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By the Committee on Business Regulation and Representatives Kyle, Gottlieb and Cantens

A bill to be entitled An act relating to condominiums; amending s. 718.1255, F.S., relating to alternative dispute resolution procedures; providing for the expedited handling of any allegation of an irregularity in the election of any director of the board of administration of a condominium; amending s. 702.09, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "mortgage" and "foreclosure proceedings"; amending s. 718.104, F.S., revising language with respect to declarations for the creation of a condominium; amending s. 718.106, F.S.; revising language with respect to appurtenances that pass with a condominium unit; amending s. 718.110, F.S.; revising language with respect to amendments to a declaration of condominium; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; revising language with respect to the association; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; revising language with respect to bylaws; amending s. 718.113, F.S.; revising language with respect to material alterations of common elements or association real property operated by a multicondominium association; amending s. 718.115, F.S.; revising language with respect to common expenses; amending s. 718.405, F.S.; revising language with respect to multicondominiums and multicondominium associations; amending s. 718.503, F.S., relating to disclosure requirements for the sale of certain condominiums; removing the

1 requirement that question and answer sheets be 2 part of the closing documents; amending s. 3 718.504, F.S.; revising language with respect 4 to the prospectus or offering circular; 5 providing an effective date. 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 Section 1. Subsection (5) is added to section 9 10 718.1255, Florida Statutes, to read: 11 718.1255 Alternative dispute resolution; voluntary 12 mediation; mandatory nonbinding arbitration; disputes 13 involving election irregularities; legislative findings .--14 (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term "dispute" means any disagreement between two or more parties 15 16 that involves: (a) The authority of the board of directors, under 17 this chapter or association document to: 18 19 1. Require any owner to take any action, or not to 20 take any action, involving that owner's unit or the 21 appurtenances thereto. 22 2. Alter or add to a common area or element. 23 (b) The failure of a governing body, when required by 24 this chapter or an association document, to: 25 1. Properly conduct elections. 26 2. Give adequate notice of meetings or other actions. 27 3. Properly conduct meetings. 28 4. Allow inspection of books and records. 29

"Dispute" does not include any disagreement that primarily

31 | involves: title to any unit or common element; the

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interpretation or enforcement of any warranty; the levy of a fee or assessment, or the collection of an assessment levied against a party; the eviction or other removal of a tenant from a unit; alleged breaches of fiduciary duty by one or more directors; or claims for damages to a unit based upon the alleged failure of the association to maintain the common elements or condominium property.

- (2) VOLUNTARY MEDIATION. -- Voluntary mediation through Citizen Dispute Settlement Centers as provided for in s. 44.201 is encouraged.
 - (3) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.--
- (a) The Legislature finds that unit owners are frequently at a disadvantage when litigating against an association. Specifically, a condominium association, with its statutory assessment authority, is often more able to bear the costs and expenses of litigation than the unit owner who must rely on his or her own financial resources to satisfy the costs of litigation against the association.
- (b) The Legislature finds that the courts are becoming overcrowded with condominium and other disputes, and further finds that alternative dispute resolution has been making progress in reducing court dockets and trials and in offering a more efficient, cost-effective option to court litigation. However, the Legislature also finds that alternative dispute resolution should not be used as a mechanism to encourage the filing of frivolous or nuisance suits.
- (c) There exists a need to develop a flexible means of alternative dispute resolution that directs disputes to the most efficient means of resolution.
- (d) The high cost and significant delay of circuit 31 court litigation faced by unit owners in the state can be

alleviated by requiring nonbinding arbitration and mediation in appropriate cases, thereby reducing delay and attorney's fees while preserving the right of either party to have its case heard by a jury, if applicable, in a court of law.

- (4) MANDATORY NONBINDING ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION OF DISPUTES. -- The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall employ full-time attorneys to act as arbitrators to conduct the arbitration hearings provided by this chapter. The division may also certify attorneys who are not employed by the division to act as arbitrators to conduct the arbitration hearings provided by this section. No person may be employed by the department as a full-time arbitrator unless he or she is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. The department shall promulgate rules of procedure to govern such arbitration hearings including mediation incident thereto. The decision of an arbitrator shall be final; however, such a decision shall not be deemed final agency action. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to foreclose parties from proceeding in a trial de novo unless the parties have agreed that the arbitration is binding. If such judicial proceedings are initiated, the final decision of the arbitrator shall be admissible in evidence in the trial de novo.
- (a) Prior to the institution of court litigation, a party to a dispute shall petition the division for nonbinding arbitration. The petition must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of \$50. Filing fees collected under this section must be used to defray the expenses of the alternative dispute resolution program.

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- (b) The petition must recite, and have attached thereto, supporting proof that the petitioner gave the respondents:
- 1. Advance written notice of the specific nature of the dispute;
- 2. A demand for relief, and a reasonable opportunity to comply or to provide the relief; and
- 3. Notice of the intention to file an arbitration petition or other legal action in the absence of a resolution of the dispute.

Failure to include the allegations or proof of compliance with these prerequisites requires dismissal of the petition without prejudice.

- (c) Upon receipt, the petition shall be promptly reviewed by the division to determine the existence of a dispute and compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b). If emergency relief is required and is not available through arbitration, a motion to stay the arbitration may be filed. The motion must be accompanied by a verified petition alleging facts that, if proven, would support entry of a temporary injunction, and if an appropriate motion and supporting papers are filed, the division may abate the arbitration pending a court hearing and disposition of a motion for temporary injunction.
- (d) Upon determination by the division that a dispute exists and that the petition substantially meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) and any other applicable rules, a copy of the petition shall forthwith be served by the division upon all respondents.

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- (e) Either before or after the filing of the respondents' answer to the petition, any party may request that the arbitrator refer the case to mediation under this section and any rules adopted by the division. Upon receipt of a request for mediation, the division shall promptly contact the parties to determine if there is agreement that mediation would be appropriate. If all parties agree, the dispute must be referred to mediation. Notwithstanding a lack of an agreement by all parties, the arbitrator may refer a dispute to mediation at any time.
- (f) Upon referral of a case to mediation, the parties must select a mutually acceptable mediator. To assist in the selection, the arbitrator shall provide the parties with a list of both volunteer and paid mediators that have been certified by the division under s. 718.501. If the parties are unable to agree on a mediator within the time allowed by the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall appoint a mediator from the list of certified mediators. If a case is referred to mediation, the parties shall attend a mediation conference, as scheduled by the parties and the mediator. If any party fails to attend a duly noticed mediation conference, without the permission or approval of the arbitrator or mediator, the arbitrator must impose sanctions against the party, including the striking of any pleadings filed, the entry of an order of dismissal or default if appropriate, and the award of costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the other parties. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or as provided by order of the arbitrator, a party is deemed to have appeared at a mediation conference by the physical presence of the party or its representative having full authority to settle without 31 | further consultation, provided that an association may comply

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by having one or more representatives present with full authority to negotiate a settlement and recommend that the board of administration ratify and approve such a settlement within 5 days from the date of the mediation conference. The parties shall share equally the expense of mediation, unless they agree otherwise.

- (g) The purpose of mediation as provided for by this section is to present the parties with an opportunity to resolve the underlying dispute in good faith, and with a minimum expenditure of time and resources.
- (h) Mediation proceedings must generally be conducted in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent as court-ordered mediation. Persons who are not parties to the dispute are not allowed to attend the mediation conference without the consent of all parties, with the exception of counsel for the parties and corporate representatives designated to appear for a party. If the mediator declares an impasse after a mediation conference has been held, the arbitration proceeding terminates, unless all parties agree in writing to continue the arbitration proceeding, in which case the arbitrator's decision shall be either binding or nonbinding, as agreed upon by the parties; in the arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator shall not consider any evidence relating to the unsuccessful mediation except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to appear at the mediation conference. If the parties do not agree to continue arbitration, the arbitrator shall enter an order of dismissal, and either party may institute a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction. The parties may seek to 31 recover any costs and attorneys' fees incurred in connection

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with arbitration and mediation proceedings under this section as part of the costs and fees that may be recovered by the prevailing party in any subsequent litigation.

- (i) Arbitration shall be conducted according to rules promulgated by the division. The filing of a petition for arbitration shall toll the applicable statute of limitations.
- (j) At the request of any party to the arbitration, such arbitrator shall issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence and any party on whose behalf a subpoena is issued may apply to the court for orders compelling such attendance and production. Subpoenas shall be served and shall be enforceable in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Discovery may, in the discretion of the arbitrator, be permitted in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Rules adopted by the division may authorize any reasonable sanctions except contempt for a violation of the arbitration procedural rules of the division or for the failure of a party to comply with a reasonable nonfinal order issued by an arbitrator which is not under judicial review.
- (k) The arbitration decision shall be presented to the parties in writing. An arbitration decision is final in those disputes in which the parties have agreed to be bound. An arbitration decision is also final if a complaint for a trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the condominium is located within 30 days. The right to file for a trial de novo entitles the parties to file a complaint in the appropriate trial court for a judicial resolution of the dispute. The prevailing party in an 31 arbitration proceeding shall be awarded the costs of the

 arbitration and reasonable attorney's fees in an amount determined by the arbitrator. Such an award shall include the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the arbitration proceeding as well as the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in preparing for and attending any scheduled mediation.

- (1) The party who files a complaint for a trial de novo shall be assessed the other party's arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, investigation expenses, and expenses for expert or other testimony or evidence incurred after the arbitration hearing if the judgment upon the trial de novo is not more favorable than the arbitration decision. If the judgment is more favorable, the party who filed a complaint for trial de novo shall be awarded reasonable court costs and attorney's fees.
- (m) Any party to an arbitration proceeding may enforce an arbitration award by filing a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the condominium is located. A petition may not be granted unless the time for appeal by the filing of a complaint for trial de novo has expired. If a complaint for a trial de novo has been filed, a petition may not be granted with respect to an arbitration award that has been stayed. If the petition for enforcement is granted, the petitioner shall recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in enforcing the arbitration award. A mediation settlement may also be enforced through the county or circuit court, as applicable, and any costs and fees incurred in the enforcement of a settlement agreement reached at mediation must be awarded to the prevailing party in any enforcement action.

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(5) DISPUTES INVOLVING ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.--Every arbitration petition received by the division and required to be filed under this section challenging the legality of the election of any director of the board of administration shall be handled on an expedited basis in the manner provided by division rules for recall arbitration disputes.

Section 2. Section 702.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

702.09 Definitions.--For the purposes of ss. 702.07 and 702.08 the words "decree of foreclosure" shall include a judgment or order rendered or passed in the foreclosure proceedings in which the decree of foreclosure shall be rescinded, vacated, and set aside; the word "mortgage" shall mean any written instrument securing the payment of money or advances and shall include liens to secure payment of assessments arising under chapters 718, 719, and 720; the word "debt" shall include promissory notes, bonds, and all other written obligations given for the payment of money; the words "foreclosure proceedings" shall embrace every action in the circuit or county courts of this state wherein it is sought to foreclose a mortgage and sell the property covered by the same; and the word "property" shall mean and include both real and personal property.

Section 3. Paragraph (h) of subsection (4) and subsection (5) of section 718.104, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.104 Creation of condominiums; contents of declaration. -- Every condominium created in this state shall be created pursuant to this chapter.

(4) The declaration must contain or provide for the 31 following matters:

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- (h) If a developer reserves the right, in a declaration recorded on or after July 1, 2000, to create a multicondominium, the declaration must state, or provide a specific formula for determining, the fractional or percentage shares of liability for the common expenses of the association and of ownership of the common surplus of the association to be allocated to the units in each condominium to be operated by the association. If a the declaration recorded on or after July 1, 2000, for a condominium operated by a multicondominium association, as originally recorded, fails to so provide, the share of liability for the common expenses of the association and of ownership of the common surplus of the association allocated to each unit in each condominium operated by the association shall be a fraction of the whole, the numerator of which is the number "one" and the denominator of which is the total number of units in all condominiums operated by the association.
- (5) The declaration as originally recorded, or as amended pursuant to the procedures provided therein, may include covenants and restrictions concerning the use, occupancy, and transfer of the units permitted by law with reference to real property. With the exception of amendments that materially modify unit appurtenances as provided in s. 718.110(4), amendments may be applied to owners of units existing as of the effective date of the amendment. This section is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act. However, the rule against perpetuities shall not defeat a right given any person or entity by the declaration for the purpose of allowing unit owners to retain reasonable control 31 over the use, occupancy, and transfer of units.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1 2 718.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3 718.106 Condominium parcels; appurtenances; possession 4 and enjoyment. --5 (2) There shall pass with a unit, as appurtenances 6 thereto: 7 The exclusive right to use such portion of the 8 common elements as may be provided by the declaration, including the right to transfer such right to other units or 9 unit owners to the extent authorized by the declaration as 10 11 originally recorded, or amendments to the declaration adopted pursuant to the provisions contained therein under s. 12 13 718.110(2). Amendments to declarations of condominium 14 providing for the transfer of use rights with respect to limited common elements are not amendments which materially 15 16 modify unit appurtenances as described in s. 718.110(4). However, in order to be effective, the transfer of use rights 17 with respect to limited common elements must be effectuated in 18 19 conformity with the procedures set forth in the declaration as 20 originally recorded or as amended. Further, such transfers must be evidenced by a written instrument which must be 21 executed with the formalities of a deed and recorded in the 22 land records of the county in which the condominium is located 23 in order to be effective. Such instrument of transfer must 24 25 also specify the legal description of the unit which is 26 transferring use rights, as well as the legal description of 27 the unit obtaining the transfer of such rights. This section 28 is intended to clarify existing law and applies to 29 associations existing on the effective date of this act. Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 718.110, Florida 30 Statutes, is amended to read:

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30 31 718.110 Amendment of declaration; correction of error or omission in declaration by circuit court.--

(4) Unless otherwise provided in the declaration as originally recorded, no amendment may change the configuration or size of any unit in any material fashion, materially alter or modify the appurtenances to the unit, or change the proportion or percentage by which the unit owner shares the common expenses of the condominium and owns the common surplus of the condominium unless the record owner of the unit and all record owners of liens on the unit join in the execution of the amendment and unless all the record owners of all other units in the same condominium approve the amendment. acquisition of property by the association, and material alterations or substantial additions to such property or the common elements by the association in accordance with s. 718.111(7) or s. 718.113, amendments providing for the transfer of use rights in limited common elements pursuant to s. 718.106(2)(b), and amendments restricting or modifying the right to lease condominium units shall not be deemed to constitute a material alteration or modification of the appurtenances to the units. With the exception of amendments that materially modify unit appurtenances as provided in this section, amendments may be applied to owners of units existing as of the effective date of the amendment. This section is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.A declaration recorded after April 1, 1992, may not require the approval of less than a majority of total voting interests of the condominium for amendments under this subsection, unless otherwise required by a governmental entity.

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Section 6. Subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), and subsection (13) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.111 The association.--

- (4) ASSESSMENTS; MANAGEMENT OF COMMON ELEMENTS.--The association has the power to make and collect assessments and to lease, maintain, repair, and replace the common elements or association property; however, the association may not charge a use fee against a unit owner for the use of common elements or association property unless otherwise provided for in the declaration of condominium or by a majority vote of the association or unless the charges relate to expenses incurred by an owner having exclusive use of the common elements or association property.
 - (7) TITLE TO PROPERTY.--
- (a) The association has the power to acquire title to property or otherwise hold, convey, lease, and mortgage association property for the use and benefit of its members. The power to acquire personal property shall be exercised by the board of administration. Except as otherwise permitted in subsections (8) and (9) and in s. 718.114, no association may acquire, convey, lease,or mortgage association real property except in the manner provided in the declaration, and if the declaration does not specify the procedure, then approval of 75 percent of the total voting interests shall be required.
- (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 cause to be prepared and completed by a third party, a financial report 31 | for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final

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30 31 financial report is completed by the association or received by the association from the third party, but in no event later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year, or such other date as is 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 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 In adopting such rules, the division shall associations. 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 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 which operates 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, without a meeting of or approval by the unit owners:
- 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.

- 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.

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> Such meeting and approval must occur prior to the end of the fiscal year and is effective only for the fiscal year in which the vote is taken. 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 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.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.112 Bylaws.--

(3) OPTIONAL PROVISIONS. -- The bylaws as originally recorded, or as amended pursuant to the procedure provided therein, may provide for the following:

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- (a) A method of adopting and amending administrative rules and regulations governing the details of the operation and use of the common elements.
- (b) Restrictions on and requirements for the use, maintenance, and appearance of the units and the use of the common elements.
- (c) Other provisions which are not inconsistent with this chapter or with the declaration, as may be desired. This subsection is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.
- Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 718.113, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 718.113 Maintenance; limitation upon improvement; display of flag; hurricane shutters. --
- (2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, there shall be no material alteration or substantial additions to the common elements or to real property which is association property, except in a manner provided in the declaration. If the declaration does not specify the procedure for approval of material alterations or substantial additions, 75 percent of the total voting interests of the association must approve the alterations or additions.
- (b) There shall not be any material alteration of, or substantial addition to, the common elements of any condominium operated by a multicondominium association unless approved in the manner provided in the declaration of the affected condominium or condominiums as originally recorded, or as amended pursuant to the procedures provided therein. If a declaration as originally recorded or amended does not specify a procedure for approving such an alteration or 31 addition, the approval of 75 percent of the total voting

interests of each affected condominium is required. This subsection does not prohibit a provision in any declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as originally recorded or amended requiring the approval of unit owners in any condominium operated by the same association or requiring board approval before a material alteration or substantial addition to the common elements is permitted. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

(c) There shall not be any material alteration or substantial addition made to association real property operated by a multicondominium association, except as provided in the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as said documents are originally recorded or amended pursuant to the procedures provided therein. If the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws do not specify the procedure for approving an alteration or addition to association real property, the approval of 75 percent of the total voting interests of the association is required. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

Section 9. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.115 Common expenses and common surplus.--

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(b) The common expenses of a condominium within a multicondominium are the common expenses directly attributable to the operation of that condominium. The common expenses of a multicondominium association do not include the common expenses directly attributable to the operation of any 31 | specific condominium or condominiums within the

multicondominium. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

association may include categories of expenses related to the property or common elements within a specific condominium in the multicondominium if such property or common elements are areas in which all members of the multicondominium association have use rights or from which all members receive tangible economic benefits. Such common expenses of the association shall be identified in the declaration or bylaws of each condominium within the multicondominium association. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

Section 10. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 718.405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.405 Multicondominiums; multicondominium associations.--

- (1) An association may operate more than one condominium. For multicondominiums created on or after July 1, 2000, if the declaration for each condominium to be operated by that association shall provide provides for participation in a multicondominium, in conformity with this section, and disclose discloses or describe describes:
- (a) The manner or formula by which the assets, liabilities, common surplus, and common expenses of the association will be apportioned among the units within the condominiums operated by the association, in accordance with s. 718.104(4)(g) or (h), as applicable.
- 30 (b) Whether unit owners in any other condominium, or any other persons, will or may have the right to use

recreational areas or any other facilities or amenities that are common elements of the condominium, and, if so, the specific formula by which the other users will share the common expenses related to those facilities or amenities.

- amenities which the developer has committed to provide that will be owned, leased by, or dedicated by a recorded plat to the association but which are not included within any condominium operated by the association. The developer may reserve the right to add additional facilities or amenities if the declaration and prospectus for each condominium to be operated by the association contains the following statement in conspicuous type and in substantially the following form:

 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES MAY BE EXPANDED OR ADDED WITHOUT CONSENT OF UNIT OWNERS OR THE ASSOCIATION.
- (d) The voting rights of the unit owners in the election of directors and in other multicondominium association affairs when a vote of the owners is taken, including, but not limited to, a statement as to whether each unit owner will have a right to personally cast his or her own vote in all matters voted upon.
- (4) This section does not prevent or restrict the formation of a multicondominium by the merger or consolidation of two or more condominium associations. Mergers or consolidations of associations shall be accomplished in accordance with this chapter, the declarations of the condominiums being merged or consolidated, and chapter 617. Section 718.110(4) does not apply to amendments to declarations necessary to effect a merger or consolidation. This section is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 718.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.503 Developer disclosure prior to sale; nondeveloper unit owner disclosure prior to sale; voidability.--

- (2) NONDEVELOPER DISCLOSURE. --
- (a) Each unit owner who is not a developer as defined by this chapter shall comply with the provisions of this subsection prior to the sale of his or her unit. Each prospective purchaser who has entered into a contract for the purchase of a condominium unit is entitled, at the seller's expense, to a current copy of the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation of the association, bylaws, and rules of the association, as well as a copy of the question and answer sheet provided for by s. 718.504 and a copy of the financial information required by s. 718.111.
- (b) If a person licensed under part I of chapter 475 provides to or otherwise obtains for a prospective purchaser the documents described in this subsection, the person is not liable for any error or inaccuracy contained in the documents.
- (c) Each contract entered into after July 1, 1992, for the resale of a residential unit shall contain in conspicuous type either:
- 1. A clause which states: THE BUYER HEREBY
 ACKNOWLEDGES THAT BUYER HAS BEEN PROVIDED A CURRENT COPY OF
 THE DECLARATION OF CONDOMINIUM, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF
 THE ASSOCIATION, BYLAWS, RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND A COPY
 OF THE MOST RECENT YEAR-END FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND THE
 QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET MORE THAN 3 DAYS, EXCLUDING
 SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS, PRIOR TO EXECUTION OF
 THIS CONTRACT; or

2. A clause which states: THIS AGREEMENT IS VOIDABLE BY BUYER BY DELIVERING WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE BUYER'S INTENTION TO CANCEL WITHIN 3 DAYS, EXCLUDING SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS, AFTER THE DATE OF EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT BY THE BUYER AND RECEIPT BY BUYER OF A CURRENT COPY OF THE DECLARATION OF CONDOMINIUM, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, BYLAWS, AND RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND A COPY OF THE MOST RECENT YEAR-END FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET IF SO REQUESTED IN WRITING. ANY PURPORTED WAIVER OF THESE VOIDABILITY RIGHTS SHALL BE OF NO EFFECT. BUYER MAY EXTEND THE TIME FOR CLOSING FOR A PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN 3 DAYS, EXCLUDING SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS, AFTER THE BUYER RECEIVES THE DECLARATION, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, BYLAWS, AND RULES, AND QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET IF REQUESTED IN WRITING. BUYER'S RIGHT TO VOID THIS AGREEMENT SHALL TERMINATE AT CLOSING.

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> A contract that does not conform to the requirements of this paragraph is voidable at the option of the purchaser prior to closing.

Section 12. Subsection (15) of section 718.504, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.504 Prospectus or offering circular.--Every developer of a residential condominium which contains more than 20 residential units, or which is part of a group of residential condominiums which will be served by property to be used in common by unit owners of more than 20 residential units, shall prepare a prospectus or offering circular and file it with the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes prior to entering into an enforceable 31 contract of purchase and sale of any unit or lease of a unit

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for more than 5 years and shall furnish a copy of the 1 prospectus or offering circular to each buyer. In addition to 3 the prospectus or offering circular, each buyer shall be furnished a separate page entitled "Frequently Asked Questions 4 and Answers," which shall be in accordance with a format approved by the division and a copy of the financial information required by s. 718.111. This page shall, in readable language, inform prospective purchasers regarding their voting rights and unit use restrictions, including restrictions on the leasing of a unit; shall indicate whether 10 and in what amount the unit owners or the association is 11 12 obligated to pay rent or land use fees for recreational or 13 other commonly used facilities; shall contain a statement 14 identifying that amount of assessment which, pursuant to the budget, would be levied upon each unit type, exclusive of any 15 16 special assessments, and which shall further identify the basis upon which assessments are levied, whether monthly, 17 quarterly, or otherwise; shall state and identify any court 18 19 cases in which the association is currently a party of record 20 in which the association may face liability in excess of \$100,000; and which shall further state whether membership in 21 22 a recreational facilities association is mandatory, and if so, shall identify the fees currently charged per unit type. 23 division shall by rule require such other disclosure as in its 24 25 judgment will assist prospective purchasers. The prospectus or 26 offering circular may include more than one condominium, 27 although not all such units are being offered for sale as of 28 the date of the prospectus or offering circular. 29 prospectus or offering circular must contain the following information: 30 31

- (15) If <u>a</u> the condominium <u>created on or after July 1, 2000,</u> is or may become part of a multicondominium, the following information must be provided:
- (a) A statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form: THIS CONDOMINIUM IS (MAY BE) PART OF A MULTICONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT IN WHICH OTHER CONDOMINIUMS WILL (MAY) BE OPERATED BY THE SAME ASSOCIATION. Immediately following this statement, the location in the prospectus or offering circular and its exhibits where the multicondominium aspects of the offering are described must be stated.
- (b) A summary of the provisions in the declaration, articles of incorporation, and bylaws which establish and provide for the operation of the multicondominium, including a statement as to whether unit owners in the condominium will have the right to use recreational or other facilities located or planned to be located in other condominiums operated by the same association, and the manner of sharing the common expenses related to such facilities.
- (c) A statement of the minimum and maximum number of condominiums, and the minimum and maximum number of units in each of those condominiums, which will or may be operated by the association, and the latest date by which the exact number will be finally determined.
- (d) A statement as to whether any of the condominiums in the multicondominium may include units intended to be used for nonresidential purposes and the purpose or purposes permitted for such use.
- (e) A general description of the location and approximate acreage of any land on which any additional condominiums to be operated by the association may be located.

HOUSE SUMMARY Revises provisions of law with respect to condominiums 1. Provide for the expedited handling of any allegation of an irregularity in the election of any director of the board of administration.

2. Provide for the application of amendments to condominium bylaws, declaration, and other documents affecting unit owners.

3. Revise language with respect to disclosure requirements for the sale of described condominiums to remove the requirement that question and answer sheets. remove the requirement that question and answer sheets be part of the closing documents. See bill for details.