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An act relating to homeowners' and community associations; creating s. 712.11, F.S.; authorizing certain associations to revive lapsed covenants; amending s. 718.114, F.S.; providing that certain leaseholds, memberships, or other possessory or use interests shall be considered a material alteration or substantial addition to certain real property; amending s. 720.302, F.S.; revising certain purposes for regulation; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; revising notice requirements relating to the levy of special assessments; authorizing associations to charge specified fees for providing certain information to prospective purchasers or lienholders; limiting liability for providing such information; revising certain time requirements relating to annual reports of associations; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; prohibiting a fine levied by an association from becoming a lien unless the governing documents claimed to have been violated are recorded in the public records; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; providing that certain mergers or consolidations do not alter specified voting interests; limiting the right of members to speak at membership meetings; amending s. 720.402, F.S., relating to publication of false or misleading information; clarifying that the section does not limit common-law rights; amending s. 720.405, F.S.; deleting a requirement that a proposed revived governing document not contain certain restrictive covenants; repealing s. 720.311, F.S., relating to an alternative dispute

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resolution process; amending s. 34.01, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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 that is not subject to chapter 720 may use the procedures in ss. 720.403-720.407 to revive covenants that have lapsed pursuant to this chapter.

Section 2. Section 718.114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.114 Association powers.--An association has the power to enter into agreements, to acquire leaseholds, memberships, and other possessory or use interests in lands or facilities such as country clubs, golf courses, marinas, and other recreational facilities. It has this power whether or not the lands or facilities are contiguous to the lands of the condominium, if they are intended to provide enjoyment, recreation, or other use or benefit to the unit owners. All of these leaseholds, memberships, and other possessory or use interests existing or created at the time of recording the declaration must be stated and fully described in the declaration. Subsequent to the recording of the declaration, agreements acquiring these leaseholds, memberships, or other possessory or use interests shall be considered a material alteration or substantial addition to the real property that is

association property, and the association may not acquire or enter into agreements acquiring these leaseholds, memberships, or other possessory or use interests except as authorized by the declaration as provided in s. 718.113. The declaration may provide that the rental, membership fees, operations, replacements, and other expenses are common expenses and may impose covenants and restrictions concerning their use and may contain other provisions not inconsistent with this chapter. A condominium association may conduct bingo games as provided in s. 849.0931.

Section 3. Section 720.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.302 Purposes, scope, and application. --

- (1) The purposes of this chapter are to give statutory recognition to corporations not for profit that operate residential communities in this state, to provide procedures for operating homeowners' associations, and to protect the rights of association members without unduly impairing the ability of such associations to perform their functions.
- (2) The Legislature recognizes that it is not in the best interest of homeowners' associations or the individual association members thereof to create or impose a bureau or other agency of state government to regulate the affairs of homeowners' associations. However, in accordance with s. 720.311, the Legislature finds that homeowners' associations and their individual members will benefit from an expedited alternative process for resolution of election and recall disputes and presuit mediation of other disputes involving

covenant enforcement and authorizes the department to hear, administer, and determine these disputes as more fully set forth in this chapter. Further, the Legislature recognizes that certain contract rights have been created for the benefit of homeowners' associations and members thereof before the effective date of this act and that ss. 720.301-720.407 are not intended to impair such contract rights, including, but not limited to, the rights of the developer to complete the community as initially contemplated.

- (3) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, this chapter does not apply to:
- (a) A community that is composed of property primarily intended for commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential use; or
- (b) The commercial or industrial parcels in a community that contains both residential parcels and parcels intended for commercial or industrial use.
- (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.
- (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 617 and this chapter or chapter 607 if incorporated under that Chapter. This subsection is intended to clarify existing law.
- Section 4. Subsections (2), (5), and (7) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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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.
- (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:
 - 1. Notices of all board meetings must be posted in a

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conspicuous place in the community at least 48 hours in advance of a meeting, except in an emergency. In the alternative, if notice is not posted in a conspicuous place in the community, notice of each board meeting must be mailed or delivered to each member at least 7 days before the meeting, except in an emergency. Notwithstanding this general notice requirement, for communities with more than 100 members, the bylaws may provide for a reasonable alternative to posting or mailing of notice for each board meeting, including publication of notice, provision of a schedule of board meetings, or the conspicuous posting and repeated broadcasting of the notice on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the homeowners' association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically in the community, the notice must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire 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 <u>special</u> assessments will be considered and the nature of <u>such</u> the assessments. Written notice of any meeting at which special assessments will be considered or at which amendments to rules regarding parcel use will be considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the 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 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.
- (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.

- 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.
- (a) The failure of an association to provide access to the records within 10 business days after receipt of a written request creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.
- (b) A member who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this subsection. The minimum damages are to be \$50 per calendar day up to 10 days, the calculation to begin on the 11th business day after receipt of the written request.
- (c) The association may adopt reasonable written rules governing the frequency, time, location, notice, records to be inspected, and manner of inspections, but may not impose a requirement that a parcel owner demonstrate any proper purpose

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

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

253 2. Information obtained by an association in connection 254 with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a 255 parcel.

- 3. Disciplinary, health, insurance, and personnel records of the association's employees.
- 4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.

- (d) The association is not required to give a prospective purchaser or lienholder information about the subdivision or the association other than that required to be disclosed under this chapter. It may charge the prospective purchaser, lienholder, or current parcel owner or member a reasonable fee not to exceed \$150 to provide such information, other than information required by law, plus the reasonable cost of photocopying and attorney's fees incurred by the association in connection with the response.
- (e) An association is 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."
- (7) FINANCIAL REPORTING.--The association shall prepare an annual financial report by a date specified in the bylaws or within 90 60 days after the close of the fiscal year. The association shall, within 21 days after the report is prepared but not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year the time limits set forth in subsection (5), provide each member

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with a copy of the annual financial report or a written notice that a copy of the financial report is available upon request at no charge to the member. Financial reports shall be prepared as follows:

- (a) An association that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall prepare or cause to be prepared a complete set of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements shall be based 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

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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 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

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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 5. Subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights; failure to fill sufficient number of vacancies on board of directors to constitute a quorum; appointment of receiver upon petition of any member.--
- (2) If the governing documents so provide, an association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the rights of a member or a member's tenants, guests, or invitees, or both, to use common areas and facilities and may levy reasonable fines, not to exceed \$100 per violation, against any member or any tenant, guest, or invitee. A fine may be levied on the basis of each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that no such fine shall exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine shall not become a lien against a parcel unless it is levied for a violation of governing

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documents that have been recorded in the public records of the county where the property is located. 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.
- Section 6. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election procedures; amendments.--
 - (1) QUORUM; AMENDMENTS.--

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(a) Unless a lower number is provided in the bylaws, the percentage of voting interests required to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the members shall be 30 percent of the total voting interests. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter or in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, decisions that require a vote of the members must be made by the concurrence of at least a majority of the voting interests present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting at which a quorum has been attained.

- (b) Unless otherwise provided in the governing documents or required by law, and other than those matters set forth in paragraph (c), any governing document of an association may be amended by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting interests of the association.
- (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 associations under a plan of merger or consolidation pursuant to chapter 607 or chapter 617 is not 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

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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, if provided that the member or parcel owner submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. The association may adopt written reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member and parcel owner statements, which rules must be consistent with this subsection.

- Section 7. Subsection (3) is added to section 720.402, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 720.402 Publication of false and misleading information. --
- (3) This section does not limit any rights provided by common law.
 - Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 720.405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 720.405 Organizing committee; parcel owner approval. --
 - (4) The proposed revived declaration and other governing documents for the community shall:
 - (a) Provide that the voting interest of each parcel owner shall be the same as the voting interest of the parcel owner under the previous governing documents;
 - (b) Provide that the proportional-assessment obligations of each parcel owner shall be the same as proportional-assessment obligations of the parcel owner under the previous governing documents;
 - (c) Contain the same respective amendment provisions as

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the previous governing documents or, if there were no amendment provisions in the previous governing document, amendment provisions that require approval of not less than two-thirds of the affected parcel owners; and

- (d) Contain no covenants that are more restrictive on the affected parcel owners than the covenants contained in the previous governing documents, except as permitted under s. 720.404(3); and
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (e) Comply with the other requirements for a declaration of covenants and other governing documents as specified in this chapter.
- Section 9. <u>Section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
 Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 34.01, Florida
 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 34.01 Jurisdiction of county court.--

- (1) County courts shall have original jurisdiction:
- (a) In all misdemeanor cases not cognizable by the circuit courts;
 - (b) Of all violations of municipal and county ordinances;
- (c) Of all actions at law in which the matter in controversy does not exceed the sum of \$15,000, exclusive of interest, costs, and attorney's fees, except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the circuit courts; and
- (d) Of disputes occurring in the homeowners' associations as described in s. 720.311(2)(a), Florida Statutes 2005, which shall be concurrent with jurisdiction of the circuit courts.
- Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.