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By the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senator Gardiner

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to residential properties; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; requiring that each newly elected director certify certain information to the secretary of the association; providing that a failure to timely file the statement of certification automatically disqualifies the director from service on the association's board of directors; requiring that the secretary of the association retain a director's certification for inspection by the members for a specified period after a director's election; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; revising provisions relating to homeowners' association board meetings, inspection and copying of records, and reserve accounts of budgets; prohibiting certain association personnel from receiving a salary or compensation; providing exceptions; conforming a cross-reference to changes made by the act; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; authorizing fines assessed against members in excess of a specified amount to become a lien against a parcel; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; providing requirements for secret ballots; requiring newly elected members of a board of directors to make certain certifications in writing to the association; providing for disqualification for failure to make such certifications; requiring that an association retain certifications for a specified period; creating s. 720.315, F.S.; prohibiting the board of directors of a homeowners' association from passing more than

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one special assessment per calendar year under certain circumstances; requiring that each special assessment be adopted at a board meeting conducted solely for the purpose of discussing and adopting such assessment; requiring that the board provide a notice for a specified period before such meeting; providing procedures for providing such notice; requiring that such notice contain certain information; requiring that the meeting be held in the same county in which the association is located; limiting the amount of a special assessment and restricting the manner in which moneys collected pursuant thereto may be used; providing that lots or units owned by the developer are subject to the same payment requirements and deadlines as those owned by members; providing exceptions; prohibiting a developer from delaying payment of a special assessment based on the use of a developer's quarantee; requiring that a board of directors initiate or authorize collection efforts against units owned by a developer under certain circumstances; providing that failure of the board to take certain action constitutes a defense to nonpayment of a special assessment for certain members of the association; amending s. 720.401, F.S.; requiring that the disclosure summary to prospective parcel owners include additional provisions; amending s. 34.01, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 720.302, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference to conform

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to changes made by the act; providing legislative intent; repealing s. 720.311, F.S., relating to a procedure for dispute resolution in homeowners' associations; creating part IV of ch. 720, F.S., relating to dispute resolution; creating s. 720.501, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 720.502, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 720.503, F.S.; providing applicability of provisions for mediation and arbitration applicable to disputes in homeowners' associations; providing exceptions; providing for applicability; tolling applicable statutes of limitations; creating s. 720.504, F.S.; requiring that a notice of dispute be delivered before referral to mediation or arbitration; creating s. 720.505, F.S.; creating a statutory notice form for referral to mediation; requiring delivery by certified mail or personal delivery; setting deadlines; requiring that parties share certain costs; requiring the selection of a mediator and meeting times; providing penalties for failure to mediate; creating s. 720.506, F.S.; providing an opt-out provision; creating s. 720.507, F.S.; providing a statutory notice form for referral to arbitration; requiring delivery by certified mail or personal delivery; providing deadlines; requiring that parties share certain costs; requiring the selection of an arbitrator and meeting times; providing penalties for failure to arbitrate; creating s. 720.508, F.S.; providing rules of procedure; providing for

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confidentiality; providing that settlement agreements resulting from a mediation or arbitration proceeding do not have precedential value in other proceedings involving other parties; providing that arbitration awards have precedential value under specified conditions; creating s. 720.509, F.S.; setting qualifications for mediators and arbitrators; creating s. 720.510, F.S.; providing for the enforcement of mediation agreements and arbitration awards; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.112 Bylaws.-

- (2) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.—The bylaws shall provide for the following and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include the following:
 - (d) Unit owner meetings.-
- 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the unit owners held at the location provided in the association bylaws and, if the bylaws are silent as to the location, the meeting shall be held within 45 miles of the condominium property. However, such distance requirement does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of a director's term shall be filled by electing a new board member, and the election shall be by secret ballot; however, if the number of

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vacancies equals or exceeds the number of candidates, no election is required. The terms of all members of the board shall expire at the annual meeting and such board members may stand for reelection unless otherwise permitted by the bylaws. In the event that the bylaws permit staggered terms of no more than 2 years and upon approval of a majority of the total voting interests, the association board members may serve 2-year staggered terms. If no person is interested in or demonstrates an intention to run for the position of a board member whose term has expired according to the provisions of this subparagraph, such board member whose term has expired shall be automatically reappointed to the board of administration and need not stand for reelection. In a condominium association of more than 10 units, coowners of a unit may not serve as members of the board of directors at the same time. Any unit owner desiring to be a candidate for board membership shall comply with subparagraph 3. A person who has been suspended or removed by the division under this chapter, or who is delinquent in the payment of any fee or assessment as provided in paragraph (n), is not eliqible for board membership. A person who has been convicted of any felony in this state or in a United States District or Territorial Court, or who has been convicted of any offense in another jurisdiction that would be considered a felony if committed in this state, is not eligible for board membership unless such felon's civil rights have been restored for a period of no less than 5 years as of the date on which such person seeks election to the board. The validity of an action by the board is not affected if it is later determined that a member of the board is ineligible for board membership

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146 due to having been convicted of a felony.

2. The bylaws shall provide the method of calling meetings of unit owners, including annual meetings. Written notice, which notice must include an agenda, shall be mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner at least 14 days prior to the annual meeting and shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the condominium property at least 14 continuous days preceding the annual meeting. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board shall by duly adopted rule designate a specific location on the condominium property or association property upon which all notices of unit owner meetings shall be posted; however, if there is no condominium property or association property upon which notices can be posted, this requirement does not apply. In lieu of or in addition to the physical posting of notice of any meeting of the unit owners on the condominium property, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the condominium association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically on the condominium property, the notice and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section. 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. Unless a unit owner waives in writing the right to receive notice of the annual meeting, such notice

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shall be hand delivered, mailed, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner. Notice for meetings and notice for all other purposes shall be mailed to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand delivered to each unit owner. However, if a unit is owned by more than one person, the association shall provide notice, for meetings and all other purposes, to that one address which the developer initially identifies for that purpose and thereafter as one or more of the owners of the unit shall so advise the association in writing, or if no address is given or the owners of the unit do not agree, to the address provided on the deed of record. An officer of the association, or the manager or other person providing notice of the association meeting, shall provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association affirming that the notice was mailed or hand delivered, in accordance with this provision.

3. The members of the board shall be elected by written ballot or voting machine. Proxies shall in no event be used in electing the board, either in general elections or elections to fill vacancies caused by recall, resignation, or otherwise, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. Not less than 60 days before a scheduled election, the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit, whether by separate association mailing or included in another association mailing, delivery, or transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to a vote, a first notice of the date of the election along with a certification form provided by the division attesting that he or she has read

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and understands, to the best of his or her ability, the governing documents of the association and the provisions of this chapter and any applicable rules. Any unit owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board must give written notice to the association not less than 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in subparagraph 2., the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of the election to all unit owners entitled to vote therein, together with a ballot which shall list all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, the association shall include an information sheet, no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate not less than 35 days before the election, along with the signed certification form provided for in this subparagraph, to be included with the mailing, delivery, or transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association is not liable for the contents of the information sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with the provisions contained herein, including rules establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic transmission and rules providing for the secrecy of ballots. Elections shall be decided by a plurality of those ballots cast. There shall be no quorum requirement; however, at least 20 percent of the eligible voters must cast a ballot in order to have a valid election of members of the board. No unit owner

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shall permit any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any such ballots improperly cast shall be deemed invalid, provided any unit owner who violates this provision may be fined by the association in accordance with s. 718.303. A unit owner who needs assistance in casting the ballot for the reasons stated in s. 101.051 may obtain assistance in casting the ballot. The regular election shall occur on the date of the annual meeting. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to timeshare condominium associations. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, an election is not required unless more candidates file notices of intent to run or are nominated than board vacancies exist.

- 4. Any approval by unit owners called for by this chapter or the applicable declaration or bylaws, including, but not limited to, the approval requirement in s. 718.111(8), shall be made at a duly noticed meeting of unit owners and shall be subject to all requirements of this chapter or the applicable condominium documents relating to unit owner decisionmaking, except that unit owners may take action by written agreement, without meetings, on matters for which action by written agreement without meetings is expressly allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any statute that provides for such action.
- 5. Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any statute. If authorized by the bylaws, notice of meetings of the board of administration, unit owner meetings, except unit owner meetings called to recall board members under paragraph (j), and committee meetings may be given by electronic transmission to

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unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic transmission.

- 6. Unit owners shall have the right to participate in meetings of unit owners with reference to all designated agenda items. However, the association may adopt reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner participation.
- 7. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape a meeting of the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the division.
- 8. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative, a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case the election procedures must conform to the requirements of subparagraph 3. unless the association governs 10 units or less and has opted out of the statutory election process, in which case the bylaws of the association control. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a board member appointed or elected under this section shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the seat being filled. Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by paragraph (j) and rules adopted by the division.
- 9. Within 30 days after being elected to the board of directors, a new director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the association's declarations of covenants and restrictions, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and current written policies,

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to the best of his or her ability, and that he or she will faithfully discharge his or her fiduciary responsibility to the association's members. Failure to timely file the statement automatically disqualifies the director from service on the association's board of directors. The secretary shall cause the association to retain a director's certification for inspection by the members for 5 years after a director's election. Failure to have such certification on file does not affect the validity of any appropriate action.

Notwithstanding subparagraphs (b) 2. and (d) 3., an association of 10 or fewer units may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total voting interests, provide for different voting and election procedures in its bylaws, which vote may be by a proxy specifically delineating the different voting and election procedures. The different voting and election procedures may provide for elections to be conducted by limited or general proxy.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (5), paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (f), and (g) of subsection (6), and paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (10) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

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

- (2) BOARD MEETINGS.-
- (b) Members have the right to attend all meetings of the

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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 to discuss proposed or pending litigation, or with respect to meetings of the board held for the purpose of discussing personnel matters are not required to be open to the members.

- (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.
- (a) The failure of an association to provide access to the records within 10 business days after receipt of a written request submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested, creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.

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(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 require impose a requirement that a parcel owner to demonstrate any proper purpose 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 or association management company personnel and may charge the actual cost of copying, including any reasonable costs involving personnel fees and charges at an hourly rate for employee time to cover administrative costs to the association. 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 are 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

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or the association and which was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings or which was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.

- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a parcel.
- 3. Disciplinary, health, insurance, and personnel records, including payroll records, of the association's employees.
 - 4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.
 - (6) BUDGETS.-
- (b) In addition to annual operating expenses, the budget may include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance for which the association is responsible. If reserve accounts are not established pursuant to paragraph (d), funding of such reserves shall be limited to the extent that the governing documents do not limit increases in assessments, including reserves. If the budget of the association includes reserve accounts established pursuant to paragraph (d), such reserves shall be determined, maintained, and waived in the manner provided in this subsection. Once an association provides for reserve accounts pursuant to paragraph (d) in the budget, the association shall thereafter determine, maintain, and waive reserves in compliance with this subsection. The provisions of this section do not preclude the termination of a reserve account established pursuant to this paragraph upon approval of a majority of the voting interests of the

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association. Upon such approval, the terminating reserve account shall be removed from the budget.

- (c) 1. If the budget of the association does not provide for reserve accounts <u>pursuant to paragraph (d)</u> governed by this subsection and the association is responsible for the repair and maintenance of capital improvements that may result in a special assessment if reserves are not provided, each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required by subsection (7) shall contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE THAT MAY RESULT IN SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. OWNERS MAY ELECT TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, UPON <u>OBTAINING</u> THE APPROVAL OF NOT LESS THAN A MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL VOTING INTERESTS OF THE ASSOCIATION <u>BY</u> VOTE OF THE MEMBERS AT A MEETING OR BY WRITTEN CONSENT.
- 2. If the budget of the association does provide for funding accounts for deferred expenditures, including, but not limited to, funds for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance, but such accounts are not created or established pursuant to paragraph (d), each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required under subsection (7) must also contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES PROVIDE FOR LIMITED VOLUNTARY DEFERRED EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS, INCLUDING CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE, SUBJECT TO LIMITS ON FUNDING CONTAINED IN OUR GOVERNING DOCUMENTS. BECAUSE THE OWNERS HAVE NOT ELECTED TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, THESE FUNDS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE

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RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF SUCH FUNDS SET FORTH IN THAT STATUTE, NOR ARE RESERVES CALCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT STATUTE.

- (d) An association shall be deemed to have provided for reserve accounts if when reserve accounts have been initially established by the developer or if when the membership of the association affirmatively elects to provide for reserves. If reserve accounts are not initially provided for by the developer, the membership of the association may elect to do so upon the affirmative approval of not less than a majority of the total voting interests of the association. Such approval may be obtained attained by vote of the members at a duly called meeting of the membership or by the upon a written consent of executed by not less than a majority of the total voting interests in the community. The approval action of the membership shall state that reserve accounts shall be provided for in the budget and shall designate the components for which the reserve accounts are to be established. Upon approval by the membership, the board of directors shall include provide for the required reserve accounts for inclusion in the budget in the next fiscal year following the approval and in each year thereafter. Once established as provided in this subsection, the reserve accounts shall be funded or maintained or shall have their funding waived in the manner provided in paragraph (f).
- (f) After one or more Once a reserve account or reserve accounts are established, the membership of the association, upon a majority vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may provide for no reserves or less reserves than required by this section. If a meeting of the unit owners has been called to determine whether to waive or reduce the funding of reserves and

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no such result is achieved or a quorum is not present, 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. Any vote taken pursuant to this subsection to waive or reduce reserves <u>is</u> shall be applicable only to one budget year.

- (g) Funding formulas for reserves authorized by this section 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 <u>is shall be</u> 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 include 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

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contribution to the pooled reserve account as disclosed on the proposed budget may shall not be 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 life 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 and accounts receivable minus the allowance for doubtful accounts. The reserve funding formula may shall not include any type of balloon payments.

- (10) RECALL OF DIRECTORS.—
- (b) 1. Board directors may be recalled by an agreement in writing or by written ballot without a membership meeting. The agreement in writing or the written ballots, or a copy thereof, shall be served on the association by certified mail or by personal service in the manner authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 2. The board shall duly notice and hold a meeting of the board within 5 full business days after receipt of the agreement in writing or written ballots. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the written ballots or written agreement to recall a director or directors of the board, in which case such director or directors shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or proceed as described in paragraph (d).

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3. When it is determined by the department pursuant to binding arbitration proceedings that an initial recall effort was defective, written recall agreements or written ballots used in the first recall effort and not found to be defective may be reused in one subsequent recall effort. However, in no event is a written agreement or written ballot valid for more than 120 days after it has been signed by the member.

- 4. Any rescission or revocation of a member's written recall ballot or agreement must be in writing and, in order to be effective, must be delivered to the association before the association is served with the written recall agreements or ballots.
- 5. The agreement in writing or ballot shall list at least as many possible replacement directors as there are directors subject to the recall, when at least a majority of the board is sought to be recalled; the person executing the recall instrument may vote for as many replacement candidates as there are directors subject to the recall.
- (d) If the board determines not to certify the written agreement or written ballots to recall a director or directors of the board or does not certify the recall by a vote at a meeting, the board shall, within 5 full business days after the meeting, initiate file with the department a petition for binding arbitration pursuant to the applicable procedures in s. 720.507 ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted thereunder. For the purposes of this section, the members who voted at the meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If the arbitrator certifies the recall as to any director or

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directors of the board, the recall will be effective upon mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association. The director or directors so recalled shall deliver to the board any and all records of the association in their possession within 5 full business days after the effective date of the recall.

- (12) COMPENSATION PROHIBITED.—A director, officer, or committee member of the association may not receive directly or indirectly any salary or compensation from the association for the performance of duties as a director, officer, or committee member and may not in any other way benefit financially from service to the association. This subsection does not preclude:
- (a) Participation by such person in a financial benefit accruing to all or a significant number of members as a result of actions lawfully taken by the board or a committee of which he or she is a member, including, but not limited to, routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of community assets.
- (b) Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by such person on behalf of the association, subject to approval in accordance with procedures established by the association's governing documents or, in the absence of such procedures, in accordance with an approval process established by the board.
- (c) Any recovery of insurance proceeds derived from a policy of insurance maintained by the association for the benefit of its members.
- (d) Any fee or compensation authorized in the governing documents.
- (e) Any fee or compensation authorized in advance by a vote of a majority of the voting interests voting in person or by

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proxy at a meeting of the members.

Section 3. 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.—

- (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 of up to, 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 a no such fine may not shall exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of less than \$1,000 may shall not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to collect its reasonable attorney's fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.
- (a) A fine or suspension may not be imposed without notice of at least 14 days' notice 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

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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 <u>does</u> 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 4. Subsections (8) and (9) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (8) PROXY VOTING.—The members have the right, unless otherwise provided in this subsection or in the governing documents, to vote in person or by proxy.
- (a) To be valid, a proxy must be dated, must state the date, time, and place of the meeting for which it was given, and must be signed by the authorized person who executed the proxy. A proxy is effective only for the specific meeting for which it was originally given, as the meeting may lawfully be adjourned and reconvened from time to time, and automatically expires 90 days after the date of the meeting for which it was originally given. A proxy is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the person who executes it. If the proxy form expressly so provides, any proxy holder may appoint, in writing, a substitute to act in his or her place.
- (b) If the governing documents permit voting by secret ballot by members who are not in attendance at a meeting of the members for the election of directors, such ballots shall be

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placed in an inner envelope with no identifying markings and mailed or delivered to the association in an outer envelope bearing identifying information reflecting the name of the member, the lot or parcel for which the vote is being cast, and the signature of the lot or parcel owner casting that ballot. If the eligibility of the member to vote is confirmed and no other ballot has been submitted for that lot or parcel, the inner envelope shall be removed from the outer envelope bearing the identification information, placed with the ballots which were personally cast, and opened when the ballots are counted. If more than one ballot is submitted for a lot or parcel, the ballots for that lot or parcel shall be disqualified. Any vote by ballot received after the closing of the balloting may not be considered.

- (9) ELECTIONS; BOARD MEMBER CERTIFICATION. -
- (a) Elections of directors must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the governing documents of the association. All members of the association are shall be eligible to serve on the board of directors, and a member may nominate himself or herself as a candidate for the board at a meeting where the election is to be held or, if the election process allows voting by absentee ballot, in advance of the balloting. Except as otherwise provided in the governing documents, boards of directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by eligible voters. Any election dispute between a member and an association must be submitted to mandatory binding arbitration with the division. Such proceedings shall be conducted in the manner provided by s. 720.507 s. 718.1255 and the procedural rules adopted by the division.

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(b) Within 30 days after being elected to the board of directors, a new director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the association's declarations of covenants and restrictions, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and current written policies and that he or she will work to uphold each to the best of his or her ability and will faithfully discharge his or her fiduciary responsibility to the association's members. Failure to timely file such statement shall automatically disqualify the director from service on the association's board of directors.

The secretary shall cause the association to retain a director's certification for inspection by the members for 5 years after a director's election. Failure to have such certification on file does not affect the validity of any appropriate action.

Section 5. Section 720.315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{720.315}$ Passage of special assessments before turnover by developer.—

- (1) Before the turnover of an association by a developer as described in this chapter, the board of directors may not pass more than one special assessment during a calendar year.
- (2) Each special assessment must be adopted at a meeting of the board conducted solely for the purpose of discussing and adopting such assessment. The location of the meeting must be in the same county in which the association is located. The board shall provide at least 30 days' notice of the meeting by:
- (a) Posting a sign in the association's common area listing the date, time, and location of the meeting and containing, in at least 36-point, boldface type, the words "SPECIAL MEETING"

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REGARDING PROPOSED SPECIAL ASSESSMENT."

- (b) Mailing to all members of the association, at the address contained in the association's membership log or, if the association does not maintain a membership log, at the address of the property located within the association, a letter containing:
 - 1. The date, time, and location of the meeting;
- 2. The amount of the proposed special assessment to be assessed to each member of the association;
- 3. A copy of each document used or relied upon by the association or its agents in calculating the amount of the special assessment; and
- 4. A letter of explanation from a certified public accountant disclosing the method and manner used to calculate the amount of the special assessment.
- (3) The proposed special assessment may not exceed 20 percent of the current year's regular annual assessment. Moneys collected as a result of a special assessment may not be used to supplement or fund reserve items.
- (4) Lots or units owned by the developer, excluding common areas, are subject to the same payment requirements or payment deadlines as those owned by members, effective on the date on which a special assessment is adopted by the board. The developer may not delay payment of a special assessment based on the use of a developer's guarantee. If the board existing before turnover of the association initiates or authorizes collection efforts against any member for nonpayment of the special assessment, it must simultaneously initiate or authorize collection efforts against any developer-owned units or property

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if the special assessment has not been paid by the developer. If the board fails to pursue the developer for nonpayment of the special assessment in the same manner and at the same time it pursues members for nonpayment, a presumption of selective enforcement is created which constitutes a defense that may be raised by a member as a complete defense to nonpayment of the special assessment.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 720.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) (a) A prospective parcel owner in a community must be presented a disclosure summary before executing the contract for sale. The disclosure summary must be in a form substantially similar to the following form:

DISCLOSURE SUMMARY

FOR

(NAME OF COMMUNITY)

- 1. AS A PURCHASER OF PROPERTY IN THIS COMMUNITY, YOU WILL BE OBLIGATED TO BE A MEMBER OF A HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
- 2. THERE HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE RECORDED RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS GOVERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF PROPERTIES IN THIS COMMUNITY.
- 3. YOU WILL BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ASSESSMENTS TO THE ASSOCIATION. ASSESSMENTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$.... PER YOU WILL ALSO

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BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ANY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IMPOSED BY THE
ASSOCIATION. SUCH SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

757 IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$.... PER

- 4. YOU MAY BE OBLIGATED TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS TO THE RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITY, COUNTY, OR SPECIAL DISTRICT. ALL ASSESSMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC CHANGE.
- 5. YOUR FAILURE TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS OR ASSESSMENTS LEVIED BY A MANDATORY HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION $\underline{\text{MAY}}$ COULD RESULT IN A LIEN ON YOUR PROPERTY.
- 6. THERE MAY BE AN OBLIGATION TO PAY RENT OR LAND USE FEES FOR RECREATIONAL OR OTHER COMMONLY USED FACILITIES AS AN OBLIGATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ PER
- 7. IF THE ASSOCIATION IS STILL UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEVELOPER, THE DEVELOPER MAY HAVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP OR THE APPROVAL OF THE PARCEL OWNERS.
- 8. THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE FORM ARE ONLY SUMMARY IN NATURE, AND, AS A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, YOU SHOULD REFER TO THE COVENANTS AND THE ASSOCIATION GOVERNING DOCUMENTS BEFORE PURCHASING PROPERTY.
- 9. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE EITHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC RECORD AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE RECORD OFFICE IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED, OR, IF ARE NOT RECORDED, AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE DEVELOPER.
- 10. THERE MAY BE AN OBLIGATION TO PAY ASSESSMENTS (TAXES OR FEES) TO A RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSE OF RETIRING BOND OBLIGATIONS USED TO CONSTRUCT INFRASTRUCTURE OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

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11. YOU ARE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY LIABLE WITH THE PREVIOUS OWNER OF YOUR PROPERTY FOR ALL UNPAID ASSESSMENTS THAT CAME DUE UP TO THE TIME OF TRANSFER OF TITLE.

DATE: PURCHASER:

789 PURCHASER:

The disclosure must be supplied by the developer, or by the parcel owner if the sale is by an owner that is not the developer. Any contract or agreement for sale shall refer to and incorporate the disclosure summary and shall include, in prominent language, a statement that the potential buyer should not execute the contract or agreement until he or she has they have received and read the disclosure summary required by this section.

Section 7. Paragraph (d) of 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:
- (d) Of disputes occurring in the homeowners' associations as described in part IV of chapter 720 s. 720.311(2)(a), which shall be concurrent with jurisdiction of the circuit courts.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 720.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.302 Purposes, scope, and application.

(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

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homeowners' associations. However, in accordance with part IV of this chapter 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 in homeowner's associations and deed-restricted communities using the procedures provided in part IV of 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 as well as deed-restricted communities before the effective date of this act and that part IV of this chapter is 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.

Section 9. <u>Section 720.311</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 10. Part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, to be entitled "Dispute Resolution," consisting of sections 720.501, 720.502, 720.503, 720.504, 720.505, 720.506, 720.507, 720.508, 720.509, and 720.510, is created to read:

720.501 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Home Court Advantage Dispute Resolution Act."

720.502 Legislative findings.—The Legislature finds that alternative dispute resolution has made progress in reducing court dockets and trials and in offering a more efficient, costeffective option to litigation.

720.503 Applicability of this part.

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(1) Unless otherwise provided in this part, before a dispute described in this part between a homeowners' association and a parcel owner or owners, or a dispute between parcel owners within the same homeowners' association, may be filed in court, the dispute is subject to presuit mediation pursuant to s. 720.505 or presuit arbitration pursuant to s. 720.507, at the option of the aggrieved party who initiates the first formal action of alternative dispute resolution under this part. The parties may mutually agree to participate in both presuit mediation and presuit arbitration before the suit is filed by either party.

- (2) Unless otherwise provided in this part, the mediation and arbitration provisions of this part are limited to disputes between an association and a parcel owner or owners or between parcel owners regarding the use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas under the governing documents and other disputes involving violations of the recorded declaration of covenants or other governing documents, disputes arising concerning the enforcement of the governing documents or any amendments thereto, and disputes involving access to the official records of the association. A dispute concerning a title to any parcel or common area, the interpretation or enforcement of any warranty, the levy of a fee or assessment, the collection of an assessment levied against a party, the eviction or other removal of a tenant from a parcel, alleged breaches of fiduciary duty by one or more directors, or any action to collect mortgage indebtedness or to foreclose a mortgage is not subject to the provisions of this part.
 - (3) All disputes arising after the effective date of this

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part involving the election of the board of directors for an association or the recall of any member of the board or officer of the association are not eligible for presuit mediation under s. 720.505, but are subject to binding presuit arbitration under s. 720.507.

- (4) In any dispute subject to presuit mediation or presuit arbitration under this part for which emergency relief is required, a motion for temporary injunctive relief may be filed with the court without first complying with the presuit mediation or presuit arbitration requirements of this part.

 After any issues regarding emergency or temporary relief are resolved, the court may refer the parties to a mediation program administered by the courts or require mediation or arbitration under this part.
- (5) The mailing of a statutory notice of presuit mediation or presuit arbitration as provided in this part shall toll the applicable statute of limitations during the pendency of the mediation or arbitration and for a period of 30 days following the conclusion of either proceeding. The 30-day period starts upon the filing of the mediator's notice of impasse or the arbitrator's written arbitration award. If the parties mutually agree to participate in both presuit mediation and presuit arbitration under this part, the tolling of the applicable statute of limitations for each such alternative dispute resolution proceeding shall be consecutive.

720.504 Notice of dispute.—Before giving the statutory notice to proceed under presuit mediation or presuit arbitration under this part, the aggrieved association or parcel owner shall first provide written notice of the dispute to the responding

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party in the manner provided by this section.

- (1) The notice of dispute shall be delivered to the responding party by certified mail, return receipt requested, or shall be hand delivered, and the person making delivery shall file with the notice of mediation either the proof of receipt of mailing or an affidavit stating the date and time of the delivery of the notice of dispute. If the notice is delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the responding party fails or refuses to accept delivery, notice shall be considered properly delivered for purposes of this section on the date of the first attempted delivery.
- (2) The notice of dispute must state with specificity the nature of the dispute, including the date, time, and location of each event that is the subject of the dispute and the action requested to resolve the dispute. The notice must also include the text of any provision in the governing documents, including the rules and regulations, of the association which form the basis of the dispute.
- (3) Unless the parties otherwise agree in writing to a longer time period, the party receiving the notice of dispute has 10 days following the date of receipt of notice to resolve the dispute. If the alleged dispute has not been resolved within the 10-day period, the aggrieved party may proceed under this part at any time thereafter within the applicable statute of limitations.
- (4) A copy of the notice and the text of the provision in the governing documents, or the rules and regulations, of the association which are the basis of the dispute, along with proof of service of the notice of dispute and a copy of any written

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responses received from the responding party, shall be included as an exhibit to any demand for mediation or arbitration under this part.

720.505 Presuit mediation.—

(1) Disputes between an association and a parcel owner or owners and between parcel owners must be submitted to presuit mediation before the dispute may be filed in court; or, at the election of the party initiating the presuit procedures, such dispute may be submitted to presuit arbitration pursuant to s. 720.507 before the dispute may be filed in court. An aggrieved party who elects to use the presuit mediation procedure under this section shall serve on the responding party a written notice of presuit mediation in substantially the following form:

STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT MEDIATION

THE ALLEGED AGGRIEVED PARTY, , HEREBY

DEMANDS THAT , AS THE RESPONDING PARTY,

ENGAGE IN MANDATORY PRESUIT MEDIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE

FOLLOWING DISPUTES WITH YOU, WHICH BY STATUTE ARE OF A TYPE THAT

ARE SUBJECT TO PRESUIT MEDIATION:

ATTACHED IS A COPY OF THE PRIOR NOTICE OF VIOLATION WHICH
DETAILS THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE DISPUTE(S) TO BE MEDIATED AND
THE AUTHORITY SUPPORTING A FINDING OF A VIOLATION AS TO EACH
DISPUTE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE APPLICABLE
PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNING DOCUMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION
BELIEVED TO APPLY TO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE PARTIES, AND A COPY
OF THE NOTICE YOU RECEIVED OR REFUSED AND COPIES OF ANY WRITTEN

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RESPONSE(S) RECEIVED FROM YOU ABOUT THIS DISPUTE.

PURSUANT TO PART IV OF CHAPTER 720, FLORIDA STATUTES, THIS

DEMAND TO RESOLVE THE DISPUTE THROUGH PRESUIT MEDIATION IS

REQUIRED BEFORE A LAWSUIT CAN BE FILED CONCERNING THE DISPUTE.

PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTES, THE PARTIES ARE REQUIRED TO ENGAGE

IN PRESUIT MEDIATION WITH A NEUTRAL THIRD-PARTY MEDIATOR IN

ORDER TO ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THIS DISPUTE WITHOUT COURT ACTION,

AND THE AGGRIEVED PARTY DEMANDS THAT YOU PARTICIPATE IN THIS

PROCESS. UNLESS YOU RESPOND TO THIS NOTICE BY FILING WITH THE

AGGRIEVED PARTY A NOTICE OF OPTING OUT AND DEMAND FOR

ARBITRATION UNDER SECTION 720.506, FLORIDA STATUTES, YOUR

FAILURE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEDIATION PROCESS MAY RESULT IN A

LAWSUIT BEING FILED IN COURT AGAINST YOU WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PROCESS OF MEDIATION INVOLVES A SUPERVISED NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN WHICH A TRAINED, NEUTRAL THIRD-PARTY MEDIATOR MEETS WITH BOTH PARTIES AND ASSISTS THEM IN EXPLORING POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESOLVING PART OR ALL OF THE DISPUTE. BY AGREEING TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESUIT MEDIATION, YOU ARE NOT BOUND IN ANY WAY TO CHANGE YOUR POSITION. FURTHERMORE, THE MEDIATOR HAS NO AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY DECISIONS IN THIS MATTER OR TO DETERMINE WHO IS RIGHT OR WRONG AND MERELY ACTS AS A FACILITATOR TO ENSURE THAT EACH PARTY UNDERSTANDS THE POSITION OF THE OTHER PARTY AND THAT ALL OPTIONS FOR REASONABLE SETTLEMENT ARE FULLY EXPLORED.

IF AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED, IT SHALL BE REDUCED TO WRITING AND BECOME A BINDING AND ENFORCEABLE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE

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PARTIES. A RESOLUTION OF ONE OR MORE DISPUTES IN THIS FASHION
AVOIDS THE NEED TO LITIGATE THESE ISSUES IN COURT. THE FAILURE
TO REACH AN AGREEMENT, OR THE FAILURE OF A PARTY TO PARTICIPATE
IN THE PROCESS, RESULTS IN THE MEDIATOR DECLARING AN IMPASSE IN
THE MEDIATION, AFTER WHICH THE AGGRIEVED PARTY MAY PROCEED TO
FILE A LAWSUIT ON ALL OUTSTANDING, UNSETTLED DISPUTES. IF YOU
HAVE FAILED OR REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ENTIRE MEDIATION
PROCESS, YOU WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO RECOVER ATTORNEY'S FEES IF
YOU PREVAIL IN A SUBSEQUENT COURT PROCEEDING INVOLVING THE SAME
DISPUTE.

THE AGGRIEVED PARTY HAS SELECTED FROM A LIST OF ELIGIBLE,
QUALIFIED MEDIATORS AT LEAST FIVE CERTIFIED MEDIATORS WHO THE
AGGRIEVED PARTY BELIEVES TO BE NEUTRAL AND QUALIFIED TO MEDIATE
THE DISPUTE. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT ANY ONE OF THESE
MEDIATORS. THE FACT THAT ONE PARTY MAY BE FAMILIAR WITH ONE OR
MORE OF THE LISTED MEDIATORS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE MEDIATOR
CANNOT ACT AS A NEUTRAL AND IMPARTIAL FACILITATOR. THE NAMES OF
THE MEDIATORS THAT THE AGGRIEVED PARTY HEREBY SUBMITS TO YOU,
AND FROM WHOM YOU MAY CHOOSE ONE; THEIR CURRENT ADDRESSES; THEIR
TELEPHONE NUMBERS; AND THEIR HOURLY RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

(LIST THE NAMES, ADDRESSES, TELEPHONE NUMBERS, AND HOURLY RATES OF THE MEDIATORS. OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT THE BACKGROUND OF THE MEDIATORS MAY BE INCLUDED AS AN ATTACHMENT.)

YOU MAY CONTACT THE OFFICES OF THESE MEDIATORS TO CONFIRM

THAT EACH OF THE ABOVE-LISTED MEDIATORS WILL BE NEUTRAL AND WILL

NOT SHOW ANY FAVORITISM TOWARD EITHER PARTY. UNLESS OTHERWISE

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AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES, PART IV OF CHAPTER 720, FLORIDA

STATUTES, REQUIRES THAT THE PARTIES SHARE THE COSTS OF PRESUIT MEDIATION EQUALLY, INCLUDING THE FEE CHARGED BY THE MEDIATOR. AN AVERAGE MEDIATION MAY REQUIRE 3 TO 4 HOURS OF THE MEDIATOR'S TIME, INCLUDING SOME PREPARATION TIME, AND THE PARTIES WOULD NEED TO EQUALLY SHARE THE MEDIATOR'S FEES AS WELL AS BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OF THEIR OWN ATTORNEY'S FEES IF THEY CHOOSE 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 MEDIATORS 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 SELECTED MEDIATOR'S ESTIMATED FEES AND TO FORWARD THIS AMOUNT OR SUCH OTHER REASONABLE ADVANCE DEPOSITS AS THE MEDIATOR REQUIRES FOR THIS PURPOSE UPON THE SELECTION OF THE MEDIATOR. ANY FUNDS DEPOSITED WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU IF THESE FUNDS ARE IN EXCESS OF YOUR SHARE OF THE MEDIATOR FEES INCURRED.

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TO BEGIN YOUR PARTICIPATION IN PRESUIT MEDIATION TO TRY TO

RESOLVE THE DISPUTE WITH YOU AND AVOID FURTHER LEGAL ACTION,

PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND CLEARLY INDICATE WHICH MEDIATOR IS

ACCEPTABLE TO YOU FROM THE FIVE MEDIATORS LISTED BY THE

AGGRIEVED PARTY ABOVE.

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YOU MUST RESPOND IN WRITING TO THIS STATUTORY NOTICE OF
PRESUIT MEDIATION WITHIN 20 DAYS. IN YOUR RESPONSE YOU MUST
PROVIDE A LISTING OF AT LEAST THREE DATES AND TIMES IN WHICH YOU
ARE AVAILABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEDIATION WHICH ARE WITHIN
90 DAYS AFTER THE POSTMARKED DATE OF THE MAILING OF THIS NOTICE

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1045 OF PRESUIT MEDIATION OR WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE DATE YOU WERE 1046 SERVED WITH A COPY OF THIS NOTICE. THE AGGRIEVED PARTY WILL THEN 1047 ASK THE MEDIATOR TO SCHEDULE A MUTUALLY CONVENIENT TIME AND 1048 PLACE FOR THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD. IF YOU DO NOT 1049 PROVIDE A LIST OF AVAILABLE DATES AND TIMES, THE MEDIATOR IS 1050 AUTHORIZED TO SCHEDULE A MEDIATION CONFERENCE WITHOUT TAKING 1051 YOUR SCHEDULE AND CONVENIENCE INTO CONSIDERATION. IN NO EVENT 1052 WILL THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE BE LATER THAN 90 DAYS AFTER THE 1053 NOTICE OF PRESUIT MEDIATION WAS FIRST SERVED, UNLESS ALL PARTIES 1054 MUTUALLY AGREE OTHERWISE. IN THE EVENT THAT YOU FAIL TO RESPOND 1055 WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, FAIL TO PROVIDE 1056 THE MEDIATOR WITH DATES AND TIMES IN WHICH YOU ARE AVAILABLE FOR 1057 THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE, FAIL TO AGREE TO AT LEAST ONE OF THE 1058 MEDIATORS THAT THE AGGRIEVED PARTY HAS LISTED, FAIL TO PAY OR 1059 PREPAY TO THE MEDIATOR ONE-HALF OF THE COSTS INVOLVED, OR FAIL 1060 TO APPEAR AND PARTICIPATE AT THE SCHEDULED MEDIATION, THE 1061 AGGRIEVED PARTY WILL BE AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH THE FILING OF 1062 A LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. IN ANY SUBSEQUENT 1063 COURT ACTION, THE AGGRIEVED PARTY MAY SEEK AN AWARD OF 1064 REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS INCURRED IN ATTEMPTING TO 1065 OBTAIN MEDIATION.

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PLEASE GIVE THIS MATTER YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. BY LAW,
YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE MAILED BY CERTIFIED, FIRST-CLASS MAIL,
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED, TO THE AGGRIEVED PARTY LISTED ABOVE AT
THE ADDRESS SHOWN ON THIS NOTICE AND POSTMARKED NO MORE THAN 20
DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE POSTMARKED DATE FOR THIS NOTICE OR
WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER THE DATE UPON WHICH YOU WERE SERVED WITH A
COPY OF THIS NOTICE.

580-04978-09 20092604c1 1074 1075 1076 SIGNATURE OF AGGRIEVED PARTY 1077 1078 1079 PRINTED NAME OF AGGRIEVED PARTY 1080 1081 RESPONDING PARTY: YOUR SIGNATURE BELOW INDICATES YOUR 1082 ACCEPTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE. 1083 1084 AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE 1085 1086 THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY AGREES TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESUIT 1087 MEDIATION AND AGREES TO ATTEND A MEDIATION CONDUCTED BY THE FOLLOWING MEDIATOR(S) LISTED BELOW AS ACCEPTABLE TO MEDIATE THIS 1088 1089 DISPUTE: 1090 1091 (LIST ONE ACCEPTABLE MEDIATOR FROM THOSE LISTED BY THE 1092 AGGRIEVED PARTY.) 1093 1094 THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY REPRESENTS THAT HE OR SHE CAN ATTEND 1095 AND PARTICIPATE IN THE PRESUIT MEDIATION AT THE FOLLOWING DATES 1096 AND TIMES: 1097 1098 (LIST AT LEAST THREE AVAILABLE DATES AND TIMES WITHIN THE 1099 90-DAY TIME LIMIT DESCRIBED ABOVE.) 1100 1101 I/WE FURTHER AGREE TO PAY OR PREPAY ONE-HALF OF THE 1102 MEDIATOR'S FEES AND TO FORWARD SUCH ADVANCE DEPOSITS AS THE

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580-04978-09 20092604c1 1103 MEDIATOR MAY REQUIRE FOR THIS PURPOSE. 1104 1105 1106 SIGNATURE OF RESPONDING PARTY #1 1107 1108 TELEPHONE CONTACT INFORMATION 1109 1110 1111 SIGNATURE AND TELEPHONE CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONDING 1112 PARTY #2, IF APPLICABLE. IF THE PROPERTY IS OWNED BY MORE THAN 1113 ONE PERSON, ALL OWNERS MUST SIGN, OR A PERSON MAY SIGN WHO IS 1114 ACTING UNDER AUTHORITY OF A VALID POWER OF ATTORNEY GRANTED BY 1115 AN OWNER. 1116 1117 (2) (a) Service of the notice of presuit mediation shall be 1118 effected either by personal service, as provided in chapter 48, 1119 or by certified mail, return receipt requested, in a letter in substantial conformity with the form provided in subsection (1), 1120 1121 with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail 1122 to the address of the responding party as it last appears on the 1123 books and records of the association or, if not available, then 1124 as it last appears in the official records of the county 1125 property appraiser where the parcel in dispute is located. The 1126 responding party has either 20 days after the postmarked date of 1127 the mailing of the statutory notice or 20 days after the date 1128 the responding party is served with a copy of the notice to 1129 serve a written response to the aggrieved party. The response

shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested,

with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail

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to the address shown on the statutory notice. The date of the postmark on the envelope for the response constitutes the date that the response is served. Once the parties have agreed on a mediator, the mediator may schedule or reschedule the mediation for a date and time mutually convenient to the parties within 90 days after the date of service of the statutory notice. After the 90-day period, the mediator may reschedule the mediation only upon the mutual written agreement of all the parties.

- (b) The parties shall share the costs of presuit mediation equally, including the fee charged by the mediator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise, and the mediator may require advance payment of his or her reasonable fees and costs. Each party is responsible for that party's own attorney's fees if a party chooses to be represented by an attorney at the mediation.
- (c) The party responding to the aggrieved party may provide a notice of opting out under s. 720.506 and demand arbitration or may sign the agreement to mediate included in the notice of presuit mediation. A responding party signing the agreement to mediate must clearly indicate the name of the mediator who is acceptable from the five names provided by the aggrieved party and must provide a list of dates and times in which the responding party is available to participate in the mediation within 90 days after the date the responding party was served, either by a process server or by certified mail, with the statutory notice of presuit mediation.
- (d) The mediator who has been selected and agreed to mediate must schedule the mediation conference at a mutually convenient time and place within that 90-day period; however, if the responding party does not provide a list of available dates

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and times, the mediator is authorized to schedule a mediation conference without taking the responding party's schedule and convenience into consideration. Within 10 days after the designation of the mediator, the mediator shall coordinate with the parties and notify the parties in writing of the date, time, and place of the mediation conference.

- date and may be rescheduled if a rescheduled date is approved by the mediator. However, in no event shall the mediation be held later than 90 days after the notice of presuit mediation was first served, unless all parties mutually agree in writing otherwise. If the presuit mediation is not completed within the required time limits, the mediator shall declare an impasse, unless the mediation date is extended by mutual written agreement by all parties and approved by the mediator.
- (f) If the responding party fails to respond within 30 days after the date of service of the statutory notice of presuit mediation, fails to agree to at least one of the mediators listed by the aggrieved party in the notice, fails to pay or prepay to the mediator one-half of the costs of the mediator, or fails to appear and participate at the scheduled mediation, the aggrieved party is authorized to proceed with the filing of a lawsuit without further notice.
- (g)1. The failure of any party to respond to the statutory notice of presuit mediation within 20 days, the failure to agree upon a mediator, the failure to provide a listing of dates and times in which the responding party is available to participate in the mediation within 90 days after the date the responding party was served with the statutory notice of presuit mediation,

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the failure to make payment of fees and costs within the time established by the mediator, or the failure to appear for a scheduled mediation session without the approval of the mediator, constitutes in each instance a failure or refusal to participate in the mediation process and operates as an impasse in the presuit mediation by such party, entitling the other party to file a lawsuit in court and to seek an award of the costs and attorney's fees associated with the mediation.

2. Persons who fail or refuse to participate in the entire mediation process may not recover attorney's fees and costs in subsequent litigation relating to the same dispute between the same parties. If any presuit mediation session cannot be scheduled and conducted within 90 days after the offer to participate in mediation was filed, through no fault of either party, then an impasse shall be deemed to have occurred unless the parties mutually agree in writing to extend this deadline. In the event of such impasse, each party is responsible for its own costs and attorney's fees and one-half of any mediator fees and filing fees, and either party may file a lawsuit in court regarding the dispute.

720.506 Opt out of presuit mediation.—A party served with a notice of presuit mediation under s. 720.505 may opt out of presuit mediation and demand that the dispute proceed under nonbinding arbitration as follows:

(1) In lieu of a response to the notice of presuit mediation as required under s. 720.505, the responding party may serve upon the aggrieved party, in the same manner as the response to a notice for presuit mediation under s. 720.505, a notice of opting out of mediation and demand that the dispute

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580-04978-09 20092604c1 instead proceed to presuit arbitration under s. 720.507. (2) The aggrieved party shall be relieved from having to satisfy the requirements of s. 720.504 as a condition precedent to filing the demand for presuit arbitration. (3) Except as otherwise provided in this part, the choice of which presuit alternative dispute resolution procedure is used is at the election of the aggrieved party who first initiated such proceeding after complying with the provisions of s. 720.504. 720.507 Presuit arbitration.-(1) Disputes between an association and a parcel owner or owners and disputes between parcel owners are subject to a demand for presuit arbitration pursuant to this section before the dispute may be filed in court. A party who elects to use the presuit arbitration procedure under this part shall serve on the responding party a written notice of presuit arbitration in substantially the following form: STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION THE ALLEGED AGGRIEVED PARTY, , HEREBY , AS THE RESPONDING PARTY, DEMANDS THAT ENGAGE IN MANDATORY PRESUIT ARBITRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOLLOWING DISPUTES WITH YOU, WHICH BY STATUTE ARE OF A TYPE THAT ARE SUBJECT TO PRESUIT ARBITRATION:

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(LIST SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE DISPUTE OR DISPUTES TO BE ARBITRATED AND THE AUTHORITY SUPPORTING A FINDING OF A VIOLATION

AS TO EACH DISPUTE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ALL

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APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNING DOCUMENTS BELIEVED TO APPLY TO THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.)

PURSUANT TO PART IV OF CHAPTER 720, FLORIDA STATUTES, THIS
DEMAND TO RESOLVE THE DISPUTE THROUGH PRESUIT ARBITRATION IS
REQUIRED BEFORE A LAWSUIT CAN BE FILED CONCERNING THE DISPUTE.

PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTES, THE PARTIES ARE REQUIRED TO ENGAGE
IN PRESUIT ARBITRATION WITH A NEUTRAL THIRD-PARTY ARBITRATOR IN
ORDER TO ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THIS DISPUTE WITHOUT COURT ACTION,
AND THE AGGRIEVED PARTY DEMANDS THAT YOU PARTICIPATE IN THIS
PROCESS. IF YOU FAIL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ARBITRATION PROCESS,
A LAWSUIT MAY BE BROUGHT AGAINST YOU IN COURT WITHOUT FURTHER
WARNING.

THE PROCESS OF ARBITRATION INVOLVES A NEUTRAL THIRD PERSON WHO CONSIDERS THE LAW AND FACTS PRESENTED BY THE PARTIES AND RENDERS A WRITTEN DECISION CALLED AN "ARBITRATION AWARD."

PURSUANT TO SECTION 720.507, FLORIDA STATUTES, THE ARBITRATION AWARD SHALL BE FINAL UNLESS A LAWSUIT IS FILED IN A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION FOR THE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN WHICH THE PARCEL(S) GOVERNED BY THE HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION IS/ARE LOCATED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ARBITRATION AWARD.

IF A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT IS REACHED BEFORE THE ARBITRATION

AWARD, IT SHALL BE REDUCED TO WRITING AND BECOME A BINDING AND

ENFORCEABLE CONTRACT OF THE PARTIES. A RESOLUTION OF ONE OR MORE

DISPUTES IN THIS FASHION AVOIDS THE NEED TO ARBITRATE THESE

ISSUES OR TO LITIGATE THESE ISSUES IN COURT AND SHALL BE THE

SAME AS A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN THE PARTIES UNDER

580-04978-09 20092604c1 1277 SECTION 720.505, FLORIDA STATUTES. THE FAILURE OF A PARTY TO 1278 PARTICIPATE IN THE ARBITRATION PROCESS MAY RESULT IN THE 1279 ARBITRATOR ISSUING AN ARBITRATION AWARD BY DEFAULT IN THE 1280 ARBITRATION. IF YOU HAVE FAILED OR REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 1281 ENTIRE ARBITRATION PROCESS, YOU WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO RECOVER 1282 ATTORNEY'S FEES, EVEN IF YOU PREVAIL IN A SUBSEQUENT COURT 1283 PROCEEDING INVOLVING THE SAME DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SAME PARTIES. 1284 1285 THE AGGRIEVED PARTY HAS SELECTED AT LEAST FIVE ARBITRATORS 1286 WHO THE AGGRIEVED PARTY BELIEVES TO BE NEUTRAL AND QUALIFIED TO 1287 ARBITRATE THE DISPUTE. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT ANY ONE OF 1288 THE ARBITRATORS. THE FACT THAT ONE PARTY MAY BE FAMILIAR WITH 1289 ONE OR MORE OF THE LISTED ARBITRATORS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE 1290 ARBITRATOR CANNOT ACT AS A NEUTRAL AND IMPARTIAL ARBITRATOR. ANY ARBITRATOR WHO CANNOT ACT IN THIS CAPACITY IS REQUIRED ETHICALLY 1291 1292 TO DECLINE TO ACCEPT ENGAGEMENT. THE NAMES OF THE FIVE 1293 ARBITRATORS THAT THE AGGRIEVED PARTY HAS CHOSEN, AND FROM WHICH 1294 YOU MAY SELECT ONE; THEIR CURRENT ADDRESSES; THEIR TELEPHONE 1295 NUMBERS; AND THEIR HOURLY RATES, ARE AS FOLLOWS: 1296 (LIST THE NAMES, ADDRESSES, TELEPHONE NUMBERS, AND HOURLY 1297 1298 RATES OF AT LEAST FIVE ARBITRATORS. 1299 1300 YOU MAY CONTACT THE OFFICES OF THESE ARBITRATORS TO CONFIRM 1301 THAT THE LISTED ARBITRATORS WILL BE NEUTRAL AND WILL NOT SHOW 1302 ANY FAVORITISM TOWARD EITHER PARTY. 1303 1304 UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES, PART IV OF 1305 CHAPTER 720, FLORIDA STATUTES, REQUIRES THAT THE PARTIES SHARE

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1306 THE COSTS OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION EQUALLY, INCLUDING THE FEE 1307 CHARGED BY THE ARBITRATOR. THE PARTIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN ATTORNEY'S FEES IF THEY CHOOSE TO EMPLOY AN ATTORNEY IN 1308 1309 CONNECTION WITH THE ARBITRATION. HOWEVER, USE OF AN ATTORNEY TO 1310 REPRESENT YOU FOR THE ARBITRATION IS NOT REQUIRED. THE 1311 ARBITRATOR SELECTED MAY REQUIRE THE ADVANCE PAYMENT OF SOME OR 1312 ALL OF THE ANTICIPATED FEES. THE AGGRIEVED PARTY HEREBY AGREES TO PAY OR PREPAY ONE-HALF OF THE SELECTED ARBITRATOR'S ESTIMATED 1313 1314 FEES AND TO FORWARD THIS AMOUNT OR SUCH OTHER REASONABLE ADVANCE 1315 DEPOSITS AS THE ARBITRATOR WHO IS SELECTED REQUIRES FOR THIS 1316 PURPOSE. ANY FUNDS DEPOSITED WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU IF THESE 1317 FUNDS ARE IN EXCESS OF YOUR SHARE OF THE FEES INCURRED. 1318 1319 PLEASE SIGN THE AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE BELOW AND CLEARLY 1320 INDICATE THE NAME OF THE ARBITRATOR WHO IS ACCEPTABLE TO YOU 1321 FROM THE NAMES LISTED BY THE AGGRIEVED PARTY. 1322 1323 YOU MUST RESPOND IN WRITING TO THIS STATUTORY NOTICE WITHIN 1324 20 DAYS AFTER THE DATE THAT THE NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION 1325 WAS EITHER PERSONALLY SERVED ON YOU OR 20 DAYS AFTER THE 1326 POSTMARKED DATE THAT THIS NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION WAS SENT 1327 TO YOU BY CERTIFIED MAIL. YOU MUST ALSO PROVIDE A LIST OF AT 1328 LEAST THREE DATES AND TIMES IN WHICH YOU ARE AVAILABLE TO 1329 PARTICIPATE IN THE ARBITRATION WHICH ARE WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER

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ARBITRATOR SELECTED, AND THE ARBITRATOR WILL SCHEDULE A MUTUALLY

THE DATE YOU WERE PERSONALLY SERVED OR WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE

POSTMARKED DATE OF THE CERTIFIED MAILING OF THIS STATUTORY

RESPONSE WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE AGGRIEVED PARTY TO THE

NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION. A COPY OF THIS NOTICE AND YOUR

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1335 CONVENIENT TIME AND PLACE FOR THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE TO BE 1336 HELD. IF YOU DO NOT PROVIDE A LIST OF AVAILABLE DATES AND TIMES, 1337 THE ARBITRATOR IS AUTHORIZED TO SCHEDULE AN ARBITRATION 1338 CONFERENCE WITHOUT TAKING YOUR SCHEDULE AND CONVENIENCE INTO 1339 CONSIDERATION. THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE MUST BE HELD ON THE 1340 SCHEDULED DATE, OR ANY RESCHEDULED DATE APPROVED BY THE 1341 ARBITRATOR. IN NO EVENT WILL THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE BE LATER THAN 90 DAYS AFTER NOTICE OF THE PRESUIT ARBITRATION WAS FIRST 1342 1343 SERVED, UNLESS ALL PARTIES MUTUALLY AGREE IN WRITING OTHERWISE. 1344 IF THE ARBITRATION IS NOT COMPLETED WITHIN THE REQUIRED TIME 1345 LIMITS, THE ARBITRATOR SHALL ISSUE AN ARBITRATION AWARD, UNLESS 1346 THE HEARING IS EXTENDED BY MUTUAL WRITTEN AGREEMENT OF THE 1347 PARTIES AND APPROVED BY THE ARBITRATOR. IN THE EVENT THAT YOU 1348 FAIL TO RESPOND WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER THE DATE YOU WERE SERVED 1349 WITH A COPY OF THIS NOTICE, FAIL TO PROVIDE THE ARBITRATOR WITH 1350 DATES AND TIMES IN WHICH YOU ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE ARBITRATION 1351 CONFERENCE, FAIL TO AGREE TO ONE OF THE ARBITRATORS THAT THE 1352 AGGRIEVED PARTY HAS NAMED, FAIL TO PAY OR PREPAY TO THE 1353 ARBITRATOR ONE-HALF OF THE COSTS INVOLVED AS REQUIRED, OR FAIL 1354 TO APPEAR AND PARTICIPATE AT THE SCHEDULED ARBITRATION 1355 CONFERENCE, THE AGGRIEVED PARTY MAY REQUEST THE ARBITRATOR TO 1356 ISSUE AN ARBITRATION AWARD. IN THE SUBSEQUENT COURT ACTION, THE 1357 AGGRIEVED PARTY IS ENTITLED TO RECOVER AN AWARD OF REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS, INCLUDING ANY FEES PAID TO THE 1358 1359 ARBITRATOR, INCURRED IN OBTAINING AN ARBITRATION AWARD PURSUANT 1360 TO SECTION 720.507, FLORIDA STATUTES. 1361 1362 PLEASE GIVE THIS MATTER YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. BY LAW, 1363 YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE POSTMARKED AND MAILED BY CERTIFIED, FIRST-

580-04978-09 20092604c1 1364 CLASS MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED, TO THE ADDRESS SHOWN ON 1365 THIS NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION. 1366 1367 1368 SIGNATURE OF AGGRIEVED PARTY 1369 1370 1371 PRINTED NAME OF AGGRIEVED PARTY 1372 1373 RESPONDING PARTY: YOUR SIGNATURE BELOW INDICATES YOUR 1374 ACCEPTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE. 1375 1376 AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE 1377 1378 THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY AGREES TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESUIT 1379 ARBITRATION AND AGREES TO ATTEND AN ARBITRATION CONDUCTED BY THE 1380 FOLLOWING ARBITRATOR LISTED BELOW AS SOMEONE WHO WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO ARBITRATE THIS DISPUTE: 1381 1382 1383 (IN YOUR RESPONSE, SELECT THE NAME OF ONE ARBITRATOR THAT 1384 IS ACCEPTABLE TO YOU FROM THOSE ARBITRATORS LISTED BY THE 1385 AGGRIEVED PARTY.) 1386 1387 THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY REPRESENTS THAT HE OR SHE IS 1388 AVAILABLE AND ABLE TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN THE PRESUIT 1389 ARBITRATION CONFERENCE AT THE FOLLOWING DATES AND TIMES: 1390 1391 (LIST ALL AVAILABLE DATES AND TIMES, OF WHICH THERE MUST BE 1392 AT LEAST THREE, WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH YOU WERE

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1393 SERVED, EITHER BY A PROCESS SERVER OR BY CERTIFIED MAIL, WITH 1394 THE NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION.) 1395 1396 I/WE FURTHER AGREE TO PAY OR PREPAY ONE-HALF OF THE 1397 ARBITRATOR'S FEES AND TO FORWARD SUCH ADVANCE DEPOSITS AS THE 1398 ARBITRATOR MAY REQUIRE FOR THIS PURPOSE. 1399 1400 1401 SIGNATURE OF RESPONDING PARTY #1 1402 TELEPHONE CONTACT INFORMATION 1403 1404 1405 1406 SIGNATURE AND TELEPHONE CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONDING 1407 PARTY #2, IF APPLICABLE. IF THE PROPERTY IS OWNED BY MORE THAN 1408 ONE PERSON, ALL OWNERS MUST SIGN, OR A PERSON MAY SIGN WHO IS 1409 ACTING UNDER AUTHORITY OF A VALID POWER OF ATTORNEY GRANTED BY 1410 AN OWNER. 1411 1412 (2) (a) Service of the statutory notice of presuit 1413 arbitration shall be effected either by personal service, as 1414 provided in chapter 48, or by certified mail, return receipt 1415 requested, in a letter in substantial conformity with the form provided in subsection (1), with an additional copy being sent 1416 1417 by regular first-class mail to the address of the responding 1418 party as it last appears on the books and records of the 1419 association, or if not available, the last address as it appears 1420 on the official records of the county property appraiser for the

county in which the property is situated that is subject to the

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association documents. The responding party has 20 days after the postmarked date of the certified mailing of the statutory notice of presuit arbitration or 20 days after the date the responding party is personally served with the statutory notice of presuit arbitration to serve a written response to the aggrieved party. 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 notice of presuit arbitration. The postmarked date on the envelope of the response constitutes the date the response was served.

- (b) The parties shall share the costs of presuit arbitration equally, including the fee charged by the arbitrator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise, and the arbitrator may require advance payment of his or her reasonable fees and costs. Each party is responsible for all of their own attorney's fees if a party chooses to be represented by an attorney for the arbitration proceedings.
- (c)1. The party responding to the aggrieved party must sign the agreement to arbitrate included in the notice of presuit arbitration and clearly indicate the name of the arbitrator who is acceptable of those arbitrators listed by the aggrieved party. The responding party must provide a list of at least three dates and times in which the responding party is available to participate in the arbitration conference within 90 days after the date the responding party was served with the statutory notice of presuit arbitration.
- 2. The arbitrator must schedule the arbitration conference at a mutually convenient time and place, but if the responding

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party does not provide a list of available dates and times, the arbitrator is authorized to schedule an arbitration conference without taking the responding party's schedule and convenience into consideration. Within 10 days after the designation of the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall notify the parties in writing of the date, time, and place of the arbitration conference.

- 3. The arbitration conference must be held on the scheduled date and may be rescheduled if a rescheduled date is approved by the arbitrator. However, the arbitration hearing may not be held later than 90 days after the notice of presuit arbitration was first served, unless all parties mutually agree in writing otherwise. If the arbitration hearing is not completed within the required time limits, the arbitrator may issue an arbitration award, unless the time for the hearing is extended as provided herein. If the responding party fails to respond within 20 days after the date of statutory notice of presuit arbitration, fails to agree to at least one of the arbitrators that have been listed by the aggrieved party in the presuit notice of arbitration, fails to pay or prepay to the arbitrator one-half of the costs involved, or fails to appear and participate at the scheduled arbitration, the aggrieved party is authorized to proceed with a request that the arbitrator issue an arbitration award.
- (d)1. The failure of any party to respond to the statutory notice of presuit arbitration within 20 days, the failure to select one of the five arbitrators listed by the aggrieved party, the failure to provide a listing of dates and times in which the responding party is available to participate in the arbitration conference within 90 days after the date of the

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responding party being served with the statutory notice of presuit arbitration, the failure to make payment of fees and costs as required within the time established by the arbitrator, or the failure to appear for an arbitration conference without the approval of the arbitrator, entitles the other party to request the arbitrator to enter an arbitration award, including an award of the reasonable costs and attorney's fees associated with the arbitration.

- 2. Persons who fail or refuse to participate in the entire arbitration process may not recover attorney's fees and costs in any subsequent litigation proceeding relating to the same dispute involving the same parties.
- (3) (a) In an arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator may not consider any unsuccessful mediation of the dispute.
- (b) An arbitrator in a proceeding initiated pursuant to the provisions of this part may shorten the time for discovery or otherwise limit discovery in a manner consistent with the policy goals of this part to reduce the time and expense of litigating homeowners' association disputes initiated pursuant to this chapter and to promote an expeditious alternative dispute resolution procedure for parties to such actions.
- (4) At the request of any party to the arbitration, the arbitrator may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence, and any party on whose behalf a subpoena is issued may apply to the court for orders compelling such attendance and production. Subpoenas shall be served and are enforceable in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

 Discovery may, at the discretion of the arbitrator, be permitted

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in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (5) The final arbitration award shall be sent to the parties in writing no later than 30 days after the date of the arbitration hearing, absent extraordinary circumstances necessitating a later filing the reasons for which shall be stated in the final award if filed more than 30 days after the date of the final session of the arbitration conference. An agreed arbitration award is final in those disputes in which the parties have mutually agreed to be bound. An arbitration award decided by the arbitrator is final unless a lawsuit seeking a trial de novo is filed in a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after the date of the arbitration award. The right to file for a trial de novo entitles the parties to file a complaint in the appropriate trial court for a judicial resolution of the dispute. The prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall be awarded the costs of the arbitration and reasonable attorney's fees in an amount determined by the arbitrator.
- (6) The party filing a motion for a trial de novo shall be assessed the other party's arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, investigation expenses, and expenses for expert or other testimony or evidence incurred after the arbitration hearing, if the judgment upon the trial de novo is not more favorable than the final arbitration award.

720.508 Rules of procedure.

(1) Presuit mediation and presuit arbitration proceedings under this part must be conducted in accordance with the applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and rules governing

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mediations and arbitrations under chapter 44, except that this part shall be controlling to the extent of any conflict with other applicable rules or statutes. The arbitrator may shorten any applicable time period and otherwise limit the scope of discovery on request of the parties or within the discretion of the arbitrator exercised consistent with the purpose and objective of reducing the expense and expeditiously concluding proceedings under this part.

- (2) Presuit mediation proceedings under s. 720.505 are privileged and confidential to the same extent as court-ordered mediation under chapter 44. An arbitrator or judge may not consider any information or evidence arising from the presuit mediation proceeding except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to attend a presuit mediation session or to enforce a mediated settlement agreement.
- (3) Persons who are not parties to the dispute may not attend the presuit mediation conference without consent of all parties, with the exception of counsel for the parties and a corporate representative designated by the association. Presuit mediations under this part are not a board meeting for purposes of notice and participation set forth in this chapter.
- (4) Attendance at a mediation conference by the board of directors does not require notice or participation by nonboard members as otherwise required by this chapter for meetings of the board.
- (5) Settlement agreements resulting from a mediation or arbitration proceeding do not have precedential value in proceedings involving parties other than those participating in the mediation or arbitration.

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(6) Arbitration awards by an arbitrator have precedential value in other proceedings involving the same association or with respect to the same parcel owner.

720.509 Mediators and arbitrators; qualifications and registration.—A person is authorized to conduct mediation or arbitration under this part if he or she has been certified as a circuit court civil mediator under the requirements adopted pursuant to s. 44.106, is a member in good standing with The Florida Bar, and otherwise meets all other requirements imposed by chapter 44.

 $\underline{\text{720.510 Enforcement of mediation agreement or arbitration}}$ award. -

- (1) A mediation settlement may be enforced through the county or circuit court, as applicable, and any costs and attorney's fees incurred in the enforcement of a settlement agreement reached at mediation shall be awarded to the prevailing party in any enforcement action.
- (2) Any party to an arbitration proceeding may enforce an arbitration award by filing a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the homeowners' association is located.

 The prevailing party in such proceeding shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in such proceeding.
- (3) If a complaint is filed seeking a trial de novo, the arbitration award shall be stayed and a petition to enforce the award may not be granted. Such award, however, is admissible in the court proceeding seeking a trial de novo.

Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.