1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to homeowners' associations; amending 3 s. 720.303, F.S.; providing that officers and 4 directors of a homeowners' association are subject to 5 certain standards; requiring a detailed accounting of 6 amounts due to the association be given to certain 7 persons within a certain timeframe upon written 8 request; providing for a complete waiver of 9 outstanding fines under certain circumstances; amending s. 720.3035, F.S.; prohibiting an association 10 or certain committees of the association from 11 enforcing or adopting certain covenants, rules, or 12 13 guidelines; authorizing a parcel owner to appeal certain decisions of the association or certain 14 15 committees of the association to an appeals committee 16 within a specified time frame; providing for 17 membership and authority of the appeals committee; requiring the appeals committee to make its decisions 18 19 within a specified time frame; amending s. 720.3045, F.S.; authorizing parcel owners or their tenants to 20 21 install, display, or store clotheslines and vegetable 22 gardens under certain circumstances; amending s. 23 720.305, F.S.; prohibiting certain fines from being 24 aggregated and becoming a lien on a parcel without a supermajority vote of a certain percentage of the 25

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voting members; specifying how fines, suspensions, attorney fees, and costs are determined; requiring certain notices to be provided to parcel owners and, if applicable, an occupant, a licensee, or an invitee of the parcel owner; requiring certain hearings to be held within a specified timeframe and authorizing such hearings to be held by telephone or other electronic means; prohibiting the accrual of attorney fees and costs after a specified time; specifying the priority of payments made by a parcel owner to an association; authorizing certain persons to request a hearing to dispute certain fees and costs; providing that certain fines may not become a lien on a parcel; requiring fines or suspensions related to traffic infractions to be determined and issued by a certain person; prohibiting a parcel owner from being fined for certain traffic infractions; defining the term "traffic infraction"; prohibiting an association from levying a fine or imposing a suspension for certain actions; prohibiting an association from enforcing certain rules or covenants under certain circumstances; amending s. 720.3075, F.S.; prohibiting certain homeowners' association documents from precluding property owners from taking certain actions; prohibiting homeowners' association documents

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from limiting or requiring certain actions; amending s. 720.308, F.S.; prohibiting a board from increasing assessments by more than specified percentages without a supermajority vote of a certain percentage of the voting members; providing an exception; prohibiting certain assessments from becoming a lien on a parcel without a supermajority vote of a certain percentage of the voting members; amending s. 720.318, F.S.; authorizing a law enforcement officer to park his or her assigned law enforcement vehicle on public roads and rights-of-way; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (13) is added to that section, to read:

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

(1) POWERS AND DUTIES.—An association that which operates a community as defined in s. 720.301, must be operated by an association that is a Florida corporation. After October 1, 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial governing documents must be recorded in the official records of

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the county in which the community is located. An association may operate more than one community. The officers and directors of an association are subject to s. 617.0830 and have a fiduciary relationship to the members who are served by the association. The powers and duties of an association include those set forth in this chapter and, except as expressly limited or restricted in this chapter, those set forth in the governing documents. After control of the association is obtained by members other than the developer, the association may institute, maintain, settle, or appeal actions or hearings in its name on behalf of all members concerning matters of common interest to the members, including, but not limited to, the common areas; roof or structural components of a building, or other improvements for which the association is responsible; mechanical, electrical, or plumbing elements serving an improvement or building for which the association is responsible; representations of the developer pertaining to any existing or proposed commonly used facility; and protesting ad valorem taxes on commonly used facilities. The association may defend actions in eminent domain or bring inverse condemnation actions. Before commencing litigation against any party in the name of the association involving amounts in controversy in excess of \$100,000, the association must obtain the affirmative approval of a majority of the voting interests at a meeting of the membership at which a quorum has been attained. This subsection

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does not limit any statutory or common-law right of any individual member or class of members to bring any action without participation by the association. A member does not have authority to act for the association by virtue of being a member. An association may have more than one class of members and may issue membership certificates. An association of 15 or fewer parcel owners may enforce only the requirements of those deed restrictions established prior to the purchase of each parcel upon an affected parcel owner or owners.

- or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner may, at any time, make a written request to the board for a detailed accounting of any amounts he or she owes to the association and the board shall provide such information within 10 days after receipt of the written request. Failure by the board to respond in 10 days to a written request for a detailed accounting constitutes a complete waiver of any outstanding fines of the person who requested such accounting.
- Section 2. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 720.3035, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 720.3035 Architectural control covenants; parcel owner improvements; rights and privileges.—
- (1) (a) The authority of an association or any architectural, construction improvement, or other such similar committee of an association to review and approve plans and

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specifications for the location, size, type, or appearance of any structure or other improvement on a parcel, or to enforce standards for the external appearance of any structure or improvement located on a parcel, shall be permitted only to the extent that the authority is specifically stated or reasonably inferred as to such location, size, type, or appearance in the declaration of covenants or other published guidelines and standards authorized by the declaration of covenants.

- (b) An association or any architectural, construction improvement, or other such similar committee of an association may not enforce or adopt a covenant, rule, or guideline that:
- 1. Limits or places requirements on the interior of a structure that is not visible from the parcel's frontage or an adjacent parcel.
- 2. Requires the review and approval of plans and specifications for a central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, or ventilating system by the association or any architectural, construction improvement, or other such similar committee of an association, if such system is not visible from the parcel's frontage and is substantially similar to a system that is approved or recommended by the association or a committee thereof.
- (4) (a) Each parcel owner <u>is</u> shall be entitled to the rights and privileges set forth in the declaration of covenants or other published guidelines and standards authorized by the

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declaration of covenants concerning the architectural use of the parcel, and the construction of permitted structures and improvements on the parcel. and Such rights and privileges may shall not be unreasonably infringed upon or impaired by the association or any architectural, construction improvement, or other such similar committee of the association.

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(b) If a parcel owner's rights and privileges have been unreasonably infringed upon or impaired by a decision concerning the architectural use of his or her parcel or the construction of permitted structures and improvements on such parcel by the association or any architectural, construction improvement, or other such similar committee of the association, the association must provide the parcel owner with the ability to appeal such decision to an appeals committee that consists of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association or members of the architectural, construction improvement, or other similar committee of the association. The appeals committee has the right to reverse, modify, or affirm the decision being appealed. A parcel owner may appeal a decision of the association or any architectural, construction improvement, or other such similar committee of the association within 90 days after the owner receives written notification of the initial decision. The appeals committee must make a decision on the issue under appeal within 60 days after receiving a parcel owner's request for an appeal.

(c) If the association or any architectural, construction improvement, or other such similar committee of the association should unreasonably, knowingly, and willfully infringe upon or impair the rights and privileges set forth in the declaration of covenants or other published guidelines and standards authorized by the declaration of covenants, the adversely affected parcel owner is shall be entitled to recover damages caused by such infringement or impairment, including any costs and reasonable attorney attorney's fees incurred in preserving or restoring the rights and privileges of the parcel owner set forth in the declaration of covenants or other published guidelines and standards authorized by the declaration of covenants.

Section 3. Section 720.3045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3045 Installation, display, and storage of items.—
Regardless of any covenants, restrictions, bylaws, rules, or requirements of an association, and unless prohibited by general law or local ordinance, an association may not restrict parcel owners or their tenants from installing, displaying, or storing any items on a parcel which are not visible from the parcel's frontage or an adjacent parcel, including, but not limited to, artificial turf, boats, flags, vegetable gardens, clotheslines, and recreational vehicles.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (7) through (10) are added

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201 to that section, to read:

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

- An association may levy reasonable fines for violations of the declaration, association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. 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 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. A fine that amounts to less than 1 percent of the parcel's property value at the time the fine was levied may only become a lien against the parcel with approval by 75 percent of the total membership of parcel owners, and fines may not be aggregated to create 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.
 - (a) An association may suspend, for a reasonable period of

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time, the right of a member, or a member's tenant, guest, or invitee, to use common areas and facilities 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. This paragraph does not apply to that portion of common areas used to provide access or utility services to the parcel. A suspension may not prohibit an owner or tenant of a parcel from having vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.

administration may not be imposed unless the board first provides at least 14 days' written notice of the parcel owner's right to a hearing to the parcel owner at his or her designated mailing or e-mail address in the association's official records and, if applicable, to any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, sought to be fined or suspended. Such and a hearing must be held within 30 days after issuance of the notice before a 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. The committee may hold the hearing by telephone or other electronic means. The notice must include a description of the alleged violation; the specific action required to cure such violation, if applicable; and the

hearing date, and location, and access information if held by telephone or other electronic means of the hearing. A parcel owner has the right to attend a hearing by telephone or other electronic means.

- (c) If the committee, by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, the proposed fine or suspension may not be imposed. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether to confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by the board.
- (d) Within 7 days after the hearing, the committee shall provide written notice to the parcel owner at his or her designated mailing or e-mail address in the association's official records and, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, of the committee's findings related to the violation, including any applicable fines or suspensions that the committee approved or rejected, and how the parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner may cure the violation, if applicable, or fulfill a suspension, or the date by which a fine must be paid.
- (e) If a violation is found by the committee, but has been cured before the hearing or in the manner specified in the written notice required in paragraph (b) or paragraph (d), a fine or suspension may not be imposed.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (e) If a violation found by the committee is not cured and the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is

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approved by the committee by a majority vote, the <u>committee must</u> <u>set a date by which the fine must be paid, which date must be at least 30 days after delivery of the written notice required in paragraph (d).</u>

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- g) If a violation is found by the committee and the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee and the violation is not cured or the fine is not paid per the written notice required in paragraph (d), reasonable attorney fees and costs may be awarded to the association. Attorney fees and costs may not begin to accrue until after the date noticed for payment under paragraph (d) and the time for an appeal has expired.
- (h) Upon receipt of a payment for any outstanding fines
 from a parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the
 parcel owner, the board must apply the payment first to the fine
 before satisfying any other amounts due to the association.
 Attorney fees and costs may not continue to accrue after a
 parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel
 owner pays the fine.
- (i) A parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner may request a hearing before the board to dispute the reasonableness of the attorney fees and costs awarded to the association.
- (7) If an association allows a fine to be levied for an infraction relating to lawn, landscaping, or grass maintenance,

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such fine may not become a lien on a parcel.

- (8) If an association allows a fine to be levied or a suspension to be imposed against a parcel owner or an occupant, a licensee, a guest, or an invitee of the parcel owner for a traffic infraction, such infraction must be determined and issued by a board-approved nonaffiliated third party specializing in traffic infractions before such fine may be levied or suspension imposed. A fine for a traffic infraction may not become a lien on a parcel. However, a fine may not be imposed against a parcel owner for a speeding violation committed by his or her occupant, licensee, guest, or invitee. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "traffic infraction" means a noncriminal violation of parking and traffic rules adopted by the state, county, municipality, or association.
- (9) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in an association's governing documents, an association may not levy a fine or impose a suspension for any of the following:
- (a) Leaving garbage receptacles at the curb or end of the driveway within 24 hours before or after the designated garbage collection day or time.
- (b) Leaving holiday decorations or lights on a structure or other improvement on a parcel longer than indicated in the governing documents, unless such decorations or lights are left up for longer than 1 week after the association provides written notice of the violation to the parcel owner.

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(10) An association may not enforce a new rule or covenant
against a parcel owner for an action that took place before the
new rule or covenant was enacted fine payment is due 5 days
after notice of the approved fine required under paragraph (d)
is provided to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any
occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner. The
association must provide written notice of such fine or
suspension by mail or hand delivery to the parcel owner and, if
applicable, to any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel
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Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 720.3075, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (c) is added to subsection (4) of that section, to read:

720.3075 Prohibited clauses in association documents.-

- (3) Homeowners' association documents, including declarations of covenants, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, may not preclude:
- (a) The display of up to two portable, removable flags as described in s. 720.304(2)(a) by property owners. However, all flags must be displayed in a respectful manner consistent with the requirements for the United States flag under 36 U.S.C. chapter 10.
- (b) A property owner or a tenant, a guest, or an invitee of the property owner from parking his or her personal vehicle, including a pickup truck, in the property owner's driveway, in

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common parking lots, on public roads and rights-of-way, or in any other area at which the property owner or the property owner's tenant, guest, or invitee has a right to park. The homeowners' association documents, including declarations of covenants, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, may not prohibit a property owner or a tenant, a guest, or an invitee of the property owner from parking his or her work vehicle, which is not a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(25), in the property owner's driveway.

(c) A property owner from inviting, hiring, or allowing entry to a contractor or worker on the owner's parcel solely because the contractor or worker is not on a preferred vendor list of the association. Additionally, homeowners' association documents may not preclude a property owner from inviting, hiring, or allowing entry to a contractor or worker on his or

- documents may not preclude a property owner from inviting,

 hiring, or allowing entry to a contractor or worker on his or

 her parcel solely because the contractor or worker does not have
 a professional or an occupational license. The association may

 not require a contractor or worker to present or prove
- possession of a professional or an occupational license to be
- allowed entry onto a property owner's parcel.

- (d) Operating a vehicle that is not a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(25) in conformance with state traffic laws, on public roads or rights-of-way or the property owner's parcel.
 - (e) A property owner from installing code-compliant

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hurricane protection or home hardening, such as hurricane shutters, impact glass, code-compliant windows or doors, or other similar protection that complies with or exceeds the applicable building code.

(f) A property owner from installing a metal roof, artificial turf, vegetable garden, or clotheslines or other energy-efficient device.

(4)

(c) Homeowners' association documents, including declarations of covenants, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, may not limit landscaping to grass-only or grass-majority lawns, or issue a mandatory watering schedule to property owners.

However, the association's documents may generally require that a property owner keep any lawn, landscaping, and grass on the property owner's parcel well-maintained.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 720.308, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

720.308 Assessments and charges.-

- (3) MAXIMUM LEVEL OF ASSESSMENTS.-
- (a) The stated dollar amount of the guarantee <u>must</u> shall be an exact dollar amount for each parcel identified in the declaration. Regardless of the stated dollar amount of the guarantee, assessments charged to a member <u>may shall</u> not exceed the maximum obligation of the member based on the total amount

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of the adopted budget and the member's proportionate share of the expenses as described in the governing documents.

- (b) Notwithstanding more restrictive limitations placed on the board by the governing documents and paragraph (c), the board may not impose a regular assessment that is more than 10 percent greater than the regular assessment for the association's preceding fiscal year or impose special assessments that in the aggregate exceed 5 percent of the budgeted gross expenses of the association for that fiscal year without the approval of 75 percent of voting members at a member meeting.
- (c) The board may increase regular assessments beyond the limits in paragraph (b) if the board can prove that such increase is necessary for the immediate physical protection of property or public safety.
- (7) LIENS.—An assessment that amounts to less than 1
 percent of the parcel's property value at the time of the
 assessment may not become a lien against the parcel or the basis
 of a claim of lien against a parcel without the approval of 75
 percent of voting members at a member meeting.
- Section 7. Section 720.318, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 720.318 Law enforcement vehicles.—An association may not prohibit a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10(1), who is a parcel owner, or who is a tenant, guest, or invitee of

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a parcel owner, from parking his or her assigned law enforcement vehicle in an area where the parcel owner, or the tenant, guest, or invitee of the parcel owner, otherwise has a right to park, including on public roads or rights-of-way.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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