1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to homeowners' associations; amending 3 s. 720.303, F.S.; prohibiting an association from 4 hiring an attorney who represents the management 5 company of the association; requiring the association to maintain bids for materials, equipment, or services 6 7 as part of the official records; providing that a 8 renter of property in a community operated by an 9 association has a right to inspect and copy the 10 association's bylaws and rules; providing requirements 11 relating to the posting of specified documents on an 12 association's website; requiring an association to provide members with a copy of the most recent annual 13 14 financial report or a written notice detailing how to 15 obtain such report; prohibiting an association and its 16 officers, directors, employees, and agents from using 17 a debit card issued in the name of the association, or billed directly to the association, for the payment of 18 19 any association expense; providing that the use of 20 such debit card for any expense that is not a lawful 21 obligation of the association may be prosecuted as credit card fraud; deleting a provision requiring the 22 23 board to certify written ballots or agreements to 24 recall a director or directors; requiring certain 25 directors to turn over certain records and property of

Page 1 of 35

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the association within a certain timeframe; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring a director to turn all records and property of the association over to the board within 10 business days if a recall is deemed effective due to the failure to duly notice and hold a board meeting within a specified timeframe; amending s. 720.3033, F.S.; prohibiting an officer, director, or manager from soliciting, offering to accept, or accepting a kickback for which consideration has not been provided; providing criminal penalties; requiring that an officer or director charged with certain crimes be removed from office; providing requirements for filling the vacancy left by such removal; prohibiting such officer or director from being appointed or elected to a position with any association or having access to official association records while a criminal charge is pending; providing an exception; requiring an officer or director to be reinstated for the remainder of his or her term if the charges are resolved without a finding of guilt; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; providing requirements relating to the suspension of voting rights of parcel owners and members; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; providing board member term limits; conforming a cross-reference;

Page 2 of 35

amending s. 720.3085, F.S.; prohibiting specified parties from purchasing a parcel at a foreclosure sale resulting from an association's foreclosure of association lien for unpaid assessments or from taking a title by deed in lieu of foreclosure; amending s. 720.309, F.S.; prohibiting an association from employing or contracting with service providers owned or operated by specified persons; prohibiting certain parties from purchasing a parcel at a foreclosure sale resulting from the association's foreclosure of association lien for unpaid assessments or from taking a deed in lieu of a foreclosure; authorizing a contract with a specific party to be canceled by a majority vote of the parcel owners under certain circumstances; creating s. 720.3095, F.S.; providing requirements and procedures relating to conflicts of interest; defining the term "relative"; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsections (9) through (12) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (10) through (13), respectively, subsections (1), (4), (5), and (7)

Page 3 of 35

and present subsection (10) are amended, and a new subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:

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

(1) POWERS AND DUTIES.—An association that which operates a community as defined in s. 720.301_{7} must be operated by an association that is a Florida corporation. After October 1, 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial governing documents must be recorded in the official records of the county in which the community is located. An association may operate more than one community. The officers and directors of an association have a fiduciary relationship to the members who are served by the association. The powers and duties of an association include those set forth in this chapter and, except as expressly limited or restricted in this chapter, those set forth in the governing documents. After control of the association is obtained by members other than the developer, the association may institute, maintain, settle, or appeal actions or hearings in its name on behalf of all members concerning matters of common interest to the members, including, but not limited to, the common areas; roof or structural components of a building, or other improvements for which the association is responsible; mechanical, electrical, or plumbing elements serving an improvement or building for which the association is

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responsible; representations of the developer pertaining to any existing or proposed commonly used facility; and protesting ad valorem taxes on commonly used facilities. The association may defend actions in eminent domain or bring inverse condemnation actions. Before commencing litigation against any party in the name of the association involving amounts in controversy in excess of \$100,000, the association must obtain the affirmative approval of a majority of the voting interests at a meeting of the membership at which a quorum has been attained. An association may not hire an attorney who represents the management company of the association. This subsection does not limit any statutory or common-law right of any individual member or class of members to bring any action without participation by the association. A member does not have authority to act for the association by virtue of being a member. An association may have more than one class of members and may issue membership certificates. An association of 15 or fewer parcel owners may enforce only the requirements of those deed restrictions established prior to the purchase of each parcel upon an affected parcel owner or owners.

- (4) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—The association shall maintain each of the following items, when applicable, which constitute the official records of the association:
- (a) Copies of any plans, specifications, permits, and warranties related to improvements constructed on the common

Page 5 of 35

areas or other property that the association is obligated to 127 maintain, repair, or replace.

- (b) A copy of the bylaws of the association and of each amendment to the bylaws.
- (c) A copy of the articles of incorporation of the association and of each amendment thereto.
- (d) A copy of the declaration of covenants and a copy of each amendment thereto.
- (e) A copy of the current rules of the homeowners' association.
- (f) The minutes of all meetings of the board of directors and of the members, which minutes must be retained for at least 7 years.
- (g) A current roster of all members and their mailing addresses and parcel identifications. The association shall also maintain the <u>e-mail electronic mailing</u> addresses and the numbers designated by members for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those members consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The <u>e-mail electronic mailing</u> addresses and numbers provided by <u>parcel unit</u> owners to receive notice by electronic transmission shall be removed from association records when consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is revoked. However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the <u>e-mail electronic mail</u> address or the number for receiving electronic transmission of

Page 6 of 35

151 notices.

- (h) All of the association's insurance policies or a copy thereof, which policies must be retained for at least 7 years.
- (i) A current copy of all contracts to which the association is a party, including, without limitation, any management agreement, lease, or other contract under which the association has any obligation or responsibility. Bids received by the association for work to be performed must also be considered official records and must be kept for a period of 1 year.
- (j) The financial and accounting records of the association, kept according to good accounting practices. All financial and accounting records must be maintained for a period of at least 7 years. The financial and accounting records must include:
- 1. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.
- 2. A current account and a periodic statement of the account for each member, designating the name and current address of each member who is obligated to pay assessments, the due date and amount of each assessment or other charge against the member, the date and amount of each payment on the account, and the balance due.
- 3. All tax returns, financial statements, and financial reports of the association.

Page 7 of 35

- 4. Any other records that identify, measure, record, or communicate financial information.
- (k) A copy of the disclosure summary described in s. 720.401(1).

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- (1) Bids for materials, equipment, or services.
- $\underline{\text{(m)}}$ All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.
- 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 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

Page 8 of 35

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.

- (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.
- (b) A member who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this subsection. The minimum damages are to be \$50 per calendar day up to 10 days, the calculation to begin on the 11th business day after receipt of the written request.
- (c) The association may adopt reasonable written rules governing the frequency, time, location, notice, records to be inspected, and manner of inspections, but may not require 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

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the costs of providing copies of the official records, including the costs of copying and the costs required for personnel to retrieve and copy the records if the time spent retrieving and copying the records exceeds one-half hour and if the personnel costs do not exceed \$20 per hour. Personnel costs may not be charged for records requests that result in the copying of 25 or fewer pages. The association may charge up to 25 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 duplicating service and may charge the actual cost of copying, as supported by the vendor invoice. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the recorded governing documents, to ensure their availability to members and prospective members. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the following records are not 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, a record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association and which was prepared exclusively for civil

Page 10 of 35

or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings or which was prepared in anticipation of such litigation or proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or proceedings.

- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a parcel.
- 3. Personnel records of association or management company employees, including, but not limited to, disciplinary, payroll, health, and insurance records. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "personnel records" does not include written employment agreements with an association or management company employee or budgetary or financial records that indicate the compensation paid to an association or management company employee.
- 4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.
- 5. Social security numbers, driver license numbers, credit card numbers, e-mail electronic mailing addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, emergency contact information, any addresses for a parcel owner other than as provided for association notice requirements, and other personal identifying information of any person, excluding the person's name, parcel designation, mailing address, and property address.

 Notwithstanding the restrictions in this subparagraph, an

Page 11 of 35

association may print and distribute to parcel owners a directory containing the name, parcel address, and all telephone numbers of each parcel owner. However, an owner may exclude his or her telephone numbers from the directory by so requesting in writing to the association. An owner may consent in writing to the disclosure of other contact information described in this subparagraph. The association is not liable for the disclosure of information that is protected under this subparagraph if the information is included in an official record of the association and is voluntarily provided by an owner and not requested by the association.

- 6. Any electronic security measure that is used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
- 7. The software and operating system used by the association which allows the manipulation of data, even if the owner owns a copy of the same software used by the association. The data is part of the official records of the association.
- (d) The association or its authorized agent is not required to provide a prospective purchaser or lienholder with information about the residential subdivision or the association other than information or documents required by this chapter to be made available or disclosed. The association or its authorized agent may charge a reasonable fee to the prospective purchaser or lienholder or the current parcel owner or member for providing good faith responses to requests for information

Page 12 of 35

by or on behalf of a prospective purchaser or lienholder, other than that required by law, if the fee does not exceed \$150 plus the reasonable cost of photocopying and any attorney fees incurred by the association in connection with the response.

- (e) A renter of property in a community operated by the association has a right to inspect and copy the association's bylaws and rules.(f)1. By July 1, 2019, an association with 150 or more parcels shall post digital copies of the documents specified in subparagraph 2. on its website.
 - a. The association's website must be:

- (I) An independent website or web portal wholly owned and operated by the association; or
- (II) A website or web portal operated by a third-party provider with whom the association owns, leases, rents, or otherwise obtains the right to operate a web page, subpage, web portal, or collection of subpages or web portals dedicated to the association's activities and on which required notices, records, and documents may be posted by the association.
- b. The association's website must be accessible through the Internet and must contain a subpage, web portal, or other protected electronic location that is inaccessible to the general public and accessible only to parcel owners and employees of the association.
- c. Upon a parcel owner's written request, the association must provide the parcel owner with a username and password and

Page 13 of 35

access to the protected sections of the association's website which contain any notices, records, or documents that must be electronically provided.

- 2. Current copies of the following documents must be posted in digital format on the association's website:
- <u>a. The recorded declaration of covenants and each</u> amendment to each declaration.
- $\underline{\text{b.}}$ The recorded bylaws of the association and each amendment to the bylaws.
- c. The articles of incorporation of the association, or other documents creating the association, and each amendment thereto. The copy posted pursuant to this sub-subparagraph must be a copy of the articles of incorporation filed with the Department of State.
 - d. The rules of the association.

- e. Any management agreement, lease, or other contract to which the association is a party or under which the association or the parcel owners have an obligation or responsibility.

 Summaries of bids for materials, equipment, or services must be maintained on the website for at least 1 year.
- f. The annual budget required by paragraph (6) (a) and any proposed budget to be considered at the annual meeting.
- g. The financial report required by subsection (7) and any proposed financial report to be considered at a meeting.
 - h. The written certification or educational certificate of

Page 14 of 35

each director required by s. 720.3033(1)(a).

- i. All contracts or transactions between the association and any director, officer, corporation, firm, or association that is not an affiliated homeowners' association or any other entity in which an association director is also a director or officer and financially interested.
- j. Any contract or document regarding a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest as provided in ss. 468.436(2) and 720.3033(2).
- k. The notice of any member meeting and the agenda for the meeting, as required by subparagraph (2)(c)1., at least 7 days before the meeting. The notice must be posted in plain view on the front page of the website or on a separate subpage of the website labeled "Notices" which is conspicuously visible and linked from the front page. The association must also post on its website any document to be considered and voted on by the owners during the meeting or any document listed on the agenda at least 7 days before the meeting at which the document or the information in the document will be considered.
- 1. Notice of any board meeting, the agenda, and any other document required for the meeting as required by paragraph

 (2) (c), which must be posted by the date required for notice pursuant to paragraph (2) (c).
- 3. The association shall ensure that the information and records described in this subsection, which are not permitted to

Page 15 of 35

be accessible to parcel owners, are not posted on the association's website. If protected information or information restricted from being accessible to parcel owners is included in documents that are required to be posted on the association's website, the association must ensure the information is redacted before posting the documents online.

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- FINANCIAL REPORTING. -Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, or annually on the date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract with a third party for the preparation and completion of, a financial report for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association or received from the third party, but not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year or other date as provided in the bylaws, the association shall, within the time limits set forth in subsection (5), provide each member with a copy of the most recent annual financial report or a written notice that a copy of the most recent financial report will be mailed or hand delivered to a member without charge and within 5 business days after receipt of a written request from the member is available upon request at no charge to the member. Financial reports shall be prepared as follows:
- (a) An association that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall prepare or cause to be prepared a complete set of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted

Page 16 of 35

accounting principles as adopted by the Board of Accountancy.

The financial statements shall be based upon the association's total annual revenues, as follows:

- 1. An association with total annual revenues of \$150,000 or more, but less than \$300,000, shall prepare compiled financial statements.
- 2. An association with total annual revenues of at least \$300,000, but less than \$500,000, shall prepare reviewed financial statements.
- 3. An association with total annual revenues of \$500,000 or more shall prepare audited financial statements.
- (b)1. An association with total annual revenues of less than \$150,000 shall prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures.
- 2. A report of cash receipts and disbursement must disclose the amount of receipts by accounts and receipt classifications and the amount of expenses by accounts and expense classifications, including, but not limited to, the following, as applicable: costs for security, professional, and management fees and expenses; taxes; costs for recreation facilities; expenses for refuse collection and utility services; expenses for lawn care; costs for building maintenance and repair; insurance costs; administration and salary expenses; and reserves if maintained by the association.
 - (c) If 20 percent of the parcel owners petition the board

Page 17 of 35

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for a level of financial reporting higher than that required by this section, the association shall duly notice and hold a meeting of members within 30 days of receipt of the petition for the purpose of voting on raising the level of reporting for that fiscal year. Upon approval of a majority of the total voting interests of the parcel owners, the association shall prepare or cause to be prepared, shall amend the budget or adopt a special assessment to pay for the financial report regardless of any provision to the contrary in the governing documents, and shall provide within 90 days of the meeting or the end of the fiscal year, whichever occurs later:

- 1. Compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statements, if the association is otherwise required to prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures;
- 2. Reviewed or audited financial statements, if the association is otherwise required to prepare compiled financial statements; or
- 3. Audited financial statements if the association is otherwise required to prepare reviewed financial statements.
- (d) If approved by a majority of the voting interests present at a properly called meeting of the association, an association may prepare or cause to be prepared:
- 1. A report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of a compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statement;
 - 2. A report of cash receipts and expenditures or a

Page 18 of 35

compiled financial statement in lieu of a reviewed or audited financial statement; or

- 3. A report of cash receipts and expenditures, a compiled financial statement, or a reviewed financial statement in lieu of an audited financial statement.
 - (9) DEBIT CARDS.-

- (a) An association and its officers, directors, employees, and agents may not use a debit card issued in the name of the association, or billed directly to the association, for the payment of any association expense.
- (b) Use of a debit card issued in the name of the association, or billed directly to the association, for any expense that is not a lawful obligation of the association may be prosecuted as credit card fraud pursuant to s. 817.61.
 - (11) (10) RECALL OF DIRECTORS.—
- (a)1. Regardless of any provision to the contrary contained in the governing documents, subject to the provisions of s. 720.307 regarding transition of association control, any member of the board of directors may be recalled and removed from office with or without cause by a majority of the total voting interests.
- 2. When the governing documents, including the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, provide that only a specific class of members is entitled to elect a board director or directors, only that class of members may vote to

Page 19 of 35

476 recall those board directors so elected.

- (b)1. \underline{A} board <u>director</u> 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. A 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 10 5 full business days after the vote any and all records and property of the association in his or her their possession, or proceed as described in paragraph (d).
- 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

Page 20 of 35

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 <u>must</u> 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.
- (c)1. If the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws specifically provide, the members may also recall and remove a board director or directors by a vote taken at a meeting. If so provided in the governing documents, a special meeting of the members to recall a director or directors of the board of administration may be called by 10 percent of the voting interests giving notice of the meeting as required for a meeting of members, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.
- 2. The board shall duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the member meeting to recall one or more directors. At the meeting, the board shall certify the recall, in which case Such member or

Page 21 of 35

members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within $\underline{10}$ 5 full business days $\underline{\text{after the vote}}$ any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or shall proceed as set forth in paragraph (d).

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(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, file with the department a petition for binding arbitration pursuant to the applicable procedures in 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 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.

(d) (e) If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a recall and less than a majority of the board directors are removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this subsection or in the

Page 22 of 35

association documents. If vacancies occur on the board as a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board directors are removed, the vacancies shall be filled by members voting in favor of the recall; if removal is at a meeting, any vacancies shall be filled by the members at the meeting. If the recall occurred by agreement in writing or by written ballot, members may vote for replacement directors in the same instrument in accordance with procedural rules adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this subsection.

(e)(f) If the board fails to duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after service of an agreement in writing or within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the member recall meeting, the recall shall be deemed effective and the board directors so recalled shall immediately turn over to the board within 10 full business days after the vote all records and property of the association.

(f)(g) If the board fails to duly notice and hold the required meeting or fails to file the required petition, the parcel unit owner representative may file a petition pursuant to s. 718.1255 challenging the board's failure to act. The petition must be filed within 60 days after the expiration of the applicable 5-full-business-day period. The review of a petition under this paragraph is limited to the sufficiency of service on the board and the facial validity of the written agreement or ballots filed.

<u>(g) (h)</u> If a director who is removed fails to relinquish his or her office or turn over records as required under this section, the circuit court in the county where the association maintains its principal office may, upon the petition of the association, summarily order the director to relinquish his or her office and turn over all association records upon application of the association.

(h)(i) The minutes of the board meeting at which the board decides whether to certify the recall are an official association record. The minutes must record the date and time of the meeting, the decision of the board, and the vote count taken on each board member subject to the recall. In addition, when the board decides not to certify the recall, as to each vote rejected, the minutes must identify the parcel number and the specific reason for each such rejection.

(i)(j) When the recall of more than one board director is sought, the written agreement, ballot, or vote at a meeting shall provide for a separate vote for each board director sought to be recalled.

(j) (k) A board member who has been recalled may file a petition pursuant to ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted challenging the validity of the recall. The petition must be filed within 60 days after the recall is deemed certified. The association and the <u>parcel</u> unit owner representative shall be named as respondents.

Page 24 of 35

(k) (1) The division may not accept for filing a recall petition, whether filed pursuant to paragraph (b), paragraph (c), paragraph (f) (g), or paragraph (f) and regardless of whether the recall was certified, when there are 60 or fewer days until the scheduled reelection of the board member sought to be recalled or when 60 or fewer days have not elapsed since the election of the board member sought to be recalled.

Section 2. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 720.3033, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) and (6), respectively, subsection (3) is amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

720.3033 Officers, and directors, and agents.-

(3) An officer, director, or manager may not solicit, offer to accept, or accept any good or service of value or kickback for which consideration has not been provided for his or her benefit or for the benefit of a member of his or her immediate family from any person providing or proposing to provide goods or services to the association. An officer, director, or manager who knowingly so solicits, offers to accept, or accepts any good or service of value or a kickback is subject a criminal penalty as provided in subsection (4), if applicable. For the purpose of this subsection a "kickback" means remuneration in cash or in kind, paid by or on behalf of a person providing or proposing to provide goods or services to the association, to influence the performance of any act or

omission, when the payment is not tax deductible as an ordinary and necessary expense. If the board finds that an officer or director has violated this subsection, the board shall immediately remove the officer or director from office. The vacancy shall be filled according to law until the end of the director's term of office. However, an officer, director, or manager may accept food to be consumed at a business meeting with a value of less than \$25 per individual or a service or good received in connection with trade fairs or education programs.

- (4) (a) Pursuant to s. 617.0830, an officer, director, or agent shall discharge his or her duties in good faith, with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances, and in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the interests of the association.

 An officer, director, or agent is liable for monetary damages as provided in s. 617.0834 if he or she breached or failed to perform his or her duties and such breach or failure constitutes:
 - 1. A violation of criminal law as provided in s. 617.0834;
- 2. A transaction from which the officer, director, or agent derived an improper personal benefit, either directly or indirectly; or
- 3. Recklessness or an act or omission that was in bad faith, with malicious purpose, or in a manner exhibiting wanton

Page 26 of 35

and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

- (b) Forgery of a ballot envelope or voting certificate used in any election of the homeowners' association is punishable as provided in s. 831.01.
- (c) Theft or embezzlement of funds of a homeowners' association is punishable as provided in s. 812.014.
- (d) Destruction of or refusal to allow inspection or copying of an official record of a homeowners' association which is required to be accessible to parcel owners within the periods required by general law in furtherance of any crime is punishable as tampering with physical evidence as provided in s. 918.13 or as obstruction of justice as provided in chapter 843.
- (e) An officer or director charged by information or indictment with a crime referenced in this subsection shall be removed from office, and the vacancy shall be filled according to law until the end of the officer's or director's term of office. If a criminal charge is pending against the officer or director, he or she may not be appointed or elected to a position as an officer or a director of any association and may not have access to the official records of any association, except pursuant to a court order. However, if the charges are resolved without a finding of guilt, the officer or director must be reinstated for the remainder of his or her term of office, if any.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 720.305, Florida

Page 27 of 35

Statutes, is amended to read:

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720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights.—

(4) An association may suspend the voting rights of a parcel owner or member for the nonpayment of any fee, fine, or other monetary obligation due to the association that is more than \$1,000 and at least 90 days delinquent. Proof of such obligation must be provided to the parcel owner or member at least 30 days before such suspension takes effect. A voting interest or consent right allocated to a parcel owner or member which has been suspended by the association shall be subtracted from the total number of voting interests in the association, which shall be reduced by the number of suspended voting interests when calculating the total percentage or number of all voting interests available to take or approve any action, and the suspended voting interests may shall not be considered for any purpose, including, but not limited to, the percentage or number of voting interests necessary to constitute a quorum, the percentage or number of voting interests required to conduct an election, or the percentage or number of voting interests required to approve an action under this chapter or pursuant to the governing documents. The notice and hearing requirements under subsection (2) do not apply to a suspension imposed under this subsection. The suspension ends upon full payment of all obligations currently due or overdue to the association.

Page 28 of 35

Section 4. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (9) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(9) ELECTIONS AND BOARD VACANCIES.-

- (a) $\underline{1}$. Elections of directors must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the governing documents of the association. Except as provided in paragraph (b), all members of the association are 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; provided, however, that if the election process allows candidates to be nominated in advance of the meeting, the association is not required to allow nominations at the meeting. An election is not required unless more candidates are nominated than vacancies exist. 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 challenge to the election process must be commenced within 60 days after the election results are announced.
- 2. A board member may not serve more than 8 consecutive years unless approved by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total voting interests of the association or unless there are not enough eligible candidates to fill the vacancies on the board at the time of the vacancy.

Page 29 of 35

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Any election dispute between a member and an association must be submitted to mandatory binding arbitration with the division. Such proceedings must be conducted in the manner provided by s. 718.1255 and the procedural rules adopted by the division. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by an 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 the governing documents. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a board member appointed or elected under this section is appointed for the unexpired term of the seat being filled. Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by s. 720.303(11) s. 720.303(10) and rules adopted by the division.

Section 5. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3085 Payment for assessments; lien claims.-

(1) When authorized by the governing documents, the association has a lien on each parcel to secure the payment of assessments and other amounts provided for by this section. Except as otherwise set forth in this section, the lien is effective from and shall relate back to the date on which the

Page 30 of 35

original declaration of the community was recorded. However, as to first mortgages of record, the lien is effective from and after recording of a claim of lien in the public records of the county in which the parcel is located. This subsection does not bestow upon any lien, mortgage, or certified judgment of record on July 1, 2008, including the lien for unpaid assessments created in this section, a priority that, by law, the lien, mortgage, or judgment did not have before July 1, 2008.

- (f) The association may purchase the parcel at the foreclosure sale and hold, lease, mortgage, or convey the parcel. However, a board member, manager, or management company may not purchase a parcel at a foreclosure sale resulting from the association's foreclosure of its lien for unpaid assessments or take title by deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- Section 6. Subsections (3) and (4) are added to section 720.309, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 720.309 Agreements entered into by the association; conflicts of interest.—
- (3) An association may not employ or contract with a service provider that is owned or operated by a board member or with a person who has a financial relationship with a board member or an officer or who has a relative within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity of a board member or officer. This subsection does not apply to a service provider in which a board member or an officer, or a relative within the

Page 31 of 35

third degree of consanguinity or affinity of a board member or an officer, owns less than 1 percent of the equity shares.

- management services to an association managing a community after transfer of control of the association, as provided in s.

 720.307, may not take a deed in lieu of a foreclosure or purchase a parcel at a foreclosure sale resulting from the association's foreclosure of an association lien for unpaid assessment. If 50 percent or more of the parcels in the community are owned by such party, or by an officer or board member of such party, the contract with the party providing maintenance or management services may be canceled by a majority vote of the parcel owners other than the contracting party or an officer or board member of such member of such party.
- Section 7. Section 720.3095, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720.3095 Conflicts of interest.—

- (1) Directors and officers of a board of an association and the relatives of such directors and officers must disclose to the board any activity that may reasonably be construed to be a conflict of interest. A rebuttable presumption of a conflict of interest exists if any of the following occurs without prior notice pursuant to subsection (4):
- (a) A director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, enters into a contract for goods or services with

Page 32 of 35

the association.

- (b) A director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, holds an interest in a corporation, limited liability corporation, partnership, limited liability partnership, or other business entity that conducts business with the association or proposes to enter into a contract or other transaction with the association.
- association, or a relative of a director or an officer, proposes to engage in an activity that is a conflict of interest under subsection (1), the proposed activity must be listed on, and all contracts and transactional documents related to the proposed activity must be attached to, the meeting agenda of the next meeting. If the board votes against the proposed activity, the director or officer, or the relative of the director or officer, must notify the board in writing of his or her intention not to pursue the proposed activity or to withdraw from office. If the board finds that a director or an officer has violated this subsection, he or she shall be removed from office and the resulting vacancy shall be filled according to general law.
- (3) A director or an officer of a board of an association, or a relative of a director or an officer, who is a party to, or has an interest in, an activity that is a possible conflict of interest under subsection (1) may attend the meeting at which the activity is considered by the board and may make a

presentation to the board regarding the activity. After the presentation, the director or officer, or the relative of the director or officer, must leave the meeting during the discussion of, and the vote on, the activity. A director or an officer who is a party to, or has an interest in, the activity must recuse himself or herself from the vote.

- (4) A contract entered into between a director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, and the association which has not been properly disclosed as a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest is voidable and terminates upon the filing of a written notice terminating the contract with the board of directors which contains the consent of at least 20 percent of the voting interests of the association.
- (5) As used in this section, the term "relative" means a relative within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity.

 Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 720.311, Florida

 Statutes, is 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.

Page 34 of 35

Any recall dispute filed with the department pursuant to s. 720.303(11) s. 720.303(10) shall be conducted by the department in accordance with the provisions of ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted by the division. In addition, the department shall conduct mandatory binding arbitration of election disputes between a member and an association pursuant to s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division. Neither election disputes nor recall disputes are eligible for presuit mediation; these disputes shall be arbitrated by the department. At the conclusion of the proceeding, the department shall charge the parties a fee in an amount adequate to cover all costs and expenses incurred by the department in conducting the proceeding. Initially, the petitioner shall remit a filing fee of at least \$200 to the department. The fees paid to the department shall become a recoverable cost in the arbitration proceeding, and the prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall recover its reasonable costs and attorney attorney's fees in an amount found reasonable by the arbitrator. The department shall adopt rules to effectuate the purposes of this section.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

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Page 35 of 35