By Senator Justice

16-1381-07 See HB

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to Home Court Advantage Pilot
3	Program; providing legislative intent;
4	providing definitions; requesting the chief
5	judges of the Thirteenth and Sixth Judicial
6	Circuits to adopt certain rules and procedures
7	for the establishment of the pilot program in
8	Hillsborough County and Pinellas County,
9	respectively, for the purpose of resolving
10	disputes relating to deed restrictions or
11	covenants in deed-restricted communities;
12	requiring a report; providing for jurisdiction,
13	filing and complaint procedures, appeals,
14	qualifications, compensation and terms of
15	service, and code of ethics; providing for
16	nonseverability; providing an effective date.
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18	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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20	Section 1. Legislative intent It is the intent of
21	the Legislature to establish the Home Court Advantage Pilot
22	Program as a pilot program in Hillsborough and Pinellas
23	Counties for a period of 1 year. The purpose of the Home Court
24	Advantage Pilot Program is to establish an inexpensive,
25	expedient, simplified court procedure as an independent venue
26	for ownership or management entities in deed-restricted
27	communities to resolve disputes relating to deed restrictions
28	or covenants informally without the restrictions and
29	procedures required for formal actions in circuit court. The
30	Home Court Advantage Pilot Program shall be implemented and
31	administered by the chief judge of the Thirteenth Judicial

Circuit in Hillsborough County and the chief judge of the 2 Sixth Judicial Circuit in Pinellas County, subject to the supervision of the Supreme Court. 3 4 Section 2. <u>Definitions.--</u> 5 (1) "Community association" has the same meaning as 6 provided in s. 468.431(1), Florida Statutes. 7 (2) "Community association manager" has the same 8 meaning as provided in s. 468.431(3), Florida Statutes. 9 (3) "Complainant" means a party filing a complaint in 10 home court. (4) "Complaint" means an allegation by: 11 12 (a) A homeowners' association, condominium unit 13 owners' association, cooperative association, community development district, or civic association that a property 14 owner in a deed-restricted community is violating one or more 15 16 restrictions that apply to the property; or 17 (b) A homeowner, condominium unit owner, member of a cooperative, resident of a community development district, or 18 property owner in any deed-restricted community in which the 19 respective association or district is selectively enforcing a 2.0 21 deed restriction or covenant or is improperly or unlawfully 2.2 seeking to enforce a deed restriction or covenant. 23 (5) "Deed-restricted community" means a residential community, condominium, cooperative, or community development 2.4 district in which the properties in the community are subject 2.5 to limitations or restrictions on or covenants restricting the 26 2.7 use, design, or operation of properties in the community. 2.8 (6) "Defendant" means a party against whom a complaint is filed in home court. 29 Section 3. Objectives. -- The chief judges of the 30 Thirteenth and Sixth Judicial Circuits may adopt rules and 31

1	procedures for the establishment and operation of the Home
2	Court Advantage Pilot Program in Hillsborough County and
3	Pinellas County, respectively. The chief judges shall report
4	to the Supreme Court at the end of the program an analysis of
5	the operation and results of the program. The Chief Justice of
6	the Supreme Court shall review the reports and make
7	determinations and recommendations to the Legislature by
8	February 1, 2009, on the feasibility of establishing a
9	statewide program and provide copies of the reports to the
10	Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the
11	Senate, and the minority leader of each house of the
12	Legislature.
13	Section 4. <u>Jurisdiction; limitations</u>
14	(1) Home court magistrates may be empowered to accept
15	complaints about and decide the reasonableness of any
16	restriction imposed pursuant to a deed to real property or
17	fine imposed for a failure to comply with a deed restriction
18	and may be empowered to issue orders, impose fines, and
19	authorize the imposition of a lien on real property in the
20	same manner as a circuit court judge under the laws, rules,
21	and procedures presently existing or as subsequently amended,
22	except that home court magistrates may not:
23	(a) Hold a party in contempt of court but may file a
24	motion for order of contempt with the appropriate state
25	circuit court judge; or
26	(b) Hear a case involving any dispute other than a
27	deed restriction.
28	(2) This section does not prohibit a circuit court
29	judge from exercising concurrent jurisdiction with a home
30	court magistrate.
31	Section 5. Filing and complaint procedures

1	(1) Any party may file, on its own behalf or through
2	an attorney appointed by a party as attorney in fact, a
3	complaint in home court alleging a violation of a deed
4	restriction or covenant and seeking enforcement of the
5	restriction or covenant or alleging unlawful enforcement of a
6	deed restriction or covenant and seeking an injunction against
7	such unlawful enforcement. A property owner in a
8	deed-restricted community for which there is a community
9	association may appoint the community association as his or
10	her attorney in fact, pursuant to the provisions of s. 709.08,
11	Florida Statutes, for the purposes of filing an action against
12	another property owner in the deed-restricted community, or a
13	member or officer of a homeowners' association of the
14	community if there is one, seeking enforcement of a
15	restriction or covenant or alleging unlawful enforcement of a
16	restriction or covenant. The complainant shall pay a \$75
17	filing fee to the home court. The complaint shall contain a
18	<pre>completed checklist specifying:</pre>
19	(a) What restriction or covenant is being violated.
20	(b) When the violation occurred or began and if the
21	violation is continuing.
22	(c) Whether the party in violation of the restriction
23	or covenant was provided notice of the violation and, if so:
24	1. When the notice was provided.
25	2. If the notice was in writing.
26	(d) Whether the party in violation was provided an
27	opportunity to comply with the restriction or covenant or cure
28	the violation.
29	(e) Whether the attempt to enforce the restriction or
30	covenant was selectively enforced or improper.
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1	(f) Whether there were any special considerations
2	relating to the failure to comply with the restriction or
3	covenant.
4	(q) The remedy being sought against the party in
5	violation.
6	(2) Upon filing proof of service of the complaint, a
7	home court magistrate shall issue an order requiring the
8	complainant and the defendant to appear for a final hearing
9	within 60 days after receipt of service of the complaint. The
10	defendant shall provide to the complainant a copy of the
11	defendant's response to the notice to comply at least 10 days
12	prior to the final hearing.
13	(3)(a) Within 30 days after the home court magistrate
14	issues an order requiring the final hearing, the parties shall
15	be required to attend mediation conducted pursuant to the
16	rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Supreme Court
17	pursuant to s. 44.102, Florida Statutes.
18	(b) The parties to the mediation shall provide copies
19	of the documents referenced in the checklist in subsection
20	<u>(1).</u>
21	(c) Upon the showing of good cause, the home court
22	magistrate may continue the hearing to require the parties to
23	produce additional information and documentation. The parties
24	shall provide any additional information or documentation
25	required by the home court magistrate within 15 days after the
26	home court magistrate's request.
27	(d) The home court magistrate shall make findings of
28	reasonableness of the restriction or covenant and any fines to
29	be imposed under the restriction. The home court magistrate
30	shall rule on the validity of the restriction and the fine

31 imposed by the community association.

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of an order by the home court magistrate imposing a fine on the party in violation, compelling the party in violation to comply with the restriction, and enjoining the party in violation from continuing the violation. The party in violation shall have 30 days to comply with the order unless good cause is shown to the home court magistrate why a longer period should be allowed. (f) The maximum fine the home court magistrate may impose is the fine alleged by the party bringing the complaint. The home court magistrate may reduce the fine. The fine shall be paid to and retained by the home court program. If the action for compliance is for dues or special assessments, the amount of the dues or special assessments shall be paid to the community association, minus 10 percent of such amount to be retained by the home court program for purposes of administering the program. (4) If the party in violation does not comply with the home court magistrate's order within 30 days after the order is issued and, prior to the expiration of the 30-day period, good cause has not been shown to the home court magistrate for extending the period, or within the period of an extension of

(e) The purpose of the hearing shall be the issuance

limitations of chapter 713, Florida Statutes, s. 720.305,

restriction or covenant is monetary, notwithstanding the

28 Florida Statutes, or any other provision of law restricting

the 30-day period if good cause has been shown to the home court magistrate for extending the period and the home court

magistrate grants an extension, and the violation of the deed

29 the perfecting of a lien on real property, the complainant may

30 file a lien to be placed upon the property for all amounts

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included in the home court magistrate's order plus filing fees and costs for bringing the action.

(5)(a) Upon application to the home court by a party to the mediation or the mediator, a home court magistrate, in the course of his or her jurisdiction, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of necessary and material witnesses and for the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence and may administer oaths. Subpoenas shall be served and enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action. A party or mediator applying to the home court for issuance of a subpoena shall provide to the court a separate envelope for each person the party or mediator requests the home court magistrate to subpoena. The envelope shall be addressed to the person and have the postage paid for certified, return receipt requested, mail. The home court magistrate shall mail the subpoena to the person subject to the subpoena.

(b) Upon application of a party to the mediation and for use as evidence, the mediator, in the course of his or her jurisdiction, may permit a deposition to be taken of a witness who cannot be subpoenaed or is unable to attend the mediation in the manner and upon the terms designated by the mediator. All provisions of law compelling a person under subpoena to testify apply to the deposition.

(6) This section does not limit the rights of the parties to seek injunctive relief in circuit court to compel compliance.

Section 6. Appeals.--An order of a home court

magistrate may be appealed, under the rules of court, to the

circuit court. The appeal shall be based upon the record of

the hearing before the home court magistrate and shall not be

a hearing de novo. The appellant is responsible for producing 2 the record of the hearing beyond that which normally results from the home court hearing process. 3 4 Section 7. Qualifications. -- An applicant for the position of home court magistrate shall be a member in good 5 6 standing of The Florida Bar with at least 5 years of 7 experience in litigation actions involving enforcement of deed 8 restrictions or covenants or be a community association manager licensed under s. 468.433, Florida Statutes. 9 10 Section 8. Compensation; terms of service. -- A home court magistrate is an independent contractor and shall serve 11 12 without compensation and at the pleasure of the chief judge of 13 the judicial circuit in which he or she is to hear cases. Section 9. Code of ethics. -- A home court magistrate is 14 subject to the Code of Ethics for Arbitrators in Commercial 15 Disputes published by the American Arbitration Association or 16 the standards and procedures for professional conduct and 18 discipline for mediators and arbitrators established by the Supreme Court pursuant to s. 44.106, Florida Statutes. A home 19 court magistrate is not subject to the Judicial Code of 2.0 21 Ethics, except a home court magistrate shall avoid practices 2.2 or occupations that would constitute a conflict of interest or 23 give the appearance of impropriety. Whether serving full time or part time, a home court magistrate is prohibited from 2.4 representing clients or practicing before any other home court 2.5 or from representing any client appealing the decision of any 26 2.7 other home court magistrate. A home court magistrate appointed 2.8 under section 1 has judicial immunity in the same manner and 29 to the same extent as judges. 30 Section 10. Nonseverability. -- If the provisions of

section 4 authorizing home court magistrates to impose

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1	sanctions are found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme
2	Court, the home court magistrates shall have no further
3	jurisdiction over civil infractions.
4	Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.
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