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A bill to be entitled An act relating to residential properties; amending s. 34.01, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 514.011, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 514.0115, F.S.; providing specified supervision and regulation exemptions for homeowners' association swimming pools; amending s. 515.25, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; creating s. 515.295, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring residential pools and spas built after a specified date to have certain features; amending s. 720.302, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing legislative intent; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; revising provisions relating to homeowners' association board meetings, inspection and copying of records, and reserve accounts of budgets; prohibiting salary or compensation of certain association personnel for certain duties; providing exceptions; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; revising a lien restriction; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; providing absentee ballot voting requirements; requiring newly elected members of a board of directors to make certain certifications in writing to the association; providing for disqualification for failure to make such certifications; requiring an association to retain such certifications for a certain time; repealing s. 720.311, F.S., relating to dispute resolution; providing that dispute resolution proceedings that are pending as of the date of repeal shall continue under the repealed provisions; amending s. 720.401, F.S.; revising certain

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prospective parcel owner disclosure summary requirements; creating part IV of ch. 720, F.S.; creating s. 720.501, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 720.502, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 720.503, F.S.; providing applicability; providing for mediation and arbitration of homeowners' association disputes; providing exceptions; authorizing the filing of a motion for temporary injunctive relief; providing for the tolling of applicable statutes of limitations; creating s. 720.504, F.S.; providing notification requirements; creating s. 720.505, F.S.; providing a statutory notice form for referral to mediation; providing requirements for the service of such notice; requiring parties to share costs of presuit mediation equally; providing response requirements; providing scheduling requirements; providing for impasse under certain conditions; prohibiting certain parties from recovering attorney's fees and costs in subsequent litigation proceedings; creating s. 720.506, F.S.; authorizing certain persons to opt out of presuit mediation; providing requirements for a person to opt out of such mediation; creating s. 720.507, F.S.; providing a statutory notice form for referral to arbitration; providing requirements for the service of such notice; requiring parties to share costs of arbitration equally; providing scheduling requirements; providing for impasse under certain conditions; prohibiting certain parties from recovering attorney's fees and costs in subsequent litigation proceedings; creating s. 720.508, F.S.;

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providing rules of procedure for presuit mediation and presuit arbitration proceedings; providing for confidentiality; creating s. 720.509, F.S.; providing qualifications for mediators and arbitrators; creating s. 720.510, F.S.; providing for enforcement of mediation settlement agreements and arbitration awards; requiring the department to apply for and implement a federal grant for enforcing swimming pool safety standards; requiring the Department of Health, the Department of Community Affairs, and the Florida Building Commission to assess state statutes and the Florida Building Code to determine if changes are needed to comply with federal standards pertaining to swimming pool and spa safety; requiring the Department of Health to present the assessment to the Legislature by a specified date; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Effective July 1, 2009, paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 34.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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34.01 Jurisdiction of county court.--

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(1) County courts shall have original jurisdiction:

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

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Section 2. Section 514.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 514.011 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Department" means the Department of Health.
- (2) "Homeowners' association" means a homeowners' association as defined in s. 720.301.
- (3)(5) "Portable pool" means a pool or spa, and related equipment systems of any kind, which is designed or intended to be movable from location to location.
- $\underline{(4)}$  "Private pool" means a facility used only by an individual, family, or living unit members and their guests which does not serve any type of cooperative housing or joint tenancy of five or more living units.
- (5)(4) "Public bathing place" means a body of water, natural or modified by humans, for swimming, diving, and recreational bathing, together with adjacent shoreline or land area, buildings, equipment, and appurtenances pertaining thereto, used by consent of the owner or owners and held out to the public by any person or public body, irrespective of whether a fee is charged for the use thereof. The bathing water areas of public bathing places include, but are not limited to, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, artificial impoundments, and waters along the coastal and intracoastal beaches and shores of the state.
- (6)(2) "Public swimming pool" or "public pool" means a watertight structure of concrete, masonry, or other approved materials which is located either indoors or outdoors, used for bathing or swimming by humans, and filled with a filtered and

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- 112 disinfected water supply, together with buildings, appurtenances, and equipment used in connection therewith. A public swimming pool or public pool shall mean a conventional pool, spa-type pool, wading pool, special purpose pool, or water recreation attraction, to which admission may be gained with or without payment of a fee and includes, but is not limited to, pools operated by or serving camps, churches, cities, counties, day care centers, group home facilities for eight or more clients, health spas, institutions, parks, state agencies, schools, subdivisions, or the cooperative living-type projects of five or more living units, such as apartments, boardinghouses, hotels, mobile home parks, motels, recreational vehicle parks, and townhouses.
  - Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 514.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 514.0115 Exemptions from supervision or regulation; variances.--
  - (2)(a) Pools serving no more than 32 condominium or cooperative units or 32 parcels governed by a homeowners' association which are not operated as a public lodging establishment shall be exempt from supervision under this chapter, except for water quality.
  - Pools serving condominium or cooperative associations of more than 32 units or homeowners' associations of more than 32 parcels and whose recorded documents prohibit the rental or sublease of the units for periods of less than 60 days are exempt from supervision under this chapter, except that the homeowners' association or condominium or cooperative owner or

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association must file applications with the department and obtain construction plans approval and receive an initial operating permit. The department shall inspect the swimming pools at such places annually, at the fee set forth in s. 514.033(3), or upon request by a unit owner, to determine compliance with department rules relating to water quality and lifesaving equipment. The department may not require compliance with rules relating to swimming pool lifeguard standards.

Section 4. Subsection (9) of section 515.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

515.25 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

- (9) "Public swimming pool" means a swimming pool, as defined in s.  $514.011\underline{(6)(2)}$ , which is operated, with or without charge, for the use of the general public; however, the term does not include a swimming pool located on the grounds of a private residence.
- Section 5. Effective January 1, 2009, section 515.295, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 515.295 Residential swimming pool and spa drain-cover safety.--
  - (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "ASME/ANSI" as applied to a safety standard means a standard that is accredited by the American National Standards

  Institute and published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- (b) "Main drain" means a submerged suction outlet typically located at the bottom of a swimming pool or spa to conduct water to a recirculating pump.

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(c) "Safety vacuum release system" means a vacuum release system capable of providing vacuum release at a suction outlet caused by a high vacuum occurrence due to a suction outlet flow blockage.

- (d) "Unblockable drain" means a drain of any size and shape which a human body cannot sufficiently block to create a suction-entrapment hazard.
- (2) All residential swimming pools and spas constructed on or after January 1, 2009, must have more than one drain, one or more unblockable drains, or no main drain.
- (3) All residential swimming pools and spas constructed on or after January 1, 2009, must be equipped with one or more of the following devices and systems designed to prevent entrapment by the pool or spa drain:
- (a) A safety vacuum release system that ceases operation of the pump, reverses the circulation flow, or otherwise provides a vacuum release at a suction outlet when a blockage is detected. Such system must have been tested by an independent third party and found to conform to ASME/ANSI standard A112.19.17 or ASTM standard F2387.
- (b) A suction-limiting vent system that has a tamperresistant atmospheric opening.
  - (c) A gravity drainage system that uses a collector tank.
  - (d) An automatic pump shut-off system.
  - (e) A device or system that disables the drain.
- (f) Any other system determined by the department to be equally effective as, or better than, the systems described in this subsection at preventing or eliminating the risk of injury

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or death associated with swimming pool and spa drainage systems.

- (4) Any device or system described in subsection (3) must meet the requirements of any ASME/ANSI or ASTM performance standard, if there is such a standard for such a device or system, or any applicable consumer product safety standard.
- Section 6. Effective July 1, 2009, subsection (2) of section 720.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.302 Purposes, scope, and application .--

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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 this chapter s. 720.311, the Legislature finds that homeowners' associations and their individual members will benefit from an expedited alternative process for resolution of election and recall disputes and presuit mediation of other disputes involving covenant enforcement in homeowner's associations and deed restricted communities using the procedures provided in part IV of and authorizes the department to hear, administer, and determine these disputes as more fully set forth in this chapter. Further, the Legislature recognizes that certain contract rights have been created for the benefit of homeowners' associations and members thereof as well as deed-restricted communities before the effective date of this act and that this chapter is ss. 720.301 720.407 are not intended to impair such contract rights, including, but not limited to, the rights of the developer to complete the community as initially

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224 contemplated.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (5), and paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (f), and (g) of subsection (6) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

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

- (2) BOARD MEETINGS. --
- (b) Members have the right to attend all meetings of the board and to speak on any matter placed on the agenda by petition of the voting interests for at least 3 minutes. The association may adopt written reasonable rules expanding the right of members to speak and governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member statements, which rules must be consistent with this paragraph and may include a sign-up sheet for members wishing to speak. Notwithstanding any other law, the requirement that board meetings and committee meetings be open to the members is inapplicable to meetings between the board or a committee to discuss proposed or pending litigation with and the association's attorney, and with respect to meetings of the board held for the purpose of discussing personnel matters.
- (5) INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS.--The official records shall be maintained within the state and must be open to inspection and available for photocopying by members or their authorized agents at reasonable times and places within 10 business days after receipt of a written request for access.

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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.

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- (a) The failure of an association to provide access to the records within 10 business days after receipt of a written request submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested, creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.
- 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 may impose fees to cover the costs of providing copies of the official records, including, without limitation, the costs of copying. The association may charge up to 50 cents per page for copies made on the association's photocopier. If the association does not have a photocopy machine available where the records are kept, or if the records requested to be copied exceed 25 pages in length, the association may have copies made by an outside vendor or association management company personnel and may charge the actual cost of copying, including any reasonable costs involving personnel fees and charges at an hourly rate for

employee time to cover administrative costs to the association. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the recorded governing documents, to ensure their availability to members and prospective members. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the following records shall not be accessible to members or parcel owners:

- 1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including, but not limited to, any record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association and was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings or which was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.
- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a parcel.
- 3. Disciplinary, health, insurance, and personnel records of the association's employees.
- 4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.
  - (6) BUDGETS.--
- (b) In addition to annual operating expenses, the budget may include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and

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deferred maintenance for which the association is responsible. To the extent that such reserve accounts are not created or established pursuant to paragraph (d), funding of such reserves shall be limited to the extent that the governing documents do not limit increases in assessments, including reserves. If the budget of the association includes reserve accounts created or established pursuant to paragraph (d), such reserves shall be determined, maintained, and waived in the manner provided in this subsection. Once an association provides for reserve accounts created or established pursuant to paragraph (d) in the budget, the association shall thereafter determine, maintain, and waive reserves in compliance with this subsection. Nothing in this section precludes termination of a reserve account established pursuant to this paragraph upon approval of a majority of the voting interests of the association. Upon such approval, the terminating reserve account shall be removed from the budget.

(c) 1. If the budget of the association does not provide for reserve accounts created or established pursuant to paragraph (d) governed by this subsection and the association is responsible for the repair and maintenance of capital improvements that may result in a special assessment if reserves are not provided, each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required by subsection (7) shall contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE THAT MAY RESULT IN SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. OWNERS MAY ELECT TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO THE

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PROVISIONS OF SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, UPON THE APPROVAL OF NOT LESS THAN A MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL VOTING INTERESTS OF THE ASSOCIATION ATTAINED BY VOTE OF THE MEMBERS AT A MEETING OR BY WRITTEN CONSENT EXECUTED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTING INTERESTS.

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- 2. If the budget of the association does provide for funding of accounts for deferred expenditures, including, but not limited to, funds for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance, but such accounts are not created or established pursuant to paragraph (d), each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required by subsection (7) shall also contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES PROVIDE FOR LIMITED VOLUNTARY DEFERRED EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS, INCLUDING CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE, SUBJECT TO LIMITS ON FUNDING CONTAINED IN OUR GOVERNING DOCUMENTS. BECAUSE THE OWNERS HAVE NOT ELECTED TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, THESE FUNDS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF SUCH FUNDS SET FORTH IN THAT STATUTE, NOR ARE RESERVES CALCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT STATUTE.
- (d) An association shall be deemed to have provided for reserve accounts when reserve accounts have been initially established by the developer or when the membership of the association affirmatively elects to provide for reserves. If reserve accounts are not initially provided for by the developer, the membership of the association may elect to do so upon the affirmative approval of not less than a majority of the

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total voting interests of the association. Such approval may be attained by vote of the members at a duly called meeting of the membership or upon a written consent executed by not less than a majority of the total voting interests in the community. The approval action of the membership shall state that reserve accounts shall be provided for in the budget and <a href="mailto:shall">shall</a> designate the components for which the reserve accounts are to be established. Upon approval by the membership, the board of directors shall provide for the required reserve accounts for inclusion in the budget in the next fiscal year following the approval and in each year thereafter. Once established as provided in this subsection, the reserve accounts shall be funded or maintained or shall have their funding waived in the manner provided in paragraph (f).

- (f) After one or more Once a reserve account or reserve accounts are established, the membership of the association, upon a majority vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may provide for no reserves or less reserves than required by this section. If a meeting of the unit owners has been called to determine whether to waive or reduce the funding of reserves and no such result is achieved or a quorum is not present, the reserves as included in the budget shall go into effect. After the turnover, the developer may vote its voting interest to waive or reduce the funding of reserves. Any vote taken pursuant to this subsection to waive or reduce reserves shall be applicable only to one budget year.
- (g) Funding formulas for reserves authorized by this section shall be based on either a separate analysis of each of

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the required assets or a pooled analysis of two or more of the required assets.

- 1. If the association maintains separate reserve accounts for each of the required assets, the amount of the contribution to each reserve account shall be the sum of the following two calculations:
- a. The total amount necessary, if any, to bring a negative component balance to zero.
- b. The total estimated deferred maintenance expense or estimated replacement cost of the reserve component less the estimated balance of the reserve component as of the beginning of the period for which the budget will be in effect. The remainder, if greater than zero, shall be divided by the estimated remaining useful life of the component.

The formula may be adjusted each year for changes in estimates and deferred maintenance performed during the year and may include factors such as inflation and earnings on invested funds.

2. If the association maintains a pooled account of two or more of the required reserve assets, the amount of the contribution to the pooled reserve account as disclosed on the proposed budget shall not be less than that required to ensure that the balance on hand at the beginning of the period for which the budget will go into effect plus the projected annual cash inflows over the remaining estimated useful life of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool are equal to or greater than the projected annual cash outflows over the remaining

Page 15 of 52

estimated useful lives of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool, based on the current reserve analysis. The projected annual cash inflows may include estimated earnings from investment of principal and accounts receivable minus the allowance for doubtful accounts. The reserve funding formula shall not include any type of balloon payments.

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

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## documents; or

- (e) Any fee or compensation authorized in advance by a vote of a majority of the voting interests voting in person or by proxy at the meeting of the members.
- Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 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.--
- (2) If the governing documents so provide, an association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the rights of a member or a member's tenants, guests, or invitees, or both, to use common areas and facilities and may levy reasonable fines, 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 of less than \$1,000 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

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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 other charges when due if such action is authorized by the governing documents.
- (c) Suspension of common-area-use rights shall not impair the right of an owner or tenant of a parcel to have vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.
- Section 9. Subsections (8) and (9) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election procedures; amendments.--
- (8) PROXY VOTING. -- The members have the right, unless otherwise provided in this subsection or in the governing documents, to vote in person or by proxy.
- (a) To be valid, a proxy must be dated, must state the date, time, and place of the meeting for which it was given, and must be signed by the authorized person who executed the proxy. A proxy is effective only for the specific meeting for which it was originally given, as the meeting may lawfully be adjourned and reconvened from time to time, and automatically expires 90

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days after the date of the meeting for which it was originally given. A proxy is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the person who executes it. If the proxy form expressly so provides, any proxy holder may appoint, in writing, a substitute to act in his or her place.

- If the governing documents permit voting by secret ballot by owners who are not in attendance at a meeting of the members for the election of directors, such ballots shall be placed in an inner envelope with no identifying markings and mailed or delivered to the association in an outer envelope bearing identifying information reflecting the name of the owner, the lot or parcel for which the vote is being cast, and the signature of the lot or parcel owner casting that ballot. After the eligibility of the member to vote and confirmation that no other ballot has been submitted for that lot or parcel has been determined, the inner envelope shall be removed from the outer envelope bearing the identification information and placed with the ballots which were personally cast and shall be opened when the ballots are counted. In the event that more than one ballot is submitted for a lot or parcel, the ballots for that lot or parcel shall be disqualified. Any vote by ballot received after the closing of the balloting by a vote of the membership shall not be considered.
  - (9) ELECTIONS; BOARD MEMBER CERTIFICATION. --
- (a) Elections of directors must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the governing documents of the association. All members of the association shall be eligible to serve on the board of directors, and a member may nominate

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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himself or herself as a candidate for the board at a meeting where the election is to be held or, in the case of an election process that allows voting by absentee ballot, in advance of the balloting. Except as otherwise provided in the governing documents, boards of directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by eligible voters. Any election dispute between a member and an association must be submitted to mandatory binding arbitration with the division. Such proceedings shall be conducted in the manner provided by s. 718.1255 and the procedural rules adopted by the division.

(b) Within 30 days after being elected to the board of directors, a new director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the association's declarations of covenants and restrictions, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and current written policies and that he or she will work to uphold each to the best of his or her ability and will faithfully discharge his or her fiduciary responsibility to the association's members. Failure to timely file such statement shall automatically disqualify the director from service on the association's board of directors. The secretary shall cause the association to retain a director's certification for inspection by the membership of the association for a period of 5 years after a director's election. Failure to have such certification on file shall not affect the validity of any appropriate action.

Section 10. Effective July 1, 2009, section 720.311,

Florida Statutes is repealed. Dispute resolution proceedings
that have begun, subject to the provisions of 720.311, Florida

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Statutes, and are still pending as of the date of this repeal

shall continue under that section.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 720.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

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DISCLOSURE SUMMARY

FOR

(NAME OF COMMUNITY)

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

4. YOU MAY BE OBLIGATED TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS TO THE

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RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITY, COUNTY, OR SPECIAL DISTRICT. ALL
ASSESSMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC CHANGE.

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

  OWNER OF YOUR PROPERTY FOR ALL UNPAID ASSESSMENTS THAT BECAME

  DUE UP TO THE TIME OF TRANSFER OF TITLE.

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DATE:

PURCHASER:

PURCHASER:

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

Section 12. Effective July 1, 2009, part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, to be entitled "Dispute Resolution" consisting of sections 720.501, 720.502, 720.503, 720.504, 720.505, 720.506, 720.507, 720.508, 720.509, and 720.510, is created to read:

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

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

## 720.503 Applicability.--

(1) Unless otherwise provided in this part, before a dispute described in this part between a homeowners' association and a parcel owner or owners, or a dispute between parcel owners within the same homeowners association, may be filed in court, the dispute is subject to presuit mediation pursuant to s.

720.505 or presuit arbitration pursuant to s. 720.507, at the

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option of the aggrieved party who initiates the first formal action of alternative dispute resolution under this part. The parties may mutually agree to participate in both presuit mediation and by presuit arbitration prior to suit being filed by either party.

- Unless otherwise provided in this part, the mediation (2) and arbitration provisions of this part are limited to disputes between an association and a parcel owner or owners, or between parcel owners, regarding the use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas under the governing documents or other disputes involving violations of the recorded declaration of covenants or other governing documents; disputes arising concerning enforcement of the governing documents or any amendments thereto; and disputes involving access to the official records of the association. A dispute concerning title to any parcel or common area; interpretation or enforcement of any warranty; the levy of a fee or assessment; the collection of an assessment levied against a party; the eviction or other removal of a tenant from a parcel; alleged breaches of fiduciary duty by one or more directors; or any action to collect mortgage indebtedness or to foreclosure a mortgage shall not be subject to the provisions of this part.
- (3) All disputes arising after the effective date of this part involving the election of the board of directors for an association or the recall of any member of the board or officer of the association shall not be eligible for presuit mediation under s. 720.505, but shall be subject to the provisions concerning presuit arbitration under s. 720.507.

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

After any issues regarding emergency or temporary relief are resolved, the court may refer the parties to a mediation program administered by the courts or require mediation or arbitration under this part.

- or presuit arbitration as provided in this part shall toll the applicable statute of limitations during the pendency of the mediation or arbitration and for a period of 30 days following the conclusion of either proceeding. The 30-day period shall start upon the filing of the mediator's notice of impasse or the arbitrator's written arbitration award. If the parties mutually agree to participate in both presuit mediation and presuit arbitration under this part, then the tolling of the applicable statute of limitations for each such alternative dispute resolution proceeding shall be consecutive.
- 720.504 Notice of violation.--Prior to giving the statutory notice to proceed under presuit medication or presuit arbitration under this part, the aggrieved association or parcel owner shall first provide written notice of the alleged violation to the alleged violator in the manner provided by this section.
- (1) The notice of violation shall be delivered to the alleged violator by certified mail, return receipt requested, or

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hand delivered. The person making delivery shall file with their notice of mediation either the proof of receipt of mailing or an affidavit stating the date and time of the delivery of the notice of violation. If the notice is delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested and the alleged violator fails or refuses to accept delivery, notice shall be considered properly delivered for purposes of this section on the date of the first attempted delivery.

- (2) The notice of violation shall state with specificity the nature of the alleged violation, including the date, time, and location of each violation and the action requested to abate or otherwise correct the violation. The notice shall also include the text of any provision in the governing documents, including the rules and regulations, of the association that have allegedly been violated.
- (3) Unless the parties otherwise agree in writing to a longer time period for abatement, the party receiving the notice of violation shall have 10 days from the date of receipt of notice to correct the violation. If the alleged violation has not been abated within or otherwise corrected within the 10-day period, the party alleging the violation may proceed under this part at any time thereafter within the applicable statute of limitations.
- (4) A copy of the notice and the text of the provision in the governing documents or the rules and regulations of the association that has allegedly been violated, along with proof of service of the notice of violation and a copy of any written responses received from the alleged violator, shall be included

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as an exhibit to any demand for mediation or arbitration under this part.

720.505 Presuit mediation.--

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

STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT MEDIATION

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

Attached is a copy of the prior notice of violation which details the specific nature of the dispute(s) to be mediated and the authority supporting a finding of a violation as to each dispute, including, but not limited to, the applicable provisions of the governing documents of the association believed to apply to the

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dispute between the parties, and a copy of the notice you received or refused and copies of any written response(s) received from you about this dispute.

Pursuant to part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, this demand to resolve the dispute through presuit mediation is required before a lawsuit can be filed concerning the dispute. Pursuant to Florida Statutes, the parties are required to engage in presuit mediation with a neutral third-party mediator in order to attempt to resolve this dispute without court action, and the aggrieved party demands that you participate in this process. Unless you respond to this notice by filing with the aggrieved party a notice of opting out and demand for arbitration under s. 720.506, Florida Statutes, your failure to participate in the mediation process may result in a lawsuit being filed in court against you without further notice.

The process of mediation involves a supervised negotiation process in which a trained, neutral third-party mediator meets with both parties and assists them in exploring possible opportunities for resolving part or all of the dispute. By agreeing to participate in presuit mediation, you are not bound in any way to change your position. Furthermore, the mediator has no authority to make any decisions in this matter or to

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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784 determine who is right or wrong and merely acts as a 785 facilitator to ensure that each party understands the 786 position of the other party and that all options for 787 reasonable settlement are fully explored. 788 789 If an agreement is reached, it shall be reduced to 790 writing and become a binding and enforceable contract 791 between the parties. A resolution of one or more 792 disputes in this fashion avoids the need to litigate 793 these issues in court. The failure to reach an 794 agreement, or the failure of a party to participate in 795 the process, results in the mediator declaring an 796 impasse in the mediation, after which the aggrieved 797 party may proceed to file a law suit on all 798 outstanding, unsettled disputes. If you have failed or 799 refused to participate in the entire mediation 800 process, you will not be entitled to recover 801 attorney's fees if you prevail in a subsequent court 802 proceeding involving the same dispute. 803 804 The aggrieved party has selected from a list of 805 eligible qualified mediators at least five certified 806 mediators who the aggrieved party believes to be 807 neutral and qualified to mediate the dispute. You have

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the right to select any one of these mediators. The

fact that one party may be familiar with one or more

of the listed mediators does not mean that the

mediator cannot act as a neutral and impartial

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| 812 | facilitator. The names of the mediators that the       |
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| 813 | aggrieved party hereby submits to you from whom you    |
| 814 | may choose one, and their current addresses, telephone |
| 815 | numbers and hourly rates, are as follows:              |
| 816 |  |
| 817 | (List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and     |
| 818 | hourly rates of the mediators. Other pertinent         |
| 819 | information about the background of the mediators may  |
| 820 | be included as an attachment.)                         |
| 821 |  |
| 822 | You may contact the offices of these mediators to      |
| 823 | confirm that each of the above listed mediators will   |
| 824 | be neutral and will not show any favoritism toward     |
| 825 | either party. Unless otherwise agreed to by the        |
| 826 | parties, part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes,     |
| 827 | requires that the parties share the costs of presuit   |
| 828 | mediation equally, including the fee charged by the    |
| 829 | mediator. An average mediation may require 3 to 4      |
| 830 | hours of the mediator's time, including some           |
| 831 | preparation time, and the parties would need to        |
| 832 | equally share the mediator's fees as well as be        |
| 833 | responsible for all of their own attorney's fees if    |
| 834 | they choose to employ an attorney in connection with   |
| 835 | the mediation. However, use of an attorney is not      |
| 836 | required and is at the option of each party. The       |
| 837 | mediators may require the advance payment of some or   |
| 838 | all of the anticipated fees. The aggrieved party       |
| 839 | hereby agrees to pay or prepay one-half of the         |

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selected mediator's estimated fees and to forward this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the mediator requires for this purpose upon the selection of the mediator. Any funds deposited will be returned to you if these funds are in excess of your share of the mediator fees incurred.

To begin your participation in presuit mediation to try to resolve the dispute with you and avoid further legal action, please sign below and clearly indicate which mediator is acceptable to you from the five mediators listed by the aggrieved party above.

You must respond in writing to this statutory notice of presuit mediation within 20 days. In your response you must provide a listing of at least three dates and times in which you are available to participate in the mediation that are within 90 days after the postmarked date of the mailing of this notice of presuit mediation or within 90 days after the date you were served with a copy of this notice. The aggrieved party 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. In no event shall the mediation conference be later than 90

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days after the notice of presuit mediation was first served unless all parties mutually agree otherwise. in the event that you fail to respond within 20 days after the date of this notice, fail to provide the mediator with dates and times in which you are available for the mediation conference, fail to agree to at least one of the mediators that the aggrieved party has listed, fail to pay or prepay to the mediator one-half of the costs involved, or fail to appear and participate at the scheduled mediation, the aggrieved party will be authorized to proceed with the filing of a lawsuit against you without further notice. In any subsequent court action, the aggrieved party may seek an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in attempting to obtain mediation. Please give this matter your immediate attention. By law, your response must be mailed by certified, firstclass mail, return receipt requested, to the aggrieved party listed above at the address shown on this notice and postmarked no more than 20 days after the date of the postmarked date for this notice or within 20 days after the date upon which you were served with a copy of this notice.

Signature of aggrieved party

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896 897 Printed name of aggrieved party 898 899 Responding party: your signature below indicates your 900 acceptance of the agreement to mediate. 901 902 AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE 903 904 The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in 905 presuit mediation and agrees to attend a mediation 906 conducted by the following mediator(s) listed below as 907 acceptable to mediate this dispute: 908 909 (List one acceptable mediator from those listed by the 910 aggrieved party.) 911 912 The undersigned hereby represents that he or she can 913 attend and participate in the presuit mediation at the 914 following dates and times: 915 916 (List at least three available dates and times within 917 the 90-day time limit described above.) 918 919 I/We further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the 920 mediator's fees and to forward such advance deposits 921 as the mediator may require for this purpose. 922 923

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924 Signature of responding party #1 925 926 Telephone contact information 927 928 Signature and telephone contact information of 929 responding party #2, if applicable. If the property is 930 owned by more than one person, all parcel owners or 931 unit owners who are subject of the dispute must sign 932 or have a person acting under authority of a power of 933 attorney sign. 934 (2)(a) Service of the notice of presuit mediation shall be 935 936 effected either by personal service, as provided in chapter 48, 937 or by certified mail, return receipt requested, in a letter in 938 substantial conformity with the form provided in subsection (1), 939 with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, 940 to the address of the responding party as it last appears on the

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 or if not available, then as it last appears in the official records of the county property appraiser where the parcel in dispute is located. The responding party has either 20 days after the postmarked date of the mailing of the statutory notice or 20 days after the date the responding party is served with a copy of the notice to serve a written response to the aggrieved party. The response shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested,

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

to the address shown on the statutory notice. The date of the

postmark on the envelope for the response shall constitute the

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

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

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

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

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

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

720.506 Opt out of presuit mediation.--A party served with a notice of presuit mediation under s. 720.505, may opt out of presuit mediation and demand that the dispute proceed under nonbinding arbitration in the following manner provided in this section:

(1) In lieu of a response to the notice of presuit mediation as required under s. 720.505, the responding party may

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serve upon the aggrieved party in the same manner as the response to a notice for presuit mediation under s. 720.505, a notice of opting out of mediation and demand that the dispute instead proceed to presuit arbitration under s. 720.507. Where a party elects to opt out of presuit mediation in favor of nonbinding arbitration, the aggrieved party shall not be required to comply with the requirements of s. 720.505. (3) Except as otherwise provided in this part, the choice of which presuit alternative dispute resolution procedure is utilized shall be at the election of the aggrieved party who first initiated such proceeding after complying with the provisions of s. 720.504. 720.507 Presuit arbitration.--Disputes between an association and a parcel owner or (1) owners and disputes between parcel owners are subject to a demand for presuit arbitration pursuant to s. 720.507, before the dispute may be filed in court. A party who elects to utilize the presuit arbitration procedure under this part shall serve on the responding party a written notice of presuit arbitration in substantially the following form: STATUTORY NOTICE OF PRESUIT ARBITRATION

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The alleged aggrieved party, hereby demands that , as the responding party, engage in mandatory presuit arbitration in connection with the following dispute(s) with you, which by statute are of a type

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1064 that are subject to presuit arbitration: 1065 (List specific nature of the dispute or disputes to be 1066 1067 arbitrated and the authority supporting a finding of a 1068 violation as to each dispute, including, but not 1069 limited to, all applicable provisions of the governing 1070 documents believed to apply to the dispute between the 1071 parties.) 1072 1073 Pursuant to part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, 1074 this demand to resolve the dispute through presuit 1075 arbitration is required before a lawsuit can be filed 1076 concerning the dispute. Pursuant to Florida Statutes, 1077 the parties are required to engage in presuit 1078 arbitration with a neutral third-party arbitrator in 1079 order to attempt to resolve this dispute without court 1080 action, and the aggrieved party demands that you 1081 participate in this process. If you fail to 1082 participate in the arbitration process, a lawsuit may 1083 be brought against you in court without further 1084 warning. 1085 The process of arbitration involves a neutral third 1086 1087 person who considers the law and facts presented by 1088 the parties and renders a written decision called an 1089 "arbitration award." Pursuant to s. 720.507, Florida 1090 Statutes, the arbitration award shall be final unless 1091 a lawsuit is filed in a court of competent

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1092 jurisdiction for the judicial circuit in which the 1093 parcel(s) governed by the homeowners' association 1094 is/are located within 30 days after the date that the 1095 arbitration award. 1096 1097 If a settlement agreement is reached before the 1098 arbitration award, it shall be reduced to writing and 1099 become a binding and enforceable contract of the 1100 parties. A resolution of one or more disputes in this 1101 fashion avoids the need to arbitrate these issues or 1102 to litigate these issues in court and shall be the 1103 same as a settlement agreement reached between the 1104 parties under s. 720.505, Florida Statutes. The 1105 failure of a party to participate in the arbitration 1106 process may result in the arbitrator issuing an 1107 arbitration award by default in the arbitration. If 1108 you have failed or refused to participate in the 1109 entire arbitration process, you will not be entitled 1110 to recover attorney's fees, even if you prevail in a 1111 subsequent court proceeding involving the same dispute 1112 between the same parties. 1113 The aggrieved party has selected at least five 1114 1115 arbitrators who the aggrieved party believes to be 1116 neutral and qualified to arbitrate the dispute. You 1117 have the right to select any one of the arbitrators. 1118 The fact that one party may be familiar with one or 1119 more of the listed arbitrators does not mean that the

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1120 arbitrator cannot act as a neutral and impartial 1121 arbitrator. Any arbitrator who cannot act in this 1122 capacity is required ethically to decline to accept 1123 engagement. The names of the five arbitrators that the 1124 aggrieved party has chosen from which you may select 1125 one, and their current addresses, telephone numbers, 1126 and hourly rates, are as follows: 1127 1128 (List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and 1129 hourly rates of at least five arbitrators.) 1130 1131 You may contact the offices of these arbitrators to 1132 confirm that the listed arbitrators will be neutral 1133 and will not show any favoritism toward either party. 1134 1135 Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties, part IV of chapter 720, Florida Statutes, requires that the 1136 1137 parties share the costs of presuit arbitration 1138 equally, including the fee charged by the arbitrator. 1139 the parties shall be responsible for their own 1140 attorney's fees if they choose to employ an attorney 1141 in connection with the arbitration. However, use of an attorney to represent you for the arbitration is not 1142 1143 required. The arbitrator selected may require the 1144 advance payment of some or all of the anticipated 1145 fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or 1146 prepay one-half of the selected arbitrator's estimated 1147 fees and to forward this amount or such other

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1148 reasonable advance deposits as the arbitrator who is 1149 selected requires for this purpose. Any funds 1150 deposited will be returned to you if these funds are 1151 in excess of your share of the fees incurred. 1152 1153 Please sign the agreement to arbitrate below and 1154 clearly indicate the name of the arbitrator who is 1155 acceptable to you from the names listed by the 1156 aggrieved party. 1157 1158 You must respond in writing to this statutory notice 1159 within 20 days after the date that the notice of 1160 presuit arbitration was either personally served on 1161 you or 20 days after the postmarked date that this 1162 notice of presuit arbitration was sent to you by 1163 certified mail. You must also provide a list of at least three dates and times in which you are available 1164 1165 to participate in the arbitration that are within 90 1166 days after either the date you were personally served 1167 or 90 days after the postmarked date of the certified 1168 mailing of this statutory notice of presuit 1169 arbitration. A copy of this notice and your response will be provided by the aggrieved party to the 1170 1171 arbitrator selected and the arbitrator will schedule a 1172 mutually convenient time and place for the arbitration 1173 conference to be held. If you do not provide a list of available dates and times, the arbitrator is 1174 authorized to schedule an arbitration conference 1175

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without taking your schedule and convenience into consideration. The arbitration conference must be held on the scheduled date, or any rescheduled date approved by the arbitrator. In no event shall the arbitration conference be later than 90 days after notice of the presuit arbitration was first served, unless all parties mutually agree in writing otherwise. If the arbitration is not completed within the required time limits, the arbitrator shall issue an arbitration award, unless the hearing is extended by mutual written agreement of the parties and approved by the arbitrator. In the event that you fail to respond within 20 days after the date you were served with a copy of this notice, fail to provide the arbitrator with dates and times in which you are available for the arbitration conference, fail to agree either to one of the arbitrators that the aggrieved party has named, fail to pay or prepay to the arbitrator one-half of the costs involved as required, or fail to appear and participate at the scheduled arbitration conference, the aggrieved party may request the arbitrator to issue an arbitration award. In the subsequent court action, the aggrieved party shall be entitled to recover an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including any fees paid to the arbitrator, incurred in obtaining an arbitration award pursuant to s. 720.507, Florida Statutes.

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| 1204 |  |
|------|--|
| 1205 | Please give this matter your immediate attention. By   |
| 1206 | law, your response must be postmarked and mailed by    |
| 1207 | certified, first-class mail, return receipt requested, |
| 1208 | to the address shown on this notice of presuit         |
| 1209 | arbitration.   |
| 1210 |  |
| 1211 |  |
| 1212 | Signature of aggrieved party                           |
| 1213 |  |
| 1214 |  |
| 1215 | Printed name of aggrieved party                        |
| 1216 |  |
| 1217 | Responding party: your signature below indicates your  |
| 1218 | acceptance of the agreement to arbitrate.              |
| 1219 |  |
| 1220 | AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE                                 |
| 1221 |  |
| 1222 | The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in        |
| 1223 | presuit arbitration and agrees to attend an            |
| 1224 | arbitration conducted by the following arbitrator      |
| 1225 | listed below as someone who would be acceptable to     |
| 1226 | arbitrate this dispute:                                |
| 1227 |  |
| 1228 | (In your response either select the name of one        |
| 1229 | arbitrator that is acceptable to you from those        |
| 1230 | arbitrators listed by the aggrieved party.)            |
| 1231 |  |

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| 1232 | The undersigned hereby represents that he or she is          |
|------|--|
| 1233 | available and able to attend and participate in the          |
| 1234 | presuit arbitration conference at the following dates        |
| 1235 | and times:   |
| 1236 |  |
| 1237 | (List all available dates and times, of which there          |
| 1238 | must be at least three, within 90 days after the date        |
| 1239 | on which you were served, either by process server or        |
| 1240 | by certified mail, with the notice of presuit                |
| 1241 | arbitration.)  |
| 1242 |  |
| 1243 | I/We further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the          |
| 1244 | arbitrator's fees and to forward such advance deposits       |
| 1245 | as the arbitrator may require for this purpose.              |
| 1246 |  |
| 1247 |  |
| 1248 | Signature of responding party #1                             |
| 1249 |  |
| 1250 | Telephone contact information                                |
| 1251 |  |
| 1252 | Signature and telephone contact information of               |
| 1253 | responding party #2, if applicable. If the property is       |
| 1254 | owned by more than one person, all owners must sign,         |
| 1255 | or a person may sign who is acting under authority of        |
| 1256 | a valid power of attorney granted by an owner.               |
| 1257 |  |
| 1258 | (2)(a) Service of the statutory notice of presuit            |
| 1259 | arbitration shall be effected either by personal service, as |

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provided in chapter 48, or by certified mail, return receipt requested, in a letter in substantial conformity with the form provided in subsection (1), 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, or if not available, the last address as it appears on the official records of the county property appraiser for the county in which the property is situated that is subject to the association documents. The responding party has 20 days after the postmarked date of the certified mailing of the statutory notice of presuit arbitration or 20 days after the date the responding party is personally served with the statutory notice of presuit arbitration by to serve a written response to the aggrieved party. The response shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address shown on the statutory notice of presuit arbitration. The postmarked date on the envelope of the response shall constitute the date the response was served.

- (b) The parties shall share the costs of presuit arbitration equally, including the fee charged by the arbitrator, if any, unless the parties agree otherwise, and the arbitrator may require advance payment of his or her reasonable fees and costs. Each party shall be responsible for all of their own attorney's fees if a party chooses to be represented by an attorney for the arbitration proceedings.
- (c)1. The party responding to the aggrieved party must sign the agreement to arbitrate included in the notice of

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presuit arbitration and clearly indicate the name of the arbitrator who is acceptable of those arbitrators listed by the aggrieved party. The responding party must provide a list of at least three dates and times in which the responding party is available to participate in the arbitration conference within 90 days after the date the responding party was served with the statutory notice of presuit arbitration.

- 2. The arbitrator must schedule the arbitration conference at a mutually convenient time and place, but if the responding party does not provide a list of available dates and times, the arbitrator is authorized to schedule an arbitration conference without taking the responding party's schedule and convenience into consideration. Within 10 days after the designation of the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall notify the parties in writing of the date, time, and place of the arbitration conference.
- 3. The arbitration conference must be held on the scheduled date and may be rescheduled if approved by the arbitrator. However, in no event shall the arbitration hearing be later than 90 days following the notice of presuit arbitration was first served, unless all parties mutually agree in writing otherwise. If the arbitration hearing is not completed within the required time limits, the arbitrator may issue an arbitration award unless the time for the hearing is extended as provided herein. If the responding party fails to respond within 20 days after the date of statutory notice of presuit arbitration, fails to agree to at least one of the arbitrators that have been listed by the aggrieved party in the presuit notice of arbitration, fails to pay or prepay to the

arbitrator one-half of the costs involved, or fails to appear and participate at the scheduled arbitration, the aggrieved party is authorized to proceed with a request that the arbitrator issue an arbitration award.

- (d) 1. Failure of any party to respond to the statutory notice of presuit arbitration within 20 days, failure to either select one of the five arbitrators listed by the aggrieved party, failure to provide a listing of dates and times in which the responding party is available to participate in the arbitration conference within 90 days after the date of the responding party being served with the statutory notice of presuit arbitration, failure to make payment of fees and costs as required within the time established by the arbitrator, or the failure to appear for an arbitration conference without the approval of the arbitrator, shall entitle the other party to request the arbitrator to enter an arbitration award, including an award of the reasonable costs and attorney's fees associated with the arbitration.
- 2. Persons who fail or refuse to participate in the entire arbitration process may not recover attorney's fees and costs in any subsequent litigation proceeding relating to the same dispute involving the same parties.
- (3)(a) In an arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator may not consider any unsuccessful mediation of the dispute.
- (b) An arbitrator in a proceeding initiated pursuant to the provisions of this part may shorten the time for discovery or otherwise limit discovery in a manner consistent with the policy goals of this part to reduce the time and expense of

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litigating homeowners' association disputes initiated pursuant to this chapter and promoting an expeditious alternative dispute resolution procedure for parties to such actions.

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

  Discovery may, at the discretion of the arbitrator, be permitted in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- The final arbitration award shall be sent to the (5) parties in writing no later than 30 days after the date of the arbitration hearing, absent extraordinary circumstances necessitating a later filing the reasons for which shall be stated in the final award if filed more than 30 days after the date of the final session of the arbitration conference. An agreed arbitration award is final in those disputes in which the parties have mutually agreed to be bound. An arbitration award decided by the arbitrator is final unless a lawsuit seeking a trial de novo is filed in a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after the date of the arbitration award. The right to file for a trial de novo entitles the parties to file a complaint in the appropriate trial court for a judicial resolution of the dispute. The prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall be awarded the costs of the arbitration and reasonable attorney's fees in an amount

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The party filing a motion for a trial de novo shall be assessed the other party's arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, investigation expenses, and expenses for expert or other testimony or evidence incurred after the arbitration hearing if the judgment upon the trial de novo is not more favorable than the final arbitration award.

## 720.508 Rules of procedure.--

- Presuit mediation and presuit arbitration proceedings under this part must be conducted in accordance with the applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and rules governing mediations and arbitrations under chapter 44, except this part shall be controlling to the extent of any conflict with other applicable rules or statutes. The arbitrator can shorten any applicable time period and otherwise limit the scope of discovery on request of the parties or within the discretion of the arbitrator exercised consistent with the purpose and objective of reducing the expense and expeditiously concluding proceedings under this part.
- Presuit mediation proceedings under s. 720.505 are (2) privileged and confidential to the same extent as court-ordered mediation under chapter 44. An arbitrator or judge may not consider any information or evidence arising from the presuit mediation proceeding except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to attend a presuit mediation session or to enforce a mediated settlement agreement.
  - (3) Persons who are not parties to the dispute may not

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attend the presuit mediation conference without consent of all parties, with the exception of counsel for the parties and a corporate representative designated by the association. Presuit mediations under this part are not a board meeting for purposes of notice and participation set forth in this chapter.

- (4) Attendance at a mediation conference by the board of directors shall not require notice or participation by nonboard members as otherwise required by this chapter for meetings of the board.
- (5) Settlement agreements resulting from a mediation or arbitration proceeding do not have precedential value in proceedings involving parties other than those participating in the mediation or arbitration.
- (6) Arbitration awards by an arbitrator shall have precedential value in other proceedings involving the same association or with respect to the same parcel owner.

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

- 720.510 Enforcement of mediation settlement agreement or arbitration award.--
- (1) A mediation settlement agreement may be enforced through the county or circuit court, as applicable, and any costs and attorney's fees incurred in the enforcement of a

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settlement agreement reached at mediation shall be awarded to the prevailing party in any enforcement action.

- (2) Any party to an arbitration proceeding may enforce an arbitration award by filing a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the homeowners' association is located.

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

Section 13. The Department of Health shall apply for and implement, if awarded, a federal grant for swimming pool and spa safety standards education and enforcement under the State

Swimming Pool Safety Grant Program as established in 15 U.S.C.

s. 8004. To ensure the state's eligibility for the grant award, the Department of Health, in coordination with the Department of Community Affairs and the Florida Building Commission, shall assess the Florida Statutes and the Florida Building Code to determine if additional changes are necessary to ensure compliance with federal standards regarding swimming pool and spa safety. The Department of Health shall provide the assessment to the Legislature by January 1, 2009.

Section 14. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.