1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to community associations; amending s. 3 718.1255, F.S.; requiring the Division of Florida 4 Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes of the 5 Department of Business and Professional Regulation to 6 establish the Office of Community Association 7 Hearings; requiring the division to employ full-time 8 attorneys to act as community association hearing 9 officers in lieu of arbitrators for specified 10 purposes; allowing the division to certify attorneys 11 who are not employed by the division to act as 12 community association hearing officers under specified conditions; specifying grounds for which a community 13 14 association hearing officer may be terminated; transferring the powers and duties of arbitrators to 15 community association hearing officers; authorizing a 16 17 community association hearing officer to hold a hearing and impose sanctions against a board member or 18 19 officer under certain conditions; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; revising and providing requirements with respect 20 21 to alternative dispute resolution; amending ss. 34.01, 718.117, 719.106, 720.303, and 723.078, F.S.; 22 23 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date. 24 25

Page 1 of 33

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

Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 718.1255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.1255 Alternative dispute resolution; voluntary mediation; mandatory nonbinding arbitration; legislative findings.—

- (4) MANDATORY NONBINDING ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION OF DISPUTES.—The Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall establish the Office of Community Association Hearings and shall may employ full-time attorneys to act as community association hearing officers arbitrators to conduct the arbitration hearings provided by this chapter. The division may also certify attorneys who are not employed by the division to act as community association hearing officers, by mutual agreement of the parties, arbitrators to conduct the arbitration hearings provided by this chapter.
- (a) A No person may not be employed by the department as a full-time community association hearing officer arbitrator unless he or she is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. A community association hearing officer may only be terminated by the department for cause. A person may only be certified by the division to act as a community association hearing officer an arbitrator if he or she has:

Page 2 of 33

 $\underline{1.}$ Been a member in good standing of The Florida Bar for at least 5 years and has mediated or arbitrated at least 10 disputes involving condominiums in this state during the 3 years immediately preceding the date of application:

2. Mediated or arbitrated at least 30 disputes in any subject area in this state during the 3 years immediately preceding the date of employment or application; τ or

- 3. Attained board certification in real estate law or condominium and planned development law from The Florida Bar.
- (b) Community association hearing officer Arbitrator certification is valid for 1 year. A community association hearing officer An arbitrator who does not maintain the minimum qualifications for initial certification may not have his or her certification renewed.
- (c) The department may not enter into a legal services contract for an arbitration hearing under this chapter with an attorney who is not a certified community association hearing officer arbitrator unless a certified community association hearing officer arbitrator is not available within 50 miles of the dispute. The department shall adopt rules of procedure to govern such arbitration hearings including mediation incident thereto.
- (d) The decision of <u>a community association hearing</u>
 officer an arbitrator <u>is</u> shall be final; however, a decision <u>is</u>
 not shall not be deemed final agency action. Nothing in this

provision shall be construed to foreclose parties from proceeding in a trial de novo unless the parties have agreed that the arbitration is binding. If judicial proceedings are initiated, the final decision of the <u>community association</u> hearing officer arbitrator shall be admissible in evidence in the trial de novo.

- (e) (a) Before Prior to the institution of court litigation, a party to a dispute shall petition the division for nonbinding arbitration. The petition must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of \$50. Filing fees collected under this section must be used to defray the expenses of the alternative dispute resolution program.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ The petition must recite, and have attached thereto, supporting proof that the petitioner gave the respondents:
- 1. Advance written notice of the specific nature of the dispute;
- 2. A demand for relief, and a reasonable opportunity to comply or to provide the relief; and
- 3. Notice of the intention to file an arbitration petition or other legal action in the absence of a resolution of the dispute.

Failure to include the allegations or proof of compliance with these prerequisites requires dismissal of the petition without

Page 4 of 33

101 prejudice.

(g) (e) Upon receipt, the petition shall be promptly reviewed by the division to determine the existence of a dispute and compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) (a) and (b). If emergency relief is required and is not available through arbitration, a motion to stay the arbitration may be filed. The motion must be accompanied by a verified petition alleging facts that, if proven, would support entry of a temporary injunction, and if an appropriate motion and supporting papers are filed, the division may abate the arbitration pending a court hearing and disposition of a motion for temporary injunction.

(h)(d) Upon determination by the division that a dispute exists and that the petition substantially meets the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) (a) and (b) and any other applicable rules, the division shall assign or enter into a contract with a community association hearing officer an arbitrator and serve a copy of the petition upon all respondents. The community association hearing officer arbitrator shall conduct a hearing within 30 days after being assigned or entering into a contract unless the petition is withdrawn or a continuance is granted for good cause shown.

<u>(i) (e)</u> Before or after the filing of the respondents' answer to the petition, any party may request that the <u>community</u> association hearing officer <u>arbitrator</u> refer the case to

Page 5 of 33

mediation under this section and any rules adopted by the division. Upon receipt of a request for mediation, the division shall promptly contact the parties to determine if there is agreement that mediation would be appropriate. If all parties agree, the dispute must be referred to mediation.

Notwithstanding a lack of an agreement by all parties, the community association hearing officer arbitrator may refer a dispute to mediation at any time.

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(j) (f) Upon referral of a case to mediation, the parties must select a mutually acceptable mediator. To assist in the selection, the community association hearing officer arbitrator shall provide the parties with a list of both volunteer and paid mediators that have been certified by the division under s. 718.501. If the parties are unable to agree on a mediator within the time allowed by the community association hearing officer arbitrator, the community association hearing officer arbitrator shall appoint a mediator from the list of certified mediators. If a case is referred to mediation, the parties shall attend a mediation conference, as scheduled by the parties and the mediator. If any party fails to attend a duly noticed mediation conference, without the permission or approval of the community association hearing officer arbitrator or mediator, the community association hearing officer arbitrator must impose sanctions against the party, including the striking of any pleadings filed, the entry of an order of dismissal or default

Page 6 of 33

if appropriate, and the award of costs and attorney fees incurred by the other parties. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or as provided by order of the community association hearing officer arbitrator, a party is deemed to have appeared at a mediation conference by the physical presence of the party or its representative having full authority to settle without further consultation, provided that an association may comply by having one or more representatives present with full authority to negotiate a settlement and recommend that the board of administration ratify and approve such a settlement within 5 days from the date of the mediation conference. The parties shall share equally the expense of mediation, unless they agree otherwise.

 $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ The purpose of mediation as provided for by this section is to present the parties with an opportunity to resolve the underlying dispute in good faith, and with a minimum expenditure of time and resources.

(1) (h) Mediation proceedings must generally be conducted in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent as court-ordered mediation. Persons who are not parties to the dispute are not allowed to attend the mediation conference without the consent of all parties, with the exception of counsel for the parties and corporate representatives designated to appear for a party. If the

Page 7 of 33

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mediator declares an impasse after a mediation conference has been held, the arbitration proceeding terminates, unless all parties agree in writing to continue the arbitration proceeding, in which case the community association hearing officer's arbitrator's decision shall be binding or nonbinding, as agreed upon by the parties; in the arbitration proceeding, the community association hearing officer arbitrator shall not consider any evidence relating to the unsuccessful mediation except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to appear at the mediation conference. If the parties do not agree to continue arbitration, the community association hearing officer arbitrator shall enter an order of dismissal, and either party may institute a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction. The parties may seek to recover any costs and attorney fees incurred in connection with arbitration and mediation proceedings under this section as part of the costs and fees that may be recovered by the prevailing party in any subsequent litigation.

 $\underline{\text{(m)}}$ (i) Arbitration shall be conducted according to rules adopted by the division. The filing of a petition for arbitration shall toll the applicable statute of limitations.

(n) (j) At the request of any party to the arbitration, the community association hearing officer 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

Page 8 of 33

orders compelling such attendance and production. Subpoenas shall be served and shall be enforceable in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Discovery may, in the discretion of the community association hearing officer arbitrator, be permitted in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Rules adopted by the division may authorize any reasonable sanctions except contempt for a violation of the arbitration procedural rules of the division or for the failure of a party to comply with a reasonable nonfinal order issued by community association hearing officer an arbitrator which is not under judicial review.

(o) (k) The arbitration decision shall be rendered within 30 days after the hearing and presented to the parties in writing. An arbitration decision is final in those disputes in which the parties have agreed to be bound. An arbitration decision is also final if a complaint for a trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the condominium is located within 30 days of the decision being presented to the parties. 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 fees in an amount determined by the community association hearing officer arbitrator. Such an award shall include the costs and reasonable

attorney fees incurred in the arbitration proceeding as well as the costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred in preparing for and attending any scheduled mediation. An arbitrator's failure to render a written decision within 30 days after the hearing may result in the cancellation of his or her arbitration certification.

(p)(1) The party who files a complaint for a trial de novo shall be assessed the other party's arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs, including attorney 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 arbitration decision. If the judgment is more favorable, the party who filed a complaint for trial de novo shall be awarded reasonable court costs and attorney fees.

(q) (m) Any party to an arbitration proceeding may enforce an arbitration award by filing a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the condominium is located. A petition may not be granted unless the time for appeal by the filing of a complaint for trial de novo has expired. If a complaint 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 recover reasonable attorney 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.

- independent finds that a board member or officer has intentionally prevented an association from complying with chapter 617, chapter 718, chapter 719, or chapter 720, the community association hearing officer shall serve the board member or officer with an order to show cause why sanctions should not be imposed against him or her. If the board member or officer responds to the order to show cause, the community association hearing officer shall hold a hearing to determine if sanctions should be imposed on the board member or officer. If the board member or officer does not respond to the order by the date specified, a hearing shall not be held and sanctions shall be imposed.
- 2.a. If the community association hearing officer finds that a board member or officer has intentionally prevented an association from complying with chapter 617, chapter 718, chapter 719, or chapter 720, the community association hearing officer may impose one or more of the following sanctions, notice of which must be provided to the board member or officer in writing:
 - (I) Require the board member or officer to reimburse the

Page 11 of 33

276	association for any prevailing party attorney fees or costs
277	imposed against it.
278	(II) Require the board member or officer to reimburse the
279	attorney fees and costs incurred by and to the association.
280	(III) Require the board member or officer to reimburse the
281	association for any damages awarded against it.
282	b. If the sanction is not paid by the date specified in
283	the notice, the association shall impose the amount owed as a
284	lien against the board member or officer's unit or units.
285	3. The award of attorney fees as provided in s. 57.105,
286	applies to any proceeding conducted pursuant to this section.
287	4. If a community association hearing officer finds
288	evidence of a criminal violation, the community association
289	hearing officer shall refer the evidence to the appropriate
290	state attorney.
291	Section 2. Section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is amended
292	to read:
293	720.311 <u>Alternative</u> dispute resolution.— <u>The division shall</u>
294	conduct alternative dispute resolution proceedings in accordance
295	with s. 718.1255.
296	(1) The Legislature finds that alternative dispute
297	resolution has made progress in reducing court dockets and
298	trials and in offering a more efficient, cost-effective option

Page 12 of 33

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

Page 13 of 33

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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 shall be the subject of a demand for presuit mediation served by an aggrieved party before the dispute is filed in court. Presuit mediation proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent as court-ordered mediation. Disputes subject to presuit mediation under this section shall not include the collection of any assessment, fine, or other financial obligation, including attorney's fees and costs, claimed to be due or any action to enforce a prior mediation settlement agreement between the parties. Also, in any dispute subject to presuit mediation under this section where emergency relief is required, a motion for temporary injunctive relief may be filed with the court without first complying with the presuit mediation requirements of this section. After any issues regarding emergency or temporary relief are resolved, the court may either refer the parties to a mediation program administered by the courts or require mediation under this section. 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

Page 14 of 33

351 attend the presuit mediation conference without the consent of 352 all parties, except for counsel for the parties and a corporate 353 representative designated by the association. When mediation is 354 attended by a quorum of the board, such mediation is not a board 355 meeting for purposes of notice and participation set forth in s. 356 720.303. An aggrieved party shall serve on the responding party 357 a written demand to participate in presuit mediation in 358 substantially the following form: 359 STATUTORY OFFER TO PARTICIPATE 360 361 IN PRESUIT MEDIATION 362 The alleged aggrieved party,, hereby demands 363 that, as the responding party, engage in 364 mandatory presuit mediation in connection with the following 365 disputes, which by statute are of a type that are subject to 366 presuit mediation: 367 (List specific nature of the dispute or disputes to be mediated 368 and the authority supporting a finding of a violation as to each 369 dispute.) 370 Pursuant to section 720.311, Florida Statutes, this demand to 371 resolve the dispute through presuit mediation is required before a lawsuit can be filed concerning the dispute. Pursuant to the 372 373 statute, the parties are required to engage in presuit mediation 374 with a neutral third-party mediator in order to attempt to 375 resolve this dispute without court action, and the aggrieved

Page 15 of 33

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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 five certified

Page 16 of 33

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mediators who we believe to be neutral and qualified to mediate the dispute. You have 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 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, section 720.311(2)(b), 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 three to four hours of the mediator's time, including some preparation time, parties would need to share equally the mediator's fees as well as their own attorney's 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

Page 17 of 33

426 anticipated fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or 427 prepay one-half of the mediator's estimated fees and to forward 428 this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the 429 mediator requires for this purpose. Any funds deposited will be 430 returned to you if these are in excess of your share of the fees 431 incurred. 432 To begin your participation in presuit mediation to try to 433 resolve the dispute and avoid further legal action, please sign below and clearly indicate which mediator is acceptable to you. 434 435 We will then ask the mediator to schedule a mutually convenient 436 time and place for the mediation conference to be held. The 437 mediation conference must be held within ninety (90) days of 438 this date, unless extended by mutual written agreement. In the 439 event that you fail to respond within 20 days from the date of this letter, or if you fail to agree to at least one of the 440 441 mediators that we have suggested or to pay or prepay to the 442 mediator one-half of the costs involved, the aggrieved party 443 will be authorized to proceed with the filing of a lawsuit 444 against you without further notice and may seek an award of 445 attorney's fees or costs incurred in attempting to obtain 446 mediation. 447 Therefore, please give this matter your immediate attention. By 448 law, your response must be mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, and by first-class mail to the address shown 449 450 on this demand.

Page 18 of 33

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452	······
453	RESPONDING PARTY: YOUR SIGNATURE INDICATES YOUR AGREEMENT TO
454	THAT CHOICE.
455	AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE
456	The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in presuit
457	mediation and agrees to attend a mediation conducted by the
458	following mediator or mediators who are listed above as someone
459	who would be acceptable to mediate this dispute:
460	(List acceptable mediator or mediators.)
461	I/we further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the mediator's
462	fees and to forward such advance deposits as the mediator may
463	require for this purpose.
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465	Signature of responding party #1
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467	Telephone contact information
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469	Signature and telephone contact information of responding party
470	#2 (if applicable) (if property is owned by more than one person,
471	all owners must sign)
472	(b) Service of the statutory demand to participate in
473	presuit mediation shall be effected by sending a letter in
474	substantial conformity with the above form by certified mail,
475	return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by

Page 19 of 33

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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 from the date of the mailing of the statutory demand 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 demand. Notwithstanding the 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. 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 its reasonable fees and costs. The failure of any party to respond to a demand or response, to agree upon a mediator, 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, shall constitute the 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 proceed 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

Page 20 of 33

attorney's fees and costs in subsequent 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 this deadline.

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(c) If presuit mediation as described in paragraph (a) is not successful in resolving all issues between the parties, the parties may file the unresolved dispute in a court of competent jurisdiction or elect to enter into binding or nonbinding arbitration pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division, with the arbitration proceeding to be conducted by a department arbitrator or by a private arbitrator certified by the department. If all parties do not agree to arbitration proceedings following an unsuccessful presuit mediation, any party may file the dispute in court. A final order resulting from nonbinding arbitration is final and enforceable in the courts if a complaint for trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after entry of the order. As to any issue or dispute that is not resolved at presuit mediation, and as to any issue that is settled at presuit mediation but is thereafter subject to an action seeking enforcement of the mediation settlement, the prevailing party in any subsequent arbitration or litigation proceeding shall be entitled to seek recovery of all costs and

Page 21 of 33

HB 625 2018

attorney's fees incurred in the presuit mediation process. 526 (d) A mediator or arbitrator shall be authorized to 528 conduct mediation or arbitration under this section only if he 529 or she has been certified as a circuit court civil mediator or arbitrator, respectively, pursuant to the requirements established by the Florida Supreme Court. Settlement agreements 532 resulting from mediation shall not have precedential value in proceedings involving parties other than those participating in 533 the mediation to support either a claim or defense in other 535 disputes. 536 (e) The presuit mediation procedures provided by this 537 subsection may be used by a Florida corporation responsible for 538 the operation of a community in which the voting members are 539 parcel owners or their representatives, in which membership in 540 the corporation is not a mandatory condition of parcel ownership, or which is not authorized to impose an assessment 542 that may become a lien on the parcel. 543 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 34.01, Florida 544 Statutes, is amended to read: 545 34.01 Jurisdiction of county court. 546 (1) County courts shall have original jurisdiction: In all misdemeanor cases not cognizable by the circuit (a) courts; 548 549 Of all violations of municipal and county ordinances; (b) 550 Of all actions at law in which the matter in (C)

Page 22 of 33

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controversy does not exceed the sum of \$15,000, exclusive of interest, costs, and attorney attorney's fees, except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the circuit courts; and

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

Section 4. Subsection (16) of section 718.117, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.117 Termination of condominium.-

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(16) RIGHT TO CONTEST.—A unit owner or lienor may contest a plan of termination by initiating a petition for mandatory nonbinding arbitration pursuant to s. 718.1255 within 90 days after the date the plan is recorded. A unit owner or lienor may only contest the fairness and reasonableness of the apportionment of the proceeds from the sale among the unit owners, that the liens of the first mortgages of unit owners other than the bulk owner have not or will not be satisfied to the extent required by subsection (3), or that the required vote to approve the plan was not obtained. A unit owner or lienor who does not contest the plan within the 90-day period is barred from asserting or prosecuting a claim against the association, the termination trustee, any unit owner, or any successor in interest to the condominium property. In an action contesting a plan of termination, the person contesting the plan has the burden of pleading and proving that the apportionment of the

Page 23 of 33

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proceeds from the sale among the unit owners was not fair and reasonable or that the required vote was not obtained. The apportionment of sale proceeds is presumed fair and reasonable if it was determined pursuant to the methods prescribed in subsection (12). The community association hearing officer arbitrator shall determine the rights and interests of the parties in the apportionment of the sale proceeds. If the community association hearing officer arbitrator determines that the apportionment of sales proceeds is not fair and reasonable, the community association hearing officer arbitrator may void the plan or may modify the plan to apportion the proceeds in a fair and reasonable manner pursuant to this section based upon the proceedings and order the modified plan of termination to be implemented. If the community association hearing officer arbitrator determines that the plan was not properly approved, or that the procedures to adopt the plan were not properly followed, the community association hearing officer arbitrator may void the plan or grant other relief it deems just and proper. The community association hearing officer arbitrator shall automatically void the plan upon a finding that any of the disclosures required in subparagraph (3)(c)5. are omitted, misleading, incomplete, or inaccurate. Any challenge to a plan, other than a challenge that the required vote was not obtained, does not affect title to the condominium property or the vesting of the condominium property in the trustee, but shall only be a

Page 24 of 33

claim against the proceeds of the plan. In any such action, the prevailing party shall recover reasonable attorney fees and costs.

Section 5. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 719.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.106 Bylaws; cooperative ownership.-

- (1) MANDATORY PROVISIONS.—The bylaws or other cooperative documents shall provide for the following, and if they do not, they shall be deemed to include the following:
- member of the board of administration may be recalled and removed from office with or without cause by the vote or agreement in writing by a majority of all the voting interests. A special meeting of the voting interests to recall any member of the board of administration may be called by 10 percent of the unit owners giving notice of the meeting as required for a meeting of unit owners, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.
- 1. If the recall is approved by a majority of all voting interests by a vote at a meeting, the recall shall be effective as provided in this paragraph. The board shall duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the unit owner meeting to recall one or more

Page 25 of 33

board members. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the recall, in which case such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or shall proceed as set forth in subparagraph 3.

- 2. If the proposed recall is by an agreement in writing by a majority of all voting interests, the agreement in writing or a copy thereof shall be served on the association by certified mail or by personal service in the manner authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The board of administration shall duly notice and hold a meeting of the board within 5 full business days after receipt of the agreement in writing. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the written agreement to recall members of the board, in which case such members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board, within 5 full business days, any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or proceed as described in subparagraph 3.
- 3. If the board determines not to certify the written agreement to recall members of the board, or does not certify the recall by a vote at a meeting, the board shall, within 5 full business days after the board meeting, file with the division a petition for binding arbitration pursuant to the procedures of s. 719.1255. For purposes of this paragraph, the

Page 26 of 33

unit owners who voted at the meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If the community association hearing officer arbitrator certifies the recall as to any member of the board, the recall shall be effective upon mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association. If the association fails to comply with the order of the community association hearing officer arbitrator, the division may take action pursuant to s. 719.501. Any member so recalled shall deliver to the board any and all records and property of the association in the member's possession within 5 full business days after the effective date of the recall.

- 4. If the board fails to duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after service of an agreement in writing or within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the unit owner recall meeting, the recall shall be deemed effective and the board members so recalled shall immediately turn over to the board any and all records and property of the association.
- 5. If the board fails to duly notice and hold the required meeting or fails to file the required petition, the unit owner representative may file a petition pursuant to s. 719.1255 challenging the board's failure to act. The petition must be filed within 60 days after the expiration of the applicable 5-full-business-day period. The review of a petition under this

subparagraph is limited to the sufficiency of service on the board and the facial validity of the written agreement or ballots filed.

- 6. If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a recall and less than a majority of the board members are removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this chapter. If vacancies occur on the board as a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board members are removed, the vacancies shall be filled in accordance with procedural rules to be adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this chapter. The rules must provide procedures governing the conduct of the recall election as well as the operation of the association during the period after a recall but before the recall election.
- 7. A board member who has been recalled may file a petition pursuant to s. 719.1255 challenging the validity of the recall. The petition must be filed within 60 days after the recall is deemed certified. The association and the unit owner representative shall be named as the respondents.
- 8. The division may not accept for filing a recall petition, whether filed pursuant to subparagraph 1., subparagraph 2., subparagraph 5., or subparagraph 7. and regardless of whether the recall was certified, when there are

Page 28 of 33

60 or fewer days until the scheduled reelection of the board member sought to be recalled or when 60 or fewer days have not elapsed since the election of the board member sought to be recalled.

Section 6. Paragraph (d) of subsection (10) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(10) RECALL OF DIRECTORS.-

agreement or written ballots to recall a director or directors of the board or does not certify the recall by a vote at a meeting, the board shall, within 5 full business days after the meeting, file with the department a petition for binding arbitration pursuant to the applicable procedures in ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted thereunder. For the purposes of this section, the members who voted at the meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If the community association hearing officer arbitrator certifies the recall as to any director or directors of the board, the recall will be effective upon mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association. The director or directors so recalled shall deliver to the board any and all records of the association in

Page 29 of 33

their possession within 5 full business days after the effective date of the recall.

Section 7. Paragraph (i) of subsection (2) of section 723.078, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.078 Bylaws of homeowners' associations.-

- (2) The bylaws shall provide and, if they do not, shall be deemed to include, the following provisions:
- (i) Recall of board members.—Any member of the board of directors may be recalled and removed from office with or without cause by the vote of or agreement in writing by a majority of all members. A special meeting of the members to recall a member or members of the board of directors may be called by 10 percent of the members giving notice of the meeting as required for a meeting of members, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.
- 1. If the recall is approved by a majority of all members by a vote at a meeting, the recall is effective as provided in this paragraph. The board shall duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the member meeting to recall one or more board members. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the recall, in which case such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full

Page 30 of 33

business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or shall proceed under subparagraph 3.

- 2. If the proposed recall is by an agreement in writing by a majority of all members, the agreement in writing or a copy thereof shall be served on the association by certified mail or by personal service in the manner authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The board of directors shall duly notice and hold a meeting of the board within 5 full business days after receipt of the agreement in writing. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the written agreement to recall members of the board, in which case such members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board, within 5 full business days, any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or shall proceed as described in subparagraph 3.
- 3. If the board determines not to certify the written agreement to recall members of the board, or does not certify the recall by a vote at a meeting, the board shall, within 5 full business days after the board meeting, file with the division a petition for binding arbitration pursuant to the procedures of s. 723.1255. For purposes of this paragraph, the members who voted at the meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If the community association hearing officer

arbitrator certifies the recall of a member of the board, the recall shall be effective upon mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association. If the association fails to comply with the order of the community association hearing officer arbitrator, the division may take action under s. 723.006. A member so recalled shall deliver to the board any and all records and property of the association in the member's possession within 5 full business days after the effective date of the recall.

- 4. If the board fails to duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after service of an agreement in writing or within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the members' recall meeting, the recall shall be deemed effective and the board members so recalled shall immediately turn over to the board all records and property of the association.
- 5. If the board fails to duly notice and hold the required meeting or fails to file the required petition, the member's representative may file a petition pursuant to s. 723.1255 challenging the board's failure to act. The petition must be filed within 60 days after expiration of the applicable 5-full-business-day period. The review of a petition under this subparagraph is limited to the sufficiency of service on the board and the facial validity of the written agreement or ballots filed.

- 6. If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a recall and less than a majority of the board members are removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter. If vacancies occur on the board as a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board members are removed, the vacancies shall be filled in accordance with procedural rules to be adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this chapter. The rules must provide procedures governing the conduct of the recall election as well as the operation of the association during the period after a recall but before the recall election.
- 7. A board member who has been recalled may file a petition pursuant to s. 723.1255 challenging the validity of the recall. The petition must be filed within 60 days after the recall is deemed certified. The association and the member's representative shall be named as the respondents.
- 8. The division may not accept for filing a recall petition, whether or not filed pursuant to this subsection, and regardless of whether the recall was certified, when there are 60 or fewer days until the scheduled reelection of the board member sought to be recalled or when 60 or fewer days have not elapsed since the election of the board member sought to be recalled.
 - Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

Page 33 of 33