By the Committees on Comprehensive Planning; Regulated Industries; and Senator Atwater

316-2623-04

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to homeowners' associations;
3	amending s. 720.301, F.S.; defining the terms
4	"department," "division," and "member";
5	amending s. 720.302, F.S.; prescribing a
6	legislative purpose of providing alternative
7	dispute resolution procedures for disputes
8	involving elections and recalls; providing acts
9	that constitute crimes; providing penalties;
10	amending s. 720.303, F.S.; prescribing the
11	right of an association to enforce deed
12	restrictions; prescribing rights of members and
13	parcel owners to attend and address association
14	board meetings and to have items placed on an
15	agenda; prescribing additional requirements for
16	notice of meetings; providing for additional
17	materials to be maintained as records;
18	providing additional requirements and
19	limitations with respect to inspecting and
20	copying records; providing requirements with
21	respect to financial statements; providing
22	procedures for recall of directors; amending s.
23	720.304, F.S.; prescribing owners' rights with
24	respect to flag display; prohibiting certain
25	lawsuits against parcel owners; providing
26	penalties; allowing a parcel owner to construct
27	a ramp for a parcel resident who has a medical
28	need for a ramp; providing conditions; allowing
29	the display of a security-services sign;
30	amending s. 720.305, F.S.; providing that a
31	fine by an association cannot become a lien

1 against a parcel; providing for attorney's fees 2 in actions to recover fines; creating s. 3 720.3055, F.S.; prescribing requirements for 4 contracts for products and services; amending 5 s. 720.306, F.S.; providing for notice of and 6 right to speak at member meetings; requiring 7 election disputes between a member and an 8 association to be submitted to mandatory 9 binding arbitration; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; 10 expanding requirements and guidelines with respect to alternative dispute resolution; 11 12 providing requirements for mediation and 13 arbitration; providing for training and education programs; transferring, renumbering, 14 and amending s. 689.26, F.S.; modifying the 15 disclosure form that a prospective purchaser 16 17 must receive before a contract for sale; 18 providing that certain contracts are voidable for a specified period; requiring that a 19 purchaser provide written notice of 20 21 cancellation; transferring and renumbering s. 22 689.265, F.S., relating to required financial 23 reports of certain residential subdivision developers; amending s. 498.025, F.S., relating 2.4 to the disposition of subdivided lands; 25 conforming cross-references; creating s. 26 27 720.402, F.S.; providing remedies for 2.8 publication of false and misleading information; amending s. 34.01, F.S.; providing 29 jurisdiction of disputes involving homeowners' 30 associations; amending ss. 316.00825, 558.002, 31

F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing 2 for internal organization of ch. 720, F.S.; providing an effective date. 3 4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 5 6 7 Section 1. Section 720.301, Florida Statutes, is 8 amended to read: 9 720.301 Definitions.--As used in <u>ss. 720.301-720.501</u> ss. 720.301 720.312, the term: 10 (1) "Assessment" or "amenity fee" means a sum or sums 11 12 of money payable to the association, to the developer or other 13 owner of common areas, or to recreational facilities and other properties serving the parcels by the owners of one or more 14 parcels as authorized in the governing documents, which if not 15 paid by the owner of a parcel, can result in a lien against 16 17 the parcel. (2) "Common area" means all real property within a 18 community which is owned or leased by an association or 19 dedicated for use or maintenance by the association or its 20 21 members, including, regardless of whether title has been 22 conveyed to the association: 23 (a) Real property the use of which is dedicated to the association or its members by a recorded plat; or 2.4 (b) Real property committed by a declaration of 25 covenants to be leased or conveyed to the association. 26 27 (3) "Community" means the real property that is or will be subject to a declaration of covenants which is 29 recorded in the county where the property is located. The

term "community" includes all real property, including

undeveloped phases, that is or was the subject of a

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development-of-regional-impact development order, together with any approved modification thereto.

- (4) "Declaration of covenants," or "declaration," means a recorded written instrument in the nature of covenants running with the land which subjects the land comprising the community to the jurisdiction and control of an association or associations in which the owners of the parcels, or their association representatives, must be members.
- (5) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
 - (6)(5) "Developer" means a person or entity that:
- 12 (a) Creates the community served by the association;
 13 or
 - (b) Succeeds to the rights and liabilities of the person or entity that created the community served by the association, provided that such is evidenced in writing.
 - (7) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land
 Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes in the Department of
 Business and Professional Regulation.
 - <u>(8)(6) "Governing documents" means:</u>
 - (a) The recorded declaration of covenants for a community, and all duly adopted and recorded amendments, supplements, and recorded exhibits thereto; and
 - (b) The articles of incorporation and bylaws of the homeowners' association, and any duly adopted amendments thereto.
 - (9)(7) "Homeowners' association" or "association" means a Florida corporation responsible for the operation of a community or a mobile home subdivision in which the voting membership is made up of parcel owners or their agents, or a combination thereof, and in which membership is a mandatory

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condition of parcel ownership, and which is authorized to impose assessments that, if unpaid, may become a lien on the parcel. The term "homeowners' association" does not include a community development district or other similar special taxing district created pursuant to statute.

(10)(8) "Member" means a member of an association, and may include, but is not limited to, a parcel owner or an association representing parcel owners or a combination thereof, and shall include any person or entity obliqued by the governing documents to pay an assessment or amenity fee.

(11)(9) "Parcel" means a platted or unplatted lot, tract, unit, or other subdivision of real property within a community, as described in the declaration:

- (a) Which is capable of separate conveyance; and
- (b) Of which the parcel owner, or an association in which the parcel owner must be a member, is obligated:
- 1. By the governing documents to be a member of an association that serves the community; and
- 2. To pay to the homeowners' association assessments that, if not paid, may result in a lien.
- (12)(10) "Parcel owner" means the record owner of legal title to a parcel.

(13)(11) "Voting interest" means the voting rights distributed to the members of the homeowners' association, pursuant to the governing documents.

Section 2. 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 homeowners' associations. However, in accordance with s. 2 720.311, the Legislature finds that homeowners' associations 3 and their individual members will benefit from an expedited 4 alternative process for resolution of election and recall 5 6 disputes and presuit mediation of other disputes involving 7 covenant enforcement and authorizes the department to hear, 8 administer, and determine these disputes as more fully set forth in this chapter. Further, the Legislature recognizes 9 that certain contract rights have been created for the benefit 10 of homeowners' associations and members thereof before the 11 12 effective date of this act and that ss. 720.301-720.501 ss. 13 720.301 720.312 are not intended to impair such contract rights, including, but not limited to, the rights of the 14 developer to complete the community as initially contemplated. 15 16 Section 3. Section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is 17 amended to read: 18 720.303 Association powers and duties; meetings of board; official records; budgets; financial reporting; 19 association funds; recalls .--20 (1) POWERS AND DUTIES. -- An association which operates 2.1 22 a community as defined in s. 720.301, must be operated by an 23 association that is a Florida corporation. After October 1, 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial 2.4 governing documents must be recorded in the official records 2.5 26 of the county in which the community is located. An 27 association may operate more than one community. The officers 2.8 and directors of an association have a fiduciary relationship 29 to the members who are served by the association. The powers and duties of an association include those set forth in this 30

chapter and, except as expressly limited or restricted in this

chapter, those set forth in the governing documents. After 2 control of the association is obtained by members unit owners other than the developer, the association may institute, 3 maintain, settle, or appeal actions or hearings in its name on 4 behalf of all members concerning matters of common interest to 5 the members, including, but not limited to, the common areas; 7 roof or structural components of a building, or other 8 improvements for which the association is responsible; mechanical, electrical, or plumbing elements serving an 9 improvement or building for which the association is 10 responsible; representations of the developer pertaining to 11 12 any existing or proposed commonly used facility; and 13 protesting ad valorem taxes on commonly used facilities. The association may defend actions in eminent domain or bring 14 inverse condemnation actions. Before commencing litigation 15 against any party in the name of the association involving 16 amounts in controversy in excess of \$100,000, the association 18 must obtain the affirmative approval of a majority of the voting interests at a meeting of the membership at which a 19 quorum has been attained. This subsection does not limit any 20 21 statutory or common-law right of any individual member or 22 class of members to bring any action without participation by 23 the association. A member does not have authority to act for the association by virtue of being a member. An association 2.4 may have more than one class of members and may issue 25 membership certificates. An association of 15 or fewer parcel 26 27 owners may enforce only the requirements of those deed 2.8 restrictions established prior to the purchase of each parcel upon an affected parcel owner or owners. 29

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(2) BOARD MEETINGS.--

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1	(a) A meeting of the board of directors of an
2	association occurs whenever a quorum of the board gathers to
3	conduct association business. All meetings of the board must
4	be open to all members except for meetings between the board
5	and its attorney with respect to proposed or pending
6	litigation where the contents of the discussion would
7	otherwise be governed by the attorney-client privilege.
8	(b) Members have the right to attend all meetings of
9	the board and to speak on any matter placed on the agenda by
10	petition of the voting interests for at least 3 minutes. The
11	association may adopt written reasonable rules expanding the
12	right of members to speak and governing the frequency,
13	duration, and other manner of member statements, which rules
14	must be consistent with this paragraph and may include a
15	sign-up sheet for members wishing to speak. Notwithstanding
16	any other law, the requirement that board meetings and
17	committee meetings be open to the members is inapplicable to
18	meetings between the board or a committee and the
19	association's attorney, with respect to meetings of the board
20	held for the purpose of discussing personnel matters.
21	(c) The bylaws shall provide for giving notice to
22	parcel owners and members of all board meetings and, if they
23	do not do so, shall be deemed to provide the following:
24	1. Notices of all board meetings must be posted in a
25	conspicuous place in the community at least 48 hours in
26	advance of a meeting, except in an emergency. In the
27	alternative, if notice is not posted in a conspicuous place in

28 the community, notice of each board meeting must be mailed or

31 requirement, for communities with more than 100 members, the

delivered to each member at least 7 days before the meeting, except in an emergency. Notwithstanding this general notice

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bylaws may provide for a reasonable alternative to posting or mailing of notice for each board meeting, including publication of notice, provision of a schedule of board meetings, or the conspicuous posting and repeated broadcasting of the notice on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the homeowners' association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically in the community, the notice must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. The bylaws or amended bylaws may provide for giving notice by electronic transmission in a manner authorized by law for meetings of the board of directors, committee meetings requiring notice under this section, and annual and special meetings of the members; however, a member must consent in writing to receiving notice by electronic transmission.

2. An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a statement that assessments will be considered and the nature of the assessments. Written notice of any meeting at which special assessments will be considered or at which amendments to rules regarding parcel use will be considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the members and parcel owners and posted conspicuously on the property or broadcast on closed-circuit cable television not less than 14 days before the meeting.

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- 3. Directors may not vote by proxy or by secret ballot at board meetings, except that secret ballots may be used in the election of officers. This subsection also applies to the meetings of any committee or other similar body, when a final decision will be made regarding the expenditure of association funds, and to any body vested with the power to approve or disapprove architectural decisions with respect to a specific parcel of residential property owned by a member of the community.
- petition the board to address an item of business, the board shall at its next regular board meeting or at a special meeting of the board, but not later than 60 days after the receipt of the petition, take the petitioned item up on an agenda. The board shall give all members notice of the meeting at which the petitioned item shall be addressed in accordance with the 14-day notice requirement pursuant to subparagraph 2. Each member shall have the right to speak for at least 3 minutes on each matter placed on the agenda by petition, provided that the member signs the sign-up sheet, if one is provided, or submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. Other than addressing the petitioned item at the meeting, the board is not obligated to take any other action requested by the petition.
- (3) MINUTES.--Minutes of all meetings of the members of an association and of the board of directors of an association must be maintained in written form or in another form that can be converted into written form within a reasonable time. A vote or abstention from voting on each matter voted upon for each director present at a board meeting must be recorded in the minutes.

- (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 areas or other property that the association is obligated to 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 electronic mailing 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 electronic mailing addresses and numbers provided by unit 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 electronic mail address or the number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.

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- (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.
- 4. Any other records that identify, measure, record, or communicate financial information.
- (k) A copy of the disclosure summary described in s. 720.401(2).

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- (1) All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.
- records shall be maintained within the state and must be open to inspection and available for photocopying by members or their authorized agents at reasonable times and places within 10 business days after receipt of a written request for access. This subsection may be complied with by having a copy of the official records available for inspection or copying in the community. If the association has a photocopy machine available where the records are maintained, it must provide parcel owners with copies on request during the inspection if the entire request is limited to no more than 25 pages.
- (a) The failure of an association to provide access to the records within 10 business days after receipt of a written request creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.
- (b) A member who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this subsection. The minimum damages are to be \$50 per calendar day up to 10 days, the calculation to begin on the 11th business day after receipt of the written request.
- (c) The association may adopt reasonable written rules governing the frequency, time, location, notice, records to be inspected, and manner of inspections, but may not impose a requirement that a parcel owner demonstrate any proper purpose 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 and may

impose fees to cover the costs of providing copies of the 2 official records, including, without limitation, the costs of copying. The association may charge up to 50 cents per page 3 4 for copies made on the association's photocopier. If the association does not have a photocopy machine available where 5 6 the records are kept, or if the records requested to be copied 7 exceed 25 pages in length, the association may have copies made by an outside vendor and may charge the actual cost of 8 copying. The association shall maintain an adequate number of 9 10 copies of the recorded governing documents, to ensure their availability to members and prospective members, and may 11 12 charge only its actual costs for reproducing and furnishing 13 these documents to those persons who are entitled to receive them. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the 14 following records shall not be accessible to members or parcel 15 16 owners: 1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the 18 work-product privilege, including, but not limited to, any 19 2.0 record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the 21 attorney's express direction which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory 2.2 23 of the attorney or the association and was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for 2.4 adversarial administrative proceedings or which was prepared 2.5 in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or 26 27 imminent adversarial administrative proceedings until the 2.8 conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative 29 proceedings. 30

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- 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 of the association's employees.
- 4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.
- budget. The budget must reflect the estimated revenues and expenses for that year and the estimated surplus or deficit as of the end of the current year. The budget must set out separately all fees or charges for recreational amenities, whether owned by the association, the developer, or another person. The association shall provide each member with a copy of the annual budget or a written notice that a copy of the budget is available upon request at no charge to the member. The copy must be provided to the member within the time limits set forth in subsection (5).
- (7) FINANCIAL REPORTING.—The association shall prepare an annual financial report within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year. The association shall, within the time limits set forth in subsection (5), provide each member with a copy of the annual financial report or a written notice that a copy of the financial report is available upon request at no charge to the member. Financial reports shall be prepared as follows The financial report must consist of either:
- (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

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1	accou	untin	g principles.	The	financial	statement	cs s	shall	be	based
2	upon	the	association's	tota	l annual	revenues,	as	follo	ows:	<u>.</u>

- 1. An association with total annual revenues of 3 4 \$100,000 or more, but less than \$200,000, shall prepare 5 compiled financial statements.
 - 2. An association with total annual revenues of at least \$200,000, but less than \$400,000, shall prepare reviewed financial statements.
- 3. An association with total annual revenues of 10 \$400,000 or more shall prepare audited financial statements. Financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles; or
 - (b) A financial report of actual receipts and expenditures, cash basis, which report must show:
 - 1. An association with total annual revenues of less than \$100,000 shall prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures. The amount of receipts and expenditures by classification; and
 - 2. An association in a community of fewer than 50 parcels, regardless of the association's annual revenues, may prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of financial statements required by paragraph (a) unless the governing documents provide otherwise. The beginning and ending cash balances of the association.
 - 3. A report of cash receipts and disbursement must disclose the amount of receipts by accounts and receipt classifications and the amount of expenses by accounts and 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

1	services; expenses for lawn care; costs for building
2	maintenance and repair; insurance costs; administration and
3	salary expenses; and reserves if maintained by the
4	association.
5	(c) If 20 percent of the parcel owners petition the
6	board for a level of financial reporting higher than that
7	required by this section, the association shall duly notice
8	and hold a meeting of members within 30 days of receipt of the
9	petition for the purpose of voting on raising the level of
10	reporting for that fiscal year. Upon approval of a majority of
11	the total voting interests of the parcel owners, the
12	association shall prepare or cause to be prepared, shall amend
13	the budget or adopt a special assessment to pay for the
14	financial report regardless of any provision to the contrary
15	in the governing documents, and shall provide within 90 days
16	of the meeting or the end of the fiscal year, whichever occurs
17	<pre>later:</pre>
18	1. Compiled, reviewed, or audited financial
19	statements, if the association is otherwise required to
20	prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures;
21	2. Reviewed or audited financial statements, if the
22	association is otherwise required to prepare compiled
23	financial statements; or
24	3. Audited financial statements if the association is
25	otherwise required to prepare reviewed financial statements.
26	(d) If approved by a majority of the voting interests
27	present at a properly called meeting of the association, an
28	association may prepare or cause to be prepared:
29	1. A report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu
30	of a compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statement;
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1	2. A report of cash receipts and expenditures or a
2	compiled financial statement in lieu of a reviewed or audited
3	financial statement; or
4	3. A report of cash receipts and expenditures, a
5	compiled financial statement, or a reviewed financial
6	statement in lieu of an audited financial statement.
7	(8) ASSOCIATION FUNDS; COMMINGLING
8	(a) All association funds held by a developer shall be
9	maintained separately in the association's name. Reserve and
10	operating funds of the association shall not be commingled
11	prior to turnover except the association may jointly invest
12	reserve funds; however, such jointly invested funds must be
13	accounted for separately.
14	(b) No developer in control of a homeowners'
15	association shall commingle any association funds with his or
16	her funds or with the funds of any other homeowners'
17	association or community association.
18	(c) Association funds may not be used by a developer
19	to defend a civil or criminal action, administrative
20	proceeding, or arbitration proceeding that has been filed
21	against the developer or directors appointed to the
22	association board by the developer, even when the subject of
23	the action or proceeding concerns the operation of the
24	developer-controlled association.
25	(9) APPLICABILITYSections 617.1601-617.1604 do not
26	apply to a homeowners' association in which the members have
27	the inspection and copying rights set forth in this section.
28	(10) RECALL OF DIRECTORS
29	(a)1. Regardless of any provision to the contrary

contained in the governing documents, subject to the

31 provisions of s. 720.307 regarding transition of association

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control, any member of the board or 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 recall those board directors so elected.
- (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).
- 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

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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.

(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 members 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 shall proceed as set forth in subparagraph (d).

1	(d) If the board determines not to certify the written
2	agreement or written ballots to recall a director or directors
3	of the board or does not certify the recall by a vote at a
4	meeting, the board shall, within 5 full business days after
5	the meeting, file with the department a petition for binding
6	arbitration pursuant to the applicable procedures in ss.
7	718.1255 and 718.112(2)(j) and the rules adopted thereunder.
8	For the purposes of this section, the members who voted at the
9	meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall
10	constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If
11	the arbitrator certifies the recall as to any director or
12	directors of the board, the recall will be effective upon
13	mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association.
14	The director or directors so recalled shall deliver to the
15	board any and all records of the association in their
16	possession within 5 full business days after the effective
17	date of the recall.
18	(e) If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a
19	recall and less than a majority of the board directors are
20	removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of
21	a majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any
22	provision to the contrary contained in this subsection or in
23	the association documents. If vacancies occur on the board as
24	a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board
25	directors are removed, the vacancies shall be filled by
26	members voting in favor of the recall; if removal is at a
27	meeting, any vacancies shall be filled by the members at the
28	meeting. If the recall occurred by agreement in writing or by
29	written ballot, members may vote for replacement directors in
30	the same instrument in accordance with procedural rules
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adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this subsection.

(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 all records and property of the association.

(q) 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) 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) 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.

Section 4. Section 720.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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720.304 Right of owners to peaceably assemble; display of flag; SLAPP suits prohibited.--

- (1) All common areas and recreational facilities serving any homeowners' association shall be available to parcel owners in the homeowners' association served thereby and their invited guests for the use intended for such common areas and recreational facilities. The entity or entities responsible for the operation of the common areas and recreational facilities may adopt reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to the use of such common areas and recreational facilities. No entity or entities shall unreasonably restrict any parcel owner's right to peaceably assemble or right to invite public officers or candidates for public office to appear and speak in common areas and recreational facilities.
- (2) Any homeowner may display one portable, removable United States flag or official flag of the State of Florida in a respectful manner, and on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day may display in a respectful manner portable, removable official flags, not larger than 4 1/2 feet by 6 feet, which represents the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, regardless of any declaration rules or requirements dealing with flags or decorations.
- (3) Any owner prevented from exercising rights guaranteed by subsection (1) or subsection (2) may bring an action in the appropriate court of the county in which the alleged infringement occurred, and, upon favorable adjudication, the court shall enjoin the enforcement of any provision contained in any homeowners' association document or rule that operates to deprive the owner of such rights.

1	(4) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the
2	right of parcel owners to exercise their rights to instruct
3	their representatives and petition for redress of grievances
4	before the various governmental entities of this state as
5	protected by the First Amendment to the United States
6	Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of the State Constitution. The
7	Legislature recognizes that "Strategic Lawsuits Against Public
8	Participation" or "SLAPP" suits, as they are typically called,
9	have occurred when members are sued by individuals, business
10	entities, or governmental entities arising out of a parcel
11	owner's appearance and presentation before a governmental
12	entity on matters related to the homeowners' association.
13	However, it is the public policy of this state that government
14	entities, business organizations, and individuals not engage
15	in SLAPP suits because such actions are inconsistent with the
16	right of parcel owners to participate in the state's
17	institutions of government. Therefore, the Legislature finds
18	and declares that prohibiting such lawsuits by governmental
19	entities, business entities, and individuals against parcel
20	owners who address matters concerning their homeowners'
21	association will preserve this fundamental state policy,
22	preserve the constitutional rights of parcel owners, and
23	assure the continuation of representative government in this
24	state. It is the intent of the Legislature that such lawsuits
25	be expeditiously disposed of by the courts.
26	(a) As used in this subsection, the term "governmental
27	entity" means the state, including the executive, legislative,
28	and judicial branches of government, the independent
29	establishments of the state, counties, municipalities,
30	districts, authorities, boards, or commissions, or any
31	agencies of these branches which are subject to chapter 286.

1	(b) A governmental entity, business organization, or
2	individual in this state may not file or cause to be filed
3	through its employees or agents any lawsuit, cause of action,
4	claim, cross-claim, or counterclaim against a parcel owner
5	without merit and solely because such parcel owner has
6	exercised the right to instruct his or her representatives or
7	the right to petition for redress of grievances before the
8	various governmental entities of this state, as protected by
9	the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and s.
10	5, Art. I of the State Constitution.
11	(c) A parcel owner sued by a governmental entity,
12	business organization, or individual in violation of this
13	section has a right to an expeditious resolution of a claim
14	that the suit is in violation of this section. A parcel owner
15	may petition the court for an order dismissing the action or
16	granting final judgment in favor of that parcel owner. The
17	petitioner may file a motion for summary judgment, together
18	with supplemental affidavits, seeking a determination that the
19	governmental entity's, business organization's, or
20	individual's lawsuit has been brought in violation of this
21	section. The governmental entity, business organization, or
22	individual shall thereafter file its response and any
23	supplemental affidavits. As soon as practicable, the court
24	shall set a hearing on the petitioner's motion, which shall be
25	held at the earliest possible time after the filing of the
26	governmental entity's, business organization's or individual's
27	response. The court may award the parcel owner sued by the
28	governmental entity, business organization, or individual
29	actual damages arising from the governmental entity's,
30	individual's, or business organization's violation of this
31	section A court may treble the damages awarded to a

1	prevailing parcel owner and shall state the basis for the
2	treble damages award in its judgment. The court shall award
3	the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees and costs
4	incurred in connection with a claim that an action was filed
5	in violation of this section.
6	(d) Homeowners' associations may not expend
7	association funds in prosecuting a SLAPP suit against a parcel
8	owner.
9	(5)(a) Any parcel owner may construct an access ramp
10	if a resident or occupant of the parcel has a medical
11	necessity or disability that requires a ramp for egress and
12	ingress under the following conditions:
13	1. The ramp must be as unobtrusive as possible, be
14	designed to blend in aesthetically as practicable, and be
15	reasonably sized to fit the intended use.
16	2. Plans for the ramp must be submitted in advance to
17	the homeowners' association. The association may make
18	reasonable requests to modify the design to achieve
19	
	architectural consistency with surrounding structures and
20	<pre>architectural consistency with surrounding structures and surfaces.</pre>
20 21	
	surfaces.
21	surfaces. (b) The parcel owner must submit to the association an
21 22	surfaces. (b) The parcel owner must submit to the association an affidavit from a physician attesting to the medical necessity
21 22 23	surfaces. (b) The parcel owner must submit to the association an affidavit from a physician attesting to the medical necessity or disability of the resident or occupant of the parcel
21 22 23 24	surfaces. (b) The parcel owner must submit to the association an affidavit from a physician attesting to the medical necessity or disability of the resident or occupant of the parcel requiring the access ramp. Certification used for s. 320.0848
2122232425	surfaces. (b) The parcel owner must submit to the association an affidavit from a physician attesting to the medical necessity or disability of the resident or occupant of the parcel requiring the access ramp. Certification used for s. 320.0848 shall be sufficient to meet the affidavit requirement.
21 22 23 24 25 26	surfaces. (b) The parcel owner must submit to the association an affidavit from a physician attesting to the medical necessity or disability of the resident or occupant of the parcel requiring the access ramp. Certification used for s. 320.0848 shall be sufficient to meet the affidavit requirement. (6) Any parcel owner may display a sign of reasonable
21222324252627	surfaces. (b) The parcel owner must submit to the association an affidavit from a physician attesting to the medical necessity or disability of the resident or occupant of the parcel requiring the access ramp. Certification used for s. 320.0848 shall be sufficient to meet the affidavit requirement. (6) Any parcel owner may display a sign of reasonable size provided by a contractor for security services within 10

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720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights; failure to fill sufficient number of vacancies on board of directors to constitute a quorum; appointment of receiver upon petition of any member.--

- association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the rights of a member or a member's tenants, guests, or invitees, or both, to use common areas and facilities and may levy reasonable fines, not to exceed \$100 per violation, against any member or any tenant, guest, or invitee. A fine may be levied on the basis of each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that no such fine shall exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine shall not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to collect its reasonable attorney's fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.
- (a) A fine or suspension may not be imposed without notice of at least 14 days to the person sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. If the committee, by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, it may not be imposed.
- (b) The requirements of this subsection do not apply to the imposition of suspensions or fines upon any member because of the failure of the member to pay assessments or

1	other charges when due if such action is authorized by the
2	governing documents.
3	(c) Suspension of common-area-use rights shall not
4	impair the right of an owner or tenant of a parcel to have
5	vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the
6	parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.
7	Section 6. Section 720.3055, Florida Statutes, is
8	created to read:
9	720.3055 Contracts for products and services; in
10	writing; bids; exceptions
11	(1) All contracts as further described in this section
12	or any contract that is not to be fully performed within 1
13	year after the making thereof for the purchase, lease, or
14	renting of materials or equipment to be used by the
15	association in accomplishing its purposes under this chapter
16	or the governing documents, and all contracts for the
17	provision of services, shall be in writing. If a contract for
18	the purchase, lease, or renting of materials or equipment, or
19	for the provision of services, requires payment by the
20	association that exceeds 10 percent of the total annual budget
21	of the association, including reserves, the association must
22	obtain competitive bids for the materials, equipment, or
23	services. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed
24	to require the association to accept the lowest bid.
25	(2)(a)1. Notwithstanding the foregoing, contracts with
26	employees of the association, and contracts for attorney,
27	accountant, architect, community association manager,
28	engineering, and landscape architect services are not subject
29	to the provisions of this section.
30	2. A contract executed before October 1, 2004, and any
31	renewal thereof, is not subject to the competitive bid

1	requirements of this section. If a contract was awarded under
2	the competitive bid procedures of this section, any renewal of
3	that contract is not subject to such competitive bid
4	requirements if the contract contains a provision that allows
5	the board to cancel the contract on 30 days' notice.
6	Materials, equipment, or services provided to an association
7	under a local government franchise agreement by a franchise
8	holder are not subject to the competitive bid requirements of
9	this section. A contract with a manager, if made by a
10	competitive bid, may be made for up to 3 years. An association
11	whose declaration or bylaws provide for competitive bidding
12	for services may operate under the provisions of that
13	declaration or bylaws in lieu of this section if those
14	provisions are not less stringent than the requirements of
15	this section.
16	(b) Nothing contained in this section is intended to
17	limit the ability of an association to obtain needed products
18	and services in an emergency.
19	(c) This section does not apply if the business entity
20	with which the association desires to enter into a contract is
21	the only source of supply within the county serving the
22	association.
23	(d) Nothing contained in this section shall excuse a
24	party contracting to provide maintenance or management
25	services from compliance with s. 720.309.
26	Section 7. Present subsections (5) through (8) of
27	section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as
28	subsections (7) through (10), respectively, present subsection
29	(7) is amended, and new subsections (5) and (6) are added to
30	that section to read:
31	

720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election 2 procedures; amendments.--3 (5) NOTICE OF MEETINGS. -- The bylaws shall provide for 4 giving notice to members of all member meetings, and if they 5 do not do so shall be deemed to provide the following: The 6 association shall give all parcel owners and members actual 7 notice of all membership meetings, which shall be mailed, 8 delivered, or electronically transmitted to the members not less than 14 days prior to the meeting. Evidence of compliance 9 10 with this 14-day notice shall be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed upon execution 11 12 among the official records of the association. In addition to 13 mailing, delivering, or electronically transmitting the notice of any meeting, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt 14 a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly 15 broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit 16 cable television system serving the association. When 18 broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length 19 of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice 2.0 21 and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and 2.2 the agenda. 23 (6) RIGHT TO SPEAK. -- Members and parcel owners have the right to attend all membership meetings and to speak at 2.4 any meeting with reference to all items opened for discussion 2.5 or included on the agenda. Notwithstanding any provision to 26 2.7 the contrary in the governing documents or any rules adopted 2.8 by the board or by the membership, a member and a parcel owner have the right to speak for at least 3 minutes on any item, 29 provided that the member or parcel owner submits a written 30 request to speak prior to the meeting. The association may 31

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adopt written reasonable rules governing the frequency,
duration, and other manner of member and parcel owner

statements, which rules must be consistent with this
paragraph.

(9)(7) ELECTIONS.--Elections of directors must be

(9)(7) ELECTIONS.--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 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. 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. 718.1255 and the procedural rules adopted by the division. Section 8. Section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is

Section 8. 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 mediation or arbitration 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. 718.1255 and 718.112(2)(j) 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 2 the division. Neither election disputes nor recall disputes are eligible for mediation; these disputes shall be arbitrated 3 4 by the department. At the conclusion of the proceeding, the department shall charge the parties a fee in an amount 5 6 adequate to cover all costs and expenses incurred by the 7 department in conducting the proceeding. Initially, the petitioner shall remit a filing fee of at least \$200 to the 8 department. The fees paid to the department shall become a 9 10 recoverable cost in the arbitration proceeding and the prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall recover 11 12 its reasonable costs and attorney's fees in an amount found 13 reasonable by the arbitrator. The department shall adopt rules to effectuate the purposes of this section. 14 (2)(a) Disputes between an association and a parcel 15 owner regarding use of or changes to the parcel or the common 16 areas and other covenant enforcement disputes, disputes 18 regarding amendments to the association documents, disputes regarding meetings of the board and committees appointed by 19 2.0 the board, membership meetings not including election 21 meetings, and access to the official records of the 2.2 association shall be filed with the department for mandatory 23 mediation before the dispute is filed in court. Mediation proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the 2.4 applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these 2.5 proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent 26 2.7 as court-ordered mediation. An arbitrator or judge may not 2.8 consider any information or evidence arising from the mediation proceeding except in a proceeding to impose 29 sanctions for failure to attend a mediation session. Persons 30 who are not parties to the dispute may not attend the 31

1	mediation conference without the consent of all parties,
2	except for counsel for the parties and a corporate
3	representative designated by the association. When mediation
4	is attended by a quorum of the board, such mediation is not a
5	board meeting for purposes of notice and participation set
6	forth in s. 720.303. The department shall conduct the
7	proceedings through the use of department mediators or refer
8	the disputes to private mediators who have been duly certified
9	by the department as provided in paragraph (c). The parties
10	shall share the costs of mediation equally, including the fee
11	charged by the mediator, if any, unless the parties agree
12	otherwise. If a department mediator is used, the department
13	may charge such fee as is necessary to pay expenses of the
14	mediation, including, but not limited to, the salary and
15	benefits of the mediator and any travel expenses incurred. The
16	petitioner shall initially file with the department upon
17	filing the disputes, a filing fee of \$200, which shall be used
18	to defray the costs of the mediation. At the conclusion of the
19	mediation, the department shall charge to the parties, to be
20	shared equally unless otherwise agreed by the parties, such
21	further fees as are necessary to fully reimburse the
22	department for all expenses incurred in the mediation.
23	(b) If mediation as described in paragraph (a) is not
24	successful in resolving all issues between the parties, the
25	parties may file the unresolved dispute in a court of
26	competent jurisdiction or elect to enter into binding or
27	nonbinding arbitration pursuant to the procedures set forth in
28	s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division, with the
29	arbitration proceeding to be conducted by a department
30	arbitrator or by a private arbitrator certified by the
31	department. If all parties do not agree to arbitration

proceedings following an unsuccessful mediation, any party may 2 file the dispute in court. A final order resulting from nonbinding arbitration is final and enforceable in the courts 3 4 if a complaint for trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after entry of the 5 6 order. 7 (c) The department shall develop a certification and 8 training program for private mediators and private arbitrators 9 which shall emphasize experience and expertise in the area of 10 the operation of community associations. A mediator or arbitrator shall be certified by the department only if he or 11 she has attended at least 20 hours of training in mediation or 12 13 arbitration, as appropriate, and only if the applicant has mediated or arbitrated at least 10 disputes involving 14 community associations within 5 years prior to the date of the 15 application, or has mediated or arbitrated 10 disputes in any 16 area within 5 years prior to the date of application and has 18 completed 20 hours of training in community association disputes. In order to be certified by the department, any 19 2.0 mediator must also be certified by the Florida Supreme Court. 21 The department may conduct the training and certification 2.2 program within the department or may contract with an outside 23 vendor to perform the training or certification. The expenses of operating the training and certification and training 2.4 program shall be paid by the moneys and filing fees generated 2.5 by the arbitration of recall and election disputes and by the 26 2.7 mediation of those disputes referred to in this subsection and 2.8 by the training fees. 29 (d) The mediation procedures provided by this subsection may be used by a Florida corporation responsible 30

for the operation of a community in which the voting members

are parcel owners or their representatives, in which 2 membership in the corporation is not a mandatory condition of parcel ownership, or which is not authorized to impose an 3 assessment that may become a lien on the parcel. 4 5 (3) The department shall develop an education program 6 to assist homeowners, associations, board members, and 7 managers in understanding and increasing awareness of the 8 operation of homeowners' associations pursuant to chapter 720 and in understanding the use of alternative dispute resolution 9 10 techniques in resolving disputes between parcel owners and associations or between owners. Such education program may 11 12 include the development of pamphlets and other written 13 instructional quides, the holding of classes and meetings by department employees or outside vendors, as the department 14 determines, and the creation and maintenance of a website 15 containing instructional materials. The expenses of operating 16 17 the education program shall be initially paid by the moneys 18 and filing fees generated by the arbitration of recall and election disputes and by the mediation of those disputes 19 referred to in this subsection. At any time after the filing 2.0 21 in a court of competent jurisdiction of a complaint relating 2.2 to a dispute under ss. 720.301 720.312, the court may order 23 that the parties enter mediation or arbitration procedures. Section 9. Section 689.26, Florida Statutes, is 2.4 transferred, renumbered as section 720.401, Florida Statutes, 2.5 and amended to read: 26 27 720.401 689.26 Prospective purchasers subject to association membership requirement; disclosure required; 29 covenants; assessments; contract <u>cancellation</u> voidability. --30 (1)(a) A prospective parcel owner in a community must be presented a disclosure summary before executing the 31

1	contract for sale. The disclosure summary must be in a form
2	substantially similar to the following form:
3	
4	DISCLOSURE SUMMARY
5	FOR
6	(NAME OF COMMUNITY)
7	
8	1. AS A PURCHASER OF PROPERTY IN THIS COMMUNITY, YOU
9	WILL(WILL) (WILL NOT) BE OBLIGATED TO BE A MEMBER OF A
10	HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
11	2. THERE HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE RECORDED RESTRICTIVE
12	COVENANTS GOVERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF PROPERTIES IN
13	THIS COMMUNITY.
14	3. YOU <u>WILL(WILL) (WILL NOT)</u> BE OBLIGATED TO PAY
15	ASSESSMENTS TO THE ASSOCIATION. ASSESSMENTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO
16	PERIODIC CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$
17	PER . YOU WILL ALSO BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ANY SPECIAL
18	ASSESSMENTS IMPOSED BY THE ASSOCIATION. SUCH SPECIAL
19	ASSESSMENTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE
20	CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ PER .
21	4. YOU MAY(WILL) (WILL NOT) BE OBLIGATED TO PAY
22	SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS TO THE RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITY, COUNTY, OR
23	SPECIAL DISTRICT. ALL ASSESSMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC
24	CHANGE.
25	5.4. YOUR FAILURE TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS OR
26	ASSESSMENTS LEVIED BY A MANDATORY HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION
27	COULD RESULT IN A LIEN ON YOUR PROPERTY.
28	6.5. There MAY BE(IS) (IS NOT) AN OBLIGATION TO PAY
29	RENT OR LAND USE FEES FOR RECREATIONAL OR OTHER COMMONLY USED
30	FACILITIES AS AN OBLIGATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE HOMEOWNERS'
31	ASSOCIATION. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ PER

1	(If such obligation exists, then the amount of the
2	current obligation shall be set forth.)
3	7.6. THE DEVELOPER MAY HAVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND THE
4	RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS (CAN) (CANNOT) BE AMENDED WITHOUT THE
5	APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP OR THE APPROVAL OF THE,
6	IF NO MANDATORY ASSOCIATION EXISTS, PARCEL OWNERS.
7	8.7. THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE FORM
8	ARE ONLY SUMMARY IN NATURE, AND, AS A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER,
9	YOU SHOULD REFER TO THE COVENANTS AND THE ASSOCIATION
10	GOVERNING DOCUMENTS BEFORE PURCHASING PROPERTY.
11	9.8. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE EITHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC
12	RECORD AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE RECORD OFFICE IN THE
13	COUNTY WHERE THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED, OR ARE NOT RECORDED AND
14	CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE DEVELOPER.
15	DATE: PURCHASER:
16	PURCHASER:
17	
	The disclosure must be supplied by the developer, or by the
17	The disclosure must be supplied by the developer, or by the parcel owner if the sale is by an owner that is not the
17 18	
17 18 19	parcel owner if the sale is by an owner that is not the
17 18 19 20	parcel owner if the sale is by an owner that is not the developer. Any contract or agreement for sale shall refer to
17 18 19 20 21	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
17 18 19 20 21 22	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
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	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 they have
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	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 they have received and read the disclosure summary required by this
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	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 they have received and read the disclosure summary required by this section.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	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 they have received and read the disclosure summary required by this section. (b) Each contract entered into for the sale of
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	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 they have received and read the disclosure summary required by this section. (b) Each contract entered into for the sale of property governed by covenants subject to disclosure required
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	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 they have received and read the disclosure summary required by this section. (b) Each contract entered into for the sale of property governed by covenants subject to disclosure required by this section must contain in conspicuous type a clause that

THE DISCLOSURE SUMMARY REQUIRED BY SECTION 720.401 689.26, FLORIDA STATUTES, HAS NOT BEEN PROVIDED TO THE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER BEFORE EXECUTING THIS CONTRACT FOR SALE, THIS CONTRACT IS VOIDABLE BY BUYER BY DELIVERING TO SELLER OR SELLER'S AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE BUYER'S INTENTION TO CANCEL WITHIN 3 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE DISCLOSURE SUMMARY OR PRIOR TO CLOSING, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST. ANY PURPORTED WAIVER OF THIS VOIDABILITY RIGHT HAS NO EFFECT. BUYER'S RIGHT TO VOID THIS CONTRACT SHALL TERMINATE AT CLOSING.

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- prospective purchaser before the purchaser executes a contract for the sale of property governed by covenants that are subject to disclosure pursuant to this section, the purchaser may void the contract by delivering to the seller or the seller's agent or representative written notice canceling the contract within 3 days after receipt of the disclosure summary or prior to closing, whichever occurs first. This right may not be waived by the purchaser but terminates at closing. A contract that does not conform to the requirements of this subsection is voidable at the option of the purchaser prior to closing.
- (2) This section does not apply to any association regulated under chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723 or to a subdivider registered under chapter 498; and also does not apply if disclosure regarding the association is otherwise made in connection with the

requirements of chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or 2 chapter 723. Section 10. Section 689.265, Florida Statutes, is 3 transferred and renumbered as section 720.3086, Florida 4 Statutes, to read: 5 6 720.3086 689.265 Financial report.--In a residential 7 subdivision in which the owners of lots or parcels must pay 8 mandatory maintenance or amenity fees to the subdivision developer or to the owners of the common areas, recreational 9 facilities, and other properties serving the lots or parcels, 10 the developer or owner of such areas, facilities, or 11 12 properties shall make public, within 60 days following the end 13 of each fiscal year, a complete financial report of the actual, total receipts of mandatory maintenance or amenity 14 fees received by it, and an itemized listing of the 15 expenditures made by it from such fees, for that year. Such 16 17 report shall be made public by mailing it to each lot or 18 parcel owner in the subdivision, by publishing it in a publication regularly distributed within the subdivision, or 19 by posting it in prominent locations in the subdivision. This 20 21 section does not apply to amounts paid to homeowner 22 associations pursuant to chapter 617, chapter 718, chapter 23 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723, or to amounts paid to local governmental entities, including special districts. 2.4 25 Section 11. Paragraphs (g) and (h) of subsection (2) of section 498.025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 26 27 498.025 Exemptions.--2.8 (2) Except as provided in s. 498.022, the provisions 29 of this chapter do not apply to offers or dispositions of interests in lots, parcels, or units contained in a recorded 30 subdivision plat, or resulting from the subdivision of land in

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accordance with applicable local land development laws and regulations pursuant to part II of chapter 163, including lots, parcels, units, or interest vested under such part, if all of the following conditions exist:

- (g) The contract for purchase or lease contains, and the subdivider complies with, the following provisions:
- 1. The purchaser must inspect the subdivided land prior to the execution of the contract or lease.
- 2. The purchaser shall have an absolute right to cancel the contract or lease for any reason whatsoever for a period of 7 business days following the date on which the contract or lease was executed by the purchaser.
- 3. In the event the purchaser elects to cancel within the period provided, all funds or other property paid by the purchaser shall be refunded without penalty or obligation within 20 days of the receipt of the notice of cancellation by the developer.
- 4. All funds or property paid by the purchaser shall be put in escrow until closing has occurred and the lease or deed has been recorded.
- 5. Unless otherwise timely canceled, closing shall occur within 180 days of the date of execution of the contract by the purchaser.
- 6. When title is conveyed, said title shall be conveyed by statutory warranty deed unencumbered by any lien or mortgage except for any first purchase money mortgage given by the purchaser and restrictions, covenants, or easements of record.
- 7. The subdivider presents to the purchaser the disclosure required by $\underline{s.720.401}$ $\underline{s.689.26}$ prior to the execution of the contract or lease.

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- (h) The agreement for deed contains, and the subdivider complies with, the following provisions:
- 1. The purchaser must inspect the subdivided land prior to the execution of the agreement for deed.
- 2. The purchaser shall have an absolute right to cancel the agreement for deed for any reason whatsoever for a period of 7 business days following the date on which the agreement for deed was executed by the purchaser.
- 3. If the purchaser elects to cancel within the period provided, all funds or other property paid by the purchaser shall be refunded without penalty or obligation within 20 days after the receipt of the notice of cancellation by the developer.
- 4. All funds or for property paid by the purchaser shall be put in escrow until the agreement for deed has been recorded in the county in which the subdivision is located.
- 5. Unless otherwise timely canceled, the agreement for deed shall be recorded within 180 days after its execution by the purchaser.
- 6. Sale of lots in the subdivision shall be restricted solely to residents of the state.
- 7. The underlying mortgage or other ancillary documents shall contain release provisions for the individual lot purchased.
- 8. The subdivider presents to the purchaser the disclosure required by <u>s. 720.401</u> s. 689.26 prior to the execution of the agreement for deed.
- 28 Section 12. Section 720.402, Florida Statutes, is 29 created to read:
- 30 <u>720.402</u> Publication of false and misleading
 31 <u>information.--</u>

1	(1) Any person who, in reasonable reliance upon any
2	material statement or information that is false or misleading
3	and published by or under authority from the developer in
4	advertising and promotional materials, including, but not
5	limited to, a contract of purchaser, the declaration of
6	covenants, exhibits to a declaration of covenants, brochures,
7	and newspaper advertising, pays anything of value toward the
8	purchase of a parcel in a community located in this state has
9	a cause of action to rescind the contract or collect damages
10	from the developer for his or her loss before the closing of
11	the transaction. After the closing of the transaction, the
12	purchaser has a cause of action against the developer for
13	damages under this section from the time of closing until 1
14	year after the date upon which the last of the events
15	described in paragraphs (a) through (d) occur:
16	(a) The closing of the transaction;
17	(b) The issuance by the applicable governmental
18	authority of a certificate of occupancy or other evidence of
19	sufficient completion of construction of the purchaser's
20	residence to allow lawful occupancy of the residence by the
21	purchaser. In counties or municipalities in which certificates
22	of occupancy or other evidences of completion sufficient to
23	allow lawful occupancy are not customarily issued, for the
24	purpose of this section, evidence of lawful occupancy shall be
25	deemed to be given or issued upon the date that such lawful
26	occupancy of the residence may be allowed under prevailing
27	applicable laws, ordinances, or statutes;
28	(c) The completion by the developer of the common
29	areas and such recreational facilities, whether or not the
30	same are common areas, which the developer is obligated to
31	complete or provide under the terms of the written contract,

1	governing documents, or written agreement for purchase or
2	lease of the parcel; or
3	(d) In the event there is not a written contract or
4	agreement for sale or lease of the parcel, then the completion
5	by the developer of the common areas and such recreational
6	facilities, whether or not they are common areas, which the
7	developer would be obligated to complete under any rule of law
8	applicable to the developer's obligation.
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10	Under no circumstances may a cause of action created or
11	recognized under this section survive for a period of more
12	than 5 years after the closing of the transaction.
13	(2) In any action for relief under this section, the
14	prevailing party may recover reasonable attorney's fees. A
15	developer may not expend association funds in the defense of
16	any suit under this section.
17	Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 34.01, Florida
18	Statutes, is amended to read:
19	34.01 Jurisdiction of county court
20	(1) County courts shall have original jurisdiction:
21	(a) In all misdemeanor cases not cognizable by the
22	circuit courts;
23	(b) Of all violations of municipal and county
24	ordinances; and
25	(c) Of all actions at law in which the matter in
26	controversy does not exceed the sum of \$15,000, exclusive of
27	interest, costs, and attorney's fees, except those within the
28	exclusive jurisdiction of the circuit courts. The party
29	instituting any civil action, suit, or proceeding pursuant to
30	this paragraph where the amount in controversy is in excess of

31 \$5,000 shall pay to the clerk of the county court the filing

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fees and service charges in the same amounts and in the same manner as provided in s. 28.241; and.

(d) Of disputes occurring in the homeowners' associations as described in s. 720.311(2)(a), which shall be concurrent with jurisdiction of the circuit courts.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 316.00825, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.00825 Closing and abandonment of roads; optional conveyance to homeowners' association; traffic control jurisdiction.--

- (1)(a) In addition to the authority provided in s. 336.12, the governing body of the county may abandon the roads and rights-of-way dedicated in a recorded residential subdivision plat and simultaneously convey the county's interest in such roads, rights-of-way, and appurtenant drainage facilities to a homeowners' association for the subdivision, if the following conditions have been met:
- 1. The homeowners' association has requested the abandonment and conveyance in writing for the purpose of converting the subdivision to a gated neighborhood with restricted public access.
- 2. No fewer than four-fifths of the owners of record of property located in the subdivision have consented in writing to the abandonment and simultaneous conveyance to the homeowners' association.
- 3. The homeowners' association is both a corporation not for profit organized and in good standing under chapter 617, and a "homeowners' association" as defined in \underline{s} . $\underline{720.301(8)} \ \underline{s}. \ \underline{720.301(7)} \ \text{with the power to levy and collect}$ assessments for routine and periodic major maintenance and

operation of street lighting, drainage, sidewalks, and 2 pavement in the subdivision. 3 4. The homeowners' association has entered into and 4 executed such agreements, covenants, warranties, and other instruments; has provided, or has provided assurance of, such 5 funds, reserve funds, and funding sources; and has satisfied such other requirements and conditions as may be established 8 or imposed by the county with respect to the ongoing operation, maintenance, and repair and the periodic 9 reconstruction or replacement of the roads, drainage, street 10 lighting, and sidewalks in the subdivision after the 11 12 abandonment by the county. 13 Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 558.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 14 558.002 Definitions.--As used in this act, the term: 15 (2) "Association" has the same meaning as in s. 16 718.103(2), s. 719.103(2), <u>s. 720.301(8)</u> s. 720.301(7), or s. 17 18 723.025. Section 16. The Division of Statutory Revision is 19 requested to designate sections 720.301-720.312, Florida 20 21 Statutes, as part I of chapter 720, Florida Statutes; to designate sections 720.401 and 720.402, Florida Statutes, as 22 23 part II of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, and entitle that part "DISCLOSURE PRIOR TO SALE OF RESIDENTIAL PARCELS"; and to 2.4 designate section 720.501, Florida Statutes, as part III of 2.5 chapter 720, Florida Statutes, and entitle that part "RIGHTS 26 27 AND OBLIGATIONS OF DEVELOPERS." 2.8 Section 17. This act shall take effect October 1, 2004. 29 30 31

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
2	<u>CS/SB 2984</u>
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4	The committee substitute (CS) allows any parcel owner to construct an access ramp if a resident or occupant of the
5	parcel has a medical necessity or disability, attested to in an affidavit from a physician, that requires a ramp for egress
6 7	and ingress. The ramp must be approved in advance by the association and meet certain requirements. It also allows a parcel owner to display a sign of reasonable size provided by
8	a contractor for security services within 10 feet of any entrance to the home.
9	This CS deletes language creating a third degree felony for an officer, director, or manager of an association who solicits,
10	offers to accept, or accepts any thing or service of value, for which consideration has not been provided, from any person
11	providing or proposing to provide goods or services to the association. It also deletes language providing that a
12	developer shall be deemed to have granted to a homeowners' association an implied warranty of fitness and merchantability
13	for a specified period.
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