revocation of a member's written ballot or written agreement must be in writing and, in order to be effective, must be delivered to the association prior to the association being served with the written agreements or written ballots.
- 5. The agreement in writing or by ballot shall list at least as many possible replacement directors as there are directors subject to the recall, when at least a majority of the board is sought to be recalled; the person executing the recall instrument may vote for as many replacement candidates as there are directors subject to the recall.
- (c)1. If the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws specifically provide, the members may also recall and remove a director or directors by a vote taken at a meeting. If so provided in the governing documents, a special meeting of the members to recall a director or directors of the board of administration may be called by 10 percent of the voting interests giving notice of the meeting as required for a meeting of members, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of

633 giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.

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- 2. The board shall duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days of the adjournment of the member meeting to recall one or more directors. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the recall, in which case such director or directors shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or shall proceed as set forth in paragraph (d).
- (d) If the board determines not to certify the written agreement or written ballots to recall a director or directors of the board or does not certify the recall by a vote at a meeting, the board shall, within 5 full business days after the meeting, file with the division a petition for binding arbitration pursuant to the applicable procedures in ss. 718.1255 and 718.112(2)(j) and the rules adopted thereunder. For the purposes of this section, the members who voted at the meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If the arbitrator certifies the recall as to any director or directors of the board, the recall will be effective upon mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association. The director or directors so recalled shall deliver to the board any and all records of the association in their possession within 5 full business days after the effective date of the recall.
- (e) If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a recall and less than a majority of the board directors are removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of a

majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this subsection or in the governing documents. If vacancies occur on the board as a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board of directors are removed, the vacancies shall be filled by members voting in favor of the recall. If the removal is at a meeting, any vacancies shall be filled by the members at the meeting. If the recall occurred by agreement in writing or by written ballot, members may vote for replacement directors in the same instrument in accordance with procedural rules adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this subsection.

- (f) If the board fails to duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after service of an agreement in writing or within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the director recall meeting, the recall shall be deemed effective and the board of directors so recalled shall immediately turn over to the board any and all records and property of the association.
- (g) If a director who is removed fails to relinquish his or her office or turn over records as required under this section, the circuit court in the county where the association maintains its principal office may, upon the petition of the association, summarily order the director to relinquish his or her office and turn over all association records upon application of the association.
- (h) The minutes of the board meeting at which the board decides whether to certify the recall are an official association record. The minutes shall record the date and time

of the meeting, the decision of the board, and the vote count taken on each board member subject to the recall. In addition, when the board decides not to certify the recall, as to each vote rejected, the minutes shall identify the parcel number and the specific reason for each such rejection.

- (i) When the recall of more than one board director is sought, the written agreement, ballot, or vote at a meeting shall provide for a separate vote for each board director sought to be recalled.
- Section 5. Section 720.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 720.304 Right of owners to peaceably assemble; display of flag; SLAPP suits prohibited; construction of access ramps; display of security signs.--
- (1) All common areas and recreational facilities serving any homeowners' association shall be available to parcel owners in the homeowners' association served thereby and their invited guests for the use intended for such common areas and recreational facilities. The entity or entities responsible for the operation of the common areas and recreational facilities may adopt reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to the use of such common areas and recreational facilities. No entity or entities shall unreasonably restrict any parcel owner's right to peaceably assemble or right to invite public officers or candidates for public office to appear and speak in common areas and recreational facilities.
- (2) Any homeowner may display one portable, removable
 United States flag or official flag of the State of Florida in a respectful manner, and, on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag

Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day, may display in a
respectful manner portable, removable official flags, not larger
than 4 1/2 feet by 6 feet, that represent the United States
Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, regardless
of any declaration rules or requirements dealing with flags or
decorations.

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- (3) Any owner prevented from exercising rights guaranteed by subsection (1) or subsection (2) may bring an action in the appropriate court of the county in which the alleged infringement occurred, and, upon favorable adjudication, the court shall enjoin the enforcement of any provision contained in any homeowners' association document or rule that operates to deprive the owner of such rights.
- (4) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the right of parcel owners to exercise their rights to instruct their representatives and petition for redress of grievances before the various governmental entities of this state as protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of the State Constitution. The Legislature recognizes that strategic lawsuits against public participation, or "SLAPP" suits, as they are typically called, have occurred when members of the homeowners' association are sued by individuals, business entities, or governmental entities arising out of a parcel owner's appearance and presentation before a governmental entity on matters related to the homeowners' association. However, it is the public policy of this state that governmental entities, business organizations, and individuals not engage in SLAPP suits because such actions are inconsistent with the right of parcel owners to participate

in the state's institutions of government. Therefore, the

750 Legislature finds and declares that prohibiting such lawsuits by

- 751 governmental entities, business entities, and individuals
- 752 <u>against parcel owners who address matters concerning their</u>
- 753 homeowners' association will preserve this fundamental state
- 754 policy, preserve the constitutional rights of parcel owners, and
- 755 ensure the continuation of representative government in this
- 756 state. It is the intent of the Legislature that such lawsuits be
- 757 expeditiously disposed of by the courts.
- 758 (a) As used in this subsection, "governmental entity"
- 759 means the state, including the executive, legislative, and
- 760 judicial branches of government and the independent
- 761 establishments of the state, counties, or municipalities,
- 762 <u>districts</u>, authorities, boards, commissions, or any agencies of
- 763 these branches, which are subject to chapter 286.
- 764 (b) No governmental entity, business organization, or
- 765 individual in this state shall file or cause to be filed,
- 766 through its employees or agents, any lawsuit, cause of action,
- 767 claim, cross-claim, or counterclaim against a parcel owner
- 768 without merit and solely because such parcel owner has exercised
- 769 the right to instruct his or her representatives or the right to
- 770 petition for redress of grievances before the various
- 771 governmental entities of this state, as protected by the First
- 772 Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of
- 773 the State Constitution.
- 774 (c) A parcel owner sued by a governmental entity, business
- 775 organization, or individual in violation of this section has a
- 776 right to an expeditious resolution of a claim that the suit is
- 777 in violation of this section. A parcel owner may petition the

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778 court for an order dismissing the action or granting final 779 judgment in favor of that parcel owner. The petitioner may file 780 a motion for summary judgment, together with supplemental 781 affidavits, seeking a determination that the governmental 782 entity's, business organization's, or individual's lawsuit has 783 been brought in violation of this section. The governmental 784 entity, business organization, or individual shall thereafter 785 file its response and any supplemental affidavits. As soon as 786 practicable, the court shall set a hearing on the petitioner's 787 motion, which shall be held at the earliest possible time after 788 the filing of the governmental entity's, business 789 organization's, or individual's response. The court may award 790 the parcel owner sued by the governmental entity, business 791 organization, or individual actual damages arising from the 792 governmental entity's, individual's, or business organization's 793 violation of this act. A court may treble the damages awarded to 794 a prevailing parcel owner and shall state the basis for the 795 treble damages award in its judgment. The court shall award the 796 prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred 797 in connection with a claim that an action was filed in violation 798 of this section. 799

- (d) Homeowners' associations shall not expend association funds in prosecuting a SLAPP suit against a parcel owner.
- (5)(a) Any homeowner may construct an access ramp when a resident or occupant has a medical necessity or disability that requires a ramp for egress and ingress under the following conditions:
- 1. The ramp must be as unobtrusive as possible, designed to blend in as aesthetically as practicable, and be reasonably

807 sized to fit the intended use.

- 2. Plans for the ramp must be submitted in advance to the homeowners' association. The association may make reasonable requests to modify the design to achieve architectural consistency with surrounding structures and surfaces.
- (b) The homeowner must submit to the association an affidavit from a physician attesting to the medical necessity or disability of the resident or occupant of the home requiring the access ramp. Certification used for the purposes of s. 320.0848 shall be sufficient to meet the affidavit requirement.
- (6) Any homeowner may display a sign of a reasonable size provided by a contractor for security services within 10 feet of any entrance to the home.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights; collection of attorney's fees; failure to fill sufficient number of vacancies on board of directors to constitute a quorum; appointment of receiver upon petition of any member.--
- (2) If the governing documents so provide, an association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the rights of a member or a member's tenants, guests, or invitees, or both, to use common areas and facilities and may levy reasonable fines, not to exceed \$100 per violation, against any member or any tenant, guest, or invitee. A fine may be levied on the basis of each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that no such fine shall exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the

governing documents. No fine shall become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party shall be entitled to collect reasonable attorney's fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.

- (a) A fine or suspension may not be imposed without notice of at least 14 days to the person 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. If the committee, by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, it may not be imposed.
- (b) The requirements of this subsection do not apply to the imposition of suspensions or fines upon any member because of the failure of the member to pay assessments or other charges when due if such action is authorized by the governing documents.
- (c) Suspension of common-area-use rights shall not impair the right of an owner or tenant of a parcel to have vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.
- Section 7. Section 720.3055, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 720.3055 Contracts for products and services; in writing; bids; exceptions.--
- (1) All contracts as further described in this section or any contract that is not to be fully performed within 1 year after the making thereof for the purchase, lease, or renting of

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materials or equipment to be used by the association in accomplishing its purposes under this chapter or the governing documents, and all contracts for the provision of services, shall be in writing. If a contract for the purchase, lease, or renting of materials or equipment, or for the provision of services, requires payment by the association that exceeds 10 percent of the total annual budget of the association, including reserves, the association shall obtain competitive bids for the materials, equipment, or services. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the association to accept the lowest bid.

- (2)(a) Notwithstanding the foregoing, contracts with employees of the association and contracts for attorney, accountant, architect, community association manager, engineer, and landscape architect services are not subject to the provisions of this section.
- (b) A contract executed before October 1, 2004, and any renewal thereof is not subject to the competitive bid requirements of this section. If a contract was awarded under the competitive bid procedures of this section, any renewal of that contract is not subject to such competitive bid requirements if the contract contains a provision that allows the board to cancel the contract on 30 days' notice. Materials, equipment, or services provided to an association under a local government franchise agreement by a franchise holder are not subject to the competitive bid requirements of this section. A contract with a manager, if made by a competitive bid, may be made for up to 3 years. An association whose declaration or bylaws provide for competitive bidding for services may operate

HB 1987 2004 894 under the provisions of such declaration or bylaws in lieu of 895 this section if those provisions are not less stringent than the 896 requirements of this section. 897 (3) Nothing contained in this section is intended to limit 898 the ability of an association to obtain needed products and 899 services in an emergency. 900 (4) This section shall not apply if the business entity 901 with which the association desires to enter into a contract is 902 the only source of supply within the county serving the 903 association. 904 (5) Nothing contained in this section shall excuse a party 905 contracting to provide maintenance or management services from 906 compliance with s. 720.309. 907 Section 8. Subsections (5) through (8) of section 720.306, 908 Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (7) through 909 (10), respectively, present subsection (7) is amended, and new 910 subsections (5) and (6) are added to said section, to read: 911 720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election 912 procedures; amendments.--

giving notice to members of all member meetings. If the bylaws do not provide such notice, they shall be deemed to provide the following: the association shall give all parcel owners and members actual notice of all membership meetings, which shall be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the parcel owners and members not fewer than 14 days prior to the meeting. Evidence of compliance with this 14-day notice shall be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed upon execution among the official records of the

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association. In addition to mailing, delivering, or electronically transmitting the notice of any meeting, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the association. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda.

- (6) RIGHT TO SPEAK. --Members and parcel owners have the right to attend all membership meetings and to speak at any meeting with reference to all items opened for discussion or included on the agenda. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the governing documents or any rules adopted by the board or by the membership, a member or parcel owner has the right to speak for at least 3 minutes on any item, provided the member or parcel owner submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. The association may adopt written reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member and parcel owner statements, which rules shall be consistent with this subsection.
- (9)(7) ELECTIONS.--Elections of directors must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the governing documents of the association. All members of the association shall be eligible to serve on the board of directors, and a member may nominate himself or herself as a candidate for the board at a meeting where the election is to be held. Except as otherwise provided in the governing documents,

boards of directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes

953 cast by eligible voters. Any election dispute between a member

and an association must be submitted to mandatory binding

955 arbitration with the division. Such proceedings shall be

conducted in the manner provided by s. 718.1255 and the

procedural rules adopted by the division.

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Section 9. Section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.311 Dispute resolution.--

The Legislature finds that alternative dispute resolution has made progress in reducing court dockets and trials and in offering a more efficient, cost-effective option to litigation. The filing of any petition for mediation or arbitration provided for in this section shall toll the applicable statute of limitations. Any recall dispute filed with the division pursuant to s. 720.303(10) shall be conducted by the division in accordance with the provisions of ss. 718.1255 and 718.112(2)(j) and the rules adopted by the division. In addition, the division shall conduct mandatory binding arbitration of election disputes between a member and an association pursuant to s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division. Neither election disputes nor recall disputes are eligible for mediation; these disputes shall be arbitrated by the division. At the conclusion of the proceeding, the division shall charge the parties a fee in an amount adequate to cover all costs and expenses incurred by the division in conducting the proceeding. Initially, the petitioner shall remit a filing fee of at least \$200 to the division. The fees paid to the division shall become a recoverable cost in the arbitration

proceeding. The prevailing party shall be paid its reasonable costs and attorney's fees in an amount found reasonable by the arbitrator. The division shall adopt rules to effectuate the purposes of this section.

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(2)(a) Disputes between an association and a parcel owner regarding use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas and other covenant enforcement disputes, disputes regarding amendments to the governing documents, disputes regarding meetings of the board and committees appointed by the board, membership meetings not including election meetings, and access to the official records of the association shall be filed with the division for mandatory mediation prior to the disputes being filed in court. Mediation proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent as court-ordered mediation. No arbitrator or judge shall consider any information or evidence arising from the mediation proceeding except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to attend a mediation session. Persons who are not parties to the dispute may not attend the mediation conference without the consent of all parties, except for counsel for the parties and a corporate representative designated by the association. When mediation is attended by a quorum of the board, such mediation is not a board meeting for purposes of notice and participation set forth in s. 720.303. The division shall conduct the proceedings through the use of division mediators or refer the disputes to private mediators who have been duly certified by the division as provided in paragraph (c). The parties shall share the costs of mediation equally,

including the fee charged by the mediator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise. If a division mediator is used, the division may charge such fee as is necessary to pay expenses of the mediation, including, but not limited to, the salary and benefits of the mediator and any travel expenses incurred. The petitioner shall initially file with the division upon filing the dispute a filing fee of \$200, which shall be used to defray the costs of the mediation. At the conclusion of the mediation, the division shall charge to the parties, to be shared equally unless otherwise agreed by the parties, such further fees as are necessary to fully reimburse the division for all expenses incurred in the mediation.

- (b) If mediation as described in paragraph (a) is not successful in resolving all issues between the parties, the parties may file the unresolved dispute in a court of competent jurisdiction or elect to enter into binding or nonbinding arbitration pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division, with the arbitration proceeding to be conducted by a division arbitrator or by a private arbitrator certified by the division. If all parties do not agree to arbitration proceedings following an unsuccessful mediation, any party may file the dispute in court. A final order resulting from nonbinding arbitration is final and enforceable in the courts if a complaint for trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after entry of the order.
- (c) The division shall develop a certification and training program for private mediators and private arbitrators that shall emphasize experience and expertise in the area of the

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1039 operation of community associations. A mediator or arbitrator 1040 shall be certified by the division only if he or she has 1041 attended at least 20 hours of training in mediation or arbitration, as appropriate, and only if he or she has mediated 1042 1043 or arbitrated at least 10 disputes involving community 1044 associations within the 5 years preceding the date of the 1045 application, or if he or she has mediated or arbitrated 10 1046 disputes in any area within the 5 years preceding the date of 1047 the application and has completed 20 hours of training in community association disputes. In order to be certified by the 1048 1049 division, a mediator must also be certified by the Florida 1050 Supreme Court. The division may conduct the training and 1051 certification program within the division or may contract with 1052 an outside vendor to perform the training or certification. The 1053 expenses of operating the training and certification program 1054 shall be paid by the training fees, by the moneys and filing 1055 fees generated by the arbitration of recall and election 1056 disputes, and by the awarded fees in mediation of those disputes referenced in this section. Initially, the Department of 1057 1058 Business and Professional Regulation should seek sufficient 1059 funding to cover the startup costs of establishing the 1060 certification and training program. 1061

(d) The mediation procedures provided by this subsection may be used by a corporation in this state responsible for the operation of a community in which the voting members are parcel owners or their representatives, in which membership in the corporation is not a mandatory condition of parcel ownership, or which is not authorized to impose an assessment that may become a lien on the parcel.

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The division shall develop an education program to assist homeowners, associations, board members, and managers in understanding and increasing awareness of the operation of homeowners' associations pursuant to this chapter and in understanding the use of alternative dispute resolution techniques in resolving disputes between parcel owners and associations or between owners. Such education program may include the development of pamphlets and other written instructional guides, the holding of classes and meetings by division employees or outside vendors, as the division may determine, and the creation and maintenance of an Internet website containing instructional materials. The expenses of operating the education program shall initially be paid by the moneys and filing fees generated by the arbitration of recall and election disputes and by the fees awarded in mediation of those disputes referenced in this section. At any time after the filing in a court of competent jurisdiction of a complaint relating to a dispute under ss. 720.301-720.312, the court may order that the parties enter mediation or arbitration procedures.

Section 10. Section 689.26, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 720.401, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

720.401 689.26 Prospective purchasers subject to association membership requirement; disclosure required; covenants; assessments; contract cancellation voidability.--

(1)(a) A prospective parcel owner in a community must be presented a disclosure summary before executing the contract for

HB 1987 2004 1096 sale. The disclosure summary must be in a form substantially 1097 similar to the following form: 1098 1099 DISCLOSURE SUMMARY 1100 FOR 1101 (NAME OF COMMUNITY) 1102 1103 1. AS A PURCHASER OF PROPERTY IN THIS COMMUNITY, YOU WILL (WILL) (WILL NOT) BE OBLIGATED TO BE A MEMBER OF A HOMEOWNERS' 1104 1105 ASSOCIATION. 1106 2. THERE HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE RECORDED RESTRICTIVE 1107 COVENANTS GOVERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF PROPERTIES IN THIS 1108 COMMUNITY. 1109 3. YOU WILL (WILL) (WILL NOT) BE OBLIGATED TO PAY 1110 ASSESSMENTS TO THE ASSOCIATION. ASSESSMENTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO 1111 PERIODIC CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ 1112 _. YOU WILL ALSO BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ANY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IMPOSED BY THE ASSOCIATION. SUCH SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS 1113 MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS 1114 1115 \$ PER 1116 4. YOU MAY (WILL) (WILL NOT) BE OBLIGATED TO PAY SPECIAL 1117 ASSESSMENTS TO THE RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITY, COUNTY, OR SPECIAL DISTRICT. ALL ASSESSMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC CHANGE. 1118 5.4. YOUR FAILURE TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS OR 1119 ASSESSMENTS LEVIED BY A MANDATORY HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION COULD 1120 1121 RESULT IN A LIEN ON YOUR PROPERTY. 1122 6.5. THERE MAY BE (IS) (IS NOT) AN OBLIGATION TO PAY RENT OR LAND USE FEES FOR RECREATIONAL OR OTHER COMMONLY USED 1123

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FACILITIES AS AN OBLIGATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE HOMEOWNERS'

HB 1987 2004 1125 ASSOCIATION. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ PER 1126 . (If such obligation exists, then the amount of the 1127 current obligation shall be set forth.) 1128 7.6. THE DEVELOPER MAY HAVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND THE 1129 RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS (CAN) (CANNOT) BE AMENDED WITHOUT THE 1130 APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP OR THE APPROVAL OF THE-1131 IF NO MANDATORY ASSOCIATION EXISTS, PARCEL OWNERS. 1132 8.7. THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE FORM ARE 1133 ONLY SUMMARY IN NATURE, AND, AS A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, YOU 1134 SHOULD REFER TO THE COVENANTS AND THE ASSOCIATION GOVERNING 1135 DOCUMENTS BEFORE PURCHASING PROPERTY. 1136 THESE DOCUMENTS ARE EITHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC RECORD 1137 AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE RECORD OFFICE IN THE COUNTY WHERE 1138 THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED, OR ARE NOT RECORDED AND CAN BE OBTAINED 1139 FROM THE DEVELOPER. 1140 DATE: PURCHASER: 1141 PURCHASER: 1142 1143 The disclosure must be supplied by the developer, or by the 1144 parcel owner if the sale is by an owner that is not the 1145 developer. Any contract or agreement for sale shall refer to and 1146 incorporate the disclosure summary and shall include, in prominent language, a statement that the potential buyer should 1147 not execute the contract or agreement until they have received 1148 and read the disclosure summary required by this section. 1149 Each contract entered into for the sale of property 1150 1151 governed by covenants subject to disclosure required by this

section must contain in conspicuous type a clause that states:

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IF THE DISCLOSURE SUMMARY REQUIRED BY SECTION 720.401
689.26, FLORIDA STATUTES, HAS NOT BEEN PROVIDED TO THE
PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER BEFORE EXECUTING THIS CONTRACT FOR SALE,
THIS CONTRACT IS VOIDABLE BY BUYER BY DELIVERING TO SELLER OR
SELLER'S AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE BUYER'S
INTENTION TO CANCEL WITHIN 3 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE
DISCLOSURE SUMMARY OR PRIOR TO CLOSING, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.
ANY PURPORTED WAIVER OF THIS VOIDABILITY RIGHT HAS NO EFFECT.
BUYER'S RIGHT TO VOID THIS CONTRACT SHALL TERMINATE AT CLOSING.

- prospective purchaser before the purchaser executes a contract for the sale of property governed by covenants that are subject to disclosure pursuant to this section, the purchaser may void the contract by delivering to the seller or the seller's agent or representative written notice canceling the contract within 3 days after receipt of the disclosure summary or prior to closing, whichever occurs first. This right may not be waived by the purchaser but terminates at closing. A contract that does not conform to the requirements of this subsection is voidable at the option of the purchaser prior to closing.
- (2) This section does not apply to any association regulated under chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723 or to a subdivider registered under chapter 498; and also does not apply if disclosure regarding the association is otherwise made in connection with the requirements of chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723.
- Section 11. Section 689.265, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 720.3086, Florida

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1183 Statutes, to read:

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720.3086 689.265 Financial report.--In a residential subdivision in which the owners of lots or parcels must pay mandatory maintenance or amenity fees to the subdivision developer or to the owners of the common areas, recreational facilities, and other properties serving the lots or parcels, the developer or owner of such areas, facilities, or properties shall make public, within 60 days following the end of each fiscal year, a complete financial report of the actual, total receipts of mandatory maintenance or amenity fees received by it, and an itemized listing of the expenditures made by it from such fees, for that year. Such report shall be made public by mailing it to each lot or parcel owner in the subdivision, by publishing it in a publication regularly distributed within the subdivision, or by posting it in prominent locations in the subdivision. This section does not apply to amounts paid to homeowner associations pursuant to chapter 617, chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723, or to amounts paid to local governmental entities, including special districts.

Section 12. Section 720.402, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720.402 Publication of false or misleading information.--

(1) Any person who, in reasonable reliance upon any material statement or information that is false or misleading and published by or under authority from the developer in advertising and promotional materials, including, but not limited to, a contract of purchaser, the declaration of covenants, exhibits to a declaration of covenants, brochures, and newspaper advertising, pays anything of value toward the

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1212 purchase of a parcel in a community located in this state shall

- 1213 have a cause of action to rescind the contract or collect
- damages from the developer for his or her loss prior to the
- 1215 closing of the transaction. After the closing of the
- 1216 transaction, the purchaser shall have a cause of action against
- 1217 the developer for damages under this section from the time of
- 1218 closing until 1 year after the date upon which the last of the
- 1219 events described in paragraphs (a)-(d) occur:
- 1220 (a) The closing of the transaction;
- (b) The issuance by the applicable governmental authority
- 1222 of a certificate of occupancy or other evidence of sufficient
- 1223 completion of construction of the purchaser's residence to allow
- 1224 lawful occupancy of the residence by the purchaser. In counties
- 1225 or municipalities in which certificates of occupancy or other
- 1226 evidences of completion sufficient to allow lawful occupancy are
- 1227 not customarily issued, for the purposes of this section,
- 1228 evidence of lawful occupancy shall be deemed to be given or
- 1229 issued upon the date that such lawful occupancy of the residence
- 1230 may be allowed under prevailing applicable laws, ordinances, or
- 1231 statutes;
- 1232 (c) The completion by the developer of the common areas
- 1233 and such recreational facilities, whether or not the same are
- 1234 common areas, that the developer is obligated to complete or
- 1235 provide under the terms of the written contract, governing
- 1236 documents, or written agreement for purchase or lease of the
- 1237 parcel; or
- 1238 (d) If there is not a written contract or agreement for
- sale or lease of the parcel, the completion by the developer of
- 1240 the common areas and such recreational facilities, whether or

HB 1987 2004 1241 not the same are common areas, that the developer would be 1242 obligated to complete under any rule of law applicable to the developer's obligation. 1243 1244 1245 Under no circumstances shall a cause of action created or 1246 recognized under this section survive for a period of more than 1247 5 years after the closing of the transaction. 1248 (2) In any action for relief under this section, the 1249 prevailing party may recover reasonable attorney's fees. A 1250 developer shall not expend association funds in the defense of 1251 any suit under this section. 1252 Section 13. Section 720.501, Florida Statutes, is created 1253 to read: 1254 720.501 Warranties.--1255 (1)(a) The developer shall be deemed to have granted to 1256 the homeowners' association an implied warranty of fitness and 1257 merchantability for the purposes or uses intended as follows: 1258 1. As to the common areas and improvements thereon, a 1259 warranty for 3 years commencing with the completion of the 1260 building or improvement, or for 1 year after transfer of control 1261 of the association from the developer to the members other than 1262 the developer, but in no event for more than 5 years after 1263 completion of the building or improvement. 1264 2. As to the personal property that is transferred with or 1265 appurtenant to the common areas, a warranty for the same period 1266 as that provided by the manufacturer of the personal property, 1267 commencing with the date of transfer of the common areas to the 1268 association.

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The statute of limitations for any action in law or

equity that an association may have shall not begin to run until
the members other than the developer have elected a majority of
the members of the board.

- (2) For purposes of this section, the term "completion of a building or improvement" means issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the entire building or improvement, or the equivalent authorization issued by the governmental body having jurisdiction. In jurisdictions where no certificate of occupancy or equivalent authorization is issued, "completion of a building or improvement" means substantial completion of construction, finishing, and equipping of the building or improvement according to the plans and specifications.
- (3) The warranties provided by this section are conditioned upon routine maintenance being performed unless the maintenance is an obligation of the developer or a developer-controlled association.
- (4) The warranties provided by this section shall inure to the benefit of each owner and his or her successor owners and to the benefit of the developer.
- (5) Nothing in this section affects a homeowners' association as to which rights are established by transfer of control and ownership rights of the common areas from the developer to the homeowners' association prior to October 1, 2004.
- (6) The warranties provided by this section may be covered by an insured warranty program underwritten by a licensed insurance company registered in this state, provided such warranty program meets the minimum requirements of this chapter.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1299 316.00825, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 316.00825 Closing and abandonment of roads; optional conveyance to homeowners' association; traffic control jurisdiction.--
- (1)(a) In addition to the authority provided in s. 336.12, the governing body of the county may abandon the roads and rights-of-way dedicated in a recorded residential subdivision plat and simultaneously convey the county's interest in such roads, rights-of-way, and appurtenant drainage facilities to a homeowners' association for the subdivision, if the following conditions have been met:
- 1. The homeowners' association has requested the abandonment and conveyance in writing for the purpose of converting the subdivision to a gated neighborhood with restricted public access.
- 2. No fewer than four-fifths of the owners of record of property located in the subdivision have consented in writing to the abandonment and simultaneous conveyance to the homeowners' association.
- 3. The homeowners' association is both a corporation not for profit organized and in good standing under chapter 617, and a "homeowners' association" as defined in s. 720.301(8)(7) with the power to levy and collect assessments for routine and periodic major maintenance and operation of street lighting, drainage, sidewalks, and pavement in the subdivision.
- 4. The homeowners' association has entered into and executed such agreements, covenants, warranties, and other instruments; has provided, or has provided assurance of, such

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funds, reserve funds, and funding sources; and has satisfied such other requirements and conditions as may be established or imposed by the county with respect to the ongoing operation, maintenance, and repair and the periodic reconstruction or replacement of the roads, drainage, street lighting, and sidewalks in the subdivision after the abandonment by the county.

Section 15. Paragraphs (g) and (h) of subsection (2) of section 498.025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

498.025 Exemptions. --

- (2) Except as provided in s. 498.022, the provisions of this chapter do not apply to offers or dispositions of interests in lots, parcels, or units contained in a recorded subdivision plat, or resulting from the subdivision of land in accordance with applicable local land development laws and regulations pursuant to part II of chapter 163, including lots, parcels, units, or interest vested under such part, if all of the following conditions exist:
- (g) The contract for purchase or lease contains, and the subdivider complies with, the following provisions:
- 1. The purchaser must inspect the subdivided land prior to the execution of the contract or lease.
- 2. The purchaser shall have an absolute right to cancel the contract or lease for any reason whatsoever for a period of 7 business days following the date on which the contract or lease was executed by the purchaser.
- 3. In the event the purchaser elects to cancel within the period provided, all funds or other property paid by the purchaser shall be refunded without penalty or obligation within

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20 days of the receipt of the notice of cancellation by the developer.

- 4. All funds or property paid by the purchaser shall be put in escrow until closing has occurred and the lease or deed has been recorded.
- 5. Unless otherwise timely canceled, closing shall occur within 180 days of the date of execution of the contract by the purchaser.
- 6. When title is conveyed, said title shall be conveyed by statutory warranty deed unencumbered by any lien or mortgage except for any first purchase money mortgage given by the purchaser and restrictions, covenants, or easements of record.
- 7. The subdivider presents to the purchaser the disclosure required by s. $\underline{720.401}$ $\underline{689.26}$ prior to the execution of the contract or lease.
- (h) The agreement for deed contains, and the subdivider complies with, the following provisions:
- 1. The purchaser must inspect the subdivided land prior to the execution of the agreement for deed.
- 2. The purchaser shall have an absolute right to cancel the agreement for deed for any reason whatsoever for a period of 7 business days following the date on which the agreement for deed was executed by the purchaser.
- 3. If the purchaser elects to cancel within the period provided, all funds or other property paid by the purchaser shall be refunded without penalty or obligation within 20 days after the receipt of the notice of cancellation by the developer.

4. All funds <u>or</u> for property paid by the purchaser shall be put in escrow until the agreement for deed has been recorded in the county in which the subdivision is located.

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- 5. Unless otherwise timely canceled, the agreement for deed shall be recorded within 180 days after its execution by the purchaser.
- 6. Sale of lots in the subdivision shall be restricted solely to residents of the state.
- 7. The underlying mortgage or other ancillary documents shall contain release provisions for the individual lot purchased.
- 8. The subdivider presents to the purchaser the disclosure required by s. 720.401 689.26 prior to the execution of the agreement for deed.
- Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 558.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 558.002 Definitions.--As used in this act, the term:
- 1401 (2) "Association" has the same meaning as in s.
- 1402 718.103(2), s. 719.103(2), s. 720.301(8) $\frac{(7)}{(7)}$, or s. 723.025.

Section 17. The Division of Statutory Revision is
requested to designate ss. 720.301-720.312, Florida Statutes, as
part I of chapter 720, Florida Statutes; to designate ss.

720.401 and 720.402, Florida Statutes, as part II of chapter

1407 720, Florida Statutes, and entitle that part "DISCLOSURE PRIOR

TO SALE OF RESIDENTIAL PARCELS"; and to designate s. 720.501,

1409 Florida Statutes, as part III of chapter 720, Florida Statutes,

and entitle that part "RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF DEVELOPERS."

1411 Section 18. This act shall take effect October 1, 2004.