1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to homeowners' associations dispute 3 resolution; providing a short title; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; requiring nonbinding arbitration in 4 certain homeowners' association disputes; authorizing 5 6 the parties to initiate a judicial proceeding; 7 providing procedures for certain homeowners' 8 association disputes that do not require nonbinding 9 arbitration; conforming provisions to changes made by 10 the act; providing a contingent effective date. 11 12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 13 14 Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Homeowner 15 Protection and Empowerment Act." Subsection (2) of section 720.311, Florida 16 Section 2. 17 Statutes, is amended to read: 18 720.311 Dispute resolution.— 19 (2)(a) Disputes between an association and a parcel owner 20

(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 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

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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 do shall not include the collection of any assessment, fine, or other financial obligation, including attorney 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 not attend the presuit mediation conference without the consent of all parties, except for counsel for the parties and a corporate representative designated by the

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51 association. When mediation is attended by a quorum of the 52 board, such mediation is not a board meeting for purposes of 53 notice and participation set forth in s. 720.303. An aggrieved 54 party shall serve on the responding party a written demand to 55 participate in presuit mediation in substantially the following 56 form: 57 STATUTORY OFFER TO PARTICIPATE 58 59 IN PRESUIT MEDIATION The alleged aggrieved party, ....., hereby demands 60 61 that ....., as the responding party, engage in 62 mandatory presuit mediation in connection with the following 63 disputes, which by statute are of a type that are subject to 64 presuit mediation: 65 (List specific nature of the dispute or disputes to be mediated 66 and the authority supporting a finding of a violation as to each 67 dispute.) 68 Under Pursuant to section 720.311, Florida Statutes, this demand 69 to resolve the dispute through presuit mediation is required 70 before a lawsuit can be filed concerning the dispute. Pursuant 71 to the statute, The parties are required to engage in presuit 72 mediation with a neutral third-party mediator in order to attempt to resolve this dispute without court action, and the 73 aggrieved party demands that you likewise agree to this process. 74 75 If you fail to participate in the mediation process, you will be

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76 required to participate in mandatory nonbinding arbitration. After the arbitrator issues a final decision, a 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 time the parties shall enter into mandatory nonbinding arbitration. After the arbitrator issues a final decision, 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

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101 entitled to recover attorney attorney's fees, even if you 102 prevail. 103 The aggrieved party has selected and hereby lists five certified 104 mediators who we believe to be neutral and qualified to mediate 105 the dispute. You have the right to select any one of these 106 mediators. The fact that one party may be familiar with one or 107 more of the listed mediators does not mean that the mediator 108 cannot act as a neutral and impartial facilitator. Any mediator 109 who cannot act in this capacity is required ethically to decline 110 to accept engagement. The mediators that we suggest, and their 111 current hourly rates, are as follows: 112 (List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and hourly rates 113 of the mediators. Other pertinent information about the 114 background of the mediators may be included as an attachment.) 115 You may contact the offices of these mediators to confirm that the listed mediators will be neutral and will not show any 116 117 favoritism toward either party. The Florida Supreme Court can 118 provide you a list of certified mediators. 119 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, section 720.311(2)(b), Florida Statutes, requires that the parties share the costs of 120 121 presuit mediation equally, including the fee charged by the mediator. An average mediation may require three to four hours 122 of the mediator's time, including some preparation time, and the 123 124 parties would need to share equally the mediator's fees as well 125 as their own attorney attorney's fees if they choose to employ

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126 an attorney in connection with the mediation. However, use of an 127 attorney is not required and is at the option of each party. The 128 mediators may require the advance payment of some or all of the 129 anticipated fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or 130 prepay one-half of the mediator's estimated fees and to forward 131 this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the 132 mediator requires for this purpose. Any funds deposited will be 133 returned to you if these are in excess of your share of the fees 134 incurred. 135 To begin your participation in presuit mediation to try to 136 resolve the dispute and avoid further legal action, please sign 137 below and clearly indicate which mediator is acceptable to you. 138 We will then ask the mediator to schedule a mutually convenient 139 time and place for the mediation conference to be held. The 140 mediation conference must be held within 90 ninety (90) days after of this date, unless extended by mutual written agreement. 141 142 In the event that you fail to respond within 20 days after from 143 the date of this letter, or if you fail to agree to at least one 144 of the mediators that we have suggested or to pay or prepay to the mediator one-half of the costs involved, you will be 145 146 required to participate in mandatory nonbinding arbitration. After the arbitrator issues a final decision, the aggrieved 147 148 party is will be authorized to proceed with the filing of a lawsuit against you without further notice and may seek an award 149 150 of attorney attorney's fees or costs incurred in attempting to

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151	obtain mediation.
152	Therefore, please give this matter your immediate attention. By
153	law, your response must be mailed by certified mail, return
154	receipt requested, and by first-class mail to the address shown
155	on this demand.
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158	RESPONDING PARTY: YOUR SIGNATURE INDICATES YOUR AGREEMENT TO
159	THAT CHOICE.
160	AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE
161	The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in presuit
162	mediation and agrees to attend a mediation conducted by the
163	following mediator or mediators who are listed above as someone
164	who would be acceptable to mediate this dispute:
165	(List acceptable mediator or mediators.)
166	I/we further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the mediator's
167	fees and to forward such advance deposits as the mediator may
168	require for this purpose.
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170	Signature of responding party #1
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172	Telephone contact information
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174	Signature and telephone contact information of responding party
175	#2 (if applicable)(if property is owned by more than one person,

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176 all owners must sign)

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Service of the statutory demand to participate in presuit mediation is shall be effected by sending a letter in substantial conformity with the above form by certified mail, return receipt requested, with an additional copy being sent by regular first-class mail, to the address of the responding party as it last appears on the books and records of the association. The responding party has 20 days after 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 constitutes, shall constitute the failure or refusal to participate in the mediation process and operates shall operate

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as an impasse in the presuit mediation by such party, requiring both parties to participate in mandatory nonbinding arbitration. After the arbitrator issues a final decision, the aggrieved party may entitling the other party to proceed in court and to seek an award of the costs and fees associated with the mediation. Additionally, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or document, persons who fail or refuse to participate in the entire mediation process may not recover attorney 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 is shall be deemed to have occurred unless both parties agree to extend this deadline.

(c) If presuit mediation as described in paragraph (a) is not successful in resolving all issues between the parties, the parties shall may file the unresolved dispute in a court of competent jurisdiction or elect to enter into mandatory binding or nonbinding arbitration under 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. Any party to the dispute may petition the division for nonbinding arbitration. This paragraph does not apply to disputes regarding use of or changes to the parcel or the common

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areas and other covenant enforcement disputes. This paragraph does not prohibit the parties from proceeding in a trial de novo unless the parties agreed that the arbitration is binding. A judicial proceeding must be initiated within 30 days after the entry of the final decision of the arbitrator. If a judicial proceeding is initiated, the final decision of the arbitrator is admissible into evidence at the trial de novo 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 attorney's fees incurred in the presuit mediation process.

(d) If presuit mediation, as described in paragraph (a), is not successful in resolving all issues between the parties in disputes regarding use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas and other covenant enforcement disputes, the parties may file the unresolved dispute in a court of competent jurisdiction or elect to enter into binding or nonbinding arbitration under

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the procedures in s. 718.1255 and rules adopted by the division. If the parties enter into arbitration, the arbitration proceedings shall be conducted by a department arbitrator or 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 court if a complaint for a 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 regarding use of or changes to the parcel or the common areas and other covenant enforcement 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 judicial proceeding is entitled to seek recovery of all costs and attorney fees incurred in the presuit mediation process. (e) (d) A mediator or arbitrator is shall be authorized to conduct mediation or arbitration under this section only if he or she has been certified as a circuit court civil mediator or arbitrator, respectively, pursuant to the requirements

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established by the Florida Supreme Court. Settlement agreements

resulting from mediation may shall not have precedential value

in proceedings involving parties other than those participating

in the mediation to support either a claim or defense in other disputes.

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<u>(f) (e)</u> The presuit mediation procedures <u>in</u> provided by this subsection may be used by a Florida corporation responsible for the operation of a community in which the voting members are parcel owners or their representatives, in which membership in the corporation is not a mandatory condition of parcel ownership, or which is not authorized to impose an assessment that may become a lien on the parcel.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020, but only if HB 235 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes law.

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