

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
IN AND FOR HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**BASTIN JOSEPH, on behalf of himself and  
all others similarly situated,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**RIZZETTA & COMPANY,  
INCORPORATED,**

**Defendant.**

**CASE NO.: 23-CA-001470**

**COURTS**

**2024 MAR -5 PM12:46**

**CLERK OF THE  
CIRCUIT COURT**

**ORDER CERTIFYING SETTLEMENT CLASS  
AND GRANTING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL  
TO PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

THIS CAUSE came before the Court on the Unopposed Motion filed by Plaintiff Bastin Joseph, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, (“Joseph” or “Plaintiff”), seeking an order certifying a settlement class and preliminarily approving the terms of the proposed settlement between the parties. The Court has reviewed the pleadings, motion and supporting materials submitted by the parties, and being otherwise advised in the premises, finds and orders as follows:

**THE CLASS SETTLEMENT APPROVAL PROCESS**

To certify a class action for settlement purposes, a court must first determine that all the requirements for class certification set forth in Rule 1.220(a), Fla. R. Civ. P., and at least one of the requirements of subdivision of Rule 1.220(b), are satisfied. *See Amchem Products, Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 620-20 (1997) (explaining that a settlement class must satisfy the requirements of numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation, as well as predominance and superiority).

Once the Settlement Class is determined to meet the requirements for class certification pursuant to Rule 1.220, the Court's analysis turns to the terms of the proposed settlement. *Grosso v. Fidelity National Title Ins. Co.*, 983 So.2d 1165, 1170 (Fla. 3d DCA 2008). The approval of a class action settlement as fair, adequate, and reasonable is a two-step process. First, the Court must determine whether the proposed settlement terms fall within the range of reasonableness such preliminary approval is warranted. Second, after notice is given to the class, the Court must evaluate whether final approval is warranted. *See Manual for Complex Litigation*, Third, § 30.41, at 236-37 (1995).

#### **I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

This is a class action for alleged violations Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. 501.201, et. seq. ("FDUTPA") and breach of contract arising out of Estoppel Certificate Fees charged to sellers of real properties subject to HOA dues, where Plaintiff alleges such fees were unreasonable and/or exceed the statutory cap established in Section 720.30851(6) of the Florida Statutes.

On or around January 24, 2020, Plaintiff sold his property located at 9305 Merlot Circle in Seffner, Florida (the "Property") that was subject to the Toulon HOA. Because the Property is deed restricted by the Toulon HOA, Plaintiff's sale required an estoppel certificate pursuant to Section 720.30851(6) of the Florida Statutes. Toulon HOA hired Rizzetta to manage the property. Thus, Rizzetta was, at all relevant times, acting as the agent of the Toulon HOA for Plaintiff's estoppel certificate. Plaintiff paid a total of \$279 for his estoppel certificate and other charges, which included: a \$250 estoppel certificate charge to Rizzetta; a \$23 service charge to a third party, HomeWise; and a \$6 convenience fee to HomeWise.

Section 720.30851(6) of the Florida Statutes provides:

An association or its authorized agent may charge a reasonable fee for the preparation and delivery of an estoppel certificate, which may not exceed \$250, if, on the date the certificate is issued, no delinquent amounts are owed to the association for the applicable parcel. If an estoppel certificate is requested on an expedited basis and delivered within 3 business days after the request, the association may charge an additional fee of \$100. If a delinquent amount is owed to the association for the applicable parcel, an additional fee for the estoppel certificate may not exceed \$150.

Accordingly, this statute effectively caps the fee for an Estoppel Certificate at \$250 when no additional amounts are owed. Plaintiff alleges that the \$279 he paid to sell his property exceeded the \$250 cap by \$29, for preparation and delivery of an estoppel certificate. The lawsuit challenges the same charges paid by other similarly situated property owners and seeks a refund of all amounts paid above the statutory cap.

Defendant raised several defenses to the claims asserted. First, it argued that the amounts paid above the statutory cap of \$250 (\$23 service charge to HomeWise and \$6 convenience fee to HomeWise) were not part of the Estoppel Fee, and were not collected or retained by Rizzetta, and other parties may have to be added or may be liable for the amounts at issue. Second, Rizzetta also presented evidence that the convenience fee paid to HomeWise could have been avoided by requesting an alternative form of payment. This would reduce the amount of overcharge by \$6. Finally, Rizzetta argued that Plaintiff may not be able to represent class members from different HOA's under Rule 1.220. For these reasons, both sides had a good faith basis to compromise the claims being asserted.

After discovery and a full day voluntary mediation, the parties reached a proposed class action settlement. The Settlement Class is defined as follows:

(i) The owner-seller of any property, in a Rizzetta managed community, (ii) who requested and received an estoppel certificate from Rizzetta (iii) and paid fees

related thereto between February 17, 2019 and September 20, 2023 (iv) and the total fees exceeded the applicable statutory cap if Rizzetta's estoppel certificate fee is added together with the third-party convenience fee and the third-party service charge.

Under the negotiated settlement, each class member will receive a Settlement Payment of \$16, which is just over 50% of the \$29 total amount alleged to have been paid above the \$250 cap. If the convenience fee paid to HomeWise is deducted, the settlement amount represents approximately 70% of the alleged overcharge. The parties have also negotiated a Class Representative Award to Plaintiff Joseph in the amount of \$2,500 and \$160,000 in attorney fees and \$5,000 in litigation costs.

The parties have asked this Court to find that the Settlement falls within the "range of reasonableness" such that the class should be certified and notice should be issued to the Class.

## **II. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW REGARDING CLASS CERTIFICATION**

For settlement purposes only, and based upon the Court's review of the Agreement and Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval, pursuant to Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220(a) and (b)(3), the Court hereby certifies the following class ("Settlement Class"):

(i) The owner-seller of any property, in a Rizzetta managed community, (ii) who requested and received an estoppel certificate from Rizzetta (iii) and paid fees related thereto between February 17, 2019 and September 20, 2023 (iv) and the total fees exceeded the applicable statutory cap if Rizzetta's estoppel certificate fee is added together with the third-party convenience fee and the third-party service charge.

### **A. Numerosity**

Discovery revealed that there are approximately 12,000 Settlement Class Members. For purposes of approving the Settlement Agreement and certifying the Settlement Class, the Court finds that joinder of approximately 12,500 persons to this action would be impractical. Accordingly, this first requirement is satisfied.



**B. Commonality**

The Court finds that the commonality requirement is satisfied, for purposes of approving the Settlement Agreement and certifying the Settlement Class, in that all members of the Class were subject to Rizzetta's common business practice of (a) allegedly charging an unreasonable fee for preparation and delivery of an estoppel certificate and/or (b) allegedly charging an amount in excess of Section 720.30851(6) of the Florida Statutes for preparation and delivery of an estoppel certificate. Regardless of whether the Plaintiff or Defendant are ultimately correct, the issue is common to all class members.

**C. Typicality**

The Court finds that the typicality requirement is satisfied, for purposes of preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement and certifying the Settlement Class, based on the similarity of Plaintiff's claims with those of the Settlement Class members. Plaintiff, Bastin Joseph, is entirely typical of the putative class members he seeks to represent. Plaintiff is a Florida resident, who is a former resident of an HOA managed by Defendant. Plaintiff was charged and paid a fee for preparation and delivery of an estoppel certificate that exceeded the \$250 statutory cap by \$29 and was typical of the class members. There is nothing peculiar about Plaintiff's experience with Defendant that makes him different from other members of the class. Because Plaintiff possesses the same legal interest and has endured the same alleged legal injury as the other members of the class, the typicality requirement of Rule 1.220(a) is also satisfied.

**D. Adequacy**

The Court finds that Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class he seeks to represent and that Class Counsel is experienced in litigating class action cases. Accordingly, the adequacy

requirement is satisfied for purposes of preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement and certifying the Settlement Class.

**E. Rule 1.220(b) Requirements**

The Court also finds that the requirements of Rule 1.220(b)(3) have been satisfied, for the purposes of approving the Settlement Agreement and certifying the Settlement Class. In particular, the Court finds that the predominating common issue in this matter is whether Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct, or common practice, of allegedly charging estoppel certificate fees that exceeded the statutory cap and/or are unreasonable. As a result, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant could not legally retain the excessive and unreasonable amounts collected. The legality of these common courses of conduct by Defendant is the predominating common question in this litigation. Therefore, the facts of this matter satisfy the predominance requirement of Rule 1.220(b)(3).

The Court also finds, for the purposes of preliminary approval, that class treatment via a class-wide settlement is superior to individual litigation of the claims of each putative class member. In particular, the Court notes that the small amounts of individual damages effectively preclude individual actions seeking relief for the alleged overcharges at issue. Even if class members were able to find counsel to represent them, most are wholly unaware that they have claims.

Thus, this Court finds that all of the requirements for Class Certification pursuant to Rule 1.220(a) and (b)(3) are satisfied and the Motion for Class Certification will be **GRANTED**, for settlement purposes.

**III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW REGARDING THE FAIRNESS OF THE SETTLEMENT TERMS.**

When determining whether to grant preliminary approval to a class action settlement, the court must first certify the class for settlement purposes, and then consider the fairness of the settlement. *See e.g., Grosso v. Fidelity Nat'l Title Ins. Co.*, 983 So.2d 1165, 1170 (Fla. 3d DCA 2008). Having certified the class for purposes of this settlement, the Court shall now consider the fairness of the settlement.

To approve a class action settlement, the court must find that the agreement was fair, reasonable, and adequate. *Grosso*, 983 So. 2d at 1173-74 (Fla. Dist. Ct. (*citing* Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(e)(1)(C))), and *Ramos v. Philip Morris Cos.*, 743 So.2d 24, 31 (Fla. 3d DCA 1999)). The factors that should be considered in making this determination include: (1) the complexity and duration of the litigation; (2) the reaction of the class to the settlement; (3) the stage of the proceedings; (4) the risk of establishing liability; (5) the risk of establishing damages; (6) the risk of maintaining a class action; (7) the ability of the defendant to withstand a greater judgment; (8) the reasonableness of the settlement in light of the best recovery; and (9) the range of reasonableness of the settlement in light of all the attendant risks of litigation. *Id.* (*citing Bennett v. Behring Corp.*, 737 F.2d 982, 986 (11th Cir.1984)).

Under the terms of the proposed Settlement, Defendants have agreed to create a Settlement Fund that will be used to pay approximately \$200,000.00 in Estoppel Certificate refund payments to the Settlement Class. There are believe to be approximately 12,000 members of the Settlement Class. Each Settlement Class Member, who does not opt out of the settlement, will automatically receive a Settlement Payment in the amount of \$16.00.

The \$2,500.00 class representative award to Plaintiff Joseph also appears to be reasonable in light of the time and effort expended by the Plaintiff in representing the Settlement Class.

The \$160,000.00 in Attorney Fees and \$5,000.00 in Litigation Costs that the parties negotiated at mediation to be paid to Class Counsel do not diminish the relief to the Settlement Class. Class Counsel has stated that this amount is below the combined lodestar of the law firms representing the class in this matter. Thus, these amounts appear to be reasonable for this type of case.

Therefore, the Court finds that the Settlement Agreement, when viewed in light of the *Bennett* factors, falls within the range of reasonableness such that Preliminary Approval of the Settlement is warranted, and Notice should be issued to the class.

#### **IV. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW REGARDING THE PROPOSED NOTICE TO THE SETTLEMENT CLASS**

Notice to the class must be given before entry of judgment in order to allow class members the opportunity to either participate in the proceedings, or to opt out of the proceedings. *Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin*, 417 U.S. 156, 173-176 (1974) (notice and opportunity to opt out required by due process). Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 dictates that, “the notice shall inform each member of the class that (A) any member of the class who files a statement with the court by the date specified in the notice asking to be excluded shall be excluded from the class, (B) the judgment, whether favorable or not, will include all members who do not request exclusion, and (C) any member who does not request exclusion may make a separate appearance within the time specified in the notice.” Fla. R. Civ. Pro. 1.220.

The proposed Notice provided to the Court in advance of the hearing on Plaintiff’s Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval explains the terms of the Settlement, provides instructions for how to opt-out of the settlement class, and explains the legal ramifications of staying a member. The Notice also allows class members to appear through their own counsel and



or to object to the terms of this Settlement. Accordingly, this Court finds that the proposed Notice meets the requirements of Rule 1.220 and due process

Based on the above findings of fact and law, it is, therefore,

ORDERED:

1. This action is certified, as set forth above, pursuant to Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220(a) and (b)(3).

2. The Court hereby appoints Bastin Joseph as class representative of the Settlement Class, and appoints Brian W. Warwick, Esq., and Jeffrey Newsome, Esq. of the law firm Varnell & Warwick, P.A., as Counsel for the Settlement Class.

3. A Final Settlement Fairness Hearing is scheduled for April 30, 2024 <sup>at 3:30 p.m.</sup> (Insert Date and Time), and that hearing will address the following issues:

- a. whether the proposed Settlement is fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class, and whether the Settlement should be finally approved by the Court;
- b. whether Final Judgment as provided under the Settlement Agreement should be entered dismissing the Complaint filed in the Action with prejudice;
- c. whether to approve the awards to Plaintiff Joseph and Class Counsel of the attorney fees and costs that have been negotiated by the parties; and
- d. to rule upon such other matters as the Court may deem appropriate.

4. The Court approves the form, substance, and requirements of the Notice of Settlement (the "Notice") submitted by the parties. The Settlement

Administrator shall cause the Notice to be mailed to the Class Members as soon as practicable.

5. The form of the Notice, and method set forth herein of notifying the Settlement Class of the Settlement and its terms and conditions, meets the requirements of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

6. Class Counsel is authorized to represent and act on behalf of the Settlement Class with respect to all acts required by the Settlement Agreement or such other acts which are reasonably necessary to consummate the spirit of the proposed Agreement.

7. All litigation, including discovery, other than further proceedings with respect to the Settlement, is stayed until further order of this Court.

8. Any Settlement Class Member may opt out by utilizing the procedures outlined in the Notice. The Parties shall file a list of any Class Members who have timely and properly opted out of the Settlement with the Court prior to the Fairness Hearing.

9. Any Settlement Class Member may appear and show cause why the proposed Settlement of the Action embodied in the Settlement Agreement should not be approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate, or why a judgment should or should not be entered thereon, or why the incentive award to the Plaintiff should not be made, or why attorney fees or costs should not be awarded as provided in the Settlement Agreement; provided, however, that no Settlement Class Member or

any other person, shall be heard or entitled to contest the approval of the proposed Settlement, or, if approved, the Judgment to be entered thereon, unless on or before fourteen (14) days prior to the Fairness Hearing, that person has caused to be filed written objections in the manner and form outlined in the Settlement Agreement, stating all supporting bases and reasons with:

Clerk of the Circuit Court  
Circuit Civil  
Hillsborough County Courthouse  
800 E. Twiggs Street,  
Tampa, FL 33602

and has served copies of all such papers at the same time upon the following by first-class mail, in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Agreement:

**Class Counsel**

Brian W. Warwick  
Jeffrey Newsome  
Varnell & Warwick, P.A.  
400 N. Shaley Drive, Suite 1900  
Tampa, Florida 33602

**Counsel for Defendants**

Carter Andersen  
Lauren Yevich,  
Bush Ross, P.A.,  
1801 North Highland Avenue  
Tampa, Florida 33602

Attendance at the Settlement Fairness Hearing is not necessary in order for the objection to be considered by the Court; however, persons wishing to be heard orally in opposition to the approval of the Settlement are required to indicate in their written objection their intention to appear at the hearing. All written objections shall conform to the requirements of the Settlement Agreement and shall indicate the basis upon which the person submitting the objections claims to

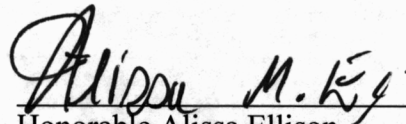
be a member of the Settlement Class and shall clearly identify any and all witnesses, documents and other evidence of any kind that are to be presented at the Settlement Fairness Hearing in connection with such objections and shall further set forth the substance of any testimony to be given by such witnesses.

Any Settlement Class Member who does not make his, her or its objection in the manner provided in the preceding paragraph of this Order shall be deemed to have waived such objection and shall forever be foreclosed from making any objections to the fairness, adequacy, or reasonableness of the Settlement.

The foregoing certification of the Settlement Class is solely for the purpose of effectuating the Settlement. If the Settlement is not consummated for any reason, the foregoing conditional certification of the Settlement Class and appointment of the Class Representative and Class Counsel shall be void and of no further effect and the Parties shall be returned to the positions each occupied prior to entry of this Order without prejudice to any legal argument any Party may have asserted in this Action.

This Settlement and all negotiations, proceedings, documents prepared and statements made in connection with this Settlement shall be without prejudice to any Party and shall not be admissible into evidence, and shall not be deemed or construed to be an admission or confession by any Party, or any member of the Settlement Class, of any fact, matter or proposition of law, and shall not be used in any manner for any purpose.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida this 14<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2024.

  
Honorable Alissa Ellison  
Circuit Court Judge

Copies to all counsel of record