CHAMBER ACTION

The Civil Justice Committee recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to community associations; creating s. 712.11, F.S.; providing for the revival of certain declarations that have been extinguished; amending s. 718.110, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the amendment of declarations; providing legislative findings and a finding of compelling state interest; requiring a holder of a recorded mortgage on a condominium unit that requires the consent or joinder of a mortgagee to an amendment to provide certain information to a condominium association; providing definitions; providing criteria for consent to an amendment; requiring notice regarding proposed amendments to mortgagees; providing criteria for notification; requiring the association to conduct a diligent search to identify mortgagees; requiring the association's representative to execute an affidavit confirming that a diligent search was conducted; prohibiting the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws from requiring the consent or

Page 1 of 41

HB 391 (CORRECTED COPY)

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joinder of more than a specified percent of the eligible mortgagees in connection with proposed amendments under certain conditions; providing criteria for enforcement; requiring mortgagees seeking to disapprove a proposed amendment to provide certain information to the association; providing for the recovery of certain costs and attorney's fees; amending s. 718.404, F.S.; providing retroactive application of provisions relating to mixeduse condominiums; amending s. 720.302, F.S.; revising governing provisions relating to corporations that operate residential homeowners' associations; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; providing that special assessments may not be levied at a board meeting except under certain circumstances; revising provisions relating to the closed-circuit cable broadcast notice requirement; authorizing the association to charge a reasonable fee for providing good faith responses to certain requests for information by or on behalf of a prospective purchaser or lienholder; providing conditions for exemption from liability for providing such information; revising what must be included in an association's annual budget; providing for reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance; revising when the association must have its financial report completed and provided to members; repealing s. 720.303(2), F.S., as amended, relating to board meetings, to remove conflicting versions of that subsection; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; providing that, where a member is entitled to collect attorney's fees

Page 2 of 41

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against the association, the member may also recover additional amounts as determined by the court; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; providing that certain mergers or consolidations of an association shall not be considered a material or adverse alteration of the proportionate voting interest appurtenant to a parcel; revising provisions relating to items that members and parcel owners may address at membership meetings; amending s. 720.307, F.S.; providing additional documents that the developer must deliver at the time the association members elect the board of directors; amending s. 720.308, F.S.; providing for the establishment of guarantees of common expenses shared by association members; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; revising provisions relating to dispute resolution; providing that the filing of any petition for arbitration or the serving of an offer for presuit mediation shall toll the applicable statute of limitations; providing that certain disputes between an association and a parcel owner shall be subject to presuit mediation; revising provisions to conform; providing that temporary injunctive relief may be sought in certain disputes subject to presuit mediation; authorizing the court to refer the parties to mediation under certain circumstances; requiring the aggrieved party to serve on the responding party a written offer to participate in presuit mediation; providing a form for such offer; providing that service of the offer is effected by the sending of such an offer in a certain manner; providing that the prevailing party in any

Page 3 of 41

subsequent arbitration or litigation proceedings is entitled to seek recovery of all costs and attorney's fees incurred in the presuit mediation process; requiring the mediator or arbitrator to meet certain certification requirements; removing a requirement relating to development of an education program to increase awareness of the operation of homeowners' associations and the use of alternative dispute resolution techniques; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Section 712.11, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

712.11 Covenant revitalization.--A homeowners' association not otherwise subject to chapter 720 may use the procedures set forth in ss. 720.403-720.407 to revive covenants that have lapsed under the terms of this chapter.

Section 2. Effective October 1, 2006, subsection (11) of section 718.110, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 718.110 Amendment of declaration; correction of error or omission in declaration by circuit court.--

(11) (a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary 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 require the consent or joinder of some or all mortgagees of units or any other portion of the condominium property to or in amendments to

Page 4 of 41

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the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws shall be void to the extent not, unless the requirement is limited to amendments materially affecting the rights or interests of the mortgagees, or as otherwise required by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and any consent or joinder shall unless the requirement provides that such consent may not be unreasonably withheld. It shall be presumed that, except as to those matters described in subsections (4) and (8) or other issues materially affecting the mortgagee's security interest in the property, amendments to the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws do not materially affect the rights or interests of mortgagees. In the event mortgagee consent is provided other than by properly recorded joinder, such consent shall be evidenced by affidavit of the association recorded in the public records of the county where the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws are is recorded.

(b) The Legislature finds that the procurement of mortgagee consent or joinder to amendments that do not materially affect the rights or interests of mortgagees is an unreasonable and substantial logistical and financial burden on the unit owners and condominium associations and that there is a compelling state interest in enabling the members of a condominium association to approve amendments. Accordingly, any holder of a recorded mortgage on a condominium unit or any other portion of a condominium, which mortgage is first recorded after October 1, 2006, and for which the declaration of condominium,

Page 5 of 41

articles of incorporation, or bylaws require the consent or
joinder of a mortgagee to an amendment, must provide written
notice by certified mail to the association of the address at
which the mortgagee may be contacted in regard to any proposed
amendments. The association shall maintain the names and
addresses of such mortgagees in a registry of mortgagees, which
the association shall utilize when sending a request for such
consent or joinder. A request for consent or joinder must be
mailed to a mortgagee by certified mail, return receipt
requested, to the address provided by the mortgagee and retained
in the registry of mortgagees. As used in this subsection,
"certified mail" means either certified or registered mail,
return receipt requested. Consent to an amendment shall be
deemed to have been given by any holder of a mortgage that is
first recorded after October 1, 2006, and who fails to provide
the required written notice and contact information. Also, any
mortgagee who fails to respond by certified mail within 30 days
after the date the association mails a request for consent or
joinder shall be deemed to have consented to the proposed
amendment.

(c) As to mortgages in existence as of October 1, 2006, in those condominiums where the consent or joinder of such mortgagees is required in connection with amendments to the governing documents, and where such mortgagees are not otherwise required by the existing declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws to provide notice to the association of their contact information in order to be eligible to receive notices regarding proposed amendments, those condominium

Page 6 of 41

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associations that wish to modify provisions in the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws that require the consent or joinder of mortgagees must notify all mortgagees who hold mortgages on units within the condominium or other portions of the condominium property of the need to provide the same contact information as required in paragraph (b). Any mortgagee who does not provide contact information as required will be deemed to have consented to all future proposed amendments. Further, once the proper address for notifying existing mortgagees has been obtained in the manner provided for in this subsection, failure of any mortgagee to respond to a request for the consent or joinder to a proposed amendment within 30 days after the date that such request is sent to the mortgagee by certified mail shall be deemed to have consented to such amendment. In order to properly notify holders of existing mortgages:

1. The condominium association must first conduct a diligent search to identify all existing mortgagees and an address for the required notice to be sent to each mortgagee.

Service of the notice shall be on the mortgagee's registered agent based upon the information available from the Secretary of State. Where there is no registered agent, the notice shall be sent to the address in the original recorded mortgage unless there is a different address in a more recently recorded assignment or modification instrument or in the records maintained by the condominium association. All notices must be sent by certified mail and must advise the mortgagee that if he or she fails to provide the contact information requested within

30 days after the date of mailing of the certified letter from the association, such mortgagee shall be deemed to have consented to the proposed amendment.

- 2. 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

Page 8 of 41

amendment is recorded in the public records and only by those mortgagees who have complied with the requirements of paragraph (b) or paragraph (c). Any amendment adopted without the required consent of a mortgagee shall be deemed voidable by any mortgagee who was entitled to notice and the 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.
- (g) 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 of the residential units shall be entitled to vote for a majority of the seats on the board of administration. This subsection shall apply retroactively as a remedial measure.
- Section 4. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 720.302, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 720.302 Purposes, scope, and application .--
- (4) This chapter does not apply to any association that is subject to regulation under chapter 718, chapter 719, or chapter 721; or to any nonmandatory association formed under chapter 723, except to the extent that a provision of chapter 718, chapter 719, or chapter 721 is expressly incorporated into this chapter for the purpose of regulating homeowners' associations.
- (5) Unless expressly stated to the contrary, corporations not for profit that operate residential homeowners' associations in this state shall be governed by and subject to chapter 607, if the association was incorporated thereunder, or to chapter

Page 10 of 41

617, if the association was incorporated thereunder, and this chapter. This subsection is intended to clarify existing law.

Section 5. Subsections (2), (6), and (7) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 18 of chapter 2004-345 and section 135 of chapter 2005-2, Laws of Florida, are amended, and paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to subsection (5) of that section, to read:

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

(2) BOARD MEETINGS. --

- (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

Page 11 of 41

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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:
- 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 closedcircuit 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 Page 12 of 41

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 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. A special An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a statement that special assessments will be considered and the nature of the special 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

Page 13 of 41

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 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, it must provide parcel owners with copies on request during the inspection if the entire request is limited to no more than 25 pages.

- (d) The association or its authorized agent is not required to provide a prospective purchaser or lienholder with information about the residential subdivision or the association other than information or documents required by this chapter to be made available or disclosed. The association or its authorized agent may charge a reasonable fee to the prospective purchaser or lienholder or the current parcel owner or member for providing good faith responses to requests for information by or on behalf of a prospective purchaser or lienholder, other than that required by law, if the fee does not exceed \$150 plus the reasonable cost of photocopying and any attorney's fees incurred by the association in connection with the response.
- (e) An association and its authorized agent are not liable for providing such information in good faith pursuant to a written request if the person providing the information includes a written statement in substantially the following form: "The responses herein are made in good faith and to the best of my ability as to their accuracy."
 - (6) BUDGETS.--

(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 Page 15 of 41

the member. The copy must be provided to the member within the time limits set forth in subsection (5).

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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 developer may vote to waive the reserves or reduce the funding of reserves for the first 2 fiscal years of the association's operation, beginning with the fiscal year in which the initial declaration is recorded, after which time reserves may be waived or reduced only upon the vote of a majority of all nondeveloper voting interests voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association.

Page 16 of 41

If a meeting of the unit owners has been called to determine whether to waive or reduce the funding of reserves and no such result is achieved or a quorum is not attained, the reserves as included in the budget shall go into effect. After the turnover, the developer may vote its voting interest to waive or reduce the funding of reserves.

- (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.

The formula may be adjusted each year for changes in estimates and deferred maintenance performed during the year and may consider factors such as inflation and earnings on invested funds.

- 2. If the association maintains a pooled account of two or more of the required reserve assets, the amount of the contribution to the pooled reserve account as disclosed in the proposed budget shall be not less than that required to ensure that the balance on hand at the beginning of the period for which the budget will go into effect plus the projected annual cash inflows over the remaining estimated useful lives of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool are equal to or greater than the projected annual cash outflows over the remaining estimated useful lives of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool, based on the current reserve analysis. The projected annual cash inflows may include estimated earnings from investment of principal. The reserve funding formula shall not include any type of balloon payments.
- (d) Reserve funds and any interest accruing thereon shall remain in the reserve account or accounts and shall be used only for authorized reserve expenditures unless their use for other purposes is approved in advance by a majority vote at a duly called meeting of the association. Prior to turnover of control of an association by a developer to unit owners, the developer-controlled association shall not vote to use reserves for purposes other than that for which they were intended without the approval of a majority of all nondeveloper voting interests voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association.
- (7) FINANCIAL REPORTING. -- Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, or annually on a date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract for the

Page 18 of 41

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 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 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.

(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

Page 20 of 41

provide within 90 days of the meeting or the end of the fiscal year, whichever occurs later:

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- 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:
- 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 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>
- Section 7. Subsection (1) 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; failure to
 Page 21 of 41

fill sufficient number of vacancies on board of directors to constitute a quorum; appointment of receiver upon petition of any member.--

- (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.

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 right or remedy.

Page 22 of 41

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 item, provided that the member or parcel owner submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. The association may adopt Page 23 of 41

written reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member and parcel owner statements, which rules must be consistent with this subsection.

Section 9. Paragraph (t) is added to subsection (3) of section 720.307, Florida Statutes, to read:

720.307 Transition of association control in a community.--With respect to homeowners' associations:

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- (3) At the time the members are entitled to elect at least a majority of the board of directors of the homeowners' association, the developer shall, at the developer's expense, within no more than 90 days deliver the following documents to the board:
- (t) The financial records, including financial statements of the association, and source documents from the incorporation of the association through the date of turnover. The records shall be audited by an independent certified public accountant for the period from the incorporation of the association or from the period covered by the last audit, if an audit has been performed for each fiscal year since incorporation. All financial statements shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, as prescribed by the Florida Board of Accountancy, pursuant to chapter 473. The certified public accountant performing the audit shall examine to the extent necessary supporting documents and records, including the cash disbursements and related paid invoices to determine if expenditures were for association purposes and the billings, cash receipts, and related records to

Page 24 of 41

determine that the developer was charged and paid the proper amounts of assessments.

Section 10. Section 720.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.308 Assessments and charges.--

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- ASSESSMENTS. -- For any community created after October 1, 1995, the governing documents must describe the manner in which expenses are shared and specify the member's proportional share thereof. Assessments levied pursuant to the annual budget or special assessment must be in the member's proportional share of expenses as described in the governing document, which share may be different among classes of parcels based upon the state of development thereof, levels of services received by the applicable members, or other relevant factors. While the developer is in control of the homeowners' association, it may be excused from payment of its share of the operating expenses and assessments related to its parcels for any period of time for which the developer has, in the declaration, obligated itself to pay any operating expenses incurred that exceed the assessments receivable from other members and other income of the association. This section does not apply to an association, no matter when created, if the association is created in a community that is included in an effective development-ofregional-impact development order as of the effective date of this act, together with any approved modifications thereto.
 - (2) GUARANTEES OF COMMON EXPENSES.--
- (a) Establishment of guarantee.--If a guarantee is not included in the purchase contracts, declaration, or prospectus,

Page 25 of 41

any agreement establishing a guarantee shall only be effective either upon the vote of a majority of all nondeveloper voting interests voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association or by agreement in writing without a meeting if provided in the bylaws. Such guarantee shall meet the requirements of this section.

- (b) Guarantee period.--The period of time for the guarantee shall be indicated by a specific beginning and ending date or event.
- 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 guarantee may provide for different intervals of time during a guarantee period with different dollar amounts for each such interval.
- (c) Guarantee extension.--The guarantee may provide that after the initial stated period, the developer has an option to extend the guarantee for one or more additional stated periods.

 The extension of a guarantee is limited to extending the ending date or event; therefore, the developer does not have the option of changing the level of assessments guaranteed.
- amount of the guarantee shall be an exact dollar amount for each parcel identified in the declaration. Regardless of the stated dollar amount of the guarantee, assessments charged to a member shall not exceed the maximum obligation of the member based on the total amount of the adopted budget and the member's proportionate ownership share of the common elements.

Page 26 of 41

(4) CASH FUNDING REQUIREMENTS DURING GUARANTEE.--The cash payments required from the guarantor during the guarantee period shall be determined as follows:

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- (a) If at any time during the guarantee period the funds collected from member assessments at the guaranteed level and other revenues collected by the association are not sufficient to provide payment, on a timely basis, of all common expenses, including the full funding of the reserves unless properly waived, the guarantor shall advance sufficient cash to the association at the time such payments are due.
- Expenses incurred in the production of nonassessment revenues, not in excess of the nonassessment revenues, shall not be included in the common expenses. If the expenses attributable to nonassessment revenues exceed nonassessment revenues, only the excess expenses must be funded by the guarantor. For example, if the association operates a rental program in which rental expenses exceed rental revenues, the quarantor shall fund the rental expenses in excess of the rental revenues. Interest earned on the investment of association funds may be used to pay the income tax expense incurred as a result of the investment, such expense shall not be charged to the guarantor, and the net investment income shall be retained by the association. Each such nonassessment revenue-generating activity shall be considered separately. Capital contributions collected from members are not revenues and shall not be used to pay common expenses.
- (5) CALCULATION OF GUARANTOR'S FINAL OBLIGATION.--The guarantor's total financial obligation to the association at the

Page 27 of 41

end of the guarantee period shall be determined on the accrual basis using the following formula:

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- (a) The guarantor shall fund the total common expenses incurred during the guarantee period, including the full funding of the reserves unless properly waived; less
- (b) The total regular periodic assessments earned by the association from the members other than the guarantor during the guarantee period regardless of whether the actual level charged was less than the maximum guaranteed amount.
- EXPENSES. -- Expenses incurred in the production of nonassessment revenues, not in excess of the nonassessment revenues, shall not be included in the common expenses. If the expenses attributable to nonassessment revenues exceed nonassessment revenues, only the excess expenses must be funded by the guarantor. For example, if the association operates a rental program in which rental expenses exceed rental revenues, the quarantor shall fund the rental expenses in excess of the rental revenues. Interest earned on the investment of association funds may be used to pay the income tax expense incurred as a result of the investment, such expense shall not be charged to the guarantor, and the net investment income shall be retained by the association. Each such nonassessment revenuegenerating activity shall be considered separately. Capital contributions collected from members are not revenues and shall not be used to pay common expenses.

Section 11. Section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.311 Dispute resolution.--

Page 28 of 41

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- 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 or the serving of an offer for presuit mediation as provided for in this section shall toll the applicable statute of limitations. Any recall dispute filed with the department pursuant to s. 720.303(10) shall be conducted by the department in accordance with the provisions of ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted by the division. In addition, the department 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 eliqible for presuit mediation; these disputes shall be arbitrated by the department. At the conclusion of the proceeding, the department shall charge the parties a fee in an amount adequate to cover all costs and expenses incurred by the department in conducting the proceeding. Initially, the petitioner shall remit a filing fee of at least \$200 to the department. The fees paid to the department shall become a recoverable cost in the arbitration proceeding, and the prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall recover its reasonable costs and attorney's fees in an amount found reasonable by the arbitrator. The department shall adopt rules to effectuate the purposes of this section.
- (2)(a) Disputes between an association and a parcel owner regarding use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas $Page \ 29 \ of \ 41$

and other covenant enforcement disputes, disputes regarding 801 amendments to the association documents, disputes regarding 802 meetings of the board and committees appointed by the board, 803 804 membership meetings not including election meetings, and access 805 to the official records of the association shall be the subject 806 of an offer filed with the department for presuit mandatory 807 mediation served by an aggrieved party before the dispute is filed in court. Presuit mediation proceedings must be conducted 808 809 in accordance with the applicable Florida Rules of Civil 810 Procedure, and these proceedings are privileged and confidential 811 to the same extent as court-ordered mediation. Disputes subject 812 to presuit mediation under this section shall not include the 813 collection of any assessment, fine, or other financial 814 obligation, including attorney's fees and costs, claimed to be due or any action to enforce a prior mediation settlement 815 agreement between the parties. Also, in any dispute subject to 816 817 presuit mediation under this section where emergency relief is 818 required, a motion for temporary injunctive relief may be filed 819 with the court without first complying with the presuit mediation requirements of this section. After any issues 820 regarding emergency or temporary relief are resolved, the court 821 822 may either refer the parties to a mediation program administered 823 by the courts or require mediation under this section. An 824 arbitrator or judge may not consider any information or evidence 825 arising from the presuit mediation proceeding except in a 826 proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to attend a presuit 827 mediation session or with the parties' agreement in a proceeding 828 seeking to enforce the agreement. Persons who are not parties to

Page 30 of 41

the dispute may not attend the <u>presuit</u> 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. An aggrieved party shall serve on the responding party a written offer to participate in presuit mediation in substantially the following form:

STATUTORY OFFER TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESUIT MEDIATION

 The alleged aggrieved party, , hereby offers to , as the responding party, to enter into presuit mediation in connection with the following dispute, which by statute is of a type that is subject to presuit mediation:

 (List specific nature of the dispute or disputes to be mediated and the authority supporting a finding of a violation as to each dispute.)

Pursuant to section 720.311, Florida Statutes, this offer to resolve the dispute through presuit mediation is required before a lawsuit can be filed concerning the dispute. Pursuant to the statute, the aggrieved party is hereby offering to engage in presuit mediation with a neutral third-party mediator in order

Page 31 of 41

857	to attempt to resolve this dispute without court
858	action, and the aggrieved party demands that you
859	likewise agree to this process. If you fail to agree
860	to presuit mediation, or if you agree and later fail
861	to follow through with your agreement to mediate, suit
862	may be brought against you without further warning.
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864	The process of mediation involves a supervised
865	negotiation process in which a trained, neutral third-
866	party mediator meets with both parties and assists
867	them in exploring possible opportunities for resolving
868	part or all of the dispute. The mediation process is a
869	voluntary one. By agreeing to participate in presuit
870	mediation, you are not bound in any way to change your
871	position or to enter into any type of agreement.
872	Furthermore, the mediator has no authority to make any
873	decisions in this matter or to determine who is right
874	or wrong and merely acts as a facilitator to ensure
875	that each party understands the position of the other
876	party and that all reasonable settlement options are
877	fully explored.
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879	If an agreement is reached, it shall be reduced to
880	writing and becomes a binding and enforceable
881	commitment of the parties. A resolution of one or more
882	disputes in this fashion avoids the need to litigate
883	these issues in court. The failure to reach an

agreement, or the failure of a party to participate in Page 32 of 41

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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885 the process, results in the mediator's declaring an impasse in the mediation, after which the aggrieved 886 887 party may proceed to court on all outstanding, 888 unsettled disputes. 889 890 The aggrieved party has selected and hereby lists 891 three certified mediators who we believe to be neutral 892 and qualified to mediate the dispute. You have the 893 right to select any one of these mediators. The fact 894 that one party may be familiar with one or more of the 895 listed mediators does not mean that the mediator 896 cannot act as a neutral and impartial facilitator. Any 897 mediator who cannot act in this capacity ethically 898 must decline to accept engagement. The mediators that 899 we suggest, and their current hourly rates, are as 900 follows: 901 902 (List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and hourly rates of the mediators. Other pertinent 903 904 information about the background of the mediators may 905 be included as an attachment.) 906 907 You may contact the offices of these mediators to 908 confirm that the listed mediators will be neutral and 909 will not show any favoritism toward either party. The 910 names of certified mediators may be found through the 911 office of the clerk of the circuit court for this 912 circuit.

Page 33 of 41

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If you agree to participate in the presuit mediation process, the statute requires that each party is to pay one-half of the costs and fees involved in the presuit mediation process unless otherwise agreed by all parties. An average mediation may require 3 to 4 hours of the mediator's time, including some preparation time, and each party would need to pay one-half of the mediator's fees as well as his or her own attorney's fees if he or she chooses to employ an attorney in connection with the mediation. However, use of an attorney is not required and is at the option of each party. The mediator may require the advance payment of some or all of the anticipated fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or prepay one-half of the mediator's estimated fees and to forward this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the mediator may require for this purpose. Any funds deposited will be returned to you if these are in excess of your share of the fees incurred.

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If you agree to participate in presuit mediation in order to attempt to resolve the dispute and thereby avoid further legal action, please sign below and clearly indicate which mediator is acceptable to you. We will then ask the mediator to schedule a mutually convenient time and place for the mediation conference

Page 34 of 41

941 to be held. The mediation conference must be held 942 within 90 days after the date of this letter unless extended by mutual written agreement. In the event 943 944 that you fail to respond within 20 days after the date 945 of this letter, or if you fail to agree to at least 946 one of the mediators that we have suggested and to pay 947 or prepay to the mediator one-half of the costs involved, the aggrieved party will be authorized to 948 949 proceed with the filing of a lawsuit against you 950 without further notice and may seek an award of 951 attorney's fees or costs incurred in attempting to 952 obtain mediation. 953 954 Should you wish, you may also elect to waive presuit mediation so that this matter may proceed directly to 955 956 court. 957 958 Therefore, please give this matter your immediate 959 attention. By law, your response must be mailed by 960 certified mail, return receipt requested, with an 961 additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail 962 to the address shown on this offer. 963 964 965 966

Page 35 of 41

(CORRECTED COPY)

HB 391

CS 967 RESPONDING PARTY: CHOOSE ONLY ONE OF THE TWO OPTIONS 968 BELOW. YOUR SIGNATURE INDICATES YOUR AGREEMENT TO THAT 969 CHOICE. 970 971 AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE 972 973 The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in presuit mediation and agrees to the following mediator 974 975 or mediators as acceptable to mediate this dispute: 976 977 (List acceptable mediator or mediators.) 978 979 I/we further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the 980 mediator's fees and to forward such advance deposits 981 as the mediator may require for this purpose. 982 983 984 Signature of responding party #1 985 986 987 Signature of responding party #2 (if applicable) (if 988 property is owned by more than one person, all owners 989 must sign) 990 991 WAIVER OF MEDIATION 992 993 The undersigned hereby waives the right to participate 994 in presuit mediation of the dispute listed above and Page 36 of 41

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agrees to allow the aggrieved party to proceed in court on such matters.

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Signature of responding party #1

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Signature of responding party #2 (if applicable) (if

property is owned by more than one person, all owners

must sign)

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Service of the statutory offer to participate in presuit mediation shall be effected by sending a letter in substantial conformity with the above form by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address of the responding party as it last appears on the books and records of the association. The responding party shall have 20 days from the date of the mailing of the statutory offer to serve a response to the aggrieved party in writing. The response shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address shown on the statutory offer. In the alternative, the responding party may waive mediation in writing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, once the parties have agreed on a mediator, the mediator may reschedule the mediation for a date and time mutually convenient to the parties. The department shall conduct the proceedings through the use of department mediators or refer

Page 37 of 41

1023 the disputes to private mediators who have been duly certified 1024 by the department as provided in paragraph (c). The parties shall share the costs of presuit mediation equally, including 1025 1026 the fee charged by the mediator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise, and the mediator may require advance payment of 1027 1028 its reasonable fees and costs. The failure of any party to respond to a demand or response, to agree upon a mediator, to 1029 make payment of fees and costs within the time established by 1030 the mediator, or to appear for a scheduled mediation session 1031 1032 shall operate as an impasse in the presuit mediation by such 1033 party, entitling the other party to proceed in court and to seek an award of the costs and fees associated with the mediation. 1034 1035 Additionally, if any presuit mediation session cannot be scheduled and conducted within 90 days after the offer to 1036 participate in mediation was filed, an impasse shall be deemed 1037 to have occurred unless both parties agree to extend this 1038 1039 deadline. If a department mediator is used, the department may 1040 charge such fee as is necessary to pay expenses of the 1041 mediation, including, but not limited to, the salary and benefits of the mediator and any travel expenses incurred. The 1042 1043 petitioner shall initially file with the department upon filing 1044 the disputes, a filing fee of \$200, which shall be used to 1045 defray the costs of the mediation. At the conclusion of the mediation, the department shall charge to the parties, to be 1046 1047 shared equally unless otherwise agreed by the parties, such further fees as are necessary to fully reimburse the department 1048 for all expenses incurred in the mediation. 1049

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(c) (b) If presuit 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 department arbitrator or by a private arbitrator certified by the department. 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. As to any issue or dispute that is not resolved at presuit mediation, and as to any issue that is settled at presuit mediation but is thereafter subject to an action seeking enforcement of the mediation settlement, the 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.

(d) (c) The department shall develop a certification and training program for private mediators and private arbitrators which shall emphasize experience and expertise in the area of the operation of community associations. A mediator or arbitrator shall be certified to conduct mediation or arbitration under this section by the department only if he or she has been certified as a circuit court civil mediator or

Page 39 of 41

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arbitrator, respectively, pursuant to the requirements established attended at least 20 hours of training in mediation or arbitration, as appropriate, and only if the applicant has mediated or arbitrated at least 10 disputes involving community associations within 5 years prior to the date of the application, or has mediated or arbitrated 10 disputes in any area within 5 years prior to the date of application and has completed 20 hours of training in community association disputes. In order to be certified by the department, any mediator must also be certified by the Florida Supreme Court. The department may conduct the training and certification program within the department or may contract with an outside vendor to perform the training or certification. The expenses of operating the training and certification and training program shall be 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 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

Page 40 of 41

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.