

# **Judiciary Committee**

Thursday, April 21, 2011 11:00 AM 404 HOB

**AMENDMENT PACKET** 

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTE	E 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WITHDRAWN	_ (Y/N)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: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Dorworth offered the following:

#### Amendment

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Remove lines 305-325 and insert:

after of the information or indictment or petition for delinquency is filed court order. In the event the victim or, if the victim is a minor, the victim's parent or legal guardian, requests hepatitis and HIV testing after 48 hours have elapsed from the filing of the indictment or information or petition for delinquency, the testing shall be done within 48 hours after the request.

(b) However, when a victim of any sexual offense enumerated in s. 775.0877(1)(a)-(n) is under the age of 18 at the time the offense was committed or when a victim of any sexual offense enumerated in s. 775.0877(1)(a)-(n) or s. 825.1025 is a disabled adult or elderly person as defined in s. 825.1025 regardless of whether the offense involves the transmission of bodily fluids from one person to another, then

upon the request of the victim or the victim's legal guardian,
or of the parent or legal guardian, the court shall order such
person to undergo <u>hepatitis and</u> HIV testing within 48 hours
after of the information or indictment or petition for
delinquency is filed court order. In the event the victim or, if
the victim is a minor, the victim's parent or legal guardian,
requests hepatitis and HIV testing after 48 hours have elapsed
from the filing of the indictment or information or petition for
delinquency, the testing shall be done within 48 hours after
<u>the</u>

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ADOPTED (Y/N)  ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)  ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)  FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)  WITHDRAWN (Y/N)  OTHER  Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary  Representative Perman offered the following:	v Committee
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)  FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)  WITHDRAWN (Y/N)  OTHER  Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary	v Committee
FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N) WITHDRAWN (Y/N) OTHER  Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary	v Committee
WITHDRAWN (Y/N) OTHER  Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary	v Committee
Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary	v Committee
	Z Committee
	v Committee
Representative Perman offered the following:	,
<u> </u>	
Amendment (with title amendment)	•
Remove line 20 and insert:	
the penalties set forth in s. 817.67(2). It is	not a violation
of this subsection for a retailer or retail emp	
ordinary course of business, to: possess, recei	
credit card or debit card that the retailer or	
does not know was stolen; or possess, receive,	
credit card or debit card that the retailer or	
knows is stolen for the purpose of an investigation	
circumstances regarding the theft of the card of	
unlawful use.	<u> </u>

providing penalties; providing that a retailer or retail
employee who possesses, receives, or returns a stolen credit or
debit card without knowledge that the card is stolen or in order
to investigate the card's theft or unlawful use does not commit
a violation of the act; providing an effective date.

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	other
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary Committee
2	Representative(s) Rouson offered the following:
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4	Amendment (with title amendment)
5	Between lines 94 and 95, insert:
6	(6) Within faith- and character-based institutions of the
7	state correctional system, peer to peer programming shall be
8	allowed, such as Alcoholics Anonymous groups, literacy
9	instruction, and other activities when appropriate.
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13	TITLE AMENDMENT
14	Remove line 9 and insert:
15	for the faith- and character-based institutions within the state
16	correctional system to allow peer-to-peer programming whenever
17	appropriate; providing an effective date.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	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: Judiciary Representative Boyd offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove line 95 and insert:

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (8) of section 440.192, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.-

(1) Any employee may, for any benefit that is ripe, due, and owing, file by certified mail, or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge, with the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims a petition for benefits which meets the requirements of this section and the definition of specificity in s. 440.02. An employee represented by an attorney shall file by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge. An employee not represented by an attorney may file by certified mail or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge. The department shall inform employees of the location of the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims and

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- the office's website address for purposes of filing a petition for benefits. The employee shall also serve copies of the petition for benefits by certified mail, or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge, upon the employer and the employer's carrier. The <u>Deputy</u> Chief Judge shall refer the petitions to the judges of compensation claims.
- Within 14 days after receipt of a petition for (8) benefits by certified mail or by approved electronic means, the carrier must either pay the requested benefits without prejudice to its right to deny within 120 days from receipt of the petition or file a response to petition with the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. The response shall be filed by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge. The carrier must list all benefits requested but not paid and explain its justification for nonpayment in the response to petition. A carrier that does not deny compensability in accordance with s. 440.20(4) is deemed to have accepted the employee's injuries as compensable, unless it can establish material facts relevant to the issue of compensability that could not have been discovered through reasonable investigation within the 120-day period. The carrier shall provide copies of the response to the filing party, employer, and claimant by certified mail or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a), (c), and (e) of subsection (4) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 440.25 Procedures for mediation and hearings.-

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- Forty days after a petition for benefits is filed under s. 440.192, the judge of compensation claims shall notify the interested parties by order that a mediation conference concerning such petition has been scheduled unless the parties have notified the judge of compensation claims that a private mediation has been held or is scheduled to be held. A mediation, whether private or public, shall be held within 130 days after the filing of the petition. Such order must give the date the mediation conference is to be held. Such order may be served personally upon the interested parties or may be sent to the interested parties by mail or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge. If multiple petitions are pending, or if additional petitions are filed after the scheduling of a mediation, the judge of compensation claims shall consolidate all petitions into one mediation. The claimant or the adjuster of the employer or carrier may, at the mediator's discretion, attend the mediation conference by telephone or, if agreed to by the parties, other electronic means. A continuance may be granted upon the agreement of the parties or if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge of compensation claims that the reason for requesting the continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's control. Any order granting a continuance must set forth the date of the rescheduled mediation conference. A mediation conference may not be used solely for the purpose of mediating attorney's fees.
- (4)(a) If the parties fail to agree to written submission of pretrial stipulations, the judge of compensation claims shall conduct a live pretrial hearing. The judge of compensation

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claims shall give the interested parties at least 14 days' advance notice of the pretrial hearing by mail or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge.

- (c) The judge of compensation claims shall give the interested parties at least 14 days' advance notice of the final hearing, served upon the interested parties by mail or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge.
- (e) The order making an award or rejecting the claim, referred to in this chapter as a "compensation order," shall set forth the findings of ultimate facts and the mandate; and the order need not include any other reason or justification for such mandate. The compensation order shall be filed in the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims at Tallahassee. A copy of such compensation order shall be sent by mail or by electronic means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge to the parties and attorneys of record and any parties not represented by an attorney at the last known address of each, with the date of mailing noted thereon.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 440.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.29 Procedure before the judge of compensation claims.-

(3) The practice and procedure before the judges of compensation claims shall be governed by rules adopted by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims Supreme Court, except to the extent that such rules conflict with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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440.45 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. -

- The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall adopt rules to carry out effect the purposes of this section. Such rules must shall include procedural rules applicable to workers' compensation claim resolution, including rules requiring electronic filing and service where deemed appropriate by the Deputy Chief Judge, and uniform criteria for measuring the performance of the office, including, but not limited to, the number of cases assigned and resolved disposed, the age of pending and resolved disposed cases, timeliness of decisions decisionmaking, extraordinary fee awards, and other data necessary for the judicial nominating commission to review the performance of judges as required in paragraph (2)(c). The workers' compensation rules of procedure approved by the Supreme Court apply until the rules adopted by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims pursuant to this section become effective.
- Section 7. Subsection (5) of section 120.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 120.52 Definitions.—As used in this act:
- (5) "Division" means the Division of Administrative Hearings. Any document filed with the division by a party represented by an attorney shall be filed by electronic means through the division's website. Any document filed with the division by a party not represented by an attorney shall, whenever possible, be filed by electronic means through the division's website.

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Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 120.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.54 Rulemaking.-

- (5) UNIFORM RULES.-
- (b) The uniform rules of procedure adopted by the commission pursuant to this subsection shall include, but are not limited to:
- 1. Uniform rules for the scheduling of public meetings, hearings, and workshops.
- Uniform rules for use by each state agency that provide procedures for conducting public meetings, hearings, and workshops, and for taking evidence, testimony, and argument at such public meetings, hearings, and workshops, in person and by means of communications media technology. The rules shall provide that all evidence, testimony, and argument presented shall be afforded equal consideration, regardless of the method of communication. If a public meeting, hearing, or workshop is to be conducted by means of communications media technology, or if attendance may be provided by such means, the notice shall so state. The notice for public meetings, hearings, and workshops utilizing communications media technology shall state how persons interested in attending may do so and shall name locations, if any, where communications media technology facilities will be available. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to diminish the right to inspect public records under chapter 119. Limiting points of access to public meetings, hearings, and workshops subject to the provisions of s. 286.011 to places not normally open to the public shall be presumed to

violate the right of access of the public, and any official action taken under such circumstances is void and of no effect. Other laws relating to public meetings, hearings, and workshops, including penal and remedial provisions, shall apply to public meetings, hearings, and workshops conducted by means of communications media technology, and shall be liberally construed in their application to such public meetings, hearings, and workshops. As used in this subparagraph, "communications media technology" means the electronic transmission of printed matter, audio, full-motion video, freeze-frame video, compressed video, and digital video by any method available.

- 3. Uniform rules of procedure for the filing of notice of protests and formal written protests. The Administration Commission may prescribe the form and substantive provisions of a required bond.
- 4. Uniform rules of procedure for the filing of petitions for administrative hearings pursuant to s. 120.569 or s. 120.57. Such rules shall require the petition to include:
- a. The identification of the petitioner, including the petitioner's e-mail address, if any, for the transmittal of subsequent documents by electronic means.
- b. A statement of when and how the petitioner received notice of the agency's action or proposed action.
- c. An explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests are or will be affected by the action or proposed action.

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- d. A statement of all material facts disputed by the petitioner or a statement that there are no disputed facts.
- e. A statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including a statement of the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action.
- f. A statement of the specific rules or statutes that the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action, including an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes.
- g. A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action petitioner wishes the agency to take with respect to the proposed action.
- 5. Uniform rules for the filing of request for administrative hearing by a respondent in agency enforcement and disciplinary actions. Such rules shall require a request to include:
- a. The name, address, <u>e-mail address</u>, and telephone number of the party making the request and the name, address, and telephone number of the party's counsel or qualified representative upon whom service of pleadings and other papers shall be made;
- b. A statement that the respondent is requesting an administrative hearing and disputes the material facts alleged by the petitioner, in which case the respondent shall identify those material facts that are in dispute, or that the respondent is requesting an administrative hearing and does not dispute the material facts alleged by the petitioner; and

c. A reference by file number to the administrative complaint that the party has received from the agency and the date on which the agency pleading was received.

The agency may provide an election-of-rights form for the respondent's use in requesting a hearing, so long as any form provided by the agency calls for the information in subsubparagraphs a. through c. and does not impose any additional requirements on a respondent in order to request a hearing, unless such requirements are specifically authorized by law.

- 6. Uniform rules of procedure for the filing and prompt disposition of petitions for declaratory statements. The rules shall also describe the contents of the notices that must be published in the Florida Administrative Weekly under s. 120.565, including any applicable time limit for the filing of petitions to intervene or petitions for administrative hearing by persons whose substantial interests may be affected.
- 7. Provision of a method by which each agency head shall provide a description of the agency's organization and general course of its operations. The rules shall require that the statement concerning the agency's organization and operations be published on the agency's website.
- 8. Uniform rules establishing procedures for granting or denying petitions for variances and waivers pursuant to s. 120.542.
- Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 57.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 57.111 Civil actions and administrative proceedings initiated by state agencies; attorneys' fees and costs.—
- $241 \qquad (4)$

- (b)1. To apply for an award under this section, the attorney for the prevailing small business party must submit an itemized affidavit to the court which first conducted the adversarial proceeding in the underlying action, or by electronic means through the division's website to the Division of Administrative Hearings which shall assign an administrative law judge, in the case of a proceeding pursuant to chapter 120, which affidavit shall reveal the nature and extent of the services rendered by the attorney as well as the costs incurred in preparations, motions, hearings, and appeals in the proceeding.
- 2. The application for an award of attorney's fees must be made within 60 days after the date that the small business party becomes a prevailing small business party.
- Section 10. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 120.56, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 120.56 Challenges to rules.-
- (1) GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR CHALLENGING THE VALIDITY OF A RULE OR A PROPOSED RULE.—
- (c) The petition shall be filed by electronic means with the division which shall, immediately upon filing, forward by electronic means copies to the agency whose rule is challenged, the Department of State, and the committee. Within 10 days after receiving the petition, the division director shall, if the petition complies with the requirements of paragraph (b), assign

an administrative law judge who shall conduct a hearing within 30 days thereafter, unless the petition is withdrawn or a continuance is granted by agreement of the parties or for good cause shown. Evidence of good cause includes, but is not limited to, written notice of an agency's decision to modify or withdraw the proposed rule or a written notice from the chair of the committee stating that the committee will consider an objection to the rule at its next scheduled meeting. The failure of an agency to follow the applicable rulemaking procedures or requirements set forth in this chapter shall be presumed to be material; however, the agency may rebut this presumption by showing that the substantial interests of the petitioner and the fairness of the proceedings have not been impaired.

(d) Within 30 days after the hearing, the administrative law judge shall render a decision and state the reasons therefor in writing. The division shall forthwith transmit by electronic means copies of the administrative law judge's decision to the agency, the Department of State, and the committee.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 120.569, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.569 Decisions which affect substantial interests.-

(2)(a) Except for any proceeding conducted as prescribed in s. 120.56, a petition or request for a hearing under this section shall be filed with the agency. If the agency requests an administrative law judge from the division, it shall so notify the division by electronic means through the division's website within 15 days after receipt of the petition or request. A request for a hearing shall be granted or denied within 15

days after receipt. On the request of any agency, the division shall assign an administrative law judge with due regard to the expertise required for the particular matter. The referring agency shall take no further action with respect to a proceeding under s. 120.57(1), except as a party litigant, as long as the division has jurisdiction over the proceeding under s. 120.57(1). Any party may request the disqualification of the administrative law judge by filing an affidavit with the division prior to the taking of evidence at a hearing, stating the grounds with particularity.

Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 120.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 120.57 Additional procedures for particular cases.-
- (3) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO PROTESTS TO CONTRACT SOLICITATION OR AWARD.—Agencies subject to this chapter shall use the uniform rules of procedure, which provide procedures for the resolution of protests arising from the contract solicitation or award process. Such rules shall at least provide that:
- (d)1. The agency shall provide an opportunity to resolve the protest by mutual agreement between the parties within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, after receipt of a formal written protest.
- 2. If the subject of a protest is not resolved by mutual agreement within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, after receipt of the formal written protest, and if there is no disputed issue of material fact, an informal proceeding shall be conducted pursuant to subsection (2) and

applicable agency rules before a person whose qualifications have been prescribed by rules of the agency.

3. If the subject of a protest is not resolved by mutual agreement within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, after receipt of the formal written protest, and if there is a disputed issue of material fact, the agency shall refer the protest to the division by electronic means through the division's website for proceedings under subsection (1).

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 552.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

552.40 Administrative remedy for alleged damage due to the use of explosives in connection with construction materials mining activities.—

(1) A person may initiate an administrative proceeding to recover damages resulting from the use of explosives in connection with construction materials mining activities by filing a petition with the Division of Administrative Hearings by electronic means through the division's website on a form provided by it and accompanied by a filing fee of \$100 within 180 days after the occurrence of the alleged damage. If the petitioner submits an affidavit stating that the petitioner's annual income is less than 150 percent of the applicable federal poverty guideline published in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the \$100 filing fee must be waived.

Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 553.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.73 Florida Building Code.-

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- Local governments may, subject to the limitations of
- this section, adopt amendments to the technical provisions of
- the Florida Building Code which apply solely within the
- jurisdiction of such government and which provide for more
  - stringent requirements than those specified in the Florida
  - Building Code, not more than once every 6 months. A local
    - government may adopt technical amendments that address local
- 1. The local governing body determines, following a public
- 361 hearing which has been advertised in a newspaper of general
- circulation at least 10 days before the hearing, that there is a
- 363 need to strengthen the requirements of the Florida Building
  - Code. The determination must be based upon a review of local
  - conditions by the local governing body, which review
    - demonstrates by evidence or data that the geographical
    - jurisdiction governed by the local governing body exhibits a
  - local need to strengthen the Florida Building Code beyond the
  - needs or regional variation addressed by the Florida Building
  - Code, that the local need is addressed by the proposed local
  - amendment, and that the amendment is no more stringent than
    - necessary to address the local need.
    - 2. Such additional requirements are not discriminatory against materials, products, or construction techniques of
  - demonstrated capabilities.
    - Such additional requirements may not introduce a new subject not addressed in the Florida Building Code.

- 4. The enforcing agency shall make readily available, in a usable format, all amendments adopted pursuant to this section.
- 5. Any amendment to the Florida Building Code shall be transmitted within 30 days by the adopting local government to the commission. The commission shall maintain copies of all such amendments in a format that is usable and obtainable by the public. Local technical amendments shall not become effective until 30 days after the amendment has been received and published by the commission.
- 6. Any amendment to the Florida Building Code adopted by a local government pursuant to this paragraph shall be effective only until the adoption by the commission of the new edition of the Florida Building Code every third year. At such time, the commission shall review such amendment for consistency with the criteria in paragraph (9)(a) and adopt such amendment as part of the Florida Building Code or rescind the amendment. The commission shall immediately notify the respective local government of the rescission of any amendment. After receiving such notice, the respective local government may readopt the rescinded amendment pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.
- 7. Each county and municipality desiring to make local technical amendments to the Florida Building Code shall by interlocal agreement establish a countywide compliance review board to review any amendment to the Florida Building Code, adopted by a local government within the county pursuant to this paragraph, that is challenged by any substantially affected party for purposes of determining the amendment's compliance

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with this paragraph. If challenged, the local technical amendments shall not become effective until time for filing an appeal pursuant to subparagraph 8. has expired or, if there is an appeal, until the commission issues its final order determining the adopted amendment is in compliance with this subsection.

If the compliance review board determines such amendment is not in compliance with this paragraph, the compliance review board shall notify such local government of the noncompliance and that the amendment is invalid and unenforceable until the local government corrects the amendment to bring it into compliance. The local government may appeal the decision of the compliance review board to the commission. If the compliance review board determines such amendment to be in compliance with this paragraph, any substantially affected party may appeal such determination to the commission. Any such appeal shall be filed with the commission within 14 days of the board's written determination. The commission shall promptly refer the appeal to the Division of Administrative Hearings by electronic means through the division's website for the assignment of an administrative law judge. The administrative law judge shall conduct the required hearing within 30 days, and shall enter a recommended order within 30 days of the conclusion of such hearing. The commission shall enter a final order within 30 days thereafter. The provisions of chapter 120 and the uniform rules of procedure shall apply to such proceedings. The local government adopting the amendment that is subject to challenge has the burden of proving that the amendment complies with this

paragraph in proceedings before the compliance review board and the commission, as applicable. Actions of the commission are subject to judicial review pursuant to s. 120.68. The compliance review board shall determine whether its decisions apply to a respective local jurisdiction or apply countywide.

- 9. An amendment adopted under this paragraph shall include a fiscal impact statement which documents the costs and benefits of the proposed amendment. Criteria for the fiscal impact statement shall include the impact to local government relative to enforcement, the impact to property and building owners, as well as to industry, relative to the cost of compliance. The fiscal impact statement may not be used as a basis for challenging the amendment for compliance.
- 10. In addition to subparagraphs 7. and 9., the commission may review any amendments adopted pursuant to this subsection and make nonbinding recommendations related to compliance of such amendments with this subsection.
- Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 961.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 961.03 Determination of status as a wrongfully incarcerated person; determination of eligibility for compensation.—

(4)

(b) If the prosecuting authority responds as set forth in paragraph (2)(b), and the court determines that the petitioner is eligible under the provisions of s. 961.04, but the prosecuting authority contests the nature, significance or effect of the evidence of actual innocence, or the facts related

to the petitioner's alleged wrongful incarceration, the court shall set forth its findings and transfer the petition by electronic means through the division's website to the division for findings of fact and a recommended determination of whether the petitioner has established that he or she is a wrongfully incarcerated person who is eligible for compensation under this act.

Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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#### TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 3-16 and insert:

and other legal documents; creating ss. 27.341 and 27.5112, F.S.; requiring each state attorney and public defender to electronically file court documents with the clerk of the court and receive court documents from the clerk of the court; defining the term "court documents"; providing legislative expectations that the state attorneys and public defenders consult with specified entities; requiring the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association and the Florida Public Defender Association report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by a specified date on the progress made to use the Florida Courts E-Portal system or the clerks' offices portals to electronically file and receive court documents; amending ss. 440.192 and 440.25, F.S.; providing for electronic procedures for filing documents and resolving benefit disputes in workers' compensation proceedings; requiring a response to a petition for workers' compensation

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benefits to be filed by approved electronic means; amending ss.
440.29 and 440.45, F.S.; requiring that the practice and
procedure before the judges of compensation claims be governed
by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims instead of
the Supreme Court; authorizing the Office of the Judges of
Compensation Claims to adopt rules to implement electronic
procedures; amending s. 120.52, F.S.; requiring use of
electronic procedures by those represented by an attorney;
amending s. 120.54, F.S.; requiring a petitioner requesting an
administrative hearing to include the petitioner's e-mail
address; amending ss. 57.111, 120.56, 120.569, 120.57, 552.40,
553.73, and 961.03, F.S.; providing for electronic procedures in
administrative proceedings; providing an effective date.

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	ADOPTED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
	OTHER	
1	Committee/Subcommittee	hearing bill: Judiciary Committee
2	Representative(s) McBu	rney offered the following:
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4	Amendment (with t	itle amendment)
5	Remove lines 72-7	3 and insert:
6	<del>affecting</del> the right of	parties to create liens or limitations on
	l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
7	the value of property	by special contract or agreement or nor
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8 9 10	shall it in	
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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	E ACTION
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ADOPTED AS AMENDED	_ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	_ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Mayfield offered the following:

#### Amendment

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Remove lines 161-720 and insert:

- (8) (4) "Home state" means the state or foreign country in which a child lived with a parent or a person acting as parent for at least 6 consecutive months immediately preceding the time of filing of a petition or comparable pleading for support and, if a child is less than 6 months old, the state or foreign country in which the child lived from birth with any of them. A period of temporary absence of any of them is counted as part of the 6-month or other period.
- (9) "Income" includes earnings or other periodic entitlements to money from any source and any other property subject to withholding for support under the law of this state.
- (10)(6) "Income-withholding order" means an order or other legal process directed to an obligor's employer or other debtor, as defined by the income deduction law of this state, or payor

Amendment No. 1 as defined by s. 61.046, to withhold support from the income of the obligor.

- (7) "Initiating state" means a state from which a proceeding is forwarded or in which a proceeding is filed for forwarding to a responding state under this act or a law or procedure substantially similar to this act, the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, or the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act.
- (11) (8) "Initiating tribunal" means the authorized tribunal of a state or foreign country from which a petition or comparable pleading is forwarded or in which a petition or comparable pleading is filed for forwarding to another state or foreign country in an initiating state.
- (12) "Issuing foreign country" means the foreign country in which a tribunal issues a support order or a judgment determining parentage of a child.
- $\underline{(13)}$  "Issuing state" means the state in which a tribunal issues a support order or renders a judgment determining parentage of a child.
- (14) (10) "Issuing tribunal" means the tribunal of a state or foreign country that issues a support order or renders a judgment determining parentage of a child.
- $\underline{\text{(15)}}$  "Law" includes decisional and statutory law and rules and regulations having the force of law.
  - (16) (12) "Obligee" means:
- (a) An individual to whom a duty of support is or is alleged to be owed or in whose favor a support order has been

issued or a judgment determining parentage of a child has been issued rendered;

- (b) A foreign country, state or political subdivision of a state to which the rights under a duty of support or support order have been assigned or which has independent claims based on financial assistance provided to an individual obligee in place of child support; or
- (c) An individual seeking a judgment determining parentage of the individual's child; or
- (d) A person that is a creditor in a proceeding under part VII of this chapter.
- $\underline{\text{(17)}}$  "Obligor" means an individual, or the estate of a decedent that:
  - (a) Who Owes or is alleged to owe a duty of support;
- (b) Who Is alleged but has not been adjudicated to be a parent of a child; or
  - (c) Who Is liable under a support order.
  - (d) Is a debtor in a proceeding under part VII.
- (18) "Outside this state" means a location in another state or a country other than the United States, whether or not the country is a foreign country.
- (19) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government, or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality or any other legal or commercial entity.

- (20) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium that is retrievable in perceivable form.
- (21) (14) "Register" means to record or file in a tribunal of this state a support order or judgment determining parentage of a child issued in another state or a foreign country in the Registry of Foreign Support Orders of the circuit court, or other appropriate location for the recording or filing of foreign judgments generally or foreign support orders specifically.
- (22) (15) "Registering tribunal" means a tribunal in which a support order or judgment determining parentage of a child is registered.
- (23) (16) "Responding state" means a state in which a petition or comparable pleading for support or to determine parentage of a child proceeding is filed or to which a petition or comparable pleading proceeding is forwarded for filing from another state or a foreign country an initiating state under this act or a law or procedure substantially similar to this act, the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, or the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act.
- (24) (17) "Responding tribunal" means the authorized tribunal in a responding state or a foreign country.
- (25) "Spousal-support order" means a support order for a spouse or former spouse of the obligor.
- (26) (19) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin

Islands, or any territory or insular possession <u>under</u> subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes:

- (a) an Indian nation or tribe; and
- (b) A foreign jurisdiction that has enacted a law or established procedures for issuance and enforcement of support orders which are substantially similar to the procedures under this act, the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, or the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, as determined by the Attorney General.
- (27) "Support enforcement agency" means a public official, governmental entity, or private  $\Theta$  agency authorized to seek:
- (a) <u>Seek</u> enforcement of support orders or laws relating to the duty of support;
  - (b) <u>Seek</u> establishment or modification of child support;
  - (c) Request determination of parentage of a child; or
  - (d) Attempt to locate obligors or their assets; or
- (e) Request determination of the controlling child support order.
- (28) (21) "Support order" means a judgment, decree, er order, decision, or directive, whether temporary, final, or subject to modification, issued in a state or foreign country for the benefit of a child, a spouse, or a former spouse, which provides for monetary support, health care, arrearages, retroactive support, or reimbursement for financial assistance provided to an individual obligee in place of child support. The term, and may include related costs and fees, interest, income

	Amendment No. 1
127	withholding, automatic adjustment, reasonable attorney's fees,
128	and other relief.
129	(29) "Tribunal" means a court, administrative agency,
130	or quasi-judicial entity authorized to establish, enforce, or
131	modify support orders or to determine parentage of a child.
132	Section 2. Section 88.1021, Florida Statutes, is amended
133	to read:
134	88.1021 Tribunal of State tribunal and support enforcement
135	agency
136	(1) The circuit court or other appropriate court,
137	administrative agency, quasi-judicial entity, or combination is
138	the tribunal of this state.
139	(2) The Department of Revenue is the support enforcement
140	agency of this state.
141	Section 3. Section 88.1031, Florida Statutes, is amended
142	to read:
143	88.1031 Remedies cumulative
144	$\underline{ ext{(1)}}$ Remedies provided by this act are cumulative and do
145	not affect the availability of remedies under other law, or the
146	recognition of a foreign support order on the basis of comity.
147	(2) This act does not:
148	(a) Provide the exclusive method of establishing or
149	enforcing a support order under the law of this state; or
150	(b) Grant a tribunal of this state jurisdiction to render
151	judgment or issue an order relating to child custody or

Section 4. Section 88.1041, Florida Statutes, is created

visitation in a proceeding under this act.

to read:

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- 155 88.1041 Application of act to resident of foreign country
  156 and foreign support proceeding.—
  - (1) A tribunal of this state shall apply parts I through VI of this chapter, and, as applicable, part VII of this chapter, to a support proceeding involving:
    - (a) A foreign support order;
    - (b) A foreign tribunal; or
  - (c) An obligee, obligor, or child residing in a foreign country.
  - (2) A tribunal of this state that is requested to recognize and enforce a support order on the basis of comity may apply the procedural and substantive provisions of parts I through VI of this chapter.
  - (3) Part VII of this chapter applies only to a support proceeding under the convention. In such a proceeding, if a provision of part VII of this chapter is inconsistent with parts I through VI of this chapter, part VII of this chapter controls.
  - Section 5. Section 88.2011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
    - 88.2011 Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident.-
  - (1) In a proceeding to establish or, enforce, or modify a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:
  - $\underline{(a)}$  The individual is personally served with citation, summons, or notice within this state;

- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$  The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  (3) The individual resided with the child in this state;
- $\underline{(d)}$  (4) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;
- $\underline{(g)}$  (7) The individual asserted parentage of a child in a tribunal or in a putative father registry maintained in this state by the appropriate agency; or
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  (8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.
- (2) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (1) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of s. 88.6111 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of s. 88.6151 are met.
- Section 6. Section 88.2021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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Duration of personal Procedure when exercising jurisdiction over nonresident. - Personal jurisdiction acquired by a tribunal of this state in a proceeding under this act or other law of this state relating to a support order continues as long as a tribunal of this state has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its order or continuing jurisdiction to enforce its order as provided by ss. 88.2051, 88.2061, and 88.2111 A tribunal of this state exercising personal jurisdiction over a nonresident under s. 88.2011 may apply s. 88.3161 (special rules of evidence and procedure) to receive evidence from another state, and s. 88.3181 (assistance with discovery) to obtain discovery through a tribunal of another state. In all other respects, parts III through VII of this chapter do not apply and the tribunal shall apply the procedural and substantive law of this state, including the rules on choice of law other than those established by this act.

Section 7. Section 88.2031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

88.2031 Initiating and responding tribunal of state. - Under this act, a tribunal of this state may serve as an initiating tribunal to forward proceedings to a tribunal of another state and as a responding tribunal for proceedings initiated in another state or a foreign country.

Section 8. Section 88.2041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 88.2041 Simultaneous proceedings in another state.-
- (1) A tribunal of this state may exercise jurisdiction to 236 establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading

is filed after a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state or a foreign country only if:

- (a) The petition or comparable pleading in this state is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in the other state or the foreign country for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by the other state or the foreign country;
- (b) The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in the other state or the foreign country; and
- (c) If relevant, this state is the home state of the child.
- (2) A tribunal of this state may not exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed before a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state or a foreign country if:
- (a) The petition or comparable pleading in the other state or foreign country is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in this state for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by this state;
- (b) The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in this state; and
- (c) If relevant, the other state or the foreign country is the home state of the child.
- Section 9. Section 88.2051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 88.2051 Continuing exclusive jurisdiction.-
- (1) A tribunal of this state that has issued issuing a child support order consistent with the law of this state has

and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify
its over a child support order if the order is the controlling
order and:

- (a) At the time of the filing of a request for modification, As long as this state is remains the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or
- obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order Until all of the parties who are individuals have filed written consents with the tribunal of this state for a tribunal of another state to modify the order and assume continuing exclusive jurisdiction.
- (2) A tribunal of this state that has issued issuing a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise its continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if: the order has been modified by a tribunal of another state pursuant to this act or a law substantially similar to this act.
- (a) All of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or
  - (b) Its order is not the controlling order.

- (3) If a child support order of this state is modified by a tribunal of another state pursuant to this act or a law substantially similar to this act, a tribunal of this state loses its continuing exclusive jurisdiction with regard to prospective enforcement of the order issued in this state, and may only:
- (a) Enforce the order that was modified as to amounts accruing before the modification;
  - (b) Enforce nonmodifiable aspects of that order; and
- (c) Provide other appropriate relief for violations of that order which occurred before the effective date of the modification.
- (3) (4) If a tribunal of this state shall recognize the continuing exclusive jurisdiction of a tribunal of another state which has issued a child support order pursuant to this act or a law substantially similar to this act which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.
- (4) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.
- (5) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.
- (6) A tribunal of this state issuing a support order consistent with the law of this state has continuing exclusive

jurisdiction over a spousal support order throughout the existence of the support obligation. A tribunal of this state may not modify a spousal support order issued by a tribunal of another state having continuing exclusive jurisdiction over that order under the law of that state.

Section 10. Section 88.2061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 88.2061 Enforcement and modification of support order by tribunal having Continuing jurisdiction to enforce child support order.—
- (1) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce: or modify a support order issued in that state.
- (a) The order if the order is the controlling order and has not been modified by a tribunal of another state that assumed jurisdiction pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act; or
- (b) A money judgment for arrears of support and interest on the order accrued before a determination that an order of a tribunal of another state is the controlling order.
- (2) A tribunal of this state having continuing exclusive jurisdiction over a support order may act as a responding tribunal to enforce or modify the order. If a party subject to the continuing exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal no longer resides in the issuing state, in subsequent proceedings the tribunal may apply s. 88.3161 (special rules of evidence and procedure) to receive evidence from another state and s. 88.3181

349 (assistance with discovery) to obtain discovery through a tribunal of another state.

(3) A tribunal of this state which lacks continuing exclusive jurisdiction over a spousal support order may not serve as a responding tribunal to modify a spousal support order of another state.

Section 11. Section 88.2071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 88.2071 <u>Determination</u> Recognition of controlling child support order.—
- (1) If a proceeding is brought under this act and only one tribunal has issued a child support order, the order of that tribunal controls and must be so recognized.
- (2) If a proceeding is brought under this act, and two or more child support orders have been issued by tribunals of this state, or another state, or a foreign country with regard to the same obligor and the same child, a tribunal of this state having personal jurisdiction over both the obligor and individual obligee shall apply the following rules and by order shall determine in determining which order controls and must be recognized to recognize for purposes of continuing, exclusive jurisdiction:
- (a) If only one of the tribunals would have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under this act, the order of that tribunal controls and must be so recognized.
- (b) If more than one of the tribunals would have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under this act:

- 1. An order issued by a tribunal in the current home state of the child controls; or and must be so recognized, but
- 2. If an order has not been issued in the current home state of the child, the order most recently issued controls and must be so recognized.
- (c) If none of the tribunals would have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under this act, the tribunal of this state having jurisdiction over the parties shall issue a child support order, which controls and must be so recognized.
- (3) If two or more child support orders have been issued for the same obligor and the same child, upon request of a and if the obligor or the individual obligee resides in this state, a party who is an individual or that is a support enforcement agency, may request a tribunal of this state having personal jurisdiction over both the obligor and the obligee who is an individual shall to determine which order controls and must be so recognized under subsection (2). The request may be filed with a registration for enforcement or registration for modification pursuant to part VI of this chapter, or may be filed as a separate proceeding must be accompanied by a certified copy of every support order in effect. The requesting party shall give notice of the request to each party whose rights may be affected by the determination.
- (4) A request to determine which is the controlling order must be accompanied by a copy of every child support order in effect and the applicable record of payments. The requesting party shall give notice of the request to each party whose rights may be affected by the determination.

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- (5)(4) The tribunal that issued the controlling order under subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3) is the tribunal that has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to the extent provided in ss. under s. 88.2051 or 88.2061.
- (6)(5) A tribunal of this state that which determines by order which is the identity of the controlling order under paragraph (2)(a), or paragraph (2)(b), or subsection (3) or that which issues a new controlling order under paragraph (2)(c) shall state in that order:
- (a) The basis upon which the tribunal made its determination.
  - (b) The amount of prospective support, if any; and
- (c) The total amount of consolidated arrears and accrued interest, if any, under all of the orders after all payments made are credited as provided by s. 88.2091.
- <u>(7) (6)</u> Within 30 days after issuance of an order determining which is the identity of the controlling order, the party obtaining the order shall file a certified copy of it in with each tribunal that issued or registered an earlier order of child support. A party or support enforcement agency obtaining who obtains the order that and fails to file a certified copy is subject to appropriate sanctions by a tribunal in which the issue of failure to file arises. The failure to file does not affect the validity or enforceability of the controlling order.
- (8) An order that has been determined to be the controlling order, or a judgment for consolidated arrears of support and interest, if any, made pursuant to this section must be recognized in proceedings under this act.

Section 12. Section 88.2081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

88.2081 Multiple Child support orders for two or more obligees.—In responding to multiple registrations, petitions, or comparable pleadings for enforcement of two or more child support orders in effect at the same time with regard to the same obligor and different individual obligees, at least one of which was issued by a tribunal of another state or a foreign country, a tribunal of this state shall enforce those orders in the same manner as if the multiple orders had been issued by a tribunal of this state.

Section 13. Section 88.2091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

shall credit amounts collected and credited for a particular period pursuant to any child support order against the amounts owed for the same period under any other child support order for support of the same child a support order issued by a tribunal of another state must be credited against the amounts accruing or accrued for the same period under a support order issued by the tribunal of this state, another state, or a foreign country.

Section 14. Section 88.2101, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

88.2101 Application of act to nonresident subject to personal jurisdiction.—A tribunal of this state exercising personal jurisdiction over a nonresident in a proceeding under this act, under another law of this state relating to a support order, or recognizing a foreign support order may receive

evidence from outside this state pursuant to s. 88.3161, communicate with a tribunal outside this state pursuant to s. 88.3171, and obtain discovery through a tribunal outside this state pursuant to s. 88.3181. In all other respects, parts III through VI of this chapter do not apply, and the tribunal shall apply the procedural and substantive law of this state.

Section 15. Section 88.2111, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 88.2111 Continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify spousal support order.—
- (1) A tribunal of this state issuing a spousal support order consistent with the law of this state has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the spousal support order throughout the existence of the support obligation.
- (2) A tribunal of this state may not modify a spousal support order issued by a tribunal of another state or foreign country having continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over that order under the law of that state or foreign country.
- (3) A tribunal of this state that has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over a spousal support order may serve as:
- (a) An initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce the spousal support order issued in this state; or
- (b) A responding tribunal to enforce or modify its own spousal support order.
- Section 16. Section 88.3011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 88.3011 Proceedings under this act.-
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, this part article applies to all proceedings under this act.
  - (2) This act provides for the following proceedings:
- 492 (a) Establishment of an order for spousal support or child 493 support pursuant to part IV;
  - (b) Enforcement of a support order and income-withholding order of another state without registration pursuant to part V;
  - (c) Registration of an order for spousal support or child support of another state for enforcement pursuant to part VI;
  - (d) Modification of an order for child support or spousal support issued by a tribunal of this state pursuant to ss. 88.2031-88.2061;
  - (e) Registration of an order for child support of another state for modification pursuant to part VI;
    - (f) Determination of parentage pursuant to part VII; and
  - (g) Assertion of jurisdiction over nonresidents pursuant to ss. 88.2011-88.2021.
  - (2)(3) An individual petitioner or a support enforcement agency may initiate commence a proceeding authorized under this act by filing a petition or a comparable pleading in an initiating tribunal for forwarding to a responding tribunal or by filing a petition or a comparable pleading directly in a tribunal of another state or a foreign country which has or can obtain personal jurisdiction over the respondent.
- Section 17. Section 88.3021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

88.3021 <u>Proceeding Action</u> by minor parent.—A minor parent, or a guardian or other legal representative of a minor parent, may maintain a proceeding on behalf of or for the benefit of the minor's child.

Section 18. Section 88.3031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 88.3031 Application of law of state.—Except as otherwise provided  $\underline{\text{in}}$  by this act, a responding tribunal of this state shall:
- (1) Shall Apply the procedural and substantive law, including the rules on choice of law, generally applicable to similar proceedings originating in this state and may exercise all powers and provide all remedies available in those proceedings; and
- (2) Shall Determine the duty of support and the amount payable in accordance with the law and support guidelines of this state.

Section 19. Section 88.3041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 88.3041 Duties of initiating tribunal.-
- (1) Upon the filing of a petition or comparable pleading authorized by this act, an initiating tribunal of this state shall forward three copies of the petition and its accompanying documents or a comparable pleading and its accompanying documents:
- (a) To the responding tribunal or appropriate support enforcement agency in the responding state; or

- (b) If the identity of the responding tribunal is unknown, to the state information agency of the responding state with a request that they be forwarded to the appropriate tribunal and that receipt be acknowledged.
- state has not enacted this act or a law or procedure substantially similar to this act, a tribunal of this state shall may issue a certificate or other document and make findings required by the law of the responding state. If the responding tribunal state is in a foreign country jurisdiction, upon request the tribunal of this state shall may specify the amount of support sought, convert that amount into the equivalent amount in the foreign currency under applicable official or market exchange rate as publicly reported, and provide any other documents necessary to satisfy the requirements of the responding foreign tribunal state.

Section 20. Section 88.3051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 88.3051 Duties and powers of responding tribunal.-
- (1) When a responding tribunal of this state receives a petition or comparable pleading from an initiating tribunal or directly pursuant to s.  $88.3011\underline{(2)}\overline{(3)}$ , it shall cause the petition or comparable pleading to be filed and notify the petitioner where and when it was filed.
- (2) A responding tribunal of this state, to the extent <u>not</u> <u>prohibited</u> otherwise authorized by <u>other</u> law, may do one or more of the following:

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- (a) <u>Establish</u> <u>Issue</u> or enforce a support order, modify a child support order, <u>determine the controlling child support</u> order, or <u>render a judgment to</u> determine parentage of a child.
- (b) Order an obligor to comply with a support order, specifying the amount and the manner of compliance.
  - (c) Order income withholding.
- (d) Determine the amount of any arrearages, and specify a method of payment.
  - (e) Enforce orders by civil or criminal contempt, or both.
- (f) Set aside property for satisfaction of the support order.
- (g) Place liens and order execution on the obligor's property.
- (h) Order an obligor to keep the tribunal informed of the obligor's current residential address, electronic mail address, telephone number,

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION	0
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: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Mayfield offered the following:

# Amendment

Remove lines 1009-1012 and insert:

- (a) The individual seeking the order resides <u>outside this</u> in another state; or
- (b) The support enforcement agency seeking the order is located outside this in another state.

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	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 heari	ng bill: Judiciary Committee
Representative(s) Moraitis o	offered the following:
Amendment (with title a	mmendment)
Remove lines 108-111 ar	nd insert:
egress is exempt from instal	ling, maintaining, or uninstalling a
manual fire alarm system as	required in s. 9.6 of the most
recent edition of the Life S	Safety Code adopted in the Florida
Fire Prevention Code.	
TITLE	AMENDMENT
Remove line 5 and inser	et:
to install, maintain, or uni	nstall a manual fire alarm system;
amending s.	



COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTE	E 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: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Moraitis offered the following:

### Amendment

Remove lines 596-643 and insert: does not affect the validity of any board action.

5.4. Any approval by unit owners called for by this chapter or the applicable declaration or bylaws, including, but not limited to, the approval requirement in s. 718.111(8), must shall be made at a duly noticed meeting of unit owners and is subject to all requirements of this chapter or the applicable condominium documents relating to unit owner decisionmaking, except that unit owners may take action by written agreement, without meetings, on matters for which action by written agreement without meetings is expressly allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any law statute that provides for such action.

 $\underline{6.5.}$  Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any law

 statute. If authorized by the bylaws, notice of meetings of the board of administration, unit owner meetings, except unit owner meetings called to recall board members under paragraph (j), and committee meetings may be given by electronic transmission to unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic transmission.

- 7.6. Unit owners shall have the right to participate in meetings of unit owners with reference to all designated agenda items. However, the association may adopt reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner participation.
- 8.7. A Any unit owner may tape record or videotape a meeting of the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the division.
- 9.8. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative, a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case the election procedures must conform to the requirements of subsubparagraph 4.a. 3.a. unless the association governs 10 units or fewer and has opted out of the statutory election process, in which case the bylaws of the association control. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a board member appointed or elected under this section shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the seat being filled. Filling vacancies

Amendment No. 2					
created by recall	is governed	by paragraph	(j)	and rules	adopted
by the division.					

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	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: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Moraitis offered the following:

# Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 732-835 and insert:

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), subsection (3), paragraph (b) of subsection (5), and subsection (11) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.116 Assessments; liability; lien and priority; interest; collection.—

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- (b)  $\underline{1}$ . The liability of a first mortgagee or its successor or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid assessments that became due before the mortgagee's acquisition of title is limited to the lesser of:
- <u>a.1.</u> The unit's unpaid common expenses and regular periodic assessments which accrued or came due during the 12 months immediately preceding the acquisition of title and for

- $\underline{b.2.}$  One percent of the original mortgage debt. The provisions of this paragraph apply only if the first mortgagee joined the association as a defendant in the foreclosure action. Joinder of the association is not required if, on the date the complaint is filed, the association was dissolved or did not maintain an office or agent for service of process at a location which was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.
- 2. An association, or its successor or assignee that acquires title to a unit through the foreclosure of its lien for assessments is not liable for any unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, or reasonable attorney's fees and costs that came due before the association's acquisition of title in favor of any other association, as defined in s. 718.103(2) or s. 720.301(9), which holds a superior lien interest on the unit. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law.
- (3) Assessments and installments on assessments which are not paid when due bear interest at the rate provided in the declaration, from the due date until paid. The This rate may not exceed the rate allowed by law, and, if no rate is provided in the declaration, interest accrues at the rate of 18 percent per year. Also, If provided by the declaration or bylaws, the association may, in addition to such interest, charge an administrative late fee of up to the greater of \$25 or 5 percent of each installment of the assessment for each delinquent installment for which the payment is late. Any payment received by an association must be applied first to any interest accrued

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by the association, then to any administrative late fee, then to any costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in collection, and then to the delinquent assessment. The foregoing is applicable notwithstanding any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. A late fee is not subject to chapter 687 or s.  $718.303(4)\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ .

(5)

To be valid, a claim of lien must state the description of the condominium parcel, the name of the record owner, the name and address of the association, the amount due, and the due dates. It must be executed and acknowledged by an officer or authorized agent of the association. The lien is not effective <del>longer than</del> 1 year after the claim of lien was recorded unless, within that time, an action to enforce the lien is commenced. The 1-year period is automatically extended for any length of time during which the association is prevented from filing a foreclosure action by an automatic stay resulting from a bankruptcy petition filed by the parcel owner or any other person claiming an interest in the parcel. The claim of lien secures all unpaid assessments that are due and that may accrue after the claim of lien is recorded and through the entry of a final judgment, as well as interest and all reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred by the association incident to the collection process. Upon payment in full, the person making the payment is entitled to a satisfaction of the lien.

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After notice of contest of lien has been recorded, the clerk of the circuit court shall mail a copy of the recorded notice to

the association by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address shown in the claim of lien or most recent amendment to it and shall certify to the service on the face of the notice. Service is complete upon mailing. After service, the association has 90 days in which to file an action to enforce the lien; and, if the action is not filed within the 90-day period, the lien is void. However, the 90-day period shall be extended for any length of time during which that the association is prevented from filing its action because of an automatic stay resulting from the filing of a bankruptcy petition by the unit owner or by any other person claiming an interest in the parcel.

- (11) (a) If the unit is occupied by a tenant and the unit owner is delinquent in paying any monetary obligation due to the association, the association may make a written demand that the tenant pay to the association the subsequent rental payments future monetary obligations related to the condominium unit to the association, and continue to the tenant must make such payments until all monetary obligations of the unit owner related to the unit have been paid in full to the association payment. The demand is continuing in nature and, upon demand, The tenant must pay the monetary obligations to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit.
- 1. The association must provide the tenant a notice, by hand delivery or United States Mail, in substantially the following form:

Under Florida Statute section 718.116(11), the association demands that you pay your rent directly to the condominium association, and continue until the association notifies you otherwise.

Payment due the condominium association may be in the same form as you paid your landlord and must be sent by U.S. Mail or hand delivery to (full address) payable to (name).

Your obligation to pay your rent to the association begins immediately, unless you already paid rent to your landlord for the current period before receiving this notice. In that case, you must provide the association written proof of your payment within 14 days of receiving this notice. Your obligation to pay rent to the association would then begin with the next rental period.

Under Florida Statute section 718.116(11), your payment of rent to the association gives you complete immunity from any claim for the rent by your landlord for all amounts timely paid to the association.

- 2. The association must mail written notice to the unit owner of the <u>association's association</u> demand that the tenant make payments to the association.
  - 3. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made.
  - 4. A tenant who acts in good faith in response to a written demand from an association is immune from any claim by from the

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landlord or unit owner related to the rent timely paid to the association after the association has made written demand.

(b) (a) If the tenant paid prepaid rent to the landlord or unit owner for a given rental period before receiving the demand from the association and provides written evidence to the association of having paid paying the rent to the association within 14 days after receiving the demand, the tenant shall begin making rental payments to the association for the following rental period and shall continue making receive credit for the prepaid rent for the applicable period and must make any subsequent rental payments to the association to be credited against the monetary obligations of the unit owner to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit.

(c) (b) The tenant is not liable for increases in the amount of the monetary obligations due unless the tenant was notified in writing of the increase at least 10 days before the date the rent is due. The liability of the tenant may not exceed the amount due from the tenant to the tenant's landlord. The tenant's landlord shall provide the tenant a credit against rents due to the unit owner landlord in the amount of moneys paid to the association under this section.

(d) (e) The association may issue notice under s. 83.56 and may sue for eviction under ss. 83.59-83.625 as if the association were a landlord under part II of chapter 83 if the tenant fails to pay a required payment to the association after written demand has been made to the tenant. However, the

Amendment No. 3 159 association is not otherwise considered a landlord under chapter 83 and specifically has no obligations duties under s. 83.51. 160 161 (e) (d) The tenant does not, by virtue of payment of 162 monetary obligations to the association, have any of the rights 163 of a unit owner to vote in any election or to examine the books 164 and records of the association. 165 (f) (e) A court may supersede the effect of the subsection 166 by

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 29-31 and insert:

providing a statutory notice to tenant regarding payment of rent to an association; conforming a cross-

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	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: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Moraitis offered the following:

# Amendment

Remove lines 1078-1089 and insert:

(5) An association may also suspend the voting rights of a unit or member due to nonpayment of any monetary obligation due to the association which is more than 90 days delinquent. A voting interest or consent right allocated to a unit or member which has been suspended by the association may not be counted towards the total number of voting interests necessary to constitute a quorum, the number of voting interests required to conduct an election, or the number of voting interests required to approve an action under this chapter or pursuant to the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws. The suspension ends upon full payment of all obligations currently due or overdue the association. The notice and hearing requirements under subsection (3) do not apply to a suspension imposed under this subsection.



COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	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: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Moraitis offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 1431-1531 and insert:

(10) (a) If the unit is occupied by a tenant and the unit owner is delinquent in paying any monetary obligation due to the association, the association may make a written demand that the tenant pay to the association the subsequent rental payments future monetary obligations related to the condominium unit to the association, and continue to the tenant must make such payments until all monetary obligations of the unit owner related to the unit have been paid in full to the association payment. The demand is continuing in nature and, upon demand, The tenant must pay the monetary obligations to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit.

1. The association must provide the tenant a notice, by hand delivery or United States Mail, in substantially the following form:

Under Florida Statute section 719.108(10), we demand that you make your rent payments directly to the cooperative association, and continue doing so until the association notifies you otherwise.

Payment due the cooperative association may be in the same form as you paid your landlord and must be sent by U.S. Mail or hand delivery to (full address) payable to (name).

Your obligation to pay your rent to the association begins immediately, unless you already paid rent to your landlord for the current period before receiving this notice. In that case, you must provide the association written proof of your payment within 14 days of receiving this notice. Your obligation to pay rent to the association would then begin with the next rental period.

Under Florida Statute section 719.108(10), your payment of rent to the association gives you complete immunity from any claim for the rent by your landlord.

2. The association must mail written notice to the unit owner of the <u>association's association</u> demand that the tenant make payments to the association.

- 3. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made.
- 4. A tenant who acts in good faith in response to a written demand from an association is immune from any claim by from the landlord or unit owner related to the rent timely paid to the association after the association has made written demand.
- (b) (a) If the tenant paid prepaid rent to the landlord or unit owner for a given rental period before receiving the demand from the association and provides written evidence to the association of having paid paying the rent to the association within 14 days after receiving the demand, the tenant shall begin making rental payments to the association for the following rental period and shall continue making receive credit for the prepaid rent for the applicable period and must make any subsequent rental payments to the association to be credited against the monetary obligations of the unit owner to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit.
- (c) (b) The tenant is not liable for increases in the amount of the monetary obligations due unless the tenant was notified in writing of the increase at least 10 days before the date the rent is due. The liability of the tenant may not exceed the amount due from the tenant to the tenant's landlord. The tenant's landlord shall provide the tenant a credit against rents due to the unit owner landlord in the amount of moneys paid to the association under this section.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  The association may issue notice under s. 83.56 and may sue for eviction under ss. 83.59-83.625 as if the

Amendment No. 5 association were a landlord under part II of chapter 83 if the tenant fails to pay a required payment to the association after written demand has been made to the tenant. However, the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under chapter 83 and specifically has no obligations duties under s. 83.51.

(e) (d) The tenant does not, by virtue of payment of monetary obligations to the association, have any of the rights of a unit owner to vote in any election or to examine the books and records of the association.

 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (e) A court may supersede the effect of the subsection by appointing a receiver.

Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 719.303, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (4), (5), and (6) are added to that section, to read:

719.303 Obligations of owners.-

association may levy reasonable fines against a unit owner for failure of the unit owner or the unit's occupant, his or her licensee, or invitee or the unit's occupant to comply with any provision of the cooperative documents or reasonable rules of the association. A fine may not No fine shall become a lien against a unit. No fine shall exceed \$100 per violation. However, A fine may be levied on the basis of each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing. However, the fine may not exceed \$100 per violation, or \$1,000 provided that no such fine shall in the aggregate exceed \$1,000.

- (a) An association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the right of a unit owner, or a unit owner's tenant, guest, or invitee, to use the common elements, common facilities, or any other association property for failure to comply with any provision of the cooperative documents or reasonable rules of the association.
- (b) A No fine or suspension may not be imposed levied except after giving reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the unit owner and, if applicable, the unit's his or her licensee or invitee. The hearing must shall be held before a committee of other unit owners. If the committee does not agree with the fine or suspension, it may shall not be imposed levied. This subsection does not apply to unoccupied units.
- (4) If a unit owner is more than 90 days delinquent in paying a monetary obligation due to the association, the association may suspend the right of the unit owner or the unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee to use common elements, common facilities, or any other association property until the monetary obligation is paid in full. This subsection does not apply to limited common elements intended to be used only by that unit, common elements needed to access the unit, utility services provided to the unit, parking spaces, or elevators. The notice and hearing requirements under subsection (3) do not apply to suspensions imposed under this subsection.
- (5) An association may suspend the voting rights of a unit or member due to nonpayment of any monetary obligation due to the association which is more than 90 days delinquent. A voting interest or consent right allocated to a unit or member which

Amendment No. 5 128 has been suspended by the association may not be counted towards 129 the total number of voting interests for any purpose including, 130 but not limited to, the number of voting interests necessary to 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138

constitute a quorum, the number of voting interests required to conduct an election, or the number of voting interests required to approve an action under this chapter or pursuant to the cooperative documents, articles of incorporation, or bylaws. The suspension ends upon full payment of all obligations currently due or overdue the association. The notice and hearing requirements under subsection (3) do not apply to a suspension imposed under this subsection.

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Remove lines 58-61 and insert:

amending s. 719.108, F.S.; providing a statutory notice to tenant regarding payment of rent; amending s. 719.303, F.S.; revising provisions

TITLE AMENDMENT

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT
Bill No. CS/CS/HB 1195 (2011)

Amendment No. 6

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	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: Judiciary Committee Representative(s) Moraitis offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 1727-1879 and insert:

(4)(3) If the governing documents so provide, An association may suspend the voting rights of a parcel or member for the nonpayment of any monetary obligation that is more than regular annual assessments that are delinquent in excess of 90 days delinquent. A voting interest or consent right allocated to a parcel or member which has been suspended by the association may not be counted towards the total number of voting interests for any purpose including, but not limited to, the number of voting interests necessary to constitute a quorum, the number of voting interests required to conduct an election, or the number of voting interests required to approve an action under this chapter or pursuant to the governing documents. The notice and hearing requirements under subsection (2) do not apply to a suspension imposed under this subsection. The suspension ends

Amendment No. 6
upon full payment of all obligations currently due or overdue to
the association.

(5) All suspensions imposed pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4) must be approved at a properly noticed board meeting. Upon approval, the association must notify the parcel owner and, if applicable, the parcel's occupant, licensee, or invitee by mail or hand delivery.

Section 19. Subsection (9) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election procedures; amendments.—

- (9) (a) ELECTIONS AND BOARD VACANCIES.— Elections of directors must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the governing documents of the association. All members of the association are eligible to serve on the board of directors, and a member may nominate himself or herself as a candidate for the board at a meeting where the election is to be held or, if the election process allows voting by absentee ballot, in advance of the balloting. Except as otherwise provided in the governing documents, boards of directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by eligible voters.
- (b) A person who is delinquent in the payment of any fee, fine, or other monetary obligation to the association for more than 90 days is not eligible for board membership. A person who has been convicted of any felony in this state or in a United States District or Territorial Court, or has been convicted of any offense in another jurisdiction which would be considered a felony if committed in this state, is not eligible for board

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membership unless such felon's civil rights have been restored for at least 5 years as of the date on which such person seeks election to the board. The validity of any action by the board is not affected if it is later determined that a member of the board is ineligible for board membership.

Any election dispute between a member and an (C) association must be submitted to mandatory binding arbitration with the division. Such proceedings must be conducted in the manner provided by s. 718.1255 and the procedural rules adopted by the division. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by an affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative, a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case the election procedures must conform to the requirements of the governing documents. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a board member appointed or elected under this section is appointed for the unexpired term of the seat being filled. Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by s. 720.303(10) and rules adopted by the division.

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (2), (3), and (8) of section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

720.3085 Payment for assessments; lien claims.-

(1) When authorized by the governing documents, the association has a lien on each parcel to secure the payment of assessments and other amounts provided for by this section.

Except as otherwise set forth in this section, the lien is effective from and shall relate back to the date on which the original declaration of the community was recorded. However, as to first mortgages of record, the lien is effective from and after recording of a claim of lien in the public records of the county in which the parcel is located. This subsection does not bestow upon any lien, mortgage, or certified judgment of record on July 1, 2008, including the lien for unpaid assessments created in this section, a priority that, by law, the lien, mortgage, or judgment did not have before July 1, 2008.

- (a) To be valid, a claim of lien must state the description of the parcel, the name of the record owner, the name and address of the association, the assessment amount due, and the due date. The claim of lien <a href="secures shall secure">secures shall secure</a> all unpaid assessments that are due and that may accrue subsequent to the recording of the claim of lien and before entry of a certificate of title, as well as interest, late charges, and reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred by the association incident to the collection process. The person making the payment is entitled to a satisfaction of the lien upon payment in full.
- (2)(a) A parcel owner, regardless of how his or her title to property has been acquired, including by purchase at a foreclosure sale or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, is liable for all assessments that come due while he or she is the parcel owner. The parcel owner's liability for assessments may not be avoided by waiver or suspension of the use or enjoyment of any

Amendment No. 6 common area or by abandonment of the parcel upon which the assessments are made.

- (b) A parcel owner is jointly and severally liable with the previous parcel owner for all unpaid assessments that came due up to the time of transfer of title. This liability is without prejudice to any right the present parcel owner may have to recover any amounts paid by the present owner from the previous owner.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, the liability of a first mortgagee, or its successor or assignee as a subsequent holder of the first mortgage who acquires title to a parcel by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid assessments that became due before the mortgagee's acquisition of title, shall be the lesser of:
- 1. The parcel's unpaid common expenses and regular periodic or special assessments that accrued or came due during the 12 months immediately preceding the acquisition of title and for which payment in full has not been received by the association; or
  - 2. One percent of the original mortgage debt.

The limitations on first mortgagee liability provided by this paragraph apply only if the first mortgagee filed suit against the parcel owner and initially joined the association as a defendant in the mortgagee foreclosure action. Joinder of the association is not required if, on the date the complaint is filed, the association was dissolved or did not maintain an

Amendment No. 6 office or agent for service of process at a location that was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.

- (d) An association, or its successor or assignee that acquires title to a parcel through the foreclosure of its lien for assessments is not liable for any unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, or reasonable attorney's fees and costs that came due before the association's acquisition of title in favor of any other association, as defined in s. 718.103(2) or s. 720.301(9), which hold a superior lien interest on the parcel. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law.
- (3) Assessments and installments on assessments that are not paid when due bear interest from the due date until paid at the rate provided in the declaration of covenants or the bylaws of the association, which rate may not exceed the rate allowed by law. If no rate is provided in the declaration or bylaws, interest accrues at the rate of 18 percent per year.
- (a) If the declaration or bylaws so provide, the association may also charge an administrative late fee in an amount not to exceed the greater of \$25 or 5 percent of the amount of each installment that is paid past the due date.
- (b) Any payment received by an association and accepted shall be applied first to any interest accrued, then to any administrative late fee, then to any costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in collection, and then to the delinquent assessment. This paragraph applies notwithstanding any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. A late fee is not subject to the provisions of chapter 687 and is not a fine.

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(8) (a) If the parcel is occupied by a tenant and the parcel owner is delinquent in paying any monetary obligation due to the association, the association may demand that the tenant pay to the association the subsequent rental payments and continue to make such payments until all the monetary obligations of the parcel owner related to the parcel have been paid in full to the association and the future monetary obligations related to the parcel. The demand is continuing in nature, and upon demand, the tenant must continue to pay the monetary obligations until the association releases the tenant or until the tenant discontinues tenancy in the parcel.

1. The association must provide the tenant a notice, by hand delivery or United States Mail, in substantially the following form:

Under Florida Statute section 720.3085(8), we demand that you make your rent payments directly to the homeowners' association, and continue doing so until the association notifies you otherwise.

Payment due the homeowners' association may be in the same form as you paid your landlord and must be sent by U.S. Mail or hand delivery to (full address) payable to (name).

Your obligation to pay your rent to the association begins immediately, unless you already paid rent to your landlord for the current period before receiving this notice. In that case, you must provide the association written proof of your payment

within 14 days of receiving this notice. Your obligation to pay rent to the association would then begin with the next rental period.

Under Florida Statute section 720.3085(8), your payment of rent to the association gives you complete immunity from any claim for the rent by your landlord.

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- 2. A tenant who acts in good faith in response to a written demand from an association is immune from any claim by from the parcel owner related to the rent timely paid to the association after the association has made written demand.
- (b) (a) If the tenant paid prepaid rent to the landlord or parcel owner for a given rental period before receiving the demand from the association and provides written evidence to the association of having paid paying the rent to the association within 14 days after receiving the demand, the tenant shall begin making rental payments to the association for the following rental period and shall continue making receive credit for the prepaid rent for the applicable period and must make any subsequent rental payments to the association to be credited against the monetary obligations of the parcel owner to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made. The association shall mail written notice to the parcel owner of the association's demand that the tenant pay monetary obligations to the association.

(c) (b) The tenant is not liable for increases in the
amount of the monetary obligations due unless the tenant was
notified in writing of the increase at least 10 days before the
date on which the rent is due. The liability of the tenant may
not exceed the amount due from the tenant to the tenant's
<u>landlord</u> . The tenant shall be given a credit against rents due
to the parcel owner in the amount of assessments paid to the
association.

- (d) (e) The association may issue notices under s. 83.56 and may sue for eviction under ss. 83.59-83.625 as if the association were a landlord under part II of chapter 83 if the tenant fails to pay a monetary obligation. However, the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under chapter 83 and specifically has no obligations duties under s. 83.51.
- (e) (d) The tenant does not, by virtue of payment of monetary obligations, have any of the rights of a parcel owner to vote in any election or to examine the books and records of the association.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (e) A court may supersede the effect of this subsection by

TITLE AMENDMENT

#### TITE AMENDM

Remove lines 86-88 and insert: providing a statutory notice to tenant regarding payment of rent to an association; amending s. 720.309, F.S.;

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	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: Judiciary Committee Representative Dorworth offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 347-370 and insert:

appear at any required court proceeding. A defendant may not receive a government-funded pretrial release if the defendant's income is above 300 percent of the then-current federal poverty guidelines prescribed for the size of the household of the defendant by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, unless the defendant is receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families-Cash Assistance, poverty-related veterans' benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, or Medicaid.

(4) If a defendant seeks to post a surety bond pursuant to a bond schedule established by administrative order as an alternative to government-funded pretrial release, the defendant shall be permitted to do so without any interference or restriction by a pretrial release program.

- (5) This section does not prohibit the court from:
- (a) Releasing a defendant on the defendant's own recognizance.
- (b) Imposing upon the defendant any additional reasonable condition of release as part of release on the defendant's own recognizance or the posting of a surety bond upon a finding of need in the interest of public safety, including, but not limited to, electronic monitoring, drug testing, substance abuse treatment, or attending a batterers' intervention program.
- (6) In lieu of using a government-funded program to ensure the court appearance of any defendant, a county may reimburse a licensed surety agent for the premium costs of a surety bail bond that secures the appearance of an indigent defendant at all court proceedings if the court establishes a bail bond amount for the indigent defendant.
- (7) A defendant who is not otherwise eligible for government-funded pretrial release under subsection (3) is eligible for government-funded pretrial release 48 hours after the defendant's arrest.
- (8) The income eligibility limitations applicable to government-funded pretrial release programs apply only to those counties with a population equal to or greater than 350,000 persons.
- (9) This section does not prohibit a law enforcement officer or a code enforcement officer authorized under s.

  162.23, Florida Statutes, from issuing a notice to appear in lieu of jail.

Section 26. (1) Sections 1 through 24 of this act shall take effect January 1, 2012.

(2) Section 25 of this act pertaining to government-funded pretrial release shall take effect October 1, 2011.

Section 27. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect October 1, 2011.

TITLE AMENDMENT

IIIIE AMERDMEN

Remove line 75 and insert:

defendant under certain circumstances; providing that a defendant who is not otherwise eligible for government-funded pretrial release becomes eligible for government-funded pretrial release 48 hours after the defendant's arrest; providing that the income eligibility limitations applicable to government-funded pretrial release programs apply only to certain specified counties; providing that the act does not prohibit a law enforcement officer or a code enforcement officer from issuing a notice to appear in certain conditions; providing effective

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMM	ITTEE 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: Judiciary Committee
Representative(s) Arti	les offered the following:
Amendment (with t	itle amendment)
Remove lines 242-	332 and insert:
Section 2. Parag	raph (f) is added to subsection (10) of
section 768.28, Florid	a Statutes, to read:
768.28 Waiver of	sovereign immunity in tort actions;
recovery limits; limit	ation on attorney fees; statute of
limitations; exclusion	s; indemnification; risk management
programs.—	
(10)	
(f) Health care	providers who are affiliated with a
Florida not-for-profit	college or university that owns or
operates an accredited	medical school or any of their employees
or agents, that have c	ontractually agreed to act as agents of a
teaching hospital, as	defined in s. 408.07(45), which is owned
or operated by the sta	te, a county, a municipality, a public
health trust, a specia	l taxing district, or any other

governmental entity having health care responsibilities, to provide health care services in such teaching hospital shall be considered agents of the teaching hospital for the purposes of this section while acting within the scope of and pursuant to said contract. Said contract shall provide for the indemnification of the teaching hospital by the agent for any liabilities incurred up to the limits set out in this chapter. Those portions of the university that are directly providing health care services pursuant to the contract are acting on behalf of a public agency pursuant to s. 119.011(2). Patients must be given written notice that the medical school and its employees are agents of the state and that the exclusive remedy for injury or damage suffered as a result of any act or omission of the public teaching hospital, the medical school, or an employee or agent of the medical school while acting within the scope of her or his duties is by commencement of an action under this section. This paragraph shall not be construed as designating persons providing contracted health care services as employees or agents of the state for the purposes of chapter 440.

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Remove lines 3-25 and insert:

legislative findings and intent; amending s. 768.28, F.S.; providing sovereign immunity to certain health care providers affiliated with a medical school while providing patient

TITLE AMENDMENT

# COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 1393 (2011)

services at a public teaching hospital; providing that such
health care providers are agents of the state and are immune
from certain liability for torts; requiring a contract to
provide for indemnification; providing that the portion of the
not-for-profit entity deemed an agent of the state for purpose
of indemnity is also an agency of the state for purpose of
public records laws; providing definitions; requiring that each
patient receive written notice