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By the Committees on Judiciary; and Regulated Industries; and Senators Fasano and Ring

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to community associations; amending s. 718.110, F.S.; providing for the application of certain amendments to a declaration of condominium to certain unit owners; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; providing penalties for any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys certain records of an association with the intent to harm the association or any of its members; providing that an association is not responsible for the use or misuse of certain information obtained pursuant to state law requiring the maintenance of certain records of an association; providing an exception; providing that, notwithstanding the other requirements, certain records are not accessible to unit owners; requiring that any rules adopted for the purpose of setting forth accounting principles or addressing financial reporting requirements include certain provisions and standards; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; revising requirements for the reappointment of certain board members; revising board eligibility requirements; revising notice requirements for board candidates; establishing requirements for newly elected board members; providing that a director or officer delinquent in the payment of fee, fine, regular assesment, or special assessments by more than a specified number of days is deemed to have abandoned the office; requiring that a director charged by information or indictment of certain offenses

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involving an association's funds or property be removed from office; amending s. 718.115, F.S.; requiring that certain services obtained pursuant to a bulk contract as provided in the declaration be deemed a common expense; requiring that such contracts contain certain provisions; authorizing the cancellation of certain contracts; amending s. 718.116, F.S.; limiting the amount of certain costs to the unit owner; providing an exception; authorizing an association to demand future regular assessments related to the condominium unit under specified conditions; providing that the demand is continuing in nature; requiring that a tenant continue to pay assessments until the occurrence of specified events; requiring the delivery of notice of such demand; limiting the liability of a tenant; amending s. 718.303, F.S.; authorizing an association to suspend for a reasonable time the right of a unit owner or the unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee to use certain common elements under certain circumstances; excluding certain common elements from such authorization; prohibiting a fine from being levied or a suspension from being imposed unless the association meets certain notice requirements; providing circumstances under which such notice requirements do not apply; providing procedures and notice requirements for levying a fine or imposing a suspension; authorizing an association to suspend voting rights due to nonpayment of assessments, fines, or other charges

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delinquent by a specified number of days under certain circumstances; amending s. 718.103, F.S.; expanding the definition of "developer" to include a bulk assignee or bulk buyer; amending s. 718.301, F.S.; revising conditions under which unit owners other than the developer may elect not less than a majority of the members of the board of administration of an association; creating part VII of ch. 718, F.S.; providing a short title; providing legislative findings and intent; defining the terms "bulk assignee" and "bulk buyer"; providing for the assignment of developer rights by a bulk assignee; specifying liabilities of bulk assignees and bulk buyers; providing exceptions; providing additional responsibilities of bulk assignees and bulk buyers; authorizing certain entities to assign developer rights to a bulk assignee; limiting the number of bulk assignees at any given time; providing for the transfer of control of a board of administration; providing effects of such transfer on parcels acquired by a bulk assignee; providing obligations of a bulk assignee upon the transfer of control of a board of administration; requiring that a bulk assignee certify certain information in writing; providing for the resolution of a conflict between specified provisions of state law; providing that the failure of a bulk assignee or bulk buyer to comply with specified provisions of state law results in the loss of certain protections and exemptions; requiring that a bulk

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assignee or bulk buyer file certain information with the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation before offering any units for sale or lease in excess of a specified term; requiring that a copy of such information be provided to a prospective purchaser; requiring that certain contracts and disclosure statements contain specified statements; requiring that a bulk assignee or bulk buyer comply with certain disclosure requirements; prohibiting a bulk assignee from taking certain actions on behalf of an association while the bulk assignee is in control of the board of administration of the association and requiring that such bulk assignee comply with certain requirements; requiring that a bulk assignee or bulk buyer comply with certain requirements regarding certain contracts; providing unit owners with specified protections regarding certain contracts; requiring that a bulk buyer comply with certain requirements regarding the transfer of a unit; prohibiting a person from being classified as a bulk assignee or bulk buyer unless condominium parcels were acquired before a specified date; providing for the determination of the date of acquisition of a parcel; providing that the assignment of developer rights to a bulk assignee does not release a developer from certain liabilities; preserving certain liabilities for certain parties; amending s. 719.108, F.S.; authorizing an association to recover charges

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incurred in connection with collecting a delinquent assessment up to a specified maximum amount; providing a prioritized list for disbursement of payments received by an association; providing for a lien by an association on a condominium unit for certain fees and costs; providing procedures and notice requirements for the filing of a lien by an association; authorizing an association to demand future regular assessments related to a unit under specified conditions; amending s. 720.304, F.S.; providing that a flagpole and any flagpole display are subject to certain codes and regulations; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; authorizing the association to suspend certain rights under certain circumstances; providing that certain provisions regarding the suspension-of-use rights of an association do not apply to certain portions of common areas; providing procedures and notice requirements for levying a fine or imposing a suspension; amending s. 720.3085, F.S.; authorizing an association to demand future regular assessments related to a parcel under specified conditions; amending s. 720.31, F.S.; authorizing an association to enter into certain agreements; requiring that certain items be stated and fully described in the declaration; limiting an association's power to enter into such agreements after a specified period following the recording of a declaration; requiring that certain agreements be approved by a specified percentage of voting interests of an association when

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the declaration is silent as to the authority of an association to enter into such agreement; authorizing an association to join with other associations or a master association under certain circumstances and for specified purposes; amending s. 721.05, F.S.; limiting the definition of "facility" to certain permanent amenities; repealing s. 553.509(2), F.S., relating to public elevators and emergency operation plans in certain condominiums and multifamily dwellings; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; revising provisions relating to homeowners' association board meetings, inspection and copying of records, and reserve accounts of budgets; prohibiting certain association personnel from receiving a salary or compensation; providing exceptions; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; providing requirements for secret ballots; creating s. 720.315, F.S.; prohibiting the board of directors of a homeowners' association from levying a special assessment before turnover of the association by the developer unless certain conditions are met; amending s. 723.071, F.S.; revising notice requirements relating to the sale of mobile home parks; revising provisions relating to a homeowners' association's right to purchase the mobile home park; providing requirements for the purchase of the park by a homeowners' association; requiring that a park owner comply with certain provisions of state law if the mobile home owners have informed the park owner that they are ready and willing to purchase the park;

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providing that the park owner has no obligation to
comply with such provisions under certain
circumstances; providing requirements for the
homeowners' expression of readiness and willingness to
purchase the park; deleting definitions to conform to
changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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- Section 1. Subsection (13) of section 718.110, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 718.110 Amendment of declaration; correction of error or omission in declaration by circuit court.—
- (13) Any amendment <u>prohibiting</u> restricting unit <u>owners from</u> renting their units or altering the number of times unit owners are entitled to rent their units during a specified period owners' rights relating to the rental of units applies only to unit owners who consent to the amendment and unit owners who acquire title to <u>purchase</u> their units after the effective date of that amendment.
- Section 2. Subsections (12) and (13) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 718.111 The association.-
 - (12) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—
- (a) From the inception of the association, the association shall maintain each of the following items, when applicable, which shall constitute the official records of the association:
- 1. A copy of the plans, permits, warranties, and other items provided by the developer pursuant to s. 718.301(4).

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2. A photocopy of the recorded declaration of condominium of each condominium operated by the association and of each amendment to each declaration.

- 3. A photocopy of the recorded bylaws of the association and of each amendment to the bylaws.
- 4. A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the association, or other documents creating the association, and of each amendment thereto.
 - 5. A copy of the current rules of the association.
- 6. A book or books which contain the minutes of all meetings of the association, of the board of administration, and of unit owners, which minutes shall be retained for a period of not less than 7 years.
- 7. A current roster of all unit owners and their mailing addresses, unit identifications, voting certifications, and, if known, telephone numbers. The association shall also maintain the electronic mailing addresses and the numbers designated by unit owners for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those unit owners consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The electronic mailing addresses and numbers provided by unit owners to receive notice by electronic transmission shall be removed from association records when consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is revoked. However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the electronic mail address or the number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.
- 8. All current insurance policies of the association and condominiums operated by the association.
 - 9. A current copy of any management agreement, lease, or

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other contract to which the association is a party or under which the association or the unit owners have an obligation or responsibility.

- 10. Bills of sale or transfer for all property owned by the association.
- accounting records for the association and separate accounting records for each condominium which the association operates. All accounting records shall be maintained for a period of not less than 7 years. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys accounting records required to be created and maintained by this chapter during the period for which such records are required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain accounting records required to be maintained by this chapter, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s. 718.501(1)(d). The accounting records shall include, but are not limited to:
- a. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.
- b. A current account and a monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly statement of the account for each unit designating the name of the unit owner, the due date and amount of each assessment, the amount paid upon the account, and the balance due.
- c. All audits, reviews, accounting statements, and financial reports of the association or condominium.
- d. All contracts for work to be performed. Bids for work to be performed shall also be considered official records and shall be maintained by the association.

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12. Ballots, sign-in sheets, voting proxies, and all other papers relating to voting by unit owners, which shall be maintained for a period of 1 year from the date of the election, vote, or meeting to which the document relates, notwithstanding paragraph (b).

- 13. All rental records, when the association is acting as agent for the rental of condominium units.
- 14. A copy of the current question and answer sheet as described by s. 718.504.
- 15. All other records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.
- 16. A copy of the inspection report as provided for in s. 718.301(4)(p).
- (b) The official records of the association shall be maintained within the state for at least 7 years. The records of the association shall be made available to a unit owner within 45 miles of the condominium property or within the county in which the condominium property is located within 5 working days after receipt of written request by the board or its designee. However, such distance requirement does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium. This paragraph may be complied with by having a copy of the official records of the association available for inspection or copying on the condominium property or association property, or the association may offer the option of making the records of the association available to a unit owner either electronically via the Internet or by allowing the records to be viewed in electronic format on a computer screen and printed upon request. The association is

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not responsible for the use or misuse of the information provided pursuant to the compliance requirements of this chapter unless the association has an affirmative duty not to disclose such information pursuant to this chapter.

(c) The official records of the association are open to inspection by any association member or the authorized representative of such member at all reasonable times. The right to inspect the records includes the right to make or obtain copies, at the reasonable expense, if any, of the association member. The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the frequency, time, location, notice, and manner of record inspections and copying. The failure of an association to provide the records within 10 working days after receipt of a written request shall create a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this paragraph. A unit owner who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this paragraph. The minimum damages shall be \$50 per calendar day up to 10 days, the calculation to begin on the 11th working day after receipt of the written request. The failure to permit inspection of the association records as provided herein entitles any person prevailing in an enforcement action to recover reasonable attorney's fees from the person in control of the records who, directly or indirectly, knowingly denied access to the records for inspection. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys accounting records that are required by this chapter to be created and maintained during the period for which such records are required to be maintained pursuant to this

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chapter, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain accounting records that are required to be maintained by this chapter, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s. 718.501(1)(d). The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the declaration, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and rules, and all amendments to each of the foregoing, as well as the question and answer sheet provided for in s. 718.504 and year-end financial information required in this section, on the condominium property to ensure their availability to unit owners and prospective purchasers, and may charge its actual costs for preparing and furnishing these documents to those requesting the documents same. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the following records shall not be accessible to unit owners:

- 1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502; and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including any record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction; which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association, and which was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings, or which was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.
 - 2. Information obtained by an association in connection

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with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a unit.

- 3. Disciplinary, health, insurance, and personnel records of the association's employees.
 - 4.3. Medical records of unit owners.
- <u>5.4.</u> Social security numbers, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers, <u>e-mail addresses</u>, and other personal identifying information of any person, <u>excluding the person's name</u>, unit designation, mailing address, property address, and other contact information.
- 6. Any electronic security measure that is used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
- 7. The data generated by software used by the association which allows manipulation of data. Such data is part of the official records of the association, even if the owner owns a copy of the same software used by the association, but the underlying software and operating system are not part of the official records of the association.
- (13) FINANCIAL REPORTING.—Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, or annually on a date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract for the preparation and completion of, a financial report for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association or received from the third party, but not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year or other date as provided in the bylaws, the association shall mail to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand deliver to each unit owner, a copy of the financial report or a notice

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that a copy of the financial report will be mailed or hand delivered to the unit owner, without charge, upon receipt of a written request from the unit owner. The division shall adopt rules setting forth uniform accounting principles and standards to be used by all associations and shall adopt rules addressing financial reporting requirements for multicondominium associations. The rules shall include, but not be limited to, standards for presenting a summary of association reserves, including, but not limited to, a good faith estimate disclosing the annual amount of reserve funds that would be necessary for the association to fully fund reserves for each reserve item based on the straight-line accounting method. This disclosure is not applicable to reserves funded via the pooling method uniform accounting principles and standards for stating the disclosure of at least a summary of the reserves, including information as to whether such reserves are being funded at a level sufficient to prevent the need for a special assessment and, if not, the amount of assessments necessary to bring the reserves up to the level necessary to avoid a special assessment. The person preparing the financial reports shall be entitled to rely on an inspection report prepared for or provided to the association to meet the fiscal and fiduciary standards of this chapter. In adopting such rules, the division shall consider the number of members and annual revenues of an association. Financial reports shall be prepared as follows:

(a) An association that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall prepare or cause to be prepared a complete set of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements shall be based

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upon the association's total annual revenues, as follows:

1. An association with total annual revenues of \$100,000 or more, but less than \$200,000, shall prepare compiled financial statements.

- 2. An association with total annual revenues of at least \$200,000, but less than \$400,000, shall prepare reviewed financial statements.
- 3. An association with total annual revenues of \$400,000 or more shall prepare audited financial statements.
- (b) 1. An association with total annual revenues of less than \$100,000\$ shall prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures.
- 2. An association that which operates fewer less than 50 units, regardless of the association's annual revenues, shall prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of financial statements required by paragraph (a).
- 3. A report of cash receipts and disbursements must disclose the amount of receipts by accounts and receipt classifications and the amount of expenses by accounts and expense classifications, including, but not limited to, the following, as applicable: costs for security, professional and management fees and expenses, taxes, costs for recreation facilities, expenses for refuse collection and utility services, expenses for lawn care, costs for building maintenance and repair, insurance costs, administration and salary expenses, and reserves accumulated and expended for capital expenditures, deferred maintenance, and any other category for which the association maintains reserves.
 - (c) An association may prepare or cause to be prepared,

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without a meeting of or approval by the unit owners:

1. Compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statements, if the association is required to prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures;

- 2. Reviewed or audited financial statements, if the association is required to prepare compiled financial statements; or
- 3. Audited financial statements if the association is required to prepare reviewed financial statements.
- (d) If approved by a majority of the voting interests present at a properly called meeting of the association, an association may prepare or cause to be prepared:
- 1. A report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of a compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statement;
- 2. A report of cash receipts and expenditures or a compiled financial statement in lieu of a reviewed or audited financial statement; or
- 3. A report of cash receipts and expenditures, a compiled financial statement, or a reviewed financial statement in lieu of an audited financial statement.

Such meeting and approval must occur <u>before</u> prior to the end of the fiscal year and is effective only for the fiscal year in which the vote is taken, except that the approval also may be

effective for the following fiscal year. With respect to an association to which the developer has not turned over control

of the association, all unit owners, including the developer,

may vote on issues related to the preparation of financial

reports for the first 2 fiscal years of the association's

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operation, beginning with the fiscal year in which the declaration is recorded. Thereafter, all unit owners except the developer may vote on such issues until control is turned over to the association by the developer. Any audit or review prepared under this section shall be paid for by the developer if done prior to turnover of control of the association. An association may not waive the financial reporting requirements of this section for more than 3 consecutive years.

Section 3. Paragraphs (d), (n), and (o) of subsection (2) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.112 Bylaws.-

- (2) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.—The bylaws shall provide for the following and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include the following:
 - (d) Unit owner meetings.-
- 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the unit owners held at the location provided in the association bylaws and, if the bylaws are silent as to the location, the meeting shall be held within 45 miles of the condominium property. However, such distance requirement does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of a director's term shall be filled by electing a new board member, and the election shall be by secret ballot; however, if the number of vacancies equals or exceeds the number of candidates, no election is required. The terms of all members of the board shall expire at the annual meeting and such board members may stand for reelection unless otherwise permitted by the bylaws. In the event that the bylaws permit staggered terms of no more

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than 2 years and upon approval of a majority of the total voting interests, the association board members may serve 2-year staggered terms. If the number no person is interested in or demonstrates an intention to run for the position of a board members member whose terms have term has expired according to the provisions of this subparagraph exceeds the number of eligible members showing interest in or demonstrating an intention to run for the vacant positions, each such board member whose term has expired shall become eligible for reappointment be automatically reappointed to the board of administration and need not stand for reelection. In a condominium association of more than 10 units, coowners of a unit may not serve as members of the board of directors at the same time unless they own more than one unit and are not cooccupants of a unit or unless there are not enough owners to fill the vacancies on the board. Any unit owner desiring to be a candidate for board membership shall comply with subsubparagraph subparagraph 3.a. A person who has been suspended or removed by the division under this chapter, or who is delinquent in the payment of any fee, fine, or special or regular assessment as provided in paragraph (n), 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 who has been convicted of any offense in another jurisdiction that would be considered a felony if committed in this state, is not eligible for board membership unless such felon's civil rights have been restored for a period of no less than 5 years as of the date on which such person seeks election to the board. The validity of an action by the

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board is not affected if it is later determined that a member of the board is ineligible for board membership due to having been convicted of a felony.

2. The bylaws shall provide the method of calling meetings of unit owners, including annual meetings. Written notice, which notice must include an agenda, shall be mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner at least 14 days prior to the annual meeting and shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the condominium property at least 14 continuous days preceding the annual meeting. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board shall by duly adopted rule designate a specific location on the condominium property or association property upon which all notices of unit owner meetings shall be posted; however, if there is no condominium property or association property upon which notices can be posted, this requirement does not apply. In lieu of or in addition to the physical posting of notice of any meeting of the unit owners on the condominium property, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the condominium association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically on the condominium property, the notice and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of

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the notice and the agenda. Unless a unit owner waives in writing the right to receive notice of the annual meeting, such notice shall be hand delivered, mailed, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner. Notice for meetings and notice for all other purposes shall be mailed to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand delivered to each unit owner. However, if a unit is owned by more than one person, the association shall provide notice, for meetings and all other purposes, to that one address which the developer initially identifies for that purpose and thereafter as one or more of the owners of the unit shall so advise the association in writing, or if no address is given or the owners of the unit do not agree, to the address provided on the deed of record. An officer of the association, or the manager or other person providing notice of the association meeting, shall provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association affirming that the notice was mailed or hand delivered, in accordance with this provision.

3.a. The members of the board shall be elected by written ballot or voting machine. Proxies shall in no event be used in electing the board, either in general elections or elections to fill vacancies caused by recall, resignation, or otherwise, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. Not less than 60 days before a scheduled election, the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit, whether by separate association mailing or included in another association mailing, delivery, or transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to a vote, a first

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notice of the date of the election along with a certification form provided by the division attesting that he or she has read and understands, to the best of his or her ability, the governing documents of the association and the provisions of this chapter and any applicable rules. Any unit owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board must give written notice of his or her intent to be a candidate to the association not less than 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in subparagraph 2., the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of the election to all unit owners entitled to vote therein, together with a ballot which shall list all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, the association shall include an information sheet, no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate not less than 35 days before the election, shall along with the signed certification form provided for in this subparagraph, to be included with the mailing, delivery, or transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association is not liable for the contents of the information sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with the provisions contained herein, including rules establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic transmission and rules providing for the secrecy of ballots. Elections shall be decided by a plurality of those ballots cast. There shall be no

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quorum requirement; however, at least 20 percent of the eligible voters must cast a ballot in order to have a valid election of members of the board. No unit owner shall permit any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any such ballots improperly cast shall be deemed invalid, provided any unit owner who violates this provision may be fined by the association in accordance with s. 718.303. A unit owner who needs assistance in casting the ballot for the reasons stated in s. 101.051 may obtain assistance in casting the ballot. The regular election shall occur on the date of the annual meeting. The provisions of this sub-subparagraph subparagraph shall not apply to timeshare condominium associations. Notwithstanding the provisions of this sub-subparagraph subparagraph, an election is not required unless more candidates file notices of intent to run or are nominated than board vacancies exist.

b. Within 90 days after being elected to the board, each newly elected director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the association's declarations of covenants and restrictions, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and current written policies; that he or she will work to uphold such documents and policies to the best of his or her ability; and that he or she will faithfully discharge his or her fiduciary responsibility to the association's members. In lieu of this written certification, the newly elected director may submit a certificate of satisfactory completion of the educational curriculum administered by a division-approved condominium education provider. Failure to timely file the written certification or educational certificate automatically disqualifies the director

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from service on the board. The secretary shall cause the association to retain a director's written certification or educational certificate for inspection by the members for 5 years after a director's election. Failure to have such written certification or educational certificate on file does not affect the validity of any appropriate action.

- 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), shall be made at a duly noticed meeting of unit owners and shall be 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 statute that provides for such action.
- 5. Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any 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.
- 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

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668 participation.

7. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape a meeting of the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the division.

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 sub-subparagraph subparagraph 3.a. unless the association governs 10 units or fewer less 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 created by recall is governed by paragraph (j) and rules adopted by the division.

Notwithstanding <u>subparagraph</u> <u>subparagraphs</u> (b) 2. and <u>sub-subparagraph</u> (d) 3.<u>a.</u>, an association of 10 or fewer units may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total voting interests, provide for different voting and election procedures in its bylaws, which vote may be by a proxy specifically delineating the different voting and election procedures. The different voting and election procedures may provide for elections to be conducted by limited or general proxy.

(n) Director or officer delinquencies.—A director or

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officer more than 90 days delinquent in the payment of <u>any fee,</u> <u>fine,</u> regular <u>assessment, or special assessment</u> assessments shall be deemed to have abandoned the office, creating a vacancy in the office to be filled according to law.

(o) Director or officer offenses.—A director or officer charged by information or indictment with a felony theft or embezzlement offense involving the association's funds or property shall be removed from office, creating a vacancy in the office to be filled according to law. While such director or officer has such criminal charge pending, he or she may not be appointed or elected to a position as a director or officer. However, should the charges be resolved without a finding of guilt, the director or officer shall be reinstated for the remainder of his or her term of office, if any.

Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.115 Common expenses and common surplus.-

(1)

(d) If so provided in the declaration, the cost of communications services as defined in chapter 202, information services, or Internet services a master antenna television system or duly franchised cable television service obtained pursuant to a bulk contract shall be deemed a common expense. If the declaration does not provide for the cost of communications services as defined in chapter 202, information services, or Internet services a master antenna television system or duly franchised cable television service obtained under a bulk contract as a common expense, the board may enter into such a contract, and the cost of the service will be a common expense

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but allocated on a per-unit basis rather than a percentage basis if the declaration provides for other than an equal sharing of common expenses, and any contract entered into before July 1, 1998, in which the cost of the service is not equally divided among all unit owners, may be changed by vote of a majority of the voting interests present at a regular or special meeting of the association, to allocate the cost equally among all units. The contract shall be for a term of not less than 2 years.

- 1. Any contract made by the board after the effective date hereof for communications services as defined in chapter 202, information services, or Internet services a community antenna system or duly franchised cable television service may be canceled by a majority of the voting interests present at the next regular or special meeting of the association. Any member may make a motion to cancel the said contract, but if no motion is made or if such motion fails to obtain the required majority at the next regular or special meeting, whichever occurs is sooner, following the making of the contract, then such contract shall be deemed ratified for the term therein expressed.
- 2. Any such contract shall provide, and shall be deemed to provide if not expressly set forth, that any hearing-impaired or legally blind unit owner who does not occupy the unit with a non-hearing-impaired or sighted person, or any unit owner receiving supplemental security income under Title XVI of the Social Security Act or food stamps as administered by the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to s. 414.31, may discontinue the <u>cable or video</u> service without incurring disconnect fees, penalties, or subsequent service charges, and, as to such units, the owners shall not be required

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to pay any common expenses charge related to such service. If fewer less than all members of an association share the expenses of cable or video service television, the expense shall be shared equally by all participating unit owners. The association may use the provisions of s. 718.116 to enforce payment of the shares of such costs by the unit owners receiving cable or video service television.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:

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

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(b) 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. No such lien shall be effective longer than 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 shall automatically be 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 shall secure all unpaid assessments which are due and which may accrue subsequent to the recording of the claim of lien and before prior to the entry of a certificate of title, as well as interest and all reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred

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by the association incident to the collection process. Costs to the unit owner secured by the association's claim of lien with regard to collection letters or any other collection efforts by management companies or licensed managers as to any delinquent installment of an assessment may not exceed \$75 unless the management company prepares any letter or estoppel certificate required by this chapter and charges a reasonable fee related to the preparation of such letter or estoppel certificate. Upon payment in full, the person making the payment is entitled to a satisfaction of the lien.

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 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.

is delinquent in the payment of regular assessments, the association may demand that the tenant pay to the association the future regular assessments related to the condominium unit.

The demand is continuing in nature, and upon demand, the tenant

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813 shall continue to pay the regular assessments to the association 814 until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit. The association shall mail 815 816 written notice to the unit owner of the association's demand 817 that the tenant pay regular assessments to the association. The 818 tenant is not liable for increases in the amount of the regular 819 assessment due unless the tenant was reasonably notified of the 820 increase before the day on which the rent is due. The liability 821 of the tenant may not exceed the amount due from the tenant to the tenant's landlord. The tenant's landlord shall provide the 822 823 tenant a credit against rents due to the unit owner in the 824 amount of assessments paid to the association under this section. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant 825 826 with written receipts for payments made. The association may 827 issue notices under s. 83.56 and may sue for eviction under ss. 828 83.59-83.625 as if the association were a landlord under part II 829 of chapter 83 if the tenant fails to pay an assessment. However, 830 the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under 831 chapter 83 and specifically has no duties under s. 83.51. The 832 tenant does not, by virtue of payment of assessments, have any 833 of the rights of a unit owner to vote in any election or to 834 examine the books and records of the association. A court may supersede the effect of this subsection by appointing a 835 836 receiver. 837 Section 6. Section 718.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to 838 read: 718.303 Obligations of owners and occupants; waiver; levy 839 840 of fines, suspension of use or voting rights, and other nonexclusive remedies in law or equity fine against unit by an 841

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842 association.

- (1) Each unit owner, each tenant and other invitee, and each association shall be governed by, and shall comply with the provisions of, this chapter, the declaration, the documents creating the association, and the association bylaws and the provisions thereof shall be deemed expressly incorporated into any lease of a unit. Actions for damages or for injunctive relief, or both, for failure to comply with these provisions may be brought by the association or by a unit owner against:
 - (a) The association.
 - (b) A unit owner.
- (c) Directors designated by the developer, for actions taken by them prior to the time control of the association is assumed by unit owners other than the developer.
- (d) Any director who willfully and knowingly fails to comply with these provisions.
- (e) Any tenant leasing a unit, and any other invitee occupying a unit.

The prevailing party in any such action or in any action in which the purchaser claims a right of voidability based upon contractual provisions as required in s. 718.503(1)(a) is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees. A unit owner prevailing in an action between the association and the unit owner under this section, in addition to recovering his or her reasonable attorney's fees, may recover additional amounts as determined by the court to be necessary to reimburse the unit owner for his or her share of assessments levied by the association to fund its expenses of the litigation. This relief

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does not exclude other remedies provided by law. Actions arising under this subsection shall not be deemed to be actions for specific performance.

- (2) A provision of this chapter may not be waived if the waiver would adversely affect the rights of a unit owner or the purpose of the provision, except that unit owners or members of a board of administration may waive notice of specific meetings in writing if provided by the bylaws. Any instruction given in writing by a unit owner or purchaser to an escrow agent may be relied upon by an escrow agent, whether or not such instruction and the payment of funds thereunder might constitute a waiver of any provision of this chapter.
- (3) If a unit owner is delinquent for more than 90 days in the payment of a regular or special assessment or if the declaration or bylaws so provide, the association may suspend, for a reasonable time, the right of a unit owner or a unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee to use common elements, common facilities, or any other association property. This subsection does not apply to limited common elements intended to be used only by that unit, common elements that must be used to access the unit, utility services provided to the unit, parking spaces, or elevators. The association may also levy reasonable fines against a unit for the failure of the owner of the unit, or its occupant, licensee, or invitee, to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. No fine will become a lien against a unit. A No fine may not 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, provided that no

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such fine shall in the aggregate exceed \$1,000. A No fine may not be levied and a suspension may not be imposed unless the association first gives except after giving reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the unit owner and, if applicable, its occupant, licensee, or invitee. The hearing must be held before a committee of other unit owners who are neither board members nor persons residing in a board member's household. If the committee does not agree with the fine or suspension, the fine or suspension may not be levied or imposed. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to unoccupied units.

- do not apply to the imposition of suspensions or fines against a unit owner or a unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee because of the failure to pay any amounts due the association. If such a fine or suspension is imposed, the association must levy the fine or impose a reasonable suspension at a properly noticed board meeting, and after the imposition of such fine or suspension, the association must notify the unit owner and, if applicable, the unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee by mail or hand delivery.
- (5) If the declaration or bylaws so provide, an association may also suspend the voting rights of a member due to nonpayment of assessments, fines, or other charges payable to the association which are delinquent in excess of 90 days.
- Section 7. Subsection (16) of section 718.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 718.103 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
 - (16) "Developer" means a person who creates a condominium

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or offers condominium parcels for sale or lease in the ordinary course of business, but does not include:

- (a) An owner or lessee of a condominium or cooperative unit who has acquired the unit for his or her own occupancy; nor does it include
- (b) A cooperative association that which creates a condominium by conversion of an existing residential cooperative after control of the association has been transferred to the unit owners if, following the conversion, the unit owners will be the same persons who were unit owners of the cooperative and no units are offered for sale or lease to the public as part of the plan of conversion;
- (c) A bulk assignee or bulk buyer as defined in s. 718.703; or
- (d) A state, county, or municipal entity is not a developer for any purposes under this act when it is acting as a lessor and not otherwise named as a developer in the declaration of condominium association.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 718.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 718.301 Transfer of association control; claims of defect by association.—
- (1) When unit owners other than the developer own 15 percent or more of the units in a condominium that will be operated ultimately by an association, the unit owners other than the developer shall be entitled to elect no less than one-third of the members of the board of administration of the association. Unit owners other than the developer are entitled to elect not less than a majority of the members of the board of

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administration of an association:

(a) Three years after 50 percent of the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been conveyed to purchasers;

- (b) Three months after 90 percent of the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been conveyed to purchasers;
- (c) When all the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been completed, some of them have been conveyed to purchasers, and none of the others are being offered for sale by the developer in the ordinary course of business;
- (d) When some of the units have been conveyed to purchasers and none of the others are being constructed or offered for sale by the developer in the ordinary course of business;
- (e) When the developer files a petition seeking protection in bankruptcy;
- (f) When a receiver for the developer is appointed by a circuit court and is not discharged within 30 days after such appointment, unless the court determines within 30 days after appointment of the receiver that transfer of control would be detrimental to the association or its members; or
- (g) Seven years after recordation of the declaration of condominium; or, in the case of an association which may ultimately operate more than one condominium, 7 years after recordation of the declaration for the first condominium it operates; or, in the case of an association operating a phase condominium created pursuant to s. 718.403, 7 years after recordation of the declaration creating the initial phase, whichever occurs first. The developer is entitled to elect at

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least one member of the board of administration of an association as long as the developer holds for sale in the ordinary course of business at least 5 percent, in condominiums with fewer than 500 units, and 2 percent, in condominiums with more than 500 units, of the units in a condominium operated by the association. Following the time the developer relinquishes control of the association, the developer may exercise the right to vote any developer-owned units in the same manner as any other unit owner except for purposes of reacquiring control of the association or selecting the majority members of the board of administration.

Section 9. Part VII of chapter 718, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 718.701, 718.702, 718.703, 718.704, 718.705, 718.706, 718.707, and 718.708, is created to read:

718.701 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Distressed Condominium Relief Act."

718.702 Legislative intent.

(1) The Legislature acknowledges the massive downturn in the condominium market which has transpired throughout the state and the impact of such downturn on developers, lenders, unit owners, and condominium associations. Numerous condominium projects have either failed or are in the process of failing, whereby the condominium has a small percentage of third-party unit owners as compared to the unsold inventory of units. As a result of the inability to find purchasers for this inventory of units, which results in part from the devaluing of real estate in this state, developers are unable to satisfy the requirements of their lenders, leading to defaults on mortgages.

Consequently, lenders are faced with the task of finding a

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solution to the problem in order to be paid for their investments.

(2) The Legislature recognizes that all of the factors listed in this section lead to condominiums becoming distressed, resulting in detriment to the unit owners and the condominium association on account of the resulting shortage of assessment moneys available to support the financial requirements for proper maintenance of the condominium. Such shortage and the resulting lack of proper maintenance further erodes property values. The Legislature finds that individuals and entities within Florida and in other states have expressed interest in purchasing unsold inventory in one or more condominium projects, but are reticent to do so because of accompanying liabilities inherited from the original developer, which are by definition imputed to the successor purchaser, including a foreclosing mortgagee. This results in the potential purchaser having unknown and unquantifiable risks, and potential successor purchasers are unwilling to accept such risks. The result is that condominium projects stagnate, leaving all parties involved at an impasse without the ability to find a solution.

(3) The Legislature finds and declares that it is the public policy of this state to protect the interests of developers, lenders, unit owners, and condominium associations with regard to distressed condominiums, and that there is a need for relief from certain provisions of the Florida Condominium Act geared toward enabling economic opportunities within these condominiums for successor purchasers, including foreclosing mortgagees. Such relief would benefit existing unit owners and condominium associations. The Legislature further finds and

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590-05770-09 2009880c2 1045 declares that this situation cannot be open-ended without 1046 potentially prejudicing the rights of unit owners and 1047 condominium associations, and thereby declares that the 1048 provisions of this part shall be used by purchasers of 1049 condominium inventory for a specific and defined period. 1050 718.703 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term: 1051 (1) "Bulk assignee" means a person who: 1052 (a) Acquires more than seven condominium parcels as set forth in s. 718.707; and 1053 1054 (b) Receives an assignment of some or all of the rights of 1055 the developer as are set forth in the declaration of condominium 1056 or in this chapter by a written instrument recorded as an exhibit to the deed or as a separate instrument in the public 1057 1058 records of the county in which the condominium is located. 1059 (2) "Bulk buyer" means a person who acquires more than 1060 seven condominium parcels as set forth in s. 718.707 but who 1061 does not receive an assignment of any developer rights other than the right to conduct sales, leasing, and marketing 1062 1063 activities within the condominium. 1064 718.704 Assignment and assumption of developer rights by 1065 bulk assignee; bulk buyer.-1066 (1) A bulk assignee shall be deemed to have assumed and is 1067 liable for all duties and responsibilities of the developer 1068 under the declaration and this chapter, except: 1069 (a) Warranties of the developer under s. 718.203(1) or s. 1070 718.618, except for design, construction, development, or repair 1071 work performed by or on behalf of such bulk assignee;

1. Fund converter reserves under s. 718.618 for a unit that

(b) The obligation to:

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was not acquired by the bulk assignee; or

2. Provide converter warranties on any portion of the condominium property except as may be expressly provided by the bulk assignee in the contract for purchase and sale executed with a purchaser and pertaining to any design, construction, development, or repair work performed by or on behalf of the bulk assignee;

- (c) The requirement to provide the association with a cumulative audit of the association's finances from the date of formation of the condominium association as required by s.

 718.301. However, the bulk assignee shall provide an audit for the period for which the bulk assignee elects a majority of the members of the board of administration;
- (d) Any liability arising out of or in connection with actions taken by the board of administration or the developerappointed directors before the bulk assignee elects a majority of the members of the board of administration; and
- (e) Any liability for or arising out of the developer's failure to fund previous assessments or to resolve budgetary deficits in relation to a developer's right to guarantee assessments, except as otherwise provided in subsection (2).

Further, the bulk assignee is responsible for delivering documents and materials in accordance with s. 718.705(3). A bulk assignee may expressly assume some or all of the obligations of the developer described in paragraphs (a)-(e).

(2) A bulk assignee receiving the assignment of the rights of the developer to guarantee the level of assessments and fund budgetary deficits pursuant to s. 718.116 shall be deemed to

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with respect to such guarantee, including any applicable funding of reserves to the extent required by law, for as long as the guarantee remains in effect. A bulk assignee not receiving an assignment of the right of the developer to guarantee the level of assessments and fund budgetary deficits pursuant to s.

718.116 or a bulk buyer is not deemed to have assumed and is not liable for the obligations of the developer with respect to such guarantee, but is responsible for payment of assessments in the same manner as all other owners of condominium parcels.

- (3) A bulk buyer is liable for the duties and responsibilities of the developer under the declaration and this chapter only to the extent provided in this part, together with any other duties or responsibilities of the developer expressly assumed in writing by the bulk buyer.
- (4) An acquirer of condominium parcels is not considered a bulk assignee or a bulk buyer if the transfer to such acquirer was made with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any purchaser, unit owner, or the association, or if the acquirer is a person who would constitute an insider under s. 726.102(7).
- (5) An assignment of developer rights to a bulk assignee may be made by the developer, a previous bulk assignee, or a court of competent jurisdiction acting on behalf of the developer or the previous bulk assignee. At any particular time, there may be no more than one bulk assignee within a condominium, but there may be more than one bulk buyer. If more than one acquirer of condominium parcels receives an assignment of developer rights from the same person, the bulk assignee is the acquirer whose instrument of assignment is recorded first in

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applicable public records.

718.705 Board of administration; transfer of control.-

- (1) For purposes of determining the timing for transfer of control of the board of administration of the association to unit owners other than the developer under s. 718.301(1)(a) and (b), if a bulk assignee is entitled to elect a majority of the members of the board, a condominium parcel acquired by the bulk assignee shall not be deemed to be conveyed to a purchaser, or to be owned by an owner other than the developer, until such condominium parcel is conveyed to an owner who is not a bulk assignee.
- (2) Unless control of the board of administration of the association has already been relinquished pursuant to s.

 718.301(1), the bulk assignee is obligated to relinquish control of the association in accordance with s. 718.301 and this part.
- (3) When a bulk assignee relinquishes control of the board of administration as set forth in s. 718.301, the bulk assignee shall deliver all of those items required by s. 718.301(4).

 However, the bulk assignee is not required to deliver items and documents not in the possession of the bulk assignee during the period during which the bulk assignee was the owner of condominium parcels. In conjunction with acquisition of condominium parcels, a bulk assignee shall undertake a good faith effort to obtain the documents and materials required to be provided to the association pursuant to s. 718.301(4). To the extent the bulk assignee is not able to obtain all of such documents and materials, the bulk assignee shall certify in writing to the association the names or descriptions of the documents and materials that were not obtainable by the bulk

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1161 assignee. Delivery of the certificate relieves the bulk assignee

- of responsibility for the delivery of the documents and materials referenced in the certificate as otherwise required 1163
- 1164 under ss. 718.112 and 718.301 and this part. The responsibility
- 1165 of the bulk assignee for the audit required by s. 718.301(4)
- 1166 shall commence as of the date on which the bulk assignee elected
- 1167 a majority of the members of the board of administration.
- 1168 (4) If a conflict arises between the provisions or
- application of this section and s. 718.301, this section shall 1169
- 1170 prevail.

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- 1171 (5) Failure of a bulk assignee or bulk buyer to comply with
- 1172 all the requirements contained in this part shall result in the
- 1173 loss of any and all protections or exemptions provided under
- 1174 this part.
- 1175 718.706 Specific provisions pertaining to offering of units
- 1176 by a bulk assignee or bulk buyer.-
- 1177 (1) Before offering any units for sale or for lease for a
- 1178 term exceeding 5 years, a bulk assignee or a bulk buyer shall
- 1179 file the following documents with the division and provide such
- 1180 documents to a prospective purchaser:
- 1181 (a) An updated prospectus or offering circular, or a
- 1182 supplement to the prospectus or offering circular, filed by the
- 1183 creating developer prepared in accordance with s. 718.504, which
- 1184 shall include the form of contract for purchase and sale in
- 1185 compliance with s. 718.503(2);
- 1186 (b) An updated Frequently Asked Questions and Answers
- 1187 sheet;
- 1188 (c) The executed escrow agreement if required under s.
- 1189 718.202; and

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(d) The financial information required by s. 718.111(13). However, if a financial information report does not exist for the fiscal year before acquisition of title by the bulk assignee or bulk buyer, or accounting records cannot be obtained in good faith by the bulk assignee or the bulk buyer which would permit preparation of the required financial information report, the bulk assignee or bulk buyer is excused from the requirement of this paragraph. However, the bulk assignee or bulk buyer must include in the purchase contract the following statement in conspicuous type:

THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION REPORT REQUIRED UNDER S.

718.111(13) FOR THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR

OF THE ASSOCIATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR CANNOT BE

CREATED BY THE SELLER AS A RESULT OF INSUFFICIENT

ACCOUNTING RECORDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

- (2) Before offering any units for sale or for lease for a term exceeding 5 years, a bulk assignee shall file with the division and provide to a prospective purchaser a disclosure statement that must include, but is not limited to:
- (a) A description to the purchaser of any rights of the developer which have been assigned to the bulk assignee;
 - (b) The following statement in conspicuous type:

 THE SELLER IS NOT OBLIGATED FOR ANY WARRANTIES OF THE

 DEVELOPER UNDER S. 718.203(1) OR S. 718.618, AS

 APPLICABLE, EXCEPT FOR DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION,

 DEVELOPMENT, OR REPAIR WORK PERFORMED BY OR ON BEHALF

 OF SELLER; and
- (c) If the condominium is a conversion subject to part VI, the following statement in conspicuous type:

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1219 THE SELLER HAS NO OBLIGATION TO FUND CONVERTER 1220 RESERVES OR TO PROVIDE CONVERTER WARRANTIES UNDER S. 1221 718.618 ON ANY PORTION OF THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY 1222 EXCEPT AS MAY BE EXPRESSLY REQUIRED OF THE SELLER IN 1223 THE CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE AND SALE EXECUTED BY THE 1224 SELLER AND THE PREVIOUS DEVELOPER AND PERTAINING TO 1225 ANY DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, OR REPAIR WORK 1226 PERFORMED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER.

- (1), a bulk assignee or bulk buyer must comply with the nondeveloper disclosure requirements set forth in s. 718.503(2) before offering any units for sale or for lease for a term exceeding 5 years.
- (4) A bulk assignee, while it is in control of the board of administration of the association, may not authorize, on behalf of the association:
- (a) The waiver of reserves or the reduction of funding of the reserves in accordance with s. 718.112(2)(f)2., unless approved by a majority of the voting interests not controlled by the developer, bulk assignee, and bulk buyer; or
- (b) The use of reserve expenditures for other purposes in accordance with s. 718.112(2)(f)3., unless approved by a majority of the voting interests not controlled by the developer, bulk assignee, and bulk buyer.
- (5) A bulk assignee, while it is in control of the board of administration of the association, shall comply with the requirements imposed upon developers to transfer control of the association to the unit owners in accordance with s. 718.301.
 - (6) A bulk assignee or a bulk buyer shall comply with all

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the requirements of s. 718.302 regarding any contracts entered into by the association during the period the bulk assignee or bulk buyer maintains control of the board of administration.

Unit owners shall be afforded all the protections contained in s. 718.302 regarding agreements entered into by the association before unit owners other than the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer elected a majority of the board of administration.

(7) A bulk buyer shall comply with the requirements contained in the declaration regarding any transfer of a unit, including sales, leases, and subleases. A bulk buyer is not entitled to any exemptions afforded a developer or successor developer under this chapter regarding any transfer of a unit, including sales, leases, or subleases.

or bulk buyer.—A person acquiring condominium parcels may not be classified as a bulk assignee or bulk buyer unless the condominium parcels were acquired before July 1, 2011. The date of such acquisition shall be determined by the date of recording of a deed or other instrument of conveyance for such parcels in the public records of the county in which the condominium is located, or by the date of issuance of a certificate of title in a foreclosure proceeding with respect to such condominium parcels.

718.708 Liability of developers and others.—An assignment of developer rights to a bulk assignee or bulk buyer does not release the developer from any liabilities under the declaration or this chapter. This part does not limit the liability of the developer for claims brought by unit owners, bulk assignees, or bulk buyers for violations of this chapter by the developer,

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unless specifically excluded in this part. Nothing contained within this part waives, releases, compromises, or limits the liability of contractors, subcontractors, materialmen, manufacturers, architects, engineers, or any participant in the design or construction of a condominium for any claim brought by an association, unit owners, bulk assignees, or bulk buyers arising from the design of the condominium, construction defects, misrepresentations associated with condominium property, or violations of this chapter, unless specifically excluded in this part.

Section 10. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 719.108, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

719.108 Rents and assessments; liability; lien and priority; interest; collection; cooperative ownership.—

(3) Rents and assessments, and installments on them, not paid when due bear interest at the rate provided in the cooperative documents from the date due until paid. This rate may not exceed the rate allowed by law, and, if no rate is provided in the cooperative documents, then interest shall accrue at 18 percent per annum. Also, if the cooperative documents or bylaws so provide, the association may charge an administrative late fee in addition to such interest, in an amount not to exceed the greater of \$25 or 5 percent of each installment of the assessment for each delinquent installment that the payment is late. Costs to the unit owner secured by the association's claim of lien with regard to collection letters or any other collection efforts by management companies or licensed managers as to any delinquent installment of an assessment may

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not exceed \$75 unless the management company prepares any letter or estopped certificate required by this chapter and charges a reasonable fee related to the preparation of such letter or estopped certificate. Any payment received by an association shall be applied first to any interest accrued by the association, then to any administrative late fee, then to any costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in collection, then to any reasonable costs for collection services for which the association has contracted, and then to the delinquent assessment. The foregoing shall be 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. 719.303(3).

(4) The association shall have a lien on each cooperative parcel for any unpaid rents and assessments, plus interest, any authorized administrative late fees, and any reasonable costs for collection services for which the association has contracted against the unit owner of the cooperative parcel. If authorized by the cooperative documents, said lien shall also secure reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the association incident to the collection of the rents and assessments or enforcement of such lien. The lien is effective from and after the recording of a claim of lien in the public records in the county in which the cooperative parcel is located which states the description of the cooperative parcel, the name of the unit owner, the amount due, and the due dates. The lien shall expire if a claim of lien is not filed within 1 year after the date the assessment was due, and no such lien shall continue for a longer period than 1 year after the claim of lien has been recorded unless, within

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1335 that time, an action to enforce the lien is commenced in a court 1336 of competent jurisdiction. Except as otherwise provided in this 1337 chapter, a lien may not be filed by the association against a 1338 cooperative parcel until 30 days after the date on which a 1339 notice of intent to file a lien has been delivered to the owner 1340 by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and 1341 by first-class United States mail to the owner at his or her 1342 last address in the records of the association, if the address 1343 is within the United States, and delivered to the owner at the 1344 address of the unit if the owner's address as reflected in the 1345 records of the association is not the unit address. If the 1346 address in the records is outside the United States, notice 1347 shall be sent to that address and to the unit address by first-1348 class United States mail. Delivery of the notice shall be deemed 1349 given upon mailing as required by this subsection. No lien may 1350 be filed by the association against a cooperative parcel until 1351 30 days after the date on which a notice of intent to file a 1352 lien has been served on the unit owner of the cooperative parcel 1353 by certified mail or by personal service in the manner 1354 authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil

(10) If the share is occupied by a tenant and the share owner is delinquent in the payment of regular assessments, the association may demand that the tenant pay to the association the future regular assessments related to the condominium share. The demand is continuing in nature, and upon demand, the tenant shall continue to pay the regular assessments to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the share. The association shall mail

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1364 written notice to the share owner of the association's demand 1365 that the tenant pay regular assessments to the association. The 1366 tenant is not liable for increases in the amount of the regular 1367 assessment due unless the tenant was reasonably notified of the 1368 increase before the day on which the rent is due. The liability 1369 of the tenant may not exceed the amount due from the tenant to 1370 the tenants' landlord. The tenant's landlord shall provide the 1371 tenant a credit against rents due to the unit owner in the 1372 amount of assessments paid to the association under this 1373 section. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant 1374 with written receipts for payments made. The association may 1375 issue notices under s. 83.56 and may sue for eviction under ss. 1376 83.59-83.625 as if the association were a landlord under part II 1377 of chapter 83 if the tenant fails to pay an assessment. However, 1378 the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under 1379 chapter 83 and specifically has no duties under s. 83.51. The 1380 tenant does not, by virtue of payment of assessments, have any 1381 of the rights of a share owner to vote in any election or to 1382 examine the books and records of the association. A court may 1383 supersede the effect of this subsection by appointing a 1384 receiver. 1385 Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 720.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1386 1387 720.304 Right of owners to peaceably assemble; display of 1388 flag; SLAPP suits prohibited.-1389 (2) 1390 (b) Any homeowner may erect a freestanding flagpole no more 1391 than 20 feet high on any portion of the homeowner's real 1392 property, regardless of any covenants, restrictions, bylaws,

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rules, or requirements of the association, if the flagpole does not obstruct sightlines at intersections and is not erected within or upon an easement. The homeowner may further display in a respectful manner from that flagpole, regardless of any covenants, restrictions, bylaws, rules, or requirements of the association, one official United States flag, not larger than 4 1/2 feet by 6 feet, and may additionally display one official flag of the State of Florida or the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard, or a POW-MIA flag. Such additional flag must be equal in size to or smaller than the United States flag. The flagpole and display are subject to all building codes, zoning setbacks, and other applicable governmental regulations, including, but not limited to, noise and lighting ordinances in the county or municipality in which the flag pole is erected.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2) If a member is delinquent for more than 90 days in the payment of a regular or special assessment or if the governing documents so provide, an association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the rights of a member or a member's tenants, guests, or invitees, or both, to use common areas and facilities and may levy reasonable fines of up to, not to exceed \$100 per violation, against any member or any tenant, guest, or invitee. A fine may be levied on the basis of each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that a no such fine may not shall exceed \$1,000

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in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of less than \$1,000 may shall not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to collect its reasonable attorney's fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court. The provisions regarding the suspension-of-use rights do not apply to the portion of common areas that must be used to provide access to the parcel or utility services provided to the parcel.

- (a) A fine or suspension may not be imposed without notice of at least 14 days to the person sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. If the committee, by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, it may not be imposed.
- (b) The requirements of this subsection do not apply to the imposition of suspensions or fines upon any member because of the failure of the member to pay assessments or other charges when due if such action is authorized by the governing documents. If such a fine or suspension is imposed, the association must levy the fine or impose a reasonable suspension at a properly noticed board meeting, and after the imposition of such fine or suspension, the association must notify the owner and, if applicable, the unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee by mail or hand delivery.
 - (c) Suspension of common-area-use rights shall not impair

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the right of an owner or tenant of a parcel to have vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.

Section 13. Subsection (8) is added to section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, to read:

720.3085 Payment for assessments; lien claims.-

(8) If the parcel is occupied by a tenant and the parcel owner is delinquent in the payment of regular assessments, the association may demand that the tenant pay to the association the future regular assessments related to the parcel. The demand is continuing in nature, and upon demand, the tenant shall continue to pay the regular assessments to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the parcel. The association shall mail written notice to the parcel owner of the association's demand that the tenant pay regular assessments to the association. The tenant is not liable for increases in the amount of the regular assessment due unless the tenant was reasonably notified of the increase before the day on which the rent is due. The tenant shall be given a credit against rents due to the parcel owner in the amount of assessments paid to the association. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made. 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 an assessment. However, the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under chapter 83 and specifically has no duties under s. 83.51. The tenant does not, by virtue of payment of assessments, have any of the rights of a parcel owner to vote

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1480 in any election or to examine the books and records of the
1481 association. A court may supersede the effect of this subsection
1482 by appointing a receiver.

Section 14. Subsection (6) is added to section 720.31, Florida Statutes, to read:

720.31 Recreational leaseholds; right to acquire; escalation clauses.—

(6) An association may enter into agreements to acquire leaseholds, memberships, and other possessory or use interests in lands or facilities such as country clubs, golf courses, marinas, and other recreational facilities. An association may enter into such agreements regardless of whether the lands or facilities are contiguous to the lands of the community or whether such lands or facilities are intended to provide enjoyment, recreation, or other use or benefit to the owners. All leaseholds, memberships, and other possessory or use interests existing or created at the time of recording the declaration must be stated and fully described in the declaration. Subsequent to the recording of the declaration, agreements acquiring leaseholds, memberships, or other possessory or use interests not entered into within 12 months following the recording of the declaration may be entered into only if authorized by the declaration for material alterations or substantial additions to the common areas or association property. If the declaration is silent, any such transaction requires the approval of 75 percent of the total voting interests of the association. The declaration may provide that the rental, membership fees, operations, replacements, or other expenses are common expenses; impose covenants and restrictions

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concerning their use; and contain other provisions not
inconsistent with this subsection. An association exercising its
rights under this subsection may join with other associations
that are part of the same development or with a master
association responsible for the enforcement of shared covenants,
conditions, and restrictions in carrying out the intent of this
subsection.

Section 15. Subsection (17) of section 721.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

721.05 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(17) "Facility" means any <u>permanent</u> amenity, including any structure, furnishing, fixture, equipment, service, improvement, or real or personal property, improved or unimproved, other than an accommodation of the timeshare plan, which is made available to the purchasers of a timeshare plan. The term does not include an incidental benefit as defined in this section.

Section 16. <u>Subsection (2) of section 553.509</u>, <u>Florida</u> Statutes, is repealed.

Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (5), and paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (f), and (g) of subsection (6) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

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

- (2) BOARD MEETINGS.-
- (b) Members have the right to attend all meetings of the board and to speak on any matter placed on the agenda by

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petition of the voting interests for at least 3 minutes. The association may adopt written reasonable rules expanding the right of members to speak and governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member statements, which rules must be consistent with this paragraph and may include a sign-up sheet for members wishing to speak. Notwithstanding any other law, the requirement that board meetings and committee meetings be open to the members is inapplicable to meetings between the board or a committee and the association's attorney to discuss proposed or pending litigation, or with respect to meetings of the board held for the purpose of discussing personnel matters are not required to be open to the members.

- (5) INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS.—The official records shall be maintained within the state and must be open to inspection and available for photocopying by members or their authorized agents at reasonable times and places within 10 business days after receipt of a written request for access. This subsection may be complied with by having a copy of the official records available for inspection or copying in the community. If the association has a photocopy machine available where the records are maintained, it must provide parcel owners with copies on request during the inspection if the entire request is limited to no more than 25 pages.
- (a) The failure of an association to provide access to the records within 10 business days after receipt of a written request submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested, creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.
 - (c) The association may adopt reasonable written rules

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1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including, but not limited to, any record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association and which was prepared exclusively for civil

not be accessible to members or parcel owners:

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or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings or which was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.

- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a parcel.
- 3. Disciplinary, health, insurance, and personnel records, including payroll records, of the association's employees.
 - 4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.
 - (6) BUDGETS.-
- (b) In addition to annual operating expenses, the budget may include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance for which the association is responsible. If reserve accounts are not established pursuant to paragraph (d), funding of such reserves shall be limited to the extent that the governing documents do not limit increases in assessments, including reserves. If the budget of the association includes reserve accounts established pursuant to paragraph (d), such reserves shall be determined, maintained, and waived in the manner provided in this subsection. Once an association provides for reserve accounts pursuant to paragraph (d) in the budget, the association shall thereafter determine, maintain, and waive reserves in compliance with this subsection. The provisions of this section do not preclude the termination of a reserve account established pursuant to this paragraph upon approval of a majority of the voting interests of the association. Upon such approval, the terminating reserve account

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shall be removed from the budget.

(c) 1. If the budget of the association does not provide for reserve accounts <u>pursuant to paragraph (d)</u> governed by this subsection and the association is responsible for the repair and maintenance of capital improvements that may result in a special assessment if reserves are not provided, each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required by subsection (7) shall contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE THAT MAY RESULT IN SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. OWNERS MAY ELECT TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, UPON <u>OBTAINING</u> THE APPROVAL OF NOT LESS THAN A MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL VOTING INTERESTS OF THE ASSOCIATION <u>BY</u> VOTE OF THE MEMBERS AT A MEETING OR BY WRITTEN CONSENT.

2. If the budget of the association does provide for funding accounts for deferred expenditures, including, but not limited to, funds for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance, but such accounts are not created or established pursuant to paragraph (d), each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required under subsection (7) must also contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES PROVIDE FOR LIMITED VOLUNTARY DEFERRED EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS, INCLUDING CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE, SUBJECT TO LIMITS ON FUNDING CONTAINED IN OUR GOVERNING DOCUMENTS. BECAUSE THE OWNERS HAVE NOT ELECTED TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, THESE FUNDS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE

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ARE RESERVES CALCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT STATUTE.

- (d) An association shall be deemed to have provided for reserve accounts if when reserve accounts have been initially established by the developer or if when the membership of the association affirmatively elects to provide for reserves. If reserve accounts are not initially provided for by the developer, the membership of the association may elect to do so upon the affirmative approval of not less than a majority of the total voting interests of the association. Such approval may be obtained attained by vote of the members at a duly called meeting of the membership or by the upon a written consent of executed by not less than a majority of the total voting interests in the community. The approval action of the membership shall state that reserve accounts shall be provided for in the budget and shall designate the components for which the reserve accounts are to be established. Upon approval by the membership, the board of directors shall include provide for the required reserve accounts for inclusion in the budget in the next fiscal year following the approval and in each year thereafter. Once established as provided in this subsection, the reserve accounts shall be funded or maintained or shall have their funding waived in the manner provided in paragraph (f).
- (f) After one or more Once a reserve account or reserve accounts are established, the membership of the association, upon a majority vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may provide for no reserves or less reserves than required by this section. If a meeting of the unit owners has been called to determine whether to waive or reduce the funding of reserves and no such result is achieved or a quorum is not present, the

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reserves as included in the budget shall go into effect. After the turnover, the developer may vote its voting interest to waive or reduce the funding of reserves. Any vote taken pursuant to this subsection to waive or reduce reserves <u>is shall be</u> applicable only to one budget year.

- (g) Funding formulas for reserves authorized by this section shall be based on either a separate analysis of each of the required assets or a pooled analysis of two or more of the required assets.
- 1. If the association maintains separate reserve accounts for each of the required assets, the amount of the contribution to each reserve account <u>is shall be</u> the sum of the following two calculations:
- a. The total amount necessary, if any, to bring a negative component balance to zero.
- b. The total estimated deferred maintenance expense or estimated replacement cost of the reserve component less the estimated balance of the reserve component as of the beginning of the period for which the budget will be in effect. The remainder, if greater than zero, shall be divided by the estimated remaining useful life of the component.

The formula may be adjusted each year for changes in estimates and deferred maintenance performed during the year and may include factors such as inflation and earnings on invested funds.

2. If the association maintains a pooled account of two or more of the required reserve assets, the amount of the contribution to the pooled reserve account as disclosed on the

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proposed budget <u>may shall</u> not be less than that required to ensure that the balance on hand at the beginning of the period for which the budget will go into effect plus the projected annual cash inflows over the remaining estimated useful life of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool are equal to or greater than the projected annual cash outflows over the remaining estimated useful lives of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool, based on the current reserve analysis. The projected annual cash inflows may include estimated earnings from investment of principal and accounts receivable minus the allowance for doubtful accounts. The reserve funding formula may shall not include any type of balloon payments.

- (12) COMPENSATION PROHIBITED.—A director, officer, or committee member of the association may not directly receive any salary or compensation from the association for the performance of duties as a director, officer, or committee member and may not in any other way benefit financially from service to the association. This subsection does not preclude:
- (a) Participation by such person in a financial benefit accruing to all or a significant number of members as a result of actions lawfully taken by the board or a committee of which he or she is a member, including, but not limited to, routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of community assets.
- (b) Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by such person on behalf of the association, subject to approval in accordance with procedures established by the association's governing documents or, in the absence of such procedures, in accordance with an approval process established by the board.
 - (c) Any recovery of insurance proceeds derived from a

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policy of insurance maintained by the association for the benefit of its members.

- (d) Any fee or compensation authorized in the governing documents.
- (e) Any fee or compensation authorized in advance by a vote of a majority of the voting interests voting in person or by proxy at a meeting of the members.
- (f) A developer or its representative from serving as a director, officer, or committee member of the association and benefitting financially from service to the association.
- Section 18. Subsections (8) and (9) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election procedures; amendments.—
- (8) PROXY VOTING.—The members have the right, unless otherwise provided in this subsection or in the governing documents, to vote in person or by proxy.
- (a) To be valid, a proxy must be dated, must state the date, time, and place of the meeting for which it was given, and must be signed by the authorized person who executed the proxy. A proxy is effective only for the specific meeting for which it was originally given, as the meeting may lawfully be adjourned and reconvened from time to time, and automatically expires 90 days after the date of the meeting for which it was originally given. A proxy is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the person who executes it. If the proxy form expressly so provides, any proxy holder may appoint, in writing, a substitute to act in his or her place.
 - (b) If the governing documents permit voting by secret

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ballot by members who are not in attendance at a meeting of the members for the election of directors, such ballots shall be placed in an inner envelope with no identifying markings and mailed or delivered to the association in an outer envelope bearing identifying information reflecting the name of the member, the lot or parcel for which the vote is being cast, and the signature of the lot or parcel owner casting that ballot. If the eligibility of the member to vote is confirmed and no other ballot has been submitted for that lot or parcel, the inner envelope shall be removed from the outer envelope bearing the identification information, placed with the ballots which were personally cast, and opened when the ballots are counted. If more than one ballot is submitted for a lot or parcel, the ballots for that lot or parcel shall be disqualified. Any vote by ballot received after the closing of the balloting may not be considered.

(9) ELECTIONS.—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 shall be 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. Any election dispute between a member and an association must be submitted to mandatory binding arbitration with the division. Such proceedings shall be conducted in the manner provided by s. 718.1255 and the

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1799 procedural rules adopted by the division.

Section 19. Section 720.315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720.315 Passage of special assessments before turnover by developer.—Before turnover, the board of directors controlled by the developer may not levy a special assessment unless a majority of the parcel owners other than the developer have approved the special assessment by a majority vote at a duly called special meeting of the membership at which a quorum is present.

Section 20. Section 723.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.071 Sale of mobile home parks.-

- (1) (a) If a mobile home park owner <u>intends to offer offers</u> a mobile home park for sale, <u>or if a mobile home park owner</u> receives a bona fide offer to purchase the park which she or he intends to consider or make a counteroffer to, she or he shall notify, by certified mail, the officers of the homeowners' association created pursuant to ss. 723.075-723.079, and the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, of the offer, <u>or of her or his intent to offer</u>, stating the price and the terms and conditions of sale, if the requirements of the homeowners' offer to purchase as set forth in subsection (2) have been met by the homeowners' association.
- (b) The mobile home owners, by and through the association defined in s. 723.075, shall have the right to purchase the park, and the mobile home park owner is obligated to sell to the home owners, provided the home owners meet the price and terms and conditions of the mobile home park owner by executing a

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contract with the park owner within 45 days, unless agreed to otherwise, from the date of mailing of the notice and provided they have complied with ss. 723.075-723.079. If a contract between the park owner and the association is not executed within such 45-day period, then, unless the park owner thereafter elects to offer the park at a price lower than the price specified in her or his notice to the officers of the homeowners' association, the park owner has no further obligations under this subsection, and her or his only obligation shall be as set forth in subsection (2).

- (c) If the park owner thereafter elects to offer the park at a price lower or higher than the price specified in her or his notice to the home owners, the home owners, by and through the association, will have an additional 21 10 days to meet the price and terms and conditions of the park owner by executing a contract. The homeowners, by and through the association, shall have 21 days to meet the price and terms and conditions of a counteroffer.
- association, have informed the mobile home park owner that they are ready and willing to purchase the park, the park owner shall comply with the provisions of subsection (1). The expression of readiness and willingness to purchase the park must be renewed annually by certified mail to the park owner and must include information about the number of homeowners concurring; the date, time, and place of the homeowners' association meeting authorizing the notice to be sent; and information concerning the ability of the homeowners to purchase the park using the income approach method to estimate the property value. If the

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homeowners' association has not substantially complied with this requirement, the park owner has no obligation to comply with the provisions of subsection (1). If a mobile home park owner receives a bona fide offer to purchase the park that she or he intends to consider or make a counteroffer to, the park owner's only obligation shall be to notify the officers of the homeowners' association that she or he has received an offer and disclose the price and material terms and conditions upon which she or he would consider selling the park and consider any offer made by the home owners, provided the home owners have complied with ss. 723.075-723.079. The park owner shall be under no obligation to sell to the home owners or to interrupt or delay other negotiations and shall be free at any time to execute a contract for the sale of the park to a party or parties other than the home owners or the association.

- (3) (a) As used in subsections (1) and (2), the term "notify" means the placing of a notice in the United States mail addressed to the officers of the homeowners' association. Each such notice shall be deemed to have been given upon the deposit of the notice in the United States mail.
- (b) As used in subsection (1), the term "offer" means any solicitation by the park owner to the general public.
 - (3) (4) This section does not apply to:
- (a) Any sale or transfer to a person who would be included within the table of descent and distribution if the park owner were to die intestate.
 - (b) Any transfer by gift, devise, or operation of law.
- (c) Any transfer by a corporation to an affiliate. As used herein, the term "affiliate" means any shareholder of the

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transferring corporation; any corporation or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the transferring corporation; or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any shareholder of the transferring corporation.

- (d) Any transfer by a partnership to any of its partners.
- (e) Any conveyance of an interest in a mobile home park incidental to the financing of such mobile home park.
- (f) Any conveyance resulting from the foreclosure of a mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument encumbering a mobile home park or any deed given in lieu of such foreclosure.
- (g) Any sale or transfer between or among joint tenants or tenants in common owning a mobile home park.
- (h) Any exchange of a mobile home park for other real property, whether or not such exchange also involves the payment of cash or other boot.
- (i) The purchase of a mobile home park by a governmental entity under its powers of eminent domain.
 - Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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