1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to timeshare plans; amending s. 3 721.03, F.S.; revising language with respect to 4 the scope of the chapter; providing for certain 5 rules; amending s. 721.06, F.S.; revising 6 language with respect to contracts for the 7 purchase of timeshare periods; amending s. 8 721.07, F.S.; revising language with respect to 9 public offering statements; providing a time 10 period for amendments which add a new component site to an approved multisite timeshare plan; 11 amending s. 721.075, F.S.; deleting language 12 13 with respect to certain incidental benefits 14 offered by a developer; amending s. 721.09, 15 F.S.; revising language with respect to reservation agreements; providing for 16 17 cancellation of such agreements under certain 18 circumstances; amending s. 721.13, F.S.; 19 revising language with respect to management; 20 amending s. 721.15, F.S.; revising language 21 with respect to assessments for common 22 expenses; amending s. 721.18, F.S.; revising a 23 time period with respect to the filing of certain information concerning exchange 24 programs; amending s. 721.26, F.S.; authorizing 25 26 the imposition of penalties with respect to 27 certain rules; creating part III of chapter 28 721, F.S.; creating the "Timeshare Lien 29 Foreclosure Act"; providing legislative 30 purpose; providing definitions; providing qualifications of trustees and appointment of

successor trustees; providing for disclosure and acknowledgment; providing for conditions to the exercise of the power of sale by a trustee; providing for the manner of delivery of notice of default and intent to sell; providing for notice of sale; providing for publication of notice of sale; providing for trustee's certificate of compliance; providing for the manner of sale; providing for the effect of the trustee's sale; providing for the issuance of a trustee's deed; providing for the disposition of the proceeds of sale; providing for the form and effect of the trustee's deed; providing for the application of the part; 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. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 721.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

721.03 Scope of chapter.--

- (1) This chapter applies to all timeshare plans consisting of more than seven timeshare periods over a period of at least 3 years in which the accommodations or facilities are located within this state; provided that:
- (b) With respect to timeshare plans containing accommodations or facilities located in this state which are offered for sale outside the jurisdictional limits of the United States, such offers shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter so long as the seller <u>files the</u> information required by s. 721.07 or s. 721.55 with, and

obtains the approval of, the division complies with the provisions of this paragraph. This exemption shall come into effect upon the filing of such information with the division, so long as approval is obtained within 6 months of the initial filing at which time the exemption will expire unless the division stipulates otherwise or approves the filing. The fees set forth in s. 721.07(4) shall apply to all filings made hereunder. Each purchase contract utilized in any offer of a timeshare plan that occurs outside the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall contain the following disclosure in conspicuous type immediately above the space provided for the purchaser's signature:

The offering of this timeshare plan outside the jurisdictional limits of the United States of America is exempt from regulation under Florida law, and any such purchase is not protected by the State of Florida. However, the management and operation of any accommodations or facilities located in Florida is subject to Florida law and may give rise to enforcement action regardless of the location of any offer.

Purchaser should note that (name of developer or other person or entity) at (address) has a (describe developer's or other person's or entity's actual interest) in the accommodations and facilities of the timeshare plan.

(c) The exemption provided in paragraph (a) shall not apply unless and until a claim of exemption from regulation containing the information required by paragraph (a) and s. 721.51(3)(b) and accompanied by the fee required by s. 721.51(3)(b) is filed with and approved by the division. The

whichever is later.

division is authorized to promulgate rules designating those provisions of ss. 721.07 and 721.55 which need not be addressed in the filings required in paragraph (b). The exemption provided in paragraph (b) shall only apply to accommodations or facilities which have first been filed with and approved by the division pursuant to s. 721.07 or s. 721.55.

Section 2. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 721.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

721.06 Contracts for purchase of timeshare periods.--

- (1) Each seller shall utilize, and furnish each purchaser a fully completed and executed copy of, a contract pertaining to the sale, which contract shall include the following information:
- (f) Immediately prior to the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the purchaser, in conspicuous type, substantially the following statements:

You may cancel this contract without any penalty or obligation within 10 <u>calendar</u> days <u>after</u> from the date you sign this contract, and <u>within</u> until 10 <u>calendar</u> days after the date you receive the <u>approved</u> public offering statement,

If you decide to cancel this contract, you must notify the developer in writing of your intent to cancel. Your notice of cancellation shall be effective upon the date sent and shall be sent to ...(Name of Developer)... at ...(Address of Developer).... Any attempt to obtain a waiver of your cancellation right is unlawful. While you may execute all closing documents in advance, the closing, as evidenced by

delivery of the deed or other document, before expiration of your 10-day cancellation period, is prohibited.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 721.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

721.07 Public offering statement.--Prior to offering any timeshare plan, the developer must file a public offering statement with the division for approval as prescribed by s. 721.03, s. 721.55, or this section. Until the division approves such filing, any contract regarding the sale of the timeshare plan which is the subject of the public offering statement is voidable by the purchaser.

- (3)(a)1. Any change to an approved filing shall be filed with the division for approval as an amendment prior to becoming effective. The division shall have 20 days after receipt of a proposed amendment to approve or cite deficiencies in the proposed amendment. If the division fails to act within 20 days, the amendment will be deemed approved. In the event that the proposed amendment adds a new component site to an approved multisite timeshare plan, the division's initial period in which to approve or cite deficiencies shall be 45 days. If the developer fails to adequately respond to any deficiency notice within 30 days, the division may reject the amendment. Subsequent to such rejection, a new filing fee pursuant to subsection (4) and a new division initial review period pursuant to this paragraph shall apply to any refiling or further review of the rejected amendment.
- 2. For filings only subject to this part, each approved amendment, other than an amendment made only for the purpose of the addition of a phase or phases to the timeshare plan in the manner described in the timeshare instrument, shall be delivered to a purchaser no later than 10 days prior

to closing. For filings made under part II, each approved amendment to the multisite timeshare plan public offering statement, other than an amendment made only for the purpose of the addition, substitution, or deletion of a component site pursuant to part II or the addition of a phase or phases to a component site of a multisite timeshare plan in the manner described in the timeshare instrument, shall be delivered to a purchaser no later than 10 days prior to closing.

3. Amendments made to a timeshare instrument for a component site located in this state shall only be delivered to those purchasers who will receive a timeshare estate or a specific timeshare license in that component site. Amendments made to a timeshare instrument for a component site not located in this state are not required to be delivered to purchasers.

Section 4. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 721.075, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

721.075 Incidental benefits.--Incidental benefits shall be offered only as provided in this section.

incidental benefits offered by a developer to a purchaser exceeds 5 percent of the purchase price paid by that purchaser, then, prior to offering the incidental benefits, the developer must file an irrevocable letter of credit, surety bond, or other assurance acceptable to the director of the division that will reasonably assure the delivery of the promised incidental benefits to the purchaser; provided, however, that the maximum amount of such assurance shall equal the portion of the aggregate represented value of the offered incidental benefits which exceeds 5 percent of the purchase price contracted for by that purchaser. Proceeds from any

assurance accepted by the division shall be used to provide refunds to purchasers pursuant to this section. If the aggregate represented value of all incidental benefits offered by a developer to a purchaser is equal to or less than 5 percent of the purchase price paid by that purchaser, no assurance shall be required from the developer prior to offering any incidental benefit.

 $\underline{(4)}$ (5) All purchaser remedies pursuant to s. 721.21 shall be available for any violation of the provisions of this section.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 721.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 721.09 Reservation agreements; escrows.--
- (1)(a) Prior to filing the public offering statement with the division, a seller shall not offer a timeshare plan for sale but may accept reservation deposits and advertise the reservation deposit program upon approval by the division of a fully executed escrow agreement and reservation agreement properly filed with the division.
- (b) Reservations shall not be taken on a timeshare plan unless the seller has an ownership interest or leasehold interest, of a duration at least equal to the duration of the proposed timeshare plan, in the land upon which the timeshare plan is to be developed.
- (c) In the event the timeshare plan which is the subject of the reservation agreement has not been filed with the division pursuant to s. 721.07(5) or s. 721.55 within 90 days after the date the division approves the reservation agreement filing, the seller shall immediately cancel all outstanding reservation agreements, refund all escrowed funds to prospective purchasers, and discontinue accepting

reservation deposits or advertising the availability of reservation agreements.

- (d) A seller who has filed a reservation agreement and an escrow agreement pursuant to this section may advertise the reservation agreement program provided that the advertising material meets the following requirements:
- 1. The seller shall comply with the provisions of s.721.11 with respect to such advertising material.
- 2. The advertising material shall be limited to a general description of the proposed timeshare plan, including, but not limited to, a general description of the type, number, and size of accommodations and facilities and the name of the proposed timeshare plan.
- 3. The advertising material shall contain a statement that the advertising material is being distributed in connection with an approved reservation agreement filing only and that the seller cannot offer an interest in the timeshare plan for sale until a public offering statement has been filed with the division in accordance with this chapter.
- Section 6. Paragraphs (e) and (i) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 721.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 721.13 Management.--
- (3) The duties of the managing entity include, but are not limited to:
- (e) Arranging for an annual independent audit of the financial statements all the books and financial records of the timeshare plan by a certified public accountant licensed by the Board of Accountancy of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as defined by the rules of the Board of

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Accountancy of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. The financial statements required by this section shall be prepared on an accrual basis using fund accounting, and shall be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A copy of the audited financial statements audit shall be filed with the division and forwarded to the board of directors and officers of the owners' association, or, if one exists, no later than 5 calendar months after the end of the timeshare plan's fiscal year. If no owners'association exists, the owner of each purchaser timeshare period shall be notified, no later than 5 months after the end of the timeshare plan's fiscal year that a copy of the audited financial statements such audit is available upon request to the managing entity. Notwithstanding any requirement of s. 718.111(13) or (14) the audited financial statements required by this section shall be the only annual financial reporting requirements for timeshare condominiums.

(i) Submitting to the division the statement of receipts and disbursements regarding the ad valorem tax escrow account as required by s. 192.037(6)(e). The statement of receipts and disbursements shall also include a statement disclosing that all ad valorem taxes have been paid in full to the tax collector through the current assessment year, or, if all such ad valorem taxes have not been paid in full to the tax collector, a statement disclosing those assessment years for which there are outstanding ad valorem taxes due and the total amount of all delinquent taxes, interest, and penalties for each such assessment year as of the date of the statement of receipts and disbursements.

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The managing entity shall maintain among its records and provide to the division upon request a complete list of the names and addresses of all purchasers and owners of timeshare units in the timeshare plan. The managing entity shall update this list no less frequently than quarterly. Pursuant to paragraph (3)(d), the managing entity may not publish this owner's list or provide a copy of it to any purchaser or to any third party other than the division. However, if the managing entity includes a condominium association subject to the provisions of chapter 718 or a cooperative association subject to the provisions of chapter 719, the managing entity shall initiate a mailing to those persons listed on the owner's list upon the written request of any purchaser if the purpose of the mailing is to advance legitimate association business, such as a proxy solicitation for any purpose, including the recall of one or more board members or the discharge of the manager or management firm. The use of any proxies solicited in this manner must comply with the provisions of the timeshare instrument and this The board of administration of the association shall be responsible for determining the appropriateness of any mailing requested pursuant to this subsection, and it shall be a violation of this chapter and of part VIII of chapter 468 for the board of administration and/or the manager or management firm to refuse to initiate any mailing requested for the purpose of advancing legitimate association business. The purchaser who requests the mailing must reimburse the association in advance for the association's actual costs in performing the mailing. Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 721.15, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

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an exchange program. --

721.15 Assessments for common expenses.--(1) Until a managing entity is created or provided pursuant to s. 721.13, the developer shall pay all common expenses. The timeshare instrument shall provide for the allocation of common expenses among all timeshare units or timeshare periods on a reasonable basis, as appropriate, including timeshare periods owned or not yet sold by the developer. Further, the timeshare instrument may provide that the common expenses allocated may differ between those units which are part of the timeshare plan and those units that are not part of the timeshare plan; however, the different proportion of expenses shall be based upon reasonable differences in the benefit provided to each. The timeshare instrument shall allocate common expenses to timeshare periods owned or not yet sold by the developer on the same basis that common expenses are allocated to similar or equivalent timeshare periods sold to purchasers. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 718 or chapter 719 to the contrary, allocation of common expenses for condominium or cooperative timeshare plans may vary on the basis of type of common expense category, unit size, unit type, a combination of these factors, or any other reasonable basis as approved by the division pursuant to s. 721.07. Timeshare plans that are also governed by chapter 718 or chapter 719 shall allocate common expenses among the timeshare units in the manner required by those chapters. Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 721.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 721.18 Exchange programs; filing of information and

other materials; filing fees; unlawful acts in connection with

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(2) Each exchange company offering an exchange program to purchasers in this state shall file the information specified in subsection (1) and the audit specified in subsection (1) on or before June 1 at least 20 days prior to July 1 of each year. However, an exchange company shall make its initial filing at least 20 days prior to offering an exchange program to any purchaser in this state. shall be accompanied by an annual filing fee of \$500. Within 20 days of receipt of such filing, the division shall determine whether the filing is adequate to meet the requirements of this section and shall notify the exchange company in writing that the division has either approved the filing or found specified deficiencies in the filing. If the division fails to respond within 20 days, the filing shall be deemed approved. The exchange company may correct the deficiencies; and, within 10 days after receipt of corrections from the exchange company, the division shall notify the exchange company in writing that the division has either approved the filing or found additional specified deficiencies in the filing. If at any time the division determines that any of such information supplied by an exchange company fails to meet the requirements of this section, the division may undertake enforcement action against the exchange company in accordance with the provision of s. 721.26.

Section 9. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (5) of section 721.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

721.26 Regulation by division.—The division has the power to enforce and ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter using the powers provided in this chapter, as well as the powers prescribed in chapters 498, 718, and 719.

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In performing its duties, the division shall have the following powers and duties:

- (5) Notwithstanding any remedies available to purchasers, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter, or of any division rule or order promulgated or issued pursuant to this chapter, has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against any regulated party, as such term is defined in this subsection:
- (a)1. "Regulated party," for purposes of this section, means any developer, exchange company, seller, managing entity, association, association director, association officer, management firm, escrow agent, trustee, any respective assignees or agents, or any other person having duties or obligations pursuant to this chapter.
- 2. Any person who materially participates in any offer or disposition of any interest in, or the management or operation of, a timeshare plan in violation of this chapter or relevant rules involving fraud, deception, false pretenses, misrepresentation, or false advertising or the disbursement, concealment, or diversion of any funds or assets, which conduct adversely affects the interests of a purchaser, and which person directly or indirectly controls a regulated party or is a general partner, officer, director, agent, or employee of such regulated party, shall be jointly and severally liable under this subsection with such regulated party, unless such person did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the existence of the facts giving rise to the violation of this chapter. A right of contribution shall exist among jointly and severally liable persons pursuant to this paragraph.

- (e)1. The division may impose a penalty against any regulated party for a violation of this chapter or any rule promulgated thereunder. A penalty may be imposed on the basis of each day of continuing violation, but in no event may the penalty for any offense exceed \$10,000. All accounts collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.
- 2.a. If a regulated party fails to pay a penalty, the division shall thereupon issue an order directing that such regulated party cease and desist from further operation until such time as the penalty is paid; or the division may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- b. If an association or managing entity fails to pay a civil penalty, the division may pursue enforcement in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 10. Part III of chapter 721, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 721.80, 721.81, 721.82, 721.83, 721.84, 721.85, 721.86, 721.87, 721.88, 721.89, 721.90, 721.91, 721.92, 721.93, 721.94, and 721.95, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

PART III

FORECLOSURE OF LIENS ON TIMESHARE ESTATES

- 721.80 Short title.--This part may be cited as the "Timeshare Lien Foreclosure Act."
- $\underline{\mbox{721.81}}$ Legislative purpose.—The purposes of this part are to:
- 29 (1) Give statutory recognition to timeshare estates as
 30 parcels of real property used for vacation experience rather
 31 than for homestead purposes.

1	(2) Recognize that the economic health and efficient
2	operation of the vacation ownership industry are in part
3	dependent upon the availability of an efficient and economical
4	process for foreclosure.
5	(3) Establish streamlined procedures for the
6	foreclosure of any and all assessment liens and mortgage liens
7	against a timeshare estate.
8	(4) Recognize the need to assist vacation ownership
9	resort owners' associations by simplifying and expediting the
10	process of foreclosure of assessment liens and mortgage liens.
11	721.82 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term:
12	(1) "Assessment lien" means:
13	(a) A lien for delinquent assessments as provided in
14	ss. 721.16 and 718.116 as to timeshare condominiums; or
15	(b) A lien for unpaid taxes and special assessments as
16	<pre>provided in s. 192.037(8).</pre>
17	(2) "Claim of lien" means a claim of an assessment
18	lien recorded as provided in ss. 721.16 and 718.116 as to
19	timeshare condominiums.
20	(3) "Junior interestholder" means any person who has a
21	lien or interest of record against a timeshare estate in the
22	county in which the timeshare estate is located which is
23	inferior to the mortgage lien or assessment lien being
24	foreclosed under this part.
25	(4) "Lienholder" means a holder of an assessment lien
26	or a holder of a mortgage lien, as applicable.
27	(5) "Mortgage" shall have the same meaning in this
28	part as set forth in s. 697.01.
29	(6) "Mortgage lien" means a security interest in a
30	timeshare estate created by a mortgage encumbering the
31	timeshare estate.

1	(7) "Mortgagee" means a person holding a mortgage
2	<u>lien.</u>
3	(8) "Mortgagor" means a person granting a mortgage
4	<u>lien.</u>
5	(9) "Notice address" means:
6	(a) As to an assessment lien, the address of the
7	current owner of a timeshare estate as reflected by the books
8	and records of the timeshare plan pursuant to ss. 721.13(4)
9	and 721.15(7);
LO	(b) As to a mortgage lien, the address of the
L1	mortgagor as set forth in the mortgage, the promissory note or
L2	a separate document executed by the mortgagor at the time the
L3	mortgage lien was created, or the most current address of the
L4	mortgagor according to the records of the mortgagee; or
L5	(c) As to a junior interestholder, the address as set
L6	forth in the recorded instrument creating the junior interest
L7	or lien.
L8	(10) "Obligor" means either the mortgagor, the person
L9	obligated under a claim of lien, or the record owner of the
20	timeshare estate, as the context requires.
21	(11) "Power of sale" means:
22	(a) An express written agreement in a mortgage
23	identifying the mortgagor, mortgagee, and the trustee; or
24	(b) An express written provision in a timeshare
25	instrument identifying the managing entity and the trustee,
26	which authorizes the trustee to sell the timeshare estate
27	without judicial action at a foreclosure sale regularly
28	conducted and duly held in accordance with this part.
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30	However, as to assessment liens only, no written agreement
31	shall be required for a receiver for the association to sell a

timeshare estate without judicial action at a foreclosure sale regularly conducted and duly held in accordance with this part.

- (12) "Trustee" means any person entitled to exercise a power of sale. The mortgagee or managing entity may not serve as the trustee.
- 721.83 Qualifications of trustees and appointment of successor trustees.--
 - (1) A trustee shall be any:
- (a) Attorney who is an active licensed member of The Florida Bar in good standing or a law firm among whose members includes such an attorney;
- (b) Bank, trust company, or savings and loan association authorized to do business under the laws of Florida or the United States;
- (c) Corporation authorized to conduct a trust business under the laws of Florida or the United States; or
- (d) Title insurance company or agent authorized to do business under the laws of Florida pursuant to chapter 626.
- (2) An attorney who is a trustee under paragraph
 (1)(a) may represent the mortgagee or the managing entity or
 the receiver foreclosing under this part in addition to
 performing the duties of a trustee under a power of sale.
- or by a managing entity at any time by recording a notice of substitution of trustee in the public records for the county in which the timeshare estate is located. From the time the substitution of trustee is recorded, the successor trustee shall succeed to all the powers, duties, and authority of the original trustee and successor trustees, if any.

1	(4) The recorded notice of substitution of trustee
2	must identify:
3	(a) The mortgage or timeshare instrument.
4	(b) The names of the original parties to the mortgage
5	or timeshare instrument.
6	(c) The date of recordation of the mortgage or
7	timeshare instrument.
8	(d) The official record book and page number where the
9	mortgage or timeshare instrument is recorded.
10	(e) The name of the successor trustee.
11	(f) The name of the trustee being replaced.
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13	The notice must recite acceptance by the successor trustee of
14	his or her duties and must be dated, signed, and acknowledged
15	by the mortgagee or the managing entity and the successor
16	trustee. Such notice of substitution of trustee shall be
17	validly made when completed in accordance with this subsection
18	and recorded in accordance herewith. No resignation of the
19	original trustee is required.
20	721.84 Disclosure and acknowledgment
21	(1) In order to foreclose a mortgage lien pursuant to
22	this part, the following conditions shall have been met:
23	(a) The mortgage recorded in the public records of the
24	county in which the timeshare estate being foreclosed is
25	located shall contain a statement in conspicuous type in
26	substantially the following form:
27	There is a mortgage lien against your timeshare estate
28	for which a portion of the purchase price was paid by money
29	borrowed and secured by this mortgage which must be repaid in
30	accordance with this mortgage. Your failure to make the

payments required by this mortgage may result in foreclosure 2 of the mortgage lien. 3 Mortgagor acknowledges that if the obligations 4 established by this mortgage are not satisfied and mortgagor 5 does not cure such default in accordance with the terms 6 hereof, then the mortgage lien created by this mortgage can be 7 foreclosed through a nonjudicial procedure in accordance with part III of chapter 721, Florida Statutes. Mortgagor 8 9 understands that he will not be subject to a deficiency judgment or personal liability resulting from a nonjudicial 10 foreclosure procedure, even if the sale of his timeshare 11 estate resulting from the foreclosure is insufficient to 12 13 offset the amount of the default. Mortgagor further acknowledges that trustee will send the notice required by 14 15 such procedure to the mortgagor's notice address and mortgagor agrees to inform mortgagee of address changes. Mortgagor 16 17 consents to notification by certified or registered mail and 18 agrees that any person at the mortgagor's notice address may 19 acknowledge receipt of any correspondence received in 20 connection with such procedure. Mortgagor understands that 21 trustee may notify mortgagor of the commencement of the 22 procedure by publication if delivery of the notice is not 23 accepted at the notice address. If mortgagor sends trustee a written objection to the nonjudicial procedure stating the 24 reasons for such objection, the matter will be transferred to 25 26 a judicial procedure but mortgagor understands and agrees that 27 in the judicial foreclosure procedure, he may be subject to a 28 deficiency judgment or personal liability if the sale of his timeshare estate resulting from the foreclosure is 29 insufficient to offset the amount of the default. Mortgagor 30 further understands and agrees that in the judicial procedure

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if the court finds that the objection or defense is without merit, then mortgagor may be personally liable for the costs and attorney's fees incurred by the mortgagee in the judicial foreclosure.

- (b) The mortgage, promissory note, or a separate instrument signed by the mortgagor shall contain the mortgagor's notice address.
- (2) In order to foreclose an assessment lien pursuant to this part, the following conditions shall have been met:
- (a) The timeshare instrument recorded in the public records of the county in which the timeshare estate being foreclosed is located shall contain a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

Each owner understands that if the obligations owed for assessments of the association and for ad valorem taxes and special assessments are not satisfied and owner does not timely cure such default, then the lien securing the payment of such obligations can be foreclosed through a nonjudicial procedure in accordance with part III of chapter 721, Florida Statutes. Owner understands that he will not be subject to a deficiency judgment or personal liability resulting from a nonjudicial foreclosure procedure, even if the sale of his timeshare estate resulting from the foreclosure is insufficient to offset the amount of the default. Owner acknowledges trustee will send the notice required by such procedure to the owner's notice address and owner agrees to inform the managing entity of address changes. Owner consents to notification by certified or registered mail and agrees that any person at the owner's notice address may acknowledge receipt of any correspondence received in connection with such procedure. Owner understands that trustee may notify owner of

the commencement of the procedure by publication if delivery of the notice is not accepted at the notice address. If owner sends the trustee a written objection to the nonjudicial procedure stating the reasons for such objection, the matter will be transferred to a judicial procedure but owner understands and agrees that in the judicial foreclosure procedure, the owner may be subject to a deficiency judgment or personal liability if the sale of his timeshare estate resulting from the foreclosure is insufficient to offset the amount of the default. Owner further understands and agrees that in the judicial procedure if the court finds that the owner's objection or defense is without merit, then owner may be personally liable for the costs and attorney's fees incurred by the managing entity in the judicial foreclosure.

- (b) Each purchaser also shall have signed a specific acknowledgment containing a statement in substantially the form in paragraph (a), containing the notice address of such purchaser. This written acknowledgment may be included in an instrument containing other acknowledgments by the purchaser or may be accomplished by a separate instrument; however, the instrument containing such written statement will become a part of the books and records of the association.
- (c) The public offering statement text shall contain a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

There is a lien or lien right against each timeshare estate to secure the payment of assessments or other amounts due from owners to the association in accordance with the operating budget and special assessments and to secure payment of assessments for ad valorem real estate taxes. A purchaser's

failure to make such required payments may result in foreclosure of an assessment lien.

Assessment liens may be foreclosed in accordance with the judicial procedure established by Florida law or a nonjudicial procedure established by part III of chapter 721, Florida Statutes. By purchasing a timeshare estate in the timeshare plan described in this public offering statement, purchaser acknowledges and agrees that any assessment lien against the timeshare estate owned by purchaser may be foreclosed by such nonjudicial procedure and agrees that the notice of such procedure may be made by the use of certified or registered mail. Purchaser is required to provide an address for the delivery of all such notices and to inform the managing entity of any changes in the purchaser's notice address.

- (d) As to any timeshare instrument recorded prior to the effective date of this part, an amendment to the timeshare instrument shall have been made to include the notice required by paragraph (a) and require each owner's execution of the acknowledgment required by paragraph (b). The amendment shall be approved by the association by the vote required for amendments of this type as provided in the timeshare instrument or, if there is no such provision, on the affirmative vote of a majority of the owners of the association. If such amendment is adopted, the notice required under paragraph (c) shall not be required to be given to existing owners.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this part, a receiver for the association may exercise a power of sale as to assessment liens regardless of whether the notices

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1 or the acknowledgment required by subsection (2) have been given.

721.85 Conditions to exercise of power of sale by trustee. -- A trustee may exercise a power of sale provided that:

- (1) The requirements of s. 721.84 have been met, and any substitution of trustee is filed for record in the public records of the county in which the timeshare estate is located.
- (2) There is a default by the obligor under the mortgage, the timeshare instrument, or applicable law, the performance of which is secured by the mortgage or required under the timeshare instrument, or applicable law, with respect to any provision in the mortgage, the timeshare instrument, or applicable law, that authorizes foreclosure in the event of default of such provision.
- There exists no pending judicial action for foreclosure of the mortgage lien or the assessment lien against the same timeshare estate, and no action to enjoin the power of sale procedure has been filed.
- (4) A claim of lien, together with all amendments and assignments, if any, is recorded in the public records of the county in which the timeshare estate is located pursuant to s. 721.16 or, if applicable, s. 718.116, when an assessment lien is to be foreclosed.
- (5) The trustee has sent written notice of default and intent to sell the timeshare estate to the obligor's and junior interestholder's notice addresses as required by s. 721.86 with a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

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objection to the sale.

If you do not take action with regard to this matter within 30 calendar days after the date of this notice, you will risk losing your interest in this timeshare estate through a nonjudicial foreclosure procedure. However, under this nonjudicial procedure, you will not be subject to a deficiency judgment or personal liability, even if the sale of your timeshare estate resulting from the nonjudicial foreclosure is insufficient to offset the amount in which you are in default. You may object to the sale of your timeshare estate through the nonjudicial foreclosure procedure and require foreclosure of your timeshare interest to proceed through the judicial process. Such an objection must be made in writing before the end of the 30-day time period. You must state the reason for your objection and include your address on the written objection. In a judicial foreclosure proceeding that results from your objection, you may be subject to a deficiency judgment and personal liability if the sale of your timeshare estate resulting from the judicial foreclosure is insufficient to offset the amount in which you are in default. Furthermore, you may also be subject to a personal money judgment for the costs and attorney's fees incurred by your mortgagee or by the managing entity, as applicable, in the judicial foreclosure proceeding if the court determines that your objections or defenses are without merit. You have the right to cure your default at any time before the sale of your timeshare estate. (6) A period of at least 30 calendar days has elapsed

since the sending of the notice of default and intent to sell

by the trustee without receipt by the trustee of a written

- (7) If the trustee receives a written objection to the sale from the obligor setting forth a specific objection to a sale of the timeshare estate by the trustee, the trustee shall not proceed under this part, but the mortgagee or the managing entity, as applicable, shall be required to file a foreclosure action as provided in chapter 702. If the court determines that there was a complete absence of justiciable issues of either law or fact raised by the objection received by the trustee under this subsection, or the defenses raised in the subsequent judicial foreclosure proceeding, the mortgagor or managing entity shall be entitled to entry of a separate personal judgment against the obligor for reasonable attorney's fees and cost incurred by the mortgagee or managing entity, as applicable, in the judicial foreclosure action.
- (8) The notice of sale required by s. 721.87 has been recorded in the public records of the county in which the timeshare estate is located.
- 721.86 Manner of delivery of notice of default and intent to sell.--
- (1) In any foreclosure proceeding under this part, the trustee is required to notify the obligor, including persons in this state, outside of this state, or in foreign countries, by delivering a written notice of default and intent to sell under s. 721.85, to the notice addresses of the obligor and junior interestholder, as applicable, by certified or registered mail as follows:
- (a) The trustee shall place a copy of the notice of default and intent to sell in a sealed envelope with adequate postage addressed to the obligor, including the record owner of the timeshare estate, if different, and the junior interestholder.

- (b) The envelope shall be placed in the mail as certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.
- (c) Notice under this subsection shall be considered perfected upon the signing of the return receipt by a person at the notice address.
- as provided in subsection (1) is returned with an endorsement or stamp showing "refused," the trustee may send the notice by first-class mail to the notice address. The failure to claim certified or registered mail is not refusal of notice within the meaning of this subsection. Notice pursuant to this subsection shall be delivered as follows:
- (a) The trustee shall place a copy of the notice of default and intent to sell in a sealed envelope with adequate postage addressed to the obligor and junior interestholder.
- (b) The envelope shall be mailed by first-class mail with the return address of the trustee on the envelope.
- (c) Notice under this subsection shall be considered perfected upon the mailing of the envelope.
- (3) If notice is perfected under subsection (1), the trustee shall file an affidavit setting forth the manner of notice as part of the certificate of compliance set forth in s. 721.89. The affidavit shall state the nature of the process; the date on which the process was mailed by certified or registered mail; the name and address on the envelope containing the notice; the fact that the notice was mailed certified or registered mail, return receipt requested; and who signed the return receipt, if known, and the basis for that knowledge. The return receipt from the certified or registered mail shall be attached to the affidavit.

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(4) If notice is perfected under subsection (2), the trustee shall file an affidavit setting forth the manner of notice as part of the certificate of compliance set forth in s. 721.89. The affidavit shall state the nature of the notice; the date on which the notice was mailed by certified or registered mail; the name and address on the envelope containing the notice; the fact that the notice was mailed certified or registered mail and was returned with the endorsement or stamp "refused"; the date, if known, on which the notice was "refused"; the date on which the notice was mailed by first-class mail; the name and address on the envelope containing the notice that was mailed by first-class mail; and the fact that the notice was mailed by first-class mail with the return address of the trustee on the envelope. The return envelope from the attempt to mail notice by certified or registered mail and the return envelope, if any, from the attempt to mail the envelope by first-class mail shall be attached to the affidavit. (5) If the trustee is unable to perfect notice pursuant to either subsection (1) or subsection (2), because the copy of the notice mailed by certified or registered mail is returned by the United States Post Office as undeliverable

or for any other reason, the trustee may perfect notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the timeshare estate is located, once a week for 2 successive weeks. No other action of the trustee is necessary to perfect notice. If notice is perfected by publication under this subsection, the trustee shall attach an affidavit of publication to the certificate of compliance set forth in s. 721.89 and shall state that the notice was

perfected by publication, attaching the returned envelope with 1 the notation from the United States Post Office. 2 721.87 Notice of sale.--3 (1) The notice of sale shall set forth: 4 5 (a) The names and notice addresses of the obligor, 6 including the record owner of the timeshare estate, if 7 different, and the junior interestholder. 8 (b) The name and address of the trustee. 9 (c) A description of the existence of a default under the mortgage, the timeshare instrument, or applicable law. 10 The official record book and page numbers where 11 (d) the mortgage or the claim of lien is recorded. 12 13 (e) The legal description of the timeshare estate. The amount owing on the obligation secured by the 14 15 mortgage or due under the claim of lien. 16 (g) A statement of the trustee's intention to sell the 17 timeshare estate to satisfy the obligation. (h) The date, time, and place of sale to be held after 18 19 9 a.m. and before 4 p.m. on a regular business day not less 20 than 30 days after the recording of the notice of sale. 21 (i) The right of the obligor to cure the default or 22 the right of the junior interestholder to redeem its interest 23 up to the date the trustee issues the certificate of sale in 24 accordance with s. 721.90. 25 (2) The trustee shall send a copy of the notice of 26 sale on the date it is submitted for recording, by certified

registered mail to the mortgagee, managing entity, or receiver

or registered mail, postage prepaid, to the notice addresses

of the obligor and the junior interestholder. In addition, a

copy of the notice of sale shall be sent by certified or

for the association, as applicable.

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(3) Except as provided in this part, no notice shall be required to be given to any person claiming an interest subsequent to the recording of the notice of sale as set forth in this section. The recording of the notice of sale shall have the same force and effect as the filing of a lis pendens in a judicial proceeding pursuant to s. 48.23.

721.88 Publication of notice of sale.--The trustee shall publish the notice of sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the sale is to be held once a week for 2 consecutive weeks prior to the date of the sale. The last publication shall occur at least 5 days prior to the sale.

721.89 Trustees' certificate of compliance.--

- (1) On the date the trustee conducts a sale, the trustee shall execute a duly acknowledged certificate of compliance and shall record the certificate of compliance in the public records of the county in which the timeshare estate is located.
- (a) Set forth the manner of service of the notice of default and intent to sell under s. 721.86 with the required affidavit, state that the notice contained the conspicuous language required by s. 721.85(5), state that the default was not cured and the timeshare estate was not redeemed, and state that the trustee did not receive any written objection within the period required under s. 721.85(6).
- (b) Confirm that the notice of sale was published as required by s. 721.88 and attach an affidavit of publication for the notice of sale.

(c) Confirm that the notice of sale was mailed
pursuant to s. 721.87(2), together with a list of the parties
to whom the notice of sale were mailed.

721.90 Manner of sale.--

- (1) The sale of a timeshare estate shall be held on the date and at the time and place designated in the notice of sale, by public auction at the courthouse of the county in which the timeshare estate is located, where regularly conducted judicial foreclosure sales are held by the clerk of such county.
- (2) Any person, including the mortgagee, the managing entity, and the receiver of the association, may bid at the sale. The trustee may bid for the mortgagee or the managing entity but not for himself. The attorney for the trustee may conduct the sale and may act at the sale as the auctioneer of the trustee.
- (3) The person conducting the sale may postpone the sale from time to time. In every such case, notice of postponement shall be given by oral public proclamation thereof by such person at the time and place last appointed for the sale and shall be mailed by the trustee on the date last appointed for the sale by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the obligor and junior interestholder at their respective notice addresses. In addition, the trustee shall record an amended notice of sale pursuant to s. 721.87(1). The amended notice of sale shall not be republished under s. 721.88.
- (4) The buyer shall pay at the time of sale the price bid to the trustee or to the attorney for the trustee acting as the auctioneer. The mortgagee, managing entity, or receiver for the association, as applicable, shall receive a

credit on its bid for the amount representing the unpaid principal owed; accrued interest as of the date of the sale; advances for the payment of taxes, insurance, and maintenance of the timeshare estate; and costs of the sale, including a title search fee and reasonable trustee's and attorney's fees and costs.

- (5) Upon the issuance of the trustee's deed the buyer at the sale shall be entitled to possession and use of the timeshare estate in accordance with the timeshare instrument. Any other person thereafter claiming possession of the timeshare estate shall be deemed to be a tenant at sufferance, and the buyer shall be entitled, upon application to a court of competent jurisdiction, to a writ of possession.
- (6) On the date of the sale, the trustee shall issue to the buyer a certificate of sale stating that a sale conforming to the requirements of this part has occurred, including the time, place, and date of the sale, that the property was sold, the amount of the mortgage lien or the assessment lien, as applicable, the amount of the purchase price, and the name and address of the successful bidder. A copy of the certificate of sale shall be mailed by certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, to all persons entitled to receive a notice of sale under s. 721.86.

721.91 Effect of trustee's sale.--

(1) A sale conducted by a trustee or the attorney for the trustee shall foreclose and terminate all interest in the timeshare estate of all persons to whom notice is given under ss. 721.85(5) and 721.87(2) and of any other person claiming by, through or under such person. A failure to give notice to any person entitled to notice shall not affect the validity of the sale as to persons notified. A person entitled to notice,

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but not given notice, shall have the rights of a person not made a defendant in a judicial foreclosure. Any subsequent foreclosure required by failure to notify a party under s. 721.87(2) may be conducted under this part.

- (2) On the issuance of a certificate of sale pursuant to s. 721.90(6), all rights of redemption shall terminate.
- (3) The mortgagee, managing entity, or receiver for the association, as applicable, shall have no right to any deficiency judgment against the obligor after a sale of the obligor's timeshare estate under this part as to the obligation foreclosed on.
- (4) The validity of the sale shall be presumed upon the recording of the certificate of compliance and issuance of the certificate of sale.
- 721.92 Issuance of trustee's deed.--Ten days after a sale, absent the filing of a judicial action to enjoin issuance of the trustee's deed to the timeshare estate or objecting to the sale on the grounds that the requirements of this part were not met by the trustee, the trustee shall issue a trustee's deed to the purchaser at the sale. Such deed shall be recorded in the public records of the county in which the timeshare estate is located.
- 721.93 Disposition of proceeds of sale.--The trustee shall apply the proceeds of the sale as follows:
- (1) To the expenses of the sale, including compensation of the trustee and a reasonable fee by the trustee's attorney, if applicable.
 - (2) To the indebtedness owed.
- (3) To all junior interestholders as their liens or interests may appear of record in the order of priority.

 $\underline{\mbox{(4)}}$ The surplus, if any, to an obligor entitled to such surplus.

721.94 Form and effect of trustee's deed.--

- (1) The trustee's deed shall include the name and address of the trustee, the name and address of the buyer, and the name and address of the preparer of the trustee's deed.

 The trustee's deed shall recite that the certificate of compliance was recorded and the regular conduct of a sale, and shall contain no warranties of title from the trustee.
- (2) Upon the recording of the trustee's deed, the certificate of compliance and trustee's deed together shall be conclusive evidence of the truth of the matters set forth therein, and no action to set aside the sale and void the trustee's deed may be filed or otherwise pursued against any person acquiring an interest in the timeshare estate for value, including any subsequent mortgagee or buyer.
- (3) The trustee's deed shall convey to the purchaser all right, title, and interest in the timeshare estate that the owner had, or had the power to convey, at the time of the execution of the mortgage or recording of the claim of lien, together with all right, title, and interest in the owner or his successors in interest acquired after the execution of the mortgage or recording of the claim of lien.
- (4) If an action is filed based on any claim that the trustee failed to follow the procedures in this part or that the sale was otherwise improper, it shall be presumed that the trustee was acting solely as the agent of the mortgagee or managing entity, and any liability resulting therefrom shall be the sole responsibility of the mortgagee or managing entity and not the trustee. In connection with any judicial determination that the procedures in this part were not

followed or that the sale was improper, the complaining party shall be entitled to an award of only those damages directly resulting from the failure to follow the required procedures. In determining such damages, the court shall consider the actual prejudice suffered by the complaining party, and in connection with such claim, the mortgagee, the managing entity, or the receiver for the association may assert any claims against the complaining party to the extent that the indebtedness owned by the obligor has not been fully satisfied.

721.95 Miscellaneous provisions.--

- (1) The procedures set forth in this part shall not impair or otherwise affect the continuing right to bring a judicial action to foreclose a mortgage lien or claim of lien regardless of whether such mortgage or the timeshare instrument, as the case may be, provides a trustee with a power of sale.
- (2) Nothing in this part shall be construed to impair the right of any person to assert his legal and equitable rights in a court of competent jurisdiction; however, no such action may be pursued to set aside a sale or void a trustee's deed subsequent to the recordation of the trustee's deed.
- (3) The procedures in this part shall be given effect in the context of any reference to judicial foreclosure proceedings or procedures set forth in this part or chapter 718.
- (4) If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid

provision or application. To this end, the provisions of this part are declared severable.

Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law; however, with respect to any timeshare plan filing approved by the division prior to the date this act becomes a law, the amendment to s. 721.06(1)(f), Florida Statutes, shall not apply to such filing until January 1, 1998, unless and only to the extent that the developer otherwise voluntary agrees to comply with all or a portion of such provisions.

1 2 HOUSE SUMMARY 3 Revises various provisions of law relating to timeshare 4 plans to: 1. Authorize the promulgation of described rules with respect to exemptions from chapter 721, F.S. 5 2. Provide that if a proposed amendment to an approved multisite timeshare plan adds a new component 6 site the initial period to approve or cite deficiencies 7 shall be 45 days. Delete a provision with respect to incidental 8 benefits which requires the developer to file an irrevocable letter of credit, surety bond, or other assurance to guarantee the delivery of the incidental benefits to the purchaser.

4. Revise language with respect to reservation 9 10 agreements. 5. Revise provisions relating to the duties of the managing entity. 11 6. Revise language with respect to assessments for common expenses to provide that timeshare plans may vary with respect to common expenses irrespective of the provisions of chapters 718 and 719, F.S. 12 13 14 Creates the "Timeshare Lien Foreclosure Act" to:

1. Give statutory recognition to timeshare estates as parcels of real property used for vacation experience rather than for homestead purposes.

2. Recognize that the economic health and efficient operation of the vacation ownership industry are in part dependent upon the availability of an efficient and 15 16 17 dependent upon the availability of an efficient and economical process for foreclosure. 18 19 Establish streamlined procedures for the foreclosure of any and all assessment liens and mortgage liens against a timeshare estate. 20 4. Recognize the need to assist vacation ownership resort owners' associations by simplifying and expediting the process of foreclosure of assessment liens and 21 22 mortgage liens. 23 See bill for details. 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31