COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	ITTEE A	ACTION
ADOPTED	((Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	((Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	((Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	((Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	((Y/N)
OTHER		_

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Regulatory Reform Subcommittee

Representative Beltran offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights.—

(2) An association may levy reasonable fines. A fine may not exceed \$100 per violation against any member or any member's tenant, guest, or invitee for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association unless otherwise provided in

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the governing documents. A fine may be levied by the board for each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that the fine may not exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of less than \$1,000 may not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.

(b)1. A fine or suspension levied by the board of administration may not be imposed unless the board first provides at least 14 days' notice to the parcel owner and, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, sought to be fined or suspended, and provides written notice of an opportunity for a hearing before a fine and suspension committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. Such hearing must be conducted within 14 days after the board of administration receives a written request for a hearing by the parcel owner or the occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner sought to be fine or suspended, unless the parcel owner or the occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner sought to be fined or suspended requests a later date in writing. The request can be made by United States mail, hand delivery, or by e-mail to the

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    board, a manager, the fine and suspension committee, or a
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    designated officer. The parcel owner, occupant, licensee, or
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    invitee sought to be fined or suspended has a right to appear
    before the fine and suspension committee and may do so in person
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    or by telephone, real-time videoconferencing, or similar real-
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    time electronic or video communication. If the fine and
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    suspension committee, by majority vote, does not approve a
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    proposed fine or suspension or reduce a fine or suspension, the
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    proposed fine or suspension may not be imposed. The role of the
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    fine and suspension committee is limited to determining whether
    to confirm, or reject, or reduce the fine or suspension levied
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    by the board. If the proposed fine or suspension levied by the
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    board is approved by the fine and suspension committee, the fine
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    payment is due 5 days after notice of the approved fine is
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    provided to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any
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    occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner. The
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    association must provide written notice of such fine or
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    suspension by United States mail or hand delivery to the parcel
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    owner and, if applicable, to any occupant, licensee, or invitee
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    of the parcel owner. The association must also provide the
    written notice by electronic transmission to the parcel owner's
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    e-mail address, if the parcel owner's e-mail address is
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    maintained in the association's official records.
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         2. Within 3 days after receiving written notice that the
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fine or suspension was approved by the fine and suspension

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committee, a parcel owner or, if applicable, the occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, who is fined or suspended may appeal the fine or suspension by providing written notice of such appeal to the board, a manager, the fine and suspension committee, or a designated officer by United States mail, hand delivery, or e-mail.
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3. An association must give a parcel owner or, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, who appeals a fine or suspension, an opportunity for a hearing before an appeals committee made up of at least five members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, employees of the association, or members of the fine and suspension committee, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, employee, or member of the fine and suspension committee. The parcel owner or the occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner fined or suspended has a right to appear before the appeals committee and may do so in person or by telephone, real-time videoconferencing, or similar real-time electronic or video communication. The role of the appeals committee is limited to determining whether to confirm, reject, or reduce the fine or suspension levied by the board and confirmed by the fine and suspension committee. If the appeals committee, by majority vote, does not approve the fine or suspension or reduce the fine or suspension, the fine or suspension may not be imposed. If the violation that resulted in

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the fine or suspension is corrected before the hearing, the appeals committee must reduce the fine or suspension by at least 50 percent. The association must provide written notice of the appeals committee's decision by United States mail or hand delivery to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to the occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner who received the fine or suspension. The association must also provide the written notice by electronic transmission to the parcel owner's e-mail address, if the parcel owner's e-mail address is maintained in the association's official records. Payment of a fine that is appealed in compliance with this paragraph is due 5 days after notice of the appeals committee's decision is provided to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to the occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 720.311, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (3) is added to that section to read:

720.311 Dispute resolution.-

(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 <u>must shall</u> be the

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Amendment No. 1

117 subject of a demand for presuit mediation served by an aggrieved 118 party or a petition for nonbinding arbitration as provided in 119 subsection (3) before the dispute is filed in court. Presuit mediation proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the 120 121 applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these 122 proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent 123 as court-ordered mediation. Disputes subject to presuit 124 mediation under this section may shall not include the 125 collection of any assessment, fine, or other financial 126 obligation, including attorney attorney's fees and costs, claimed to be due or any action to enforce a prior mediation 127 settlement agreement between the parties. Also, in any dispute 128 129 subject to presuit mediation under this section where emergency 130 relief is required, a motion for temporary injunctive relief may 131 be filed with the court without first complying with the presuit 132 mediation requirements of this section. After any issues 133 regarding emergency or temporary relief are resolved, the court 134 may either refer the parties to a mediation program administered 135 by the courts or require mediation under this section. An 136 arbitrator or judge may not consider any information or evidence 137 arising from the presuit mediation proceeding except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to attend a presuit 138 139 mediation session or to enforce a mediated settlement agreement. 140 Persons who are not parties to the dispute may not attend the presuit mediation conference without the consent of all parties, 141

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Amendment No. 1

142	except for counsel for the parties and a corporate
143	representative designated by the association. When mediation is
144	attended by a quorum of the board, such mediation is not a board
145	meeting for purposes of notice and participation set forth in s.
146	720.303. An aggrieved party $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ serve on the responding
147	party a written demand to participate in presuit mediation in
148	substantially the following form:
149	STATUTORY OFFER TO PARTICIPATE
150	IN PRESUIT MEDIATION
151	The alleged aggrieved party,, hereby demands
152	that, as the responding party, engage in
153	mandatory presuit mediation in connection with the following
154	disputes, which by statute are of a type that are subject to
155	presuit mediation:
156	(List specific nature of the dispute or disputes to be mediated
157	and the authority supporting a finding of a violation as to each
158	dispute.)
159	Pursuant to section 720.311, Florida Statutes, this demand to
160	resolve the dispute through presuit mediation is required before
161	a lawsuit can be filed concerning the dispute. Pursuant to the
162	statute, the parties are required to engage in presuit mediation
163	with a neutral third-party mediator in order to attempt to
164	resolve this dispute without court action, and the aggrieved 112207 - h1033-strike.docx

Amendment No. 1

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

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188 not be entitled to recover attorney attorney's fees, even if you 189 prevail. 190 The aggrieved party has selected and hereby lists five certified 191 mediators who we believe to be neutral and qualified to mediate 192 the dispute. You have the right to select any one of these 193 mediators. The fact that one party may be familiar with one or 194 more of the listed mediators does not mean that the mediator 195 cannot act as a neutral and impartial facilitator. Any mediator who cannot act in this capacity is required ethically to decline 196 197 to accept engagement. The mediators that we suggest, and their 198 current hourly rates, are as follows: 199 (List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and hourly rates 200 of the mediators. Other pertinent information about the 201 background of the mediators may be included as an attachment.) 202 You may contact the offices of these mediators to confirm that 203 the listed mediators will be neutral and will not show any 204 favoritism toward either party. The Florida Supreme Court can 205 provide you a list of certified mediators. 206 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, section 720.311(2)(b), Florida Statutes, requires that the parties share the costs of 207 208 presuit mediation equally, including the fee charged by the 209 mediator. An average mediation may require three to four hours 210 of the mediator's time, including some preparation time, and the 112207 - h1033-strike.docx

parties would need to share equally the mediator's fees as well as their own attorney 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 all of the anticipated fees. The aggrieved party hereby agrees to pay or prepay one-half of the mediator's estimated fees and to forward this amount or such other reasonable advance deposits as the mediator requires for this purpose. Any funds deposited will be returned to you if these are in excess of your share of the fees incurred.

To begin your participation in presuit mediation to try to resolve the dispute and avoid further legal action, please sign below and clearly indicate which mediator is acceptable to you. We will then ask the mediator to schedule a mutually convenient time and place for the mediation conference to be held. The mediation conference must be held within ninety (90) days after of this date, unless extended by mutual written agreement. In the event that you fail to respond within 20 days after from the date of this letter, or if you fail to agree to at least one of the mediators that we have suggested or to pay or prepay to the mediator one-half of the costs involved, the aggrieved party will be authorized to proceed with the filling of a lawsuit against you without further notice and may seek an award of

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Amendment No. 1

235	attorney attorney's fees or costs incurred in attempting to
236	obtain mediation.
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237	Therefore, please give this matter your immediate attention. By
238	law, your response must be mailed by certified mail, return
239	receipt requested, and by first-class mail to the address shown
240	on this demand.
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243	RESPONDING PARTY: YOUR SIGNATURE INDICATES YOUR AGREEMENT TO
244	THAT CHOICE.
245	AGREEMENT TO MEDIATE
246	The undersigned hereby agrees to participate in presuit
247	mediation and agrees to attend a mediation conducted by the
248	following mediator or mediators who are listed above as someone
249	who would be acceptable to mediate this dispute:
250	(List acceptable mediator or mediators.)
251	I/we further agree to pay or prepay one-half of the mediator's
252	fees and to forward such advance deposits as the mediator may
253	require for this purpose.
254	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

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255	Signature of responding party #1
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257	Telephone contact information
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259	Signature and telephone contact information of responding party
260	#2 (if applicable)(if property is owned by more than one person,
261	all owners must sign)
262	(3) In lieu of initiating presuit mediation under this
263	section, an aggrieved party may submit a dispute subject to
264	presuit mediation under subsection (2) to nonbinding arbitration
265	in accordance with s. 718.1255.
266	Section 3. Section 720.319, Florida Statutes, is
267	created to read:
268	720.319 Homeowners' association ombudsman.—
269	(1) ADMINISTRATION; APPOINTMENT; LOCATION.—
270	(a) There is created an Office of the Homeowners'
271	Association Ombudsman to be located, for administrative
272	purposes, within the Department of Business and Professional
273	Regulation. The functions of the office shall be funded by the
274	General Appropriations Act.
275	(b) The Governor shall appoint the ombudsman. The
276	ombudsman must be an attorney admitted to practice before the
277	Florida Supreme Court and shall serve at the pleasure of the
278	Governor. The ombudsman, an officer, or a full-time employee of
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the ombudsman's office may not actively engage in any other
business or profession that directly or indirectly relates to or
conflicts with his or her work in the ombudsman's office; serve
as the representative, or an executive, officer, or employee, of
any political party, executive committee, or other governing
body of a political party; receive remuneration for activities
on behalf of any candidate for public office; or engage in
soliciting votes or other activities on behalf of a candidate
for public office. The ombudsman, an officer, or a full-time
employee of the ombudsman's office may not become a candidate
for election to public office unless he or she first resigns
from his or her office or employment.

- (c) The ombudsman shall maintain his or her principal office at a place convenient to the department, which will enable the ombudsman to expeditiously carry out the duties and functions of his or her office. The ombudsman may establish branch offices elsewhere in the state upon the concurrence of the Governor.
- (2) POWERS AND DUTIES.—The ombudsman has the powers necessary to carry out the duties of his or her office, including, but not limited to:
- (a) Employing professional and clerical staff as necessary for the efficient operation of the office.
- (b) Preparing and issuing reports and recommendations to the Governor, the department, the President of the Senate, and

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the	Spea	aker	of	the	House	of	Repr	cese	entative	s on	any	matter	or
sub	ect	with	nin	the	juriso	dict	cion	of	chapter	720			

- owners, boards of directors, board members, community
 association managers, and other affected parties. The ombudsman
 shall develop policies and procedures to assist parcel owners,
 boards of directors, board members, community association
 managers, and other affected parties to understand their rights
 and responsibilities, as set forth in this chapter, and the
 governing documents that govern their respective associations.
 The ombudsman shall coordinate and assist in the preparation and
 adoption of educational and reference material, and shall
 endeavor to coordinate with private or volunteer providers of
 these services, so that the availability of these resources is
 made known to the largest possible audience.
- (d) Monitoring and reviewing procedures and disputes concerning elections or meetings.
- (e) Providing resources to assist members of boards of directors and officers of associations to carry out their powers and duties consistent with this chapter and the governing documents that govern the association.
- (f) Encouraging and facilitating voluntary meetings
 between parcel owners, boards of directors, board members,
 community association managers, and other affected parties when
 the meetings may assist in resolving a dispute within a

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homeowners' association before a person submits a dispute for a
formal or administrative remedy. It is the intent of the
Legislature that the ombudsman act as a neutral resource for
both the rights and responsibilities of parcel owners,
associations, and board members.
(g) Assisting with the resolution of disputes between
parcel owners and the association, or between parcel owners, if
applicable.

- (3) ELECTION MONITORING. -
- (a) Fifteen percent of the total voting interests in a homeowners' association, or six parcel owners, whichever is greater, may petition the ombudsman to appoint an election monitor to attend the annual meeting of the parcel owners and conduct the election of directors.
- (b) The ombudsman shall appoint a division employee, a person who specializes in homeowners' association election monitoring, or an attorney licensed to practice in the state as the election monitor.
- (c) The association must pay all costs associated with the election monitoring process.
- (d) The division must adopt a rule establishing procedures for the appointment of election monitors and the scope and extent of the monitor's role in the election process.
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert: An act relating to homeowners' associations; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; requiring the board of administration to provide written notice of the opportunity for certain hearings to certain persons; requiring certain hearings to be held within a specified time after certain persons receive a written request for such hearing; providing how a written request may be provided to certain persons; authorizing certain persons to attend the hearing in certain ways; authorizing a fine and suspension committee to reduce a fine or suspension levied by the board; providing an appeals process for certain fines and suspensions; requiring an appeal to be heard before a committee within a specified time after certain persons receive written notice of the appeal; providing how written notice of an appeal may be provided to certain persons; providing for the composition of an appeals committee; authorizing certain persons to attend the appeals committee and providing the ways that such persons may attend; specifying the role of the appeals committee; specifying when a fine or suspension may not be

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imposed; requiring the appeals committee to reduce the
fine or suspension by a specified percentage under
certain circumstances; requiring the association to
provide written notice, in specified ways, to certain
persons of the decision of the appeals committee;
specifying when payment of a fine that is appealed is
due; amending s. 720.311, F.S.; authorizing parties to
initiate nonbinding arbitration rather than presuit
mediation for certain disputes; creating s. 720.319,
F.S.; creating the Office of the Homeowners'
Association Ombudsman within the Department of
Business and Professional Regulation; providing for
funding of the office; directing the Governor to
appoint the ombudsman; requiring the ombudsman to be
an attorney; prohibiting the ombudsman, officers, and
full-time employees from holding certain positions,
engaging in certain activities, or receiving certain
remuneration; providing for the principal location of
the ombudsman's office; authorizing the ombudsman to
establish branch offices under specified
circumstances; providing for the powers and duties of
the ombudsman; providing for the administration of an
election monitoring process; requiring the Division of
Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes to
adopt certain rules; providing an effective date.

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