By Senator Baxley

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to homeowners' associations; amending s. 718.509, F.S.; revising the uses of the Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund to include reimbursement of costs to the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes for the administration and operation of the Homeowners' Association Act; reviving, reenacting, and amending s. 720.303, F.S.; increasing certain fines; providing a cause of action for a member against a community association manager or management firm under certain circumstances; authorizing related fines; prohibiting reimbursement to a community association manager or management firm for certain fines; requiring the community association manager, the management firm, or the association to annually provide a specified report beginning on a specified date, and to resubmit the report under certain circumstances to the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes; revising the dates by which the Department of Business and Professional Regulation must meet certain reporting requirements; extending the expiration of reporting requirements; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; providing that a fine may not become a lien against a parcel; amending s. 720.307, F.S.; revising circumstances under which members other than the developer are entitled to elect at least a majority of the board of directors of the homeowners' association; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; providing presuit mediation

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for election and recall disputes; providing for binding arbitration by the department for certain disputes between a parcel owner and a homeowners' association; authorizing mediation or arbitration by a mediator or arbitrator, respectively, who has been certified by a county court; creating s. 720.318, F.S.; requiring the department to provide training and educational programs for homeowners' association members, directors, and officers; providing that the training may include certain methods; authorizing the department to review and approve training and educational programs for members, directors, and officers; requiring the department to maintain and make available a current list of approved programs and providers; creating s. 720.319, F.S.; authorizing the department to enforce and ensure compliance with the Homeowners' Association Act and specified rules; providing the department jurisdiction to investigate complaints relating to homeowners' associations; amending s. 720.401, F.S.; requiring a seller of a parcel to provide a prospective buyer with specified association documents under certain circumstances; authorizing a prospective buyer to terminate a contract for purchase within a specified timeframe under certain circumstances; amending s. 720.402, F.S.; providing a cause of action against developers by nondeveloper members of a homeowners' association or the homeowners' association; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 718.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.509 Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.—

(1) There is created within the State Treasury the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund to be used for the administration and operation of this chapter and chapters 718, 719, 720, 721, and 723 by the division.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is amended, and, notwithstanding the repeal of subsection (13) of that section, which occurred on July 1, 2016, subsection (13) of that section is revived, reenacted, and amended, to read:

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

(5) INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS.—The official records shall be maintained within the state for at least 7 years and shall be made available to a parcel owner for inspection or photocopying within 45 miles of the community or within the county in which the association is located within 10 business days after receipt by the board or its designee of a written request. This subsection may be complied with by having a copy of the official records available for inspection or copying in the community or, at the option of the association, by making the records available to a parcel owner electronically via the

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Internet or by allowing the records to be viewed in electronic format on a computer screen and printed upon request. 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. An association shall allow a member or his or her authorized representative to use a portable device, including a smartphone, tablet, portable scanner, or any other technology capable of scanning or taking photographs, to make an electronic copy of the official records in lieu of the association's providing the member or his or her authorized representative with a copy of such records. The association may not charge a fee to a member or his or her authorized representative for the use of a portable device.

(b) A member who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this subsection. The minimum damages are \$500 to be \$50 per calendar day up to 30 to be \$50 per calendar day up to 30 days, the calculation to begin on the 11th business day after receipt of the written request. If the association delegates to a community association manager or management firm the responsibility to provide members with access to official records, as provided in this section, a member who is denied access to official records by the community association manager or management firm has a cause of action against the community association manager or management firm for the actual or minimum damages provided in this paragraph. A community association manager or management firm may not be reimbursed or otherwise indemnified by the association for payment of any actual or

minimum damages provided in this paragraph.

- (13) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The community association manager or management firm, or the association when there is no community association manager or management firm, <u>must submit a shall</u> report to the division by November 22, <u>2018</u> <del>2013</del>, <u>and each year thereafter</u>, in a manner and form prescribed by the division.
  - (a) The report must shall include the association's:
- 1. Legal name.

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- 2. Federal employer identification number.
- 3. Mailing and physical addresses.
- 4. Total number of parcels.
- 5. Total amount of revenues and expenses from the association's annual budget.
- (b) For associations in which control of the association has not been transitioned to nondeveloper members, as set forth in s. 720.307, the report shall also include the developer's:
  - 1. Legal name.
  - 2. Mailing address.
  - 3. Total number of parcels owned on the date of reporting.
- (c) The reporting requirement provided in this subsection shall be a continuing obligation on each association until the required information is reported to the division. The community association manager or management firm, or the association if there is no community association manager or management firm, must resubmit the report required under this subsection upon the occurrence of a material change in the information required to be reported pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b).
  - (d) By October 1, 2018 <del>2013</del>, the department shall establish

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and implement a registration system through an Internet website that provides for the reporting requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b).

- (e) The department shall prepare an annual report of the data reported pursuant to this subsection and present it to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1,  $\underline{2018}$   $\underline{2013}$ , and each year thereafter.
- (f) The division shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this subsection.
- (g) This subsection shall expire on July 1,  $\underline{2028}$   $\underline{2016}$ , unless reenacted by the Legislature.

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) The association may levy reasonable fines. A fine may not exceed \$100 per violation against any member or any member's tenant, guest, or invitee for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine may be levied by the board for each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that the fine may not exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of less than \$1,000 may not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the

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prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.

- (a) An association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the right of a member, or a member's tenant, guest, or invitee, to use common areas and facilities for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. This paragraph does not apply to that portion of common areas used to provide access or utility services to the parcel. A suspension may not prohibit an owner or tenant of a parcel from having vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.
- (b) A fine or suspension may not be imposed by the board of administration without at least 14 days' notice 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. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether to confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by the board. If the board of administration imposes a fine or suspension, the association must provide written notice of such fine or suspension by mail or hand delivery to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any tenant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner.
  - Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 720.307, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) Members other than the developer are entitled to elect at least a majority of the members of the board of directors of the homeowners' association upon the occurrence of any of the following when the earlier of the following events occurs:
- (a) For a homeowners' association consisting of fewer than 100 lots, the passage of 3 months after 75 percent of the parcels in all phases of the community which will ultimately be operated by the homeowners' association have been conveyed to members.
- (b) For a homeowners' association consisting of fewer than 200 lots, the passage of 10 years after the governing documents of the homeowners' association are filed with the local government.
- (c) For a homeowners' association consisting of 200 or more lots, the earlier of the passage of 20 years after the governing documents of the homeowners' association are filed with the local government or 3 months after 90 percent of the parcels in all phases of the community which will ultimately be operated by the homeowners' association have been conveyed to members. Three months after 90 percent of the parcels in all phases of the community that will ultimately be operated by the homeowners' association have been conveyed to members;
- (b) Such other percentage of the parcels has been conveyed to members, or such other date or event has occurred, as is set forth in the governing documents in order to comply with the requirements of any governmentally chartered entity with regard

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to the mortgage financing of parcels;

(d) (e) Abandonment by the developer, or the developer's failure Upon the developer abandoning or deserting its responsibility to maintain and complete the amenities or infrastructure as disclosed in the governing documents. There is a rebuttable presumption that the developer has abandoned and deserted the property if the developer has unpaid assessments or guaranteed amounts under s. 720.308 for a period of more than 2 years.÷

- (f) (e) Loss of Upon the developer losing title to the property by the developer through a foreclosure action or the transfer of a deed in lieu of foreclosure, unless the successor owner has accepted an assignment of developer rights and responsibilities first arising after the date of such assignment.; or
- (g) (f) Appointment of Upon a receiver for the developer being appointed by a circuit court, if the receiver is and not being discharged within 30 days after such appointment, unless the court determines within 30 days after such appointment that transfer of control would be detrimental to the association or its members.
- (h) Conveyance of another percentage of the parcels to members, or the occurrence of such other date or event, as provided in the governing documents in order to comply with the requirements of any governmentally chartered entity with regard to the mortgage financing of parcels.

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For purposes of this section, the term "members other than the developer" <u>does shall</u> not include builders, contractors, or others who purchase a parcel for the purpose of constructing improvements thereon for resale.

Section 5. Subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 720.311, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

720.311 Dispute resolution.—

(1) The Legislature finds that alternative dispute resolution has made progress in reducing court dockets and trials and in offering a more efficient, cost-effective option to litigation. The filing of any petition for arbitration or the serving of a demand for presuit mediation as provided for in this section shall toll the applicable statute of limitations. Any recall dispute filed with the department pursuant to s. 720.303(10) shall be conducted by the department in accordance with the provisions of ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted by the division. In addition, the department shall conduct mandatory binding arbitration of election disputes between a member and an association pursuant to s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division. Neither Election disputes and nor recall disputes are eligible for presuit mediation. At the request of the parcel owner or homeowners' association, the department shall provide binding arbitration in disputes involving covenants, restrictions, rule enforcement, and duties to maintain and make safe pursuant to the declaration of covenants, rules and regulations, and other governing documents; disputes involving assessments; and disputes involving the official records of the homeowners' association; these disputes

shall be arbitrated by the department. At the conclusion of the proceeding, the department shall charge the parties a fee in an amount adequate to cover all costs and expenses incurred by the department in conducting the proceeding. Initially, the petitioner shall remit a filing fee of at least \$200 to the department. The fees paid to the department shall become a recoverable cost in the arbitration proceeding, and the prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall recover its reasonable costs and attorney attorney's fees in an amount found reasonable by the arbitrator. The department shall adopt rules to effectuate the purposes of this section.

(2)

(d) A mediator or arbitrator shall be authorized to conduct mediation or arbitration under this section only if he or she has been certified as a county court or circuit court civil mediator or arbitrator, respectively, pursuant to the requirements established by the Florida Supreme Court. Settlement agreements resulting from mediation do shall not have precedential value in proceedings involving parties other than those participating in the mediation to support either a claim or defense in other disputes.

Section 6. Section 720.318, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720.318 Training and educational programs.—The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall provide training and educational programs for homeowners' association members, directors, and officers. At the department's discretion, the training and educational programs may include web-based electronic media, live training, and seminars in various

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locations throughout the state. The department may review and approve training and educational programs for members, directors, and officers of homeowners' associations which are offered by providers. The department shall maintain a current list of approved programs and providers and shall make such list available to homeowners' associations in a reasonable and costeffective manner.

Section 7. Section 720.319, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720.319 Authority of department.—The Department of Business and Professional Regulation may enforce and ensure compliance with this chapter and rules relating to records access, financial management, and elections of homeowners' associations and may investigate any complaint made to the department against a homeowners' association.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 720.401, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3), and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

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

(2) A seller of a parcel for which membership in a homeowners' association is a condition of ownership must provide a prospective buyer with the association's governing documents, including the declaration of covenants, articles and bylaws, rules and regulations, and operating budget for the current year, and any amendment to such documents. The seller must provide the prospective buyer with such documents at least 7 days before closing. The prospective buyer may terminate the

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contract for purchase within 3 days after receipt of such documents.

Section 9. Section 720.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.402 Publication of false and misleading information; developer's use of homeowners' association fund prohibited.—

- (1) Any person who, in reasonable reliance upon any material statement or information that is false or misleading and published by or under authority from the developer in advertising and promotional materials, including, but not limited to, a contract of purchase, the declaration of covenants, exhibits to a declaration of covenants, brochures, and newspaper advertising, pays anything of value toward the purchase of a parcel in a community located in this state has a cause of action to rescind the contract or collect damages from the developer for his or her loss before the closing of the transaction. After the closing of the transaction, the purchaser has a cause of action against the developer for damages under this section from the time of closing until 1 year after the date upon which the last of the events described in paragraphs (a) through (d) occurs:
  - (a) The closing of the transaction;
- (b) The issuance by the applicable governmental authority of a certificate of occupancy or other evidence of sufficient completion of construction of the purchaser's residence to allow lawful occupancy of the residence by the purchaser. In counties or municipalities in which certificates of occupancy or other evidences of completion sufficient to allow lawful occupancy are not customarily issued, for the purpose of this section,

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evidence of lawful occupancy shall be deemed to be given or issued upon the date that such lawful occupancy of the residence may be allowed under prevailing applicable laws, ordinances, or statutes;

- (c) The completion by the developer of the common areas and such recreational facilities, whether or not the same are common areas, which the developer is obligated to complete or provide under the terms of the written contract, governing documents, or written agreement for purchase or lease of the parcel; or
- (d) In the event there is not a written contract or agreement for sale or lease of the parcel, then the completion by the developer of the common areas and such recreational facilities, whether or not they are common areas, which the developer would be obligated to complete under any rule of law applicable to the developer's obligation.
- (2) A nondeveloper parcel owner has a cause of action against the developer for:
- (a) Damages resulting from the developer's abandonment or failure of his or her responsibility to maintain and complete amenities or infrastructure disclosed in the governing documents, written contract, or written agreement for purchase of the parcel.
- (b) The developer's failure to perform or comply with any duty or obligation required under the governing documents, written contract, or written agreement for purchase of the parcel.
- (3) A developer may not use association funds for a purpose not specifically authorized in a homeowners' association budget adopted in accordance with the governing documents and s.

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720.303. Any use of association funds by a developer in violation of this section is actionable by a nondeveloper parcel owner or the homeowners' association. This subsection is intended to clarify existing law and applies to all homeowners' associations in existence on July 1, 2018, and created thereafter.

- (4) Under no circumstances may a cause of action created or recognized under this section survive for a period of more than 5 years after the closing of the transaction.
- (5)(2) In any action for relief under this section, the prevailing party may recover reasonable attorney attorney's fees. A developer may not expend association funds in the defense of any suit under this section.
  - Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.