By Senator Justice

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to homeowners' associations; amending ss. 34.01 and 720.302, F.S.; conforming cross-references to changes made by the act; repealing s. 720.311, F.S., which provides for alternative dispute resolution of disputes between parcel owners and homeowners' associations; creating part IV within ch. 720, F.S.; providing for dispute resolution regarding disputes between parcel owners and homeowners' associations; providing legislative findings; requiring that a dispute between a homeowners' association and a parcel owner be subject to presuit mediation before it may be filed in court; providing that any such dispute not resolved by mediation is subject to arbitration before it may be filed in court; providing exceptions; identifying and limiting the scope of mediation and arbitration to specified categories of disputes; prohibiting such disputes from including the collection of any assessment, fine, or other financial obligation, or any action to enforce a prior mediation settlement agreement between the parties or a final order of an arbitrator or court; authorizing the filing of a motion for temporary injunctive relief without first complying with the requirement of mediation or arbitration for any dispute for which emergency relief is required; providing that election disputes and recall disputes are not eligible for presuit mediation; providing procedures for recall and election disputes; requiring that a petitioner remit a filing fee; providing for the recovery of fees,

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including attorney's fees, by the prevailing party at an arbitration proceeding; authorizing the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to adopt rules to administer mediation and arbitration provisions; providing that the service of a notice of presuit mediation or arbitration tolls the applicable statute of limitations; providing that such mediation and arbitration proceedings be conducted according to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure; providing that such proceedings have the same level of privilege and confidentiality as court-ordered mediation; providing that an arbitrator or judge may not consider any information or evidence arising from the presuit mediation proceeding except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to attend a presuit mediation session or to enforce a mediated settlement agreement; providing that counsel for the parties or a corporate representative designated by the association or the only nonparties to a dispute who may attend mediation or arbitration; providing that a mediation attended by a quorum of the board of an association is not a board meeting for purposes of notice and participation as prescribed by state law; requiring that a mediator be certified as a circuit court civil mediator pursuant to the requirements established by the Florida Supreme Court; requiring that an arbitrator meet the qualifications and training requirements provided by state law; providing that settlement agreements

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resulting from a presuit mediation or arbitration proceeding do not have precedential value in proceedings involving parties other than those participating in the mediation or arbitration; authorizing certain corporations to use the mediation procedures prescribed in the act; providing that presuit mediation and arbitration procedures do not apply to a dispute that has been previously arbitrated between the same parties; authorizing parties to a dispute to recover any costs and attorney's fees incurred in connection with such arbitration or mediation proceedings; providing procedures for the enforcement of an arbitration or mediation award; requiring that the division maintain a list of certified mediators and county and circuit court arbitrators in each county who are willing to mediate or arbitrate homeowners' association disputes; requiring that an aggrieved party serve a written notice of presuit mediation upon the respondent; providing a template for such written notice; requiring that such written notice substantially follow the template in form and content; specifying a procedure for service of such notice; requiring that the parties share the costs of mediation equally; authorizing a mediator to require advance payment of his or her fees; requiring a respondent to sign the notice and clearly indicate his or her availability for mediation, as well as which of the available mediators is acceptable; specifying procedures regarding the scheduling of mediation; requiring that the mediator notify the parties of the

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date, time, and place of mediation within a specified period; authorizing the petitioner to file a lawsuit against the respondent under certain circumstances; providing that certain actions or omissions by either party constitute failure or refusal to participate in mediation, entitling the other party to proceed to arbitration or to file suit in court; prohibiting a party that fails or refuses to participate in mediation from recovering attorney's fees and costs in subsequent litigation; providing that an impasse occurs if a mediation session cannot be scheduled within a specified period; providing an exception; providing procedures for presuit arbitration; requiring that an aggrieved party serve a written notice of presuit arbitration upon the respondent; providing a template for such written notice; requiring that such written notice substantially follow the template in form and content; specifying a procedure for service of such notice; requiring that the parties share the costs of arbitration equally; authorizing an arbitrator to require advance payment of his or her fees; requiring a respondent to sign the notice and clearly indicate his or her availability for arbitration, as well as which of the available arbitrators is acceptable; specifying procedures regarding the scheduling of arbitration; requiring that the arbitrator notify the parties of the date, time, and place of arbitration within a specified period; prohibiting an arbitrator from considering any unsuccessful mediation except to impose sanctions for

failure to appear at a mediation conference; requiring an arbitrator to enter an order of dismissal if the parties do not agree to continue arbitration; authorizing the petitioner to file a lawsuit against the respondent under certain circumstances; authorizing an arbitrator to subpoena witnesses or the production of records at the request of any party; providing for the service of such subpoenas; requiring that an arbitrator issue a decision in writing; providing that such decision is final with respect to those disputes for which the parties have agreed to be bound; authorizing a party to file a motion for a trial de novo in a court of competent jurisdiction within a specified period; requiring that a prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding be awarded the costs of arbitration and reasonable attorney's fees in an amount determined by the arbitrator; requiring that the party filing a motion for a trial de novo be assessed the other party's arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs if the judgment upon a trial de novo is not more favorable than the arbitration decision; requiring that the party filing a complaint for a trial de novo be awarded reasonable court costs and attorney's fees if the judgment is more favorable upon a trial de novo; 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. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 34.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 34.01 Jurisdiction of county court.--
- (1) County courts shall have original jurisdiction:
- (d) Of disputes occurring in the homeowners' associations as described in part IV of chapter $720 ext{ s. } 720.311(2)(a)$, which shall be concurrent with jurisdiction of the circuit courts.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 720.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 720.302 Purposes, scope, and application .--
- 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 part IV of chapter 720 s. 720.311, the Legislature finds that homeowners' associations and their individual members will benefit from an expedited alternative process for resolution of election and recall disputes and presuit mediation of other disputes involving covenant enforcement and authorizes the department to hear, administer, and determine these disputes as more fully set forth in this chapter. Further, the Legislature recognizes that certain contract rights have been created for the benefit of homeowners' associations and members thereof before the effective date of this act and that ss. 720.301-720.407 are not intended to impair such contract rights, including, but not limited to, the rights of the developer to complete the community as initially contemplated.
 - Section 3. Section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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Section 4. Part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 720.501, 720.502, 720.503, and 720.504, is created to read:

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

720.502 Applicability.--

- (1) Before a dispute between a homeowners' association and a parcel owner may be filed in court, the dispute is subject to presuit mediation pursuant to s. 720.503. Any dispute that is not resolved by the presuit mediation is subject to presuit arbitration pursuant to this part, unless a party fails to participate in presuit mediation as provided in s. 720.504 or all of the parties agree to waive presuit arbitration at any time before the arbitrator's final written decision.
- (2) Unless otherwise provided in this part, the mandatory mediation and arbitration provisions of this part are limited to disputes between a homeowners' association and a parcel owner regarding the use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas and other covenant enforcement disputes, disputes regarding amendments to the association documents, disputes regarding meetings of the board and committees appointed by the board, membership meetings not including election meetings, and access to the official records of the association.
- (3) Disputes involving the collection of any assessment, fine, or other financial obligation, including attorney's fees and costs, or any action to enforce a prior mediation settlement agreement between the parties or a final order of an arbitrator

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or court are not subject to presuit mediation or arbitration under this part.

- (4) In any dispute subject to presuit mediation or arbitration under this part for which emergency relief is required, a motion for temporary injunctive relief may be filed with the court without first complying with the presuit mediation and arbitration requirements of this part. After any issues regarding emergency or temporary relief are resolved, the court may refer the parties to a mediation program administered by the courts or require mediation or arbitration under this part.
- (5) Any recall dispute filed with the department pursuant to s. 720.303(10) shall be conducted by the department in accordance with the provisions of ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255, and the rules adopted by the division. In addition, the department shall conduct mandatory arbitration of election disputes between a member and an association pursuant to s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division. Election disputes and recall disputes are not 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. The petitioner shall remit an initial filing fee of at least \$200 to the department. The fees paid to the department are a recoverable cost in the arbitration proceeding, and the prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall recover its reasonable costs and attorney's fees in an amount found reasonable by the arbitrator. The division may adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.

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(6) The service of a notice of presuit mediation or arbitration tolls the applicable statute of limitations.

(7) Presuit mediation and arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in aggregation with the applicable Elevide Pulse of

conducted in accordance with the applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Such proceedings have the same level of privilege and confidentiality as court-ordered mediation. An arbitrator or judge may not consider any information or evidence arising from the presuit mediation proceeding except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to attend a presuit mediation session or to enforce a mediated settlement agreement. Persons who are not parties to the dispute may not attend the presuit mediation conference without the consent of all parties, with the exceptions of counsel for the parties and a corporate representative designated by the association. When mediation is attended by a quorum of the board, such mediation is not a board meeting for purposes of notice and participation set forth in this chapter. A mediator is authorized to conduct mediation or arbitration under this section only if he or she has been certified as a circuit court civil mediator pursuant to the requirements established by the Florida Supreme Court. An arbitrator must meet the qualifications and training requirements adopted pursuant to s. 44.106. Settlement agreements resulting from a mediation or arbitration proceeding do not have precedential value in proceedings involving parties other than those participating in the mediation or arbitration.

(8) The presuit mediation procedures provided in this part may be used by a Florida corporation responsible for the operation of a community in which the voting members are parcel owners or their representatives, in which membership in the

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corporation is not a mandatory condition of parcel ownership, or which is not authorized to impose an assessment that may become a lien on the parcel.

- (9) The presuit mediation and arbitration procedures provided in this part do not apply to a dispute that has been previously arbitrated between the same parties.
- attorney's fees incurred in connection with arbitration and mediation proceedings under this part as part of the costs and fees that may be recovered by the prevailing party in any subsequent litigation.
- arbitration award by filing a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the homeowners' association is located. A petition may not be granted unless the time for appeal by the filing of a motion for a trial de novo has expired. If a motion for a trial de novo has been filed, a petition may not be granted with respect to an arbitration award that has been stayed. If the petition for enforcement is granted, the petitioner shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in enforcing the arbitration award. A mediation settlement may also be enforced through the county or circuit court, as applicable, and any costs and fees incurred in the enforcement of a settlement agreement reached at mediation must be awarded to the prevailing party in any enforcement action.
- (12) To facilitate the mediation and arbitration of homeowners' association disputes, the division shall maintain a list of certified mediators and county and circuit court

arbitrators in each county who are willing to mediate or arbitrate homeowners' association disputes.

720.503 Mandatory presuit mediation.--

(1) Disputes between an association and a parcel owner must be the subject of a demand for presuit mediation before the dispute may be filed in court or submitted to arbitration pursuant to s. 720.504. An aggrieved party shall serve on the responding party a written notice of presuit mediation in substantially the following form:

STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT MEDIATION

The alleged aggrieved party, , hereby demands that , as the responding party, engage in mandatory presuit mediation in connection with the following disputes, which by statute are of a type that are subject to presuit mediation:

(List specific nature of the dispute or disputes to be mediated and the authority supporting a finding of a violation as to each dispute.)

Pursuant to part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, this demand to resolve the dispute through presuit mediation is required before a lawsuit can be filed concerning the dispute. Pursuant to the statute, the parties are required to engage in presuit mediation with a neutral third-party mediator in order to attempt to resolve this dispute without court action, and the aggrieved party demands that you likewise agree to this process. If you fail to participate

in the mediation process, suit may be brought against you without further warning.

The process of mediation involves a supervised negotiation process in which a trained, neutral third-party mediator meets with both parties and assists them in exploring possible opportunities for resolving part or all of the dispute. By agreeing to participate in presuit mediation, you are not bound in any way to change your position.

Furthermore, the mediator has no authority to make any decisions in this matter or to determine who is right or wrong and merely acts as a facilitator to ensure that each party understands the position of the other party and that all options for reasonable settlement are fully explored.

If an agreement is reached, it shall be reduced to writing and becomes a binding and enforceable commitment of the parties. A resolution of one or more disputes in this fashion avoids the need to litigate these issues in court. The failure to reach an agreement, or the failure of a party to participate in the process, results in the mediator declaring an impasse in the mediation, after which the aggrieved party may proceed to court on all outstanding unsettled disputes. If you have failed or refused to participate in the entire mediation process, you will not be entitled to recover attorney's fees, even if you prevail.

The aggrieved party has selected and hereby lists three certified mediators who we believe to be neutral and

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qualified to mediate the dispute. You have the right to select any one of these mediators. You have the right to respond with a selection of one or more alternative mediators of your choice if the aggrieved party's selected mediators are not acceptable to you. The fact that one party may be familiar with one or more of the listed mediators does not mean that the mediator cannot act as a neutral and impartial facilitator. Any mediator who cannot act in this capacity is required ethically to decline to accept engagement. The mediators that we suggest, and their current hourly rates, are as follows:

(List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and hourly rates of the mediators. Other pertinent information about the background of the mediators may be included as an attachment.)

You may contact the offices of these mediators to confirm that the listed mediators will be neutral and will not show any favoritism toward either party. The Florida Supreme Court can provide you a list of certified mediators.

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, requires that the parties share the costs of presuit mediation equally, including the fee charged by the mediator. An average mediation may require 3 to 4 hours of the mediator's time, including some preparation time, and the parties would need to share equally the mediator's fees as well as their own attorney's

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fees if they choose to employ an attorney in connection with the mediation. However, use of an attorney is not required and is at the option of each party. The mediators may require the advance payment of some or all of the anticipated fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or prepay one-half of the mediator's estimated fees and to forward this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the mediator requires for this purpose. Any funds deposited will be returned to you if these are in excess of your share of the fees incurred.

To begin your participation in presuit mediation to try to resolve the dispute and avoid further legal action, please sign below and clearly indicate which mediator is acceptable to you.

YOU MUST RESPOND TO THIS STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT MEDIATION WITHIN 30 DAYS.

YOU MUST ALSO PROVIDE A LISTING OF AT LEAST THREE DATES AND TIMES AT WHICH YOU ARE AVAILABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEDIATION AND THAT ARE WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE MAILING OF THIS STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT MEDIATION. WE WILL THEN ASK THE MEDIATOR TO SCHEDULE A MUTUALLY CONVENIENT TIME AND PLACE FOR THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD. IF YOU DO NOT PROVIDE A LIST OF AVAILABLE DATES AND TIMES, THE MEDIATOR IS AUTHORIZED TO SCHEDULE A MEDIATION CONFERENCE WITHOUT TAKING YOUR SCHEDULE AND CONVENIENCE INTO CONSIDERATION. THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE MUST BE HELD WITHIN

405 60 DAYS AFTER THE SCHEDULED DATE, UNLESS EXTENDED BY MUTUAL 406 WRITTEN AGREEMENT. IF YOU FAIL TO RESPOND WITHIN 20 DAYS 407 FOLLOWING THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, IF YOU FAIL TO PROVIDE 408 THE MEDIATOR WITH DATES AND TIMES AT WHICH YOU ARE AVAILABLE 409 FOR THE MEDIATION CONFERENCE, OR IF YOU FAIL TO AGREE TO AT 410 LEAST ONE OF THE MEDIATORS THAT WE HAVE SUGGESTED, FAIL TO 411 SUGGEST ALTERNATIVE MEDIATORS, OR FAIL TO PAY OR PREPAY TO 412 THE MEDIATOR ONE-HALF OF THE COSTS INVOLVED, OR IF YOU FAIL 413 TO APPEAR AND PARTICIPATE AT THE SCHEDULED MEDIATION, THE 414 AGGRIEVED PARTY WILL BE AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH THE 415 FILING OF A LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. IN 416 THE SUBSEQUENT COURT ACTION, THE AGGRIEVED PARTY MAY SEEK AN 417 AWARD OF ATTORNEY'S FEES OR COSTS INCURRED IN ATTEMPTING TO 418 OBTAIN MEDIATION.

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THEREFORE, PLEASE GIVE THIS MATTER YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

BY LAW, YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE MAILED BY CERTIFIED MAIL,

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED, AND BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL TO THE

ADDRESS SHOWN ON THIS DEMAND.

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RESPONDING PARTY: YOUR SIGNATURE INDICATES YOUR AGREEMENT TO THE ABOVE-LISTED PARAMENTERS OF MEDIATION.

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AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE

The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in presuit mediation and agrees to attend a mediation conducted by the following mediator or mediators who is/are listed above as someone who would be acceptable to mediate this dispute:

(List acceptable mediator or mediators.)

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434 435 The undersigned hereby represents that he or she is 436 available to attend and participate in the presuit mediation 437 at the following dates and times: 438 (List available dates and times.) 439 440 I/we further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the 441 mediator's fees and to forward such advance deposits as the mediator may require for this purpose. 442 443 Signature of responding party #1 444 445 446 Telephone contact information 447 448 Signature and telephone contact information of responding 449 party #2 (if applicable) (if property is owned by more than 450 one person, all owners must sign).

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(2) (a) The statutory notice of presuit mediation shall be served by sending a letter in substantial conformity with the above form by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address of the responding party as it last appears on the books and records of the association. The responding party has 20 days following the date of the mailing of the statutory notice to serve a response to the aggrieved party in writing. The response shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address shown on the statutory notice. Notwithstanding the

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foregoing, once the parties have agreed on a mediator, the mediator may reschedule the mediation for a date and time mutually convenient to the parties.

- (b) The parties shall share the costs of presuit mediation equally, including the fee charged by the mediator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise, and the mediator may require advance payment of his or her reasonable fees and costs.
- The party responding to the responding party must sign and clearly indicate which mediator is acceptable, and must provide a listing of dates and times within 90 days after the date of the mailing of the statutory notice of presuit mediation in which the responding party is available to participate in the mediation. The mediator must schedule the mediation conference at a mutually convenient time and place, but if the responding party does not provide a list of available dates and times, the mediator is authorized to schedule a mediation conference without taking the responding party's schedule and convenience into consideration. Within 21 days after the designation of the mediator, the mediator shall notify the parties in writing of the date, time, and place of the mediation conference. The mediation conference must be held within 60 days after the scheduled date, unless extended by mutual written agreement. If the responding party fails to respond within 20 days following the date of the statutory notice of presuit mediation, fails to agree to at least one of the mediators that have been suggested by the aggrieved party, fails to suggest alternative mediators, fails to pay or prepay to the mediator one-half of the costs involved, or fails to appear and participate at the scheduled mediation, the aggrieved party may proceed with the filing of a lawsuit against

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the respondent without further notice. In the subsequent court action, the aggrieved party may seek an award of attorney's fees or costs incurred in attempting to obtain mediation.

- (d) The failure of any party to respond to the statutory notice of presuit mediation within 30 days, to agree upon a mediator, to provide a listing of dates and times within 90 days after the date of the mailing of the statutory notice of presuit mediation in which the responding party is available to participate in the mediation, to make payment of fees and costs within the time established by the mediator, or to appear for a scheduled mediation session without the approval of the mediator constitutes failure or refusal to participate in the mediation process and operates as an impasse in the presuit mediation by such party, entitling the other party to proceed to arbitration under s. 720.504 or to file the dispute in court and to seek an award of the costs and fees associated with the mediation. Additionally, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or document, persons who fail or refuse to participate in the entire mediation process may not recover attorney's fees and costs in subsequent arbitration or litigation relating to the dispute. If any presuit mediation session cannot be scheduled and conducted within 90 days after the offer to participate in mediation was filed, an impasse shall be deemed to have occurred unless both parties agree to extend the deadline.
 - 720.504 Mandatory presuit arbitration.--
- (1) Disputes between an association and a parcel owner must be the subject of a presuit arbitration before the dispute can be filed in court. An aggrieved party shall serve on the responding

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520 party a written notice of presuit arbitration in substantially 521 the following form: 522 523 STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION 524 The alleged aggrieved party, , hereby 525 demands that , as the responding party, 526 engage in mandatory presuit arbitration in connection with 527 the following disputes, which by statute are subject to 528 presuit arbitration: 529 530 (List specific nature of the dispute or disputes to be 531 arbitrated and the authority supporting a finding of a 532 violation as to each dispute.) 533 Pursuant to part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, this 534 535 demand to resolve the dispute through presuit arbitration is 536 required before a lawsuit can be filed concerning the 537 dispute, and the parties are required to engage in presuit 538 arbitration with a neutral third-party arbitrator in order 539 to attempt to resolve this dispute without court action. The 540 aggrieved party demands that you participate in this 541 process. If you fail to participate in the arbitration 542 process, suit may be brought against you without further 543 warning. 544 545 The process of arbitration involves a neutral third person, 546 called an arbitrator, who considers the facts and arguments

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presented by the parties and renders a decision. PURSUANT TO SECTION 720.504, F.S., THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATOR SHALL

BE FINAL IF A COMPLAINT IS NOT FILED IN A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION IS LOCATED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE THAT THE DECISION IS RENDERED.

If a settlement agreement is reached before the arbitration decision, it shall be reduced to writing and become a binding and enforceable commitment of the parties. A resolution of one or more disputes in this fashion avoids the need to arbitrate these issues or to litigate these issues in court. The failure of a party to participate in the process results in the arbitrator declaring an impasse in the arbitration, after which the aggrieved party may proceed to court on all outstanding, unsettled disputes. If a party has failed or refused to participate in the entire arbitration process, that party will not be entitled to recover attorney's fees, even if the party prevails.

The aggrieved party has selected and hereby lists three arbitrators who we believe to be neutral and qualified to arbitrate the dispute. You have the right to select any one of these arbitrators. You have the right to respond with a selection of one or more alternative arbitrators of your choice if the aggrieved party's selected arbitrators are not acceptable to you. The fact that one party may be familiar with one or more of the listed arbitrators does not mean that the arbitrator cannot act as a neutral and impartial arbitrator. Any arbitrator who cannot act in this capacity is required ethically to decline to accept engagement. The

arbitrators that we suggest, and their current hourly rates, are as follows:

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(List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and hourly rates of the mediators. Other pertinent information about the background of the mediators may be included as an attachment.)

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You may contact the offices of these arbitrators to confirm that the listed arbitrators will be neutral and will not show any favoritism toward either party.

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Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, requires that the parties share the costs of presuit arbitration equally, including the fee charged by the arbitrator. An average arbitration may require three to four hours of the arbitrator's time, including some preparation time, and the parties would need to share equally the arbitrator's fees as well as their own attorney's fees if they choose to employ an attorney in connection with the arbitration. However, use of an attorney is not required and is at the option of each party. The arbitrators may require the advance payment of some or all of the anticipated fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or prepay one-half of the arbitrator's estimated fees and to forward this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the mediator requires for this purpose. Any funds deposited will be returned to you if they exceed your share of the fees incurred.

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To begin your participation in presuit arbitration to try to resolve the dispute and avoid further legal action, please sign below and clearly indicate which arbitrator is acceptable to you.

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YOU MUST RESPOND TO THIS STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION WITHIN 30 DAYS.

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YOU MUST ALSO PROVIDE A LISTING OF AT LEAST THREE DATES AND TIMES AT WHICH YOU ARE AVAILABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ARBITRATION AND THAT ARE WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE MAILING OF THIS STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION. WE WILL THEN ASK THE ARBITRATOR TO SCHEDULE A MUTUALLY CONVENIENT TIME AND PLACE FOR THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD. IF YOU DO NOT PROVIDE A LIST OF AVAILABLE DATES AND TIMES, THE ARBITRATOR IS AUTHORIZED TO SCHEDULE AN ARBITRATION CONFERENCE WITHOUT TAKING YOUR SCHEDULE AND CONVENIENCE INTO CONSIDERATION. THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE MUST BE HELD WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE SCHEDULED DATE, UNLESS EXTENDED BY MUTUAL WRITTEN AGREEMENT. IF YOU FAIL TO RESPOND WITHIN 20 DAYS FOLLOWING THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, IF YOU FAIL TO PROVIDE THE ARBITRATOR WITH DATES AND TIMES AT WHICH YOU ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE, OR IF YOU FAIL TO AGREE TO AT LEAST ONE OF THE ARBITRATORS THAT WE HAVE SUGGESTED, FAIL TO SUGGEST ALTERNATIVE ARBITRATORS, OR FAIL TO PAY OR PREPAY TO THE ARBITRATOR ONE-HALF OF THE COSTS INVOLVED, OR IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR AND PARTICIPATE AT THE SCHEDULED ARBITRATION, THE AGGRIEVED PARTY WILL BE

16-02873-08 20082330 635 AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH THE FILING OF A LAWSUIT AGAINST 636 YOU WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. IN THE SUBSEQUENT COURT ACTION, 637 THE AGGRIEVED PARTY MAY SEEK AN AWARD OF ATTORNEY'S FEES OR 638 COSTS INCURRED IN ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN ARBITRATION. 639 640 THEREFORE, PLEASE GIVE THIS MATTER YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. 641 BY LAW, YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE MAILED BY CERTIFIED MAIL, 642 RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED, AND BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL TO THE 643 ADDRESS SHOWN ON THIS DEMAND. 644 645 646 RESPONDING PARTY: YOUR SIGNATURE INDICATES YOUR AGREEMENT TO 647 THE ABOVE-LISTED PARAMETERS OF ARBITRATION. 648 AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE 649 The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in presuit 650 arbitration and agrees to attend an arbitration conducted by 651 the following arbitrator or arbitrators who are listed above 652 as someone who would be acceptable to arbitrate this 653 dispute: 654 655 (List acceptable arbitrator or arbitrators.) 656 657 The undersigned hereby represents that he or she is 658 available to attend and participate in the presuit 659 arbitration at the following dates and times: 660 661 (List available dates and times.) 662

I/we further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the
arbitrator's fees and to forward such advance deposits as
the arbitrator may require for this purpose.

Signature of responding party #1

Telephone contact information

Signature and telephone contact information of responding party #2 (if applicable) (if property is owned by more than one person, all owners must sign).

- (2) (a) The statutory notice of presuit arbitration shall be served by sending a letter in substantial conformity with the above form by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address of the responding party as it last appears on the books and records of the association. The responding party has 20 days following the date of the mailing of the statutory notice to serve a response to the aggrieved party in writing. The response shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address shown on the statutory notice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, once the parties have agreed on an arbitrator, the arbitrator may reschedule the arbitration for a date and time mutually convenient to the parties.
- (b) The parties shall share the costs of presuit arbitration equally, including the fee charged by the arbitrator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise, and the arbitrator

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may require advance payment of his or her reasonable fees and
costs.

The party responding to the responding party must sign (C) and clearly indicate which arbitrator is acceptable, and must provide a listing of dates and times within 90 days after the date of the mailing of the statutory notice of presuit arbitration at which the responding party is available to participate in the arbitration. The arbitrator must schedule the arbitration conference at a mutually convenient time and place, but if the responding party does not provide a list of available dates and times, the arbitrator is authorized to schedule an arbitration conference without taking the responding party's schedule and convenience into consideration. Within 21 days after the designation of the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall notify the parties in writing of the date, time, and place of the arbitration conference. The arbitration conference must be held within 60 days after the scheduled date, unless extended by mutual written agreement. If the responding party fails to respond within 20 days following the date of statutory notice of presuit arbitration, fails to agree to at least one of the arbitrators that have been suggested by the aggrieved party, fails to suggest alternative arbitrators, fails to pay or prepay to the arbitrator one-half of the costs involved, or fails to appear and participate at the scheduled mediation, the aggrieved party may proceed with the filing of a lawsuit against the respondent without further notice. In the subsequent court action, the aggrieved party may seek an award of attorney's fees or costs incurred in attempting to obtain arbitration.

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(d) The failure of any party to respond to the statutory notice of presuit arbitration within 30 days, to agree upon an arbitrator, to provide a listing of dates and times that are within 90 days after the date of the mailing of the statutory notice of presuit arbitration at which the responding party is available to participate in the arbitration, to make payment of fees and costs within the time established by the arbitrator, or to appear for an arbitration session without the approval of the arbitrator constitutes failure or refusal to participate in the arbitration process and operates as an impasse in the presuit arbitration by such party, entitling the other party to proceed to file the dispute in court and to seek an award of the costs and fees associated with the arbitration. Additionally, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or document, persons who fail or refuse to participate in the entire arbitration process may not recover attorney's fees and costs in subsequent litigation relating to the dispute. If any presuit arbitration session cannot be scheduled and conducted within 90 days after the offer to participate in arbitration was filed, an impasse shall be deemed to have occurred unless both parties agree to extend this deadline.

(3) In an arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator may not consider any unsuccessful mediation of the dispute except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to appear at a mediation conference. If the parties do not agree to continue arbitration, the arbitrator shall enter an order of dismissal, and either party may institute a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction. Arbitration shall be conducted according to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

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arbitrator shall issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence, and any party on whose behalf a subpoena is issued may apply to the court for orders compelling such attendance and production. Subpoenas shall be served and are enforceable in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

Discovery may, at the discretion of the arbitrator, be permitted in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (5) The arbitration decision shall be presented to the parties in writing. An arbitration decision is final in those disputes for which the parties have agreed to be bound. The arbitration decision is final if a motion for a trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after the date that the arbitrator's decision is rendered. The right to file for a trial de novo entitles the parties to file a motion in the appropriate trial court for a judicial resolution of the dispute. The prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall be awarded the costs of the arbitration and reasonable attorney's fees in an amount determined by the arbitrator. Such an award shall include the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred over the course of the arbitration proceeding as well as the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in preparing for and attending any scheduled mediation.
- (6) The party filing a motion for a trial de novo shall be assessed the other party's arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, investigation expenses, and expenses for expert or other testimony or evidence incurred after the arbitration hearing if the judgment upon the

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trial de novo is not more favorable than the arbitration
decision. If the judgment is more favorable, the party filing a
complaint for a trial de novo shall be awarded reasonable court
costs and attorney's fees.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.