By Senator Posey

24-1191A-06 See CS/HB 391

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to community associations;
3	creating s. 712.11, F.S.; providing for the
4	revival of certain declarations that have been
5	extinguished; amending s. 718.110, F.S.;
6	revising provisions relating to the amendment
7	of declarations; providing legislative findings
8	and a finding of compelling state interest;
9	requiring a holder of a recorded mortgage on a
10	condominium unit that requires the consent or
11	joinder of a mortgagee to an amendment to
12	provide certain information to a condominium
13	association; providing definitions; providing
14	criteria for consent to an amendment; requiring
15	notice regarding proposed amendments to
16	mortgagees; providing criteria for
17	notification; requiring the association to
18	conduct a diligent search to identify
19	mortgagees; requiring the association's
20	representative to execute an affidavit
21	confirming that a diligent search was
22	conducted; prohibiting the declaration of
23	condominium, articles of incorporation, or
24	bylaws from requiring the consent or joinder of
25	more than a specified percent of the eligible
26	mortgagees in connection with proposed
27	amendments under certain conditions; providing
28	criteria for enforcement; requiring mortgagees
29	seeking to disapprove a proposed amendment to
30	provide certain information to the association;
31	providing for the recovery of certain costs and

1 attorney's fees; amending s. 718.404, F.S.; 2 providing retroactive application of provisions 3 relating to mixed-use condominiums; amending s. 4 720.302, F.S.; revising governing provisions 5 relating to corporations that operate 6 residential homeowners' associations; amending 7 s. 720.303, F.S.; providing that special 8 assessments may not be levied at a board 9 meeting except under certain circumstances; 10 revising provisions relating to the closed-circuit cable broadcast notice 11 12 requirement; authorizing the association to 13 charge a reasonable fee for providing good faith responses to certain requests for 14 information by or on behalf of a prospective 15 purchaser or lienholder; providing conditions 16 17 for exemption from liability for providing such 18 information; revising what must be included in an association's annual budget; providing for 19 reserve accounts for capital expenditures and 20 21 deferred maintenance; revising when the 22 association must have its financial report 23 completed and provided to members; repealing s. 720.303(2), F.S., as amended, relating to board 2.4 meetings, to remove conflicting versions of 25 that subsection; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; 26 27 providing that, where a member is entitled to 2.8 collect attorney's fees against the association, the member may also recover 29 30 additional amounts as determined by the court; prohibiting an association from filing a 31

1 foreclosure action against homestead property; 2 providing exceptions; tolling applicable 3 limitation periods; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; 4 providing that certain mergers or 5 consolidations of an association shall not be 6 considered a material or adverse alteration of 7 the proportionate voting interest appurtenant 8 to a parcel; revising provisions relating to 9 items that members and parcel owners may 10 address at membership meetings; amending s. 720.307, F.S.; providing additional documents 11 12 that the developer must deliver at the time the 13 association members elect the board of directors; amending s. 720.308, F.S.; providing 14 for the establishment of guarantees of common 15 expenses shared by association members; 16 17 amending s. 720.311, F.S.; revising provisions relating to dispute resolution; providing that 18 the filing of any petition for arbitration or 19 the serving of an offer for presuit mediation 20 21 shall toll the applicable statute of 22 limitations; providing that certain disputes 23 between an association and a parcel owner shall be subject to presuit mediation; revising 2.4 provisions to conform; providing that temporary 25 injunctive relief may be sought in certain 26 27 disputes subject to presuit mediation; 2.8 authorizing the court to refer the parties to mediation under certain circumstances; 29 30 requiring the aggrieved party to serve on the responding party a written offer to participate 31

1 in presuit mediation; providing a form for such 2 offer; providing that service of the offer is effected by the sending of such an offer in a 3 4 certain manner; providing that the prevailing 5 party in any subsequent arbitration or 6 litigation proceedings is entitled to seek 7 recovery of all costs and attorney's fees 8 incurred in the presuit mediation process; requiring the mediator or arbitrator to meet 9 10 certain certification requirements; removing a requirement relating to development of an 11 12 education program to increase awareness of the 13 operation of homeowners' associations and the use of alternative dispute resolution 14 techniques; providing effective dates. 15 16 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 Section 1. Section 712.11, Florida Statutes, is 19 created to read: 2.0 21 712.11 Covenant revitalization. -- A homeowners' association not otherwise subject to chapter 720 may use the 22 procedures set forth in ss. 720.403-720.407 to revive 23 covenants that have lapsed under the terms of this chapter. 2.4 Section 2. Effective October 1, 2006, subsection (11) 25 of section 718.110, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 26 27 718.110 Amendment of declaration; correction of error 2.8 or omission in declaration by circuit court. --29 (11)(a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary 30 contained in this section, any provision in the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws that

requires declaration recorded after April 1, 1992, may not 2 require the consent or joinder of some or all mortgagees of units or any other portion of the condominium property to or 3 in amendments to the declaration of condominium, articles of 4 incorporation, or bylaws shall be void to the extent not-5 6 unless the requirement is limited to amendments materially 7 affecting the rights or interests of the mortgagees, or as 8 otherwise required by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and 9 any consent or joinder shall unless the requirement provides 10 that such consent may not be unreasonably withheld. It shall 11 12 be presumed that, except as to those matters described in 13 subsections (4) and (8) or other issues materially affecting the mortgagee's security interest in the property, amendments 14 to the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, 15 or bylaws do not materially affect the rights or interests of 16 17 mortgagees. In the event mortgagee consent is provided other 18 than by properly recorded joinder, such consent shall be evidenced by affidavit of the association recorded in the 19 public records of the county where the declaration of 2.0 21 condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws are is 2.2 recorded. 23 (b) The Legislature finds that the procurement of mortgagee consent or joinder to amendments that do not 2.4 materially affect the rights or interests of mortgagees is an 2.5 unreasonable and substantial logistical and financial burden 26 27 on the unit owners and condominium associations and that there 2.8 is a compelling state interest in enabling the members of a condominium association to approve amendments. Accordingly, 29 any holder of a recorded mortgage on a condominium unit or any 30

other portion of a condominium, which mortgage is first

recorded after October 1, 2006, and for which the declaration 2 of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws require the consent or joinder of a mortgagee to an amendment, must 3 4 provide written notice by certified mail to the association of the address at which the mortgagee may be contacted in regard 5 6 to any proposed amendments. The association shall maintain the 7 names and addresses of such mortgagees in a registry of 8 mortgagees, which the association shall utilize when sending a request for such consent or joinder. A request for consent or 9 10 joinder must be mailed to a mortgagee by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address provided by the 11 12 mortgagee and retained in the registry of mortgagees. As used 13 in this subsection, "certified mail" means either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Consent to an 14 amendment shall be deemed to have been given by any holder of 15 a mortgage that is first recorded after October 1, 2006, and 16 who fails to provide the required written notice and contact 18 information. Also, any mortgagee who fails to respond by certified mail within 30 days after the date the association 19 mails a request for consent or joinder shall be deemed to have 2.0 21 consented to the proposed amendment. 22 (c) As to mortgages in existence as of October 1, 23 2006, in those condominiums where the consent or joinder of such mortgagees is required in connection with amendments to 2.4 the governing documents, and where such mortgagees are not 2.5 otherwise required by the existing declaration of condominium, 2.6 27 articles of incorporation, or bylaws to provide notice to the 2.8 association of their contact information in order to be eligible to receive notices regarding proposed amendments, 29 those condominium associations that wish to modify provisions 30

or bylaws that require the consent or joinder of mortgagees 2 must notify all mortgages who hold mortgages on units within the condominium or other portions of the condominium property 3 4 of the need to provide the same contact information as 5 required in paragraph (b). Any mortgagee who does not provide 6 contact information as required will be deemed to have 7 consented to all future proposed amendments. Further, once the 8 proper address for notifying existing mortgagees has been obtained in the manner provided for in this subsection, 9 10 failure of any mortgagee to respond to a request for the consent or joinder to a proposed amendment within 30 days 11 12 after the date that such request is sent to the mortgagee by 13 certified mail shall be deemed to have consented to such amendment. In order to properly notify holders of existing 14 15 mortgages: The condominium association must first conduct a 16 17 diligent search to identify all existing mortgagees and an 18 address for the required notice to be sent to each mortgagee. Service of the notice shall be on the mortgagee's registered 19 2.0 agent based upon the information available from the Secretary 21 of State. Where there is no registered agent, the notice shall 2.2 be sent to the address in the original recorded mortgage 23 unless there is a different address in a more recently recorded assignment or modification instrument or in the 2.4 records maintained by the condominium association. All notices 2.5 must be sent by certified mail and must advise the mortgagee 2.6 2.7 that if he or she fails to provide the contact information 2.8 requested within 30 days after the date of mailing of the certified letter from the association, such mortgagee shall be 29 30 deemed to have consented to the proposed amendment.

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An affidavit must be executed by a representative of the condominium association confirming that a diligent search has been conducted to identify all outstanding mortgages on the condominium in the manner provided for in subparagraph 1. and summarizing the steps that were taken in connection with such diligent search and the notification of all mortgagees, and such affidavit shall be placed in the association's minute book as an attachment to the minutes of the meeting in which the board of directors considers such affidavit. (d) After October 1, 2006, no new declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws may require the consent or joinder of more than 51 percent of the eligible mortgagees in connection with any proposed amendment unless a higher percentage is required in order to comply with the requirements of the Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. Any new declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws must also require mortgagees to provide to the condominium association the address to which notices may be sent, as provided for in paragraph (b), in order for such mortgagees to have the right to be contacted in connection with any proposed amendment. (e) A provision requiring the consent or joinder of some or all holders of mortgages on units or other portions of the condominium property to any proposed amendment shall be enforceable only by mortgagees of record as of the date an amendment is recorded in the public records and only by those

paragraph (b) or paragraph (c). Any amendment adopted without

the required consent of a mortgagee shall be deemed voidable

mortgagees who have complied with the requirements of

by any mortgagee who was entitled to notice and the

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opportunity to consent, and actions to void such amendments

shall be subject to the statute of limitations applicable to

actions founded upon written instruments, which statute shall

commence to run as of the date such amendment is recorded in

the public records and, for amendments recorded prior to

October 1, 2006, shall commence on October 1, 2006.

- (f) In order to establish that he or she is not unreasonably withholding consent, any mortgagee who seeks to disapprove of a proposed amendment by withholding his or her consent or joinder must include in his or her reply to the condominium association's request for consent or joinder a statement of the specific reasons the proposed amendment is claimed to materially and adversely affect the rights and interests of such mortgagee.
- (q) In connection with any litigation between a condominium association and a lender with regard to whether consent has been improperly or unreasonably withheld, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover his or her costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
- Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 718.404, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 718.404 Mixed-use condominiums.--When a condominium consists of both residential and commercial units, the following provisions shall apply:
- (1) The condominium documents shall not provide that the owner of any commercial unit shall have the authority to veto amendments to the declaration, articles of incorporation, bylaws, or rules or regulations of the association. This subsection shall apply retroactively as a remedial measure.
- (2) Subject to s. 718.301, where the number of residential units in the condominium equals or exceeds 50

percent of the total units operated by the association, owners 2 of the residential units shall be entitled to vote for a majority of the seats on the board of administration. This 3 subsection shall apply retroactively as a remedial measure. 4 5 Section 4. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 720.302, 6 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 7 720.302 Purposes, scope, and application. --(4) This chapter does not apply to any association 8 that is subject to regulation under chapter 718, chapter 719, 9 or chapter 721÷ or to any nonmandatory association formed 10 under chapter 723, except to the extent that a provision of 11 chapter 718, chapter 719, or chapter 721 is expressly 12 13 incorporated into this chapter for the purpose of regulating <u>homeowners' associations</u>. 14 (5) Unless expressly stated to the contrary, 15 corporations not for profit that operate residential 16 homeowners' associations in this state shall be governed by and subject to chapter 607, if the association was 18 incorporated thereunder, or to chapter 617, if the association 19 was incorporated thereunder, and this chapter. This subsection 2.0 21 is intended to clarify existing law. 22 Section 5. Subsections (2), (6), and (7) of section 23 720.303, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 18 of chapter 2004-345 and section 135 of chapter 2005-2, Laws of Florida, 2.4 are amended, and paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to 2.5 26 subsection (5) of that section, to read: 27 720.303 Association powers and duties; meetings of board; official records; budgets; financial reporting; 29 association funds; recalls.--(2) BOARD MEETINGS. --30

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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 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. The provisions of this subsection shall also apply 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 meetings of 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.

- (b) Members have 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. The association may adopt written reasonable rules expanding the right of members to speak and governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member statements, which rules must be consistent with this paragraph and may include 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 inapplicable 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 and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to provide the following:

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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 parcels members, the bylaws may provide for a reasonable alternative to posting or mailing of notice for 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 16 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 content of the notice and the agenda. The bylaws or amended bylaws may provide for giving notice by electronic transmission in a manner authorized by law for meetings of the board of directors, committee meetings 25 26 requiring notice under this section, and annual and special meetings of the members; however, a member must consent in writing to receiving notice by electronic transmission. 2. <u>A special</u> An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a

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nature of the <u>special</u> 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 members and parcel owners and posted conspicuously on the property or broadcast on closed-circuit cable television not less than 14 days before the meeting.

- 3. 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 regular board meeting or at a special meeting of the board, but not later than 60 days after the receipt of the petition, take the petitioned item up on an 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 matter placed on the agenda by petition, provided that the member signs the sign-up sheet, if one is provided, or submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. Other than addressing the petitioned item at the meeting, the board is not obligated to take any other action requested by the petition.

(5) INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS. -- The official 2 records shall be maintained within the state and must be open to inspection and available for photocopying by members or 3 their authorized agents at reasonable times and places within 4 5 10 business days after receipt of a written request for 6 access. This subsection may be complied with by having a copy 7 of the official records available for inspection or copying in 8 the community. If the association has a photocopy machine 9 available where the records are maintained, it must provide parcel owners with copies on request during the inspection if 10 the entire request is limited to no more than 25 pages. 11 12 (d) The association or its authorized agent is not required to provide a prospective purchaser or lienholder with 13 information about the residential subdivision or the 14 association other than information or documents required by 15 this chapter to be made available or disclosed. The 16 17 association or its authorized agent may charge a reasonable 18 fee to the prospective purchaser or lienholder or the current parcel owner or member for providing good faith responses to 19 requests for information by or on behalf of a prospective 2.0 21 purchaser or lienholder, other than that required by law, if 2.2 the fee does not exceed \$150 plus the reasonable cost of 23 photocopying and any attorney's fees incurred by the association in connection with the response. 2.4 (e) An association and its authorized agent are not 25 liable for providing such information in good faith pursuant 26 27 to a written request if the person providing the information 2.8 includes a written statement in substantially the following form: "The responses herein are made in good faith and to the 29 best of my ability as to their accuracy." 30

(6) BUDGETS.--

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(a) The association shall prepare an annual budget that sets out the annual operating expenses. 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).

(b) In addition to annual operating expenses, the budget shall include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance. These accounts shall include, but are not limited to, accounts for roof replacement, building painting, and pavement resurfacing, regardless of the amount of deferred maintenance expense or replacement cost, and for any other item for which the deferred maintenance expense or replacement cost exceeds \$10,000. The amount to be reserved shall be computed by means of a formula that is based upon the estimated remaining useful life and estimated replacement cost or deferred maintenance expense of each reserve item. The association may adjust replacement reserve assessments annually to take into account any changes in estimates or extension of the useful life of a reserve item caused by deferred maintenance. This subsection does not apply to an adopted budget in which the members of an association have determined, by a majority vote at a duly called meeting of the association, to provide no reserves or fewer reserves than required by this subsection. However, prior to turnover of

control of an association by a developer to unit owners, the 2 developer may vote to waive the reserves or reduce the funding of reserves for the first 2 fiscal years of the association's 3 4 operation, beginning with the fiscal year in which the initial declaration is recorded, after which time reserves may be 5 6 waived or reduced only upon the vote of a majority of all 7 nondeveloper voting interests voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association. If a 8 meeting of the unit owners has been called to determine 9 10 whether to waive or reduce the funding of reserves and no such result is achieved or a quorum is not attained, the reserves 11 12 as included in the budget shall go into effect. After the 13 turnover, the developer may vote its voting interest to waive or reduce the funding of reserves. 14 (c) Funding formulas for reserves required by this 15

- (c) Funding formulas for reserves required by this subsection shall be based on either a separate analysis of each of the required assets or a pooled analysis of two or more of the required assets.
- 1. If the association maintains separate reserve accounts for each of the required assets, the amount of the contribution to each reserve account shall be the sum of the following two calculations:
- a. The total amount necessary, if any, to bring a negative component balance to zero.
- b. The total estimated deferred maintenance expense or estimated replacement cost of the reserve component less the estimated balance of the reserve component as of the beginning of the period for which the budget will be in effect. The remainder, if greater than zero, shall be divided by the estimated remaining useful life of the component.

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The formula may be adjusted each year for changes in estimates 2 and deferred maintenance performed during the year and may consider factors such as inflation and earnings on invested 3 4 funds. 5 If the association maintains a pooled account of 6 two or more of the required reserve assets, the amount of the 7 contribution to the pooled reserve account as disclosed in the 8 proposed budget shall be not less than that required to ensure that the balance on hand at the beginning of the period for 9 10 which the budget will go into effect plus the projected annual cash inflows over the remaining estimated useful lives of all 11 12 of the assets that make up the reserve pool are equal to or 13 greater than the projected annual cash outflows over the remaining estimated useful lives of all of the assets that 14 make up the reserve pool, based on the current reserve 15 analysis. The projected annual cash inflows may include 16 estimated earnings from investment of principal. The reserve 18 funding formula shall not include any type of balloon 19 payments. (d) Reserve funds and any interest accruing thereon 2.0 21 shall remain in the reserve account or accounts and shall be 2.2 used only for authorized reserve expenditures unless their use 23 for other purposes is approved in advance by a majority vote at a duly called meeting of the association. Prior to turnover 2.4 of control of an association by a developer to unit owners, 2.5 the developer-controlled association shall not vote to use 2.6 2.7 reserves for purposes other than that for which they were 2.8 intended without the approval of a majority of all 29 nondeveloper voting interests voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association. 30

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of the fiscal year, or annually on a date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract for the preparation and completion of, a financial report for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association or received from the third party, but not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year or other date as provided in the bylaws, 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 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 as adopted by the Florida Board of Accountancy. The financial statements shall be based upon 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.

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- (b)1. An association with total annual revenues of less than \$100,000 shall prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures.
- 2. 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.
- 3. A report of cash receipts and disbursement 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.
- (c) 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 of 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 prepare or cause to be prepared, 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 provide within 90 days

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of 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.
- (d) 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:
- 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 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.
- Section 6. <u>Subsection (2) of section 720.303, Florida</u>

 <u>Statutes, as amended by section 2 of chapter 2004-345 and section 15 of chapter 2004-353, Laws of Florida, is repealed.</u>
- 25 Section 7. Section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is 26 amended to read:
 - 720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights; failure to fill sufficient number of vacancies on board of directors to constitute a quorum; appointment of receiver upon petition of any member; liens against real property.--

- (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 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.

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The prevailing party in any such litigation is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs. A member prevailing in an action between the association and the member under this section, in addition to recovering his or her reasonable attorney's 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

(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

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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. A fine shall not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to collect its 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.
- (3) If the governing documents so provide, an association may suspend the voting rights of a member for the nonpayment of regular annual assessments that are delinquent in excess of 90 days.

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(4) If an association fails to fill vacancies on the board of directors sufficient to constitute a quorum in accordance with the bylaws, any member may apply to the circuit court that has jurisdiction over the community served by the association for the appointment of a receiver to manage the affairs of the association. At least 30 days before applying to the circuit court, the member shall mail to the association, by certified or registered mail, and post, in a conspicuous place on the property of the community served by the association, a notice describing the intended action, giving the association 30 days to fill the vacancies. If during such time the association fails to fill a sufficient number of vacancies so that a quorum can be assembled, the member may proceed with the petition. If a receiver is appointed, the homeowners' association shall be responsible for the salary of the receiver, court costs, attorney's fees, and all other expenses of the receivership. The receiver has all the powers and duties of a duly constituted board of directors and shall serve until the association fills a sufficient number of vacancies on the board so that a quorum can be assembled.

(5) No association may sue to foreclose a lien against real property during any period of time that the member of the association who owes the money giving rise to the lien is also entitled to the homestead protection described in s. 4(a)(1), Art. X of the State Constitution as to that parcel of real property. This subsection does not prevent the filing of a lien against the real property, nor does this subsection bar the filing of an action against a subsequent purchaser of the real property regardless of whether the definition of homestead may be applicable to such subsequent purchaser. Any

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applicable statute of limitations, whether applicable to an in rem foreclosure action or applicable to an in personam action

against the member, shall be tolled during any period of time that the association is barred from filing or prosecuting a foreclosure action by this subsection.

Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (6) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election procedures; amendments.--

- (1) QUORUM; AMENDMENTS.--
- (c) Unless otherwise provided in the governing documents as originally recorded or permitted by this chapter or chapter 617, an amendment may not materially and adversely alter the proportionate voting interest appurtenant to a parcel or increase the proportion or percentage by which a parcel shares in the common expenses of the association unless the record parcel owner and all record owners of liens on the parcels join in the execution of the amendment. For purposes of this section, a change in quorum requirements is not an alteration of voting interests. The merger or consolidation of one or more associations under a plan of merger or consolidation under chapter 607 or chapter 617 shall not be considered a material or adverse alteration of the proportionate voting interest appurtenant to a parcel.
- (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 and a parcel owner

have the right to speak for at least 3 minutes on any agenda 2 item, provided that the member or parcel owner submits a 3 written request to speak prior to the meeting. The association 4 may adopt written reasonable rules governing the frequency, 5 duration, and other manner of member and parcel owner statements, which rules must be consistent with this 7 subsection. 8 Section 9. Paragraph (t) is added to subsection (3) of 9 section 720.307, Florida Statutes, to read: 10 720.307 Transition of association control in a community. -- With respect to homeowners' associations: 11 12 (3) At the time the members are entitled to elect at 13 least a majority of the board of directors of the homeowners' association, the developer shall, at the developer's expense, 14 within no more than 90 days deliver the following documents to 15 16 the board: 17 (t) The financial records, including financial 18 statements of the association, and source documents from the incorporation of the association through the date of turnover. 19 The records shall be audited by an independent certified 2.0 21 public accountant for the period from the incorporation of the 22 association or from the period covered by the last audit, if 23 an audit has been performed for each fiscal year since incorporation. All financial statements shall be prepared in 2.4 accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and 2.5 shall be audited in accordance with generally accepted 26 27 auditing standards, as prescribed by the Florida Board of 2.8 Accountancy, pursuant to chapter 473. The certified public accountant performing the audit shall examine to the extent 29 necessary supporting documents and records, including the cash 30 disbursements and related paid invoices to determine if

expenditures were for association purposes and the billings, 2 cash receipts, and related records to determine that the developer was charged and paid the proper amounts of 3 4 assessments. 5 Section 10. Section 720.308, Florida Statutes, is 6 amended to read: 7 720.308 Assessments and charges.--8 (1) ASSESSMENTS. -- For any community created after October 1, 1995, the governing documents must describe the 9 10 manner in which expenses are shared and specify the member's proportional share thereof. Assessments levied pursuant to the 11 12 annual budget or special assessment must be in the member's

proportional share of expenses as described in the governing

parcels based upon the state of development thereof, levels of

services received by the applicable members, or other relevant

the operating expenses and assessments related to its parcels

document, which share may be different among classes of

factors. While the developer is in control of the homeowners' 18 association, it may be excused from payment of its share of

for any period of time for which the developer has, in the 2.0

declaration, obligated itself to pay any operating expenses

2.2 incurred that exceed the assessments receivable from other

23 members and other income of the association. This section does

not apply to an association, no matter when created, if the 2.4

association is created in a community that is included in an

effective development-of-regional-impact development order as of the effective date of this act, together with any approved

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2.8 modifications thereto.

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(2) GUARANTEES OF COMMON EXPENSES. --

(a) Establishment of quarantee. -- If a quarantee is not included in the purchase contracts, declaration, or

prospectus, any agreement establishing a quarantee shall only 2 be effective either upon the vote of a majority of all nondeveloper voting interests voting in person or by limited 3 4 proxy at a duly called meeting of the association or by 5 agreement in writing without a meeting if provided in the 6 bylaws. Such quarantee shall meet the requirements of this 7 section. 8 (b) Guarantee period. -- The period of time for the quarantee shall be indicated by a specific beginning and 9 10 ending date or event. 11

- 1. The ending date or event shall be the same for all of the members of a homeowners' association, including members in different phases of homeowners' associations.
- 2. The quarantee may provide for different intervals of time during a quarantee period with different dollar amounts for each such interval.
- (c) Guarantee extension.--The quarantee may provide that after the initial stated period, the developer has an option to extend the quarantee for one or more additional stated periods. The extension of a quarantee is limited to extending the ending date or event; therefore, the developer does not have the option of changing the level of assessments quaranteed.
- (3) MAXIMUM LEVEL OF ASSESSMENTS.--The stated dollar amount of the quarantee shall be an exact dollar amount for each parcel identified in the declaration. Regardless of the stated dollar amount of the quarantee, assessments charged to a member shall not exceed the maximum obliqation of the member based on the total amount of the adopted budget and the member's proportionate ownership share of the common elements.

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1 (4) CASH FUNDING REQUIREMENTS DURING GUARANTEE. -- The 2 cash payments required from the quarantor during the quarantee period shall be determined as follows: 3 4 (a) If at any time during the guarantee period the funds collected from member assessments at the quaranteed 5 6 level and other revenues collected by the association are not 7 sufficient to provide payment, on a timely basis, of all common expenses, including the full funding of the reserves 8 unless properly waived, the quarantor shall advance sufficient 9 10 cash to the association at the time such payments are due. (b) Expenses incurred in the production of 11 12 nonassessment revenues, not in excess of the nonassessment 13 revenues, shall not be included in the common expenses. If the expenses attributable to nonassessment revenues exceed 14 15 nonassessment revenues, only the excess expenses must be 16 funded by the quarantor. For example, if the association operates a rental program in which rental expenses exceed 18 rental revenues, the quarantor shall fund the rental expenses in excess of the rental revenues. Interest earned on the 19 investment of association funds may be used to pay the income 2.0 21 tax expense incurred as a result of the investment, such 2.2 expense shall not be charged to the quarantor, and the net 23 investment income shall be retained by the association. Each such nonassessment revenue-generating activity shall be 2.4 considered separately. Capital contributions collected from 2.5 members are not revenues and shall not be used to pay common 26 27 expenses. 2.8 (5) CALCULATION OF GUARANTOR'S FINAL OBLIGATION. -- The quarantor's total financial obligation to the association at 29 the end of the quarantee period shall be determined on the 30 accrual basis using the following formula: 31

(a) The quarantor shall fund the total common expenses 2 incurred during the guarantee period, including the full funding of the reserves unless properly waived; less 3 4 (b) The total regular periodic assessments earned by the association from the members other than the quarantor 5 6 during the guarantee period regardless of whether the actual 7 level charged was less than the maximum quaranteed amount. 8 (6) EXPENSES. -- Expenses incurred in the production of nonassessment revenues, not in excess of the nonassessment 9 10 revenues, shall not be included in the common expenses. If the expenses attributable to nonassessment revenues exceed 11 12 nonassessment revenues, only the excess expenses must be 13 funded by the quarantor. For example, if the association operates a rental program in which rental expenses exceed 14 rental revenues, the quarantor shall fund the rental expenses 15 in excess of the rental revenues. Interest earned on the 16 investment of association funds may be used to pay the income 18 tax expense incurred as a result of the investment, such expense shall not be charged to the quarantor, and the net 19 investment income shall be retained by the association. Each 2.0 21 such nonassessment revenue-generating activity shall be 2.2 considered separately. Capital contributions collected from 23 members are not revenues and shall not be used to pay common 2.4 expenses. Section 11. Section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is 2.5 amended to read: 26 27 720.311 Dispute resolution.--2.8 (1) The Legislature finds that alternative dispute 29 resolution has made progress in reducing court dockets and trials and in offering a more efficient, cost-effective option 30 to litigation. The filing of any petition for mediation or

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arbitration or the serving of an offer for presuit mediation 2 as provided for in this section shall toll the applicable statute of limitations. Any recall dispute filed with the 3 department pursuant to s. 720.303(10) shall be conducted by 4 5 the department in accordance with the provisions of ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted by the 7 division. In addition, the department shall conduct mandatory 8 binding arbitration of election disputes between a member and an association pursuant to s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by 9 10 the division. Neither election disputes nor recall disputes are eligible for presuit mediation; these disputes shall be 11 12 arbitrated by the department. At the conclusion of the 13 proceeding, the department shall charge the parties a fee in an amount adequate to cover all costs and expenses incurred by 14 the department in conducting the proceeding. Initially, the 15 petitioner shall remit a filing fee of at least \$200 to the 16 department. The fees paid to the department shall become a 18 recoverable cost in the arbitration proceeding, and the prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall recover 19 its reasonable costs and attorney's fees in an amount found 20 21 reasonable by the arbitrator. The department shall adopt rules 22 to effectuate the purposes of this section. 23 (2)(a) Disputes between an association and a parcel 2.4 owner regarding use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas and other covenant enforcement disputes, disputes 2.5 regarding amendments to the association documents, disputes 26 27 regarding meetings of the board and committees appointed by

association shall be the subject of an offer filed with the

department for presuit mandatory mediation served by an

the board, membership meetings not including election

meetings, and access to the official records of the

aggrieved party before the dispute is filed in court. Presuit 2 mediation proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these 3 proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent 4 as court-ordered mediation. Disputes subject to presuit 5 6 mediation under this section shall not include the collection 7 of any assessment, fine, or other financial obligation, 8 including attorney's fees and costs, claimed to be due or any action to enforce a prior mediation settlement agreement 9 10 between the parties. Also, in any dispute subject to presuit mediation under this section where emergency relief is 11 12 required, a motion for temporary injunctive relief may be filed with the court without first complying with the presuit 13 mediation requirements of this section. After any issues 14 regarding emergency or temporary relief are resolved, the 15 court may either refer the parties to a mediation program 16 17 administered by the courts or require mediation under this 18 section. An arbitrator or judge may not consider any information or evidence arising from the presuit mediation 19 proceeding except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for 20 21 failure to attend a presuit mediation session or with the 2.2 parties' agreement in a proceeding seeking to enforce the 23 agreement. Persons who are not parties to the dispute may not attend the presuit mediation conference without the consent of 2.4 all parties, except for counsel for the parties and a 2.5 corporate representative designated by the association. When 26 27 mediation is attended by a quorum of the board, such mediation 2.8 is not a board meeting for purposes of notice and participation set forth in s. 720.303. An aggrieved party 29 30 shall serve on the responding party a written offer to

1	participate in presuit mediation in substantially the
2	following form:
3	
4	STATUTORY OFFER TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESUIT MEDIATION
5	
6	The alleged aggrieved party,
7	hereby offers to , as the
8	responding party, to enter into presuit
9	mediation in connection with the following
10	dispute, which by statute is of a type that is
11	subject to presuit mediation:
12	
13	(List specific nature of the dispute or
14	disputes to be mediated and the authority
15	supporting a finding of a violation as to each
16	<u>dispute.)</u>
17	
18	Pursuant to section 720.311, Florida Statutes,
19	this offer to resolve the dispute through
20	presuit mediation is required before a lawsuit
21	can be filed concerning the dispute. Pursuant
22	to the statute, the aggrieved party is hereby
23	offering to engage in presuit mediation with a
24	neutral third-party mediator in order to
25	attempt to resolve this dispute without court
26	action, and the aggrieved party demands that
27	you likewise agree to this process. If you fail
28	to agree to presuit mediation, or if you agree
29	and later fail to follow through with your
30	agreement to mediate, suit may be brought
31	against you without further warning.

1 2 The process of mediation involves a supervised negotiation process in which a trained, neutral 3 4 third-party mediator meets with both parties 5 and assists them in exploring possible 6 opportunities for resolving part or all of the 7 dispute. The mediation process is a voluntary 8 one. By agreeing to participate in presuit 9 mediation, you are not bound in any way to 10 change your position or to enter into any type of agreement. Furthermore, the mediator has no 11 12 authority to make any decisions in this matter 13 or to determine who is right or wrong and merely acts as a facilitator to ensure that 14 each party understands the position of the 15 other party and that all reasonable settlement 16 17 options are fully explored. 18 If an agreement is reached, it shall be reduced 19 to writing and becomes a binding and 2.0 21 enforceable commitment of the parties. A 22 resolution of one or more disputes in this 23 fashion avoids the need to litigate these issues in court. The failure to reach an 2.4 agreement, or the failure of a party to 2.5 participate in the process, results in the 26 27 mediator's declaring an impasse in the 2.8 mediation, after which the aggrieved party may proceed to court on all outstanding, unsettled 29 30 <u>disputes.</u> 31

1	The aggrieved party has selected and hereby
2	lists three certified mediators who we believe
3	to be neutral and qualified to mediate the
4	dispute. You have the right to select any one
5	of these mediators. The fact that one party may
6	be familiar with one or more of the listed
7	mediators does not mean that the mediator
8	cannot act as a neutral and impartial
9	facilitator. Any mediator who cannot act in
10	this capacity ethically must decline to accept
11	engagement. The mediators that we suggest, and
12	their current hourly rates, are as follows:
13	
14	(List the names, addresses, telephone numbers,
15	and hourly rates of the mediators. Other
16	pertinent information about the background of
17	the mediators may be included as an
18	attachment.)
19	
20	You may contact the offices of these mediators
21	to confirm that the listed mediators will be
22	neutral and will not show any favoritism toward
23	either party. The names of certified mediators
24	may be found through the office of the clerk of
25	the circuit court for this circuit.
26	
27	If you agree to participate in the presuit
28	mediation process, the statute requires that
29	each party is to pay one-half of the costs and
30	fees involved in the presuit mediation process
31	unless otherwise agreed by all parties. An

1 average mediation may require 3 to 4 hours of 2 the mediator's time, including some preparation time, and each party would need to pay one-half 3 4 of the mediator's fees as well as his or her 5 own attorney's fees if he or she chooses to 6 employ an attorney in connection with the 7 mediation. However, use of an attorney is not 8 required and is at the option of each party. 9 The mediator may require the advance payment of 10 some or all of the anticipated fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or prepay 11 12 one-half of the mediator's estimated fees and 13 to forward this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the mediator may require 14 for this purpose. Any funds deposited will be 15 returned to you if these are in excess of your 16 17 share of the fees incurred. 18 If you agree to participate in presuit 19 2.0 mediation in order to attempt to resolve the 21 dispute and thereby avoid further legal action, 22 please sign below and clearly indicate which 23 mediator is acceptable to you. We will then ask the mediator to schedule a mutually convenient 2.4 time and place for the mediation conference to 2.5 be held. The mediation conference must be held 26 27 within 90 days after the date of this letter 2.8 unless extended by mutual written agreement. In the event that you fail to respond within 20 29 30 days after the date of this letter, or if you fail to agree to at least one of the mediators 31

1	that we have suggested and to pay or prepay to
2	the mediator one-half of the costs involved,
3	the aggrieved party will be authorized to
4	proceed with the filing of a lawsuit against
5	you without further notice and may seek an
6	award of attorney's fees or costs incurred in
7	attempting to obtain mediation.
8	
9	Should you wish, you may also elect to waive
10	presuit mediation so that this matter may
11	proceed directly to court.
12	
13	Therefore, please give this matter your
14	immediate attention. By law, your response must
15	be mailed by certified mail, return receipt
16	requested, with an additional copy being sent
17	by regular first-class mail to the address
18	shown on this offer.
19	
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23	RESPONDING PARTY: CHOOSE ONLY ONE OF THE TWO
24	OPTIONS BELOW. YOUR SIGNATURE INDICATES YOUR
25	AGREEMENT TO THAT CHOICE.
26	
27	AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE
28	
29	The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in
30	presuit mediation and agrees to the following
31	

1	mediator or mediators as acceptable to mediate
2	this dispute:
3	
4	(List acceptable mediator or mediators.)
5	
6	I/we further agree to pay or prepay one-half of
7	the mediator's fees and to forward such advance
8	deposits as the mediator may require for this
9	purpose.
10	
11	
12	Signature of responding party #1
13	
14	
15	Signature of responding party #2 (if
16	applicable)(if property is owned by more than
17	one person, all owners must sign)
18	
19	WAIVER OF MEDIATION
20	
21	The undersigned hereby waives the right to
22	participate in presuit mediation of the dispute
23	listed above and agrees to allow the aggrieved
24	party to proceed in court on such matters.
25	
26	
27	Signature of responding party #1
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Signature of responding party #2 (if 2 applicable)(if property is owned by more than 3 one person, all owners must sign) 4 5 (b) Service of the statutory offer to participate in 6 presuit mediation shall be effected by sending a letter in 7 substantial conformity with the above form by certified mail, 8 return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address of the responding 9 10 party as it last appears on the books and records of the association. The responding party shall have 20 days from the 11 12 date of the mailing of the statutory offer to serve a response 13 to the aggrieved party in writing. The response shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an 14 additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the 15 address shown on the statutory offer. In the alternative, the 16 responding party may waive mediation in writing. 18 Notwithstanding the foregoing, once the parties have agreed on a mediator, the mediator may reschedule the mediation for a 19 date and time mutually convenient to the parties. The 2.0 21 department shall conduct the proceedings through the use of 2.2 department mediators or refer the disputes to private 23 mediators who have been duly certified by the department as provided in paragraph (c). The parties shall share the costs 2.4 2.5 of presuit mediation equally, including the fee charged by the 26 mediator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise, and the 27 mediator may require advance payment of its reasonable fees 2.8 and costs. The failure of any party to respond to a demand or response, to agree upon a mediator, to make payment of fees 29 and costs within the time established by the mediator, or to 30 appear for a scheduled mediation session shall operate as an 31

impasse in the presuit mediation by such party, entitling the 2 other party to proceed in court and to seek an award of the costs and fees associated with the mediation. Additionally, if 3 4 any presuit mediation session cannot be scheduled and 5 conducted within 90 days after the offer to participate in 6 mediation was filed, an impasse shall be deemed to have 7 occurred unless both parties agree to extend this deadline. ## 8 department mediator is used, the department may charge such 9 fee as is necessary to pay expenses of the mediation, 10 including, but not limited to, the salary and benefits of the 11 mediator and any travel expenses incurred. The petitioner 12 shall initially file with the department upon filing the 13 disputes, a filing fee of \$200, which shall be used to defray the costs of the mediation. At the conclusion of the 14 mediation, the department shall charge to the parties, to be 15 16 shared equally unless otherwise agreed by the parties, such further fees as are necessary to fully reimburse the 18 department for all expenses incurred in the mediation. 19 (c)(b) If presuit mediation as described in paragraph (a) is not successful in resolving all issues between the 2.0 21 parties, the parties may file the unresolved dispute in a 2.2 court of competent jurisdiction or elect to enter into binding 23 or nonbinding arbitration pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division, with the 2.4 arbitration proceeding to be conducted by a department 2.5 arbitrator or by a private arbitrator certified by the 26 27 department. If all parties do not agree to arbitration 2.8 proceedings following an unsuccessful mediation, any party may file the dispute in court. A final order resulting from 29 nonbinding arbitration is final and enforceable in the courts 30 if a complaint for trial de novo is not filed in a court of

competent jurisdiction within 30 days after entry of the 2 order. As to any issue or dispute that is not resolved at presuit mediation, and as to any issue that is settled at 3 4 presuit mediation but is thereafter subject to an action seeking enforcement of the mediation settlement, the 5 6 prevailing party in any subsequent arbitration or litigation proceeding shall be entitled to seek recovery of all costs and attorney's fees incurred in the presuit mediation process. 8 9 (d) (c) The department shall develop a certification 10 and training program for private mediators and private arbitrators which shall emphasize experience and expertise in 11 12 the area of the operation of community associations. A 13 mediator or arbitrator shall be certified to conduct mediation or arbitration under this section by the department only if he 14 or she has been certified as a circuit court civil mediator or 15 arbitrator, respectively, pursuant to the requirements 16 established at least 20 hours of training in 18 mediation or arbitration, as appropriate, and only applicant has mediated or arbitrated at least 10 disputes 19 involving community associations within 5 years prior to the 2.0 21 date of the application, or has mediated or arbitrated 10 2.2 disputes in any area within 5 years prior to the date of 23 application and has completed 20 hours of training in community association disputes. In order to be certified by 2.4 2.5 the department, any mediator must also be certified by the Florida Supreme Court. The department may conduct the training 26 2.7 and certification program within the department or may 2.8 contract with an outside vendor to perform the training or 29 certification. The expenses of operating the training and certification and training program shall be paid by the moneys 30 and filing fees generated by the arbitration of recall and 31

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election disputes and by the mediation of those disputes referred to in this subsection and by the training fees.

(e)(d) The presuit mediation procedures provided by this subsection may be used by a Florida corporation 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.

(3) The department 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 department employees or outside vendors, as the department determines, and the creation and maintenance of a website containing instructional materials. The expenses of operating the education program shall be initially paid by the moneys and filing fees generated by the arbitration of recall and election disputes and by the mediation of those disputes referred to in this subsection.

Section 12. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

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