

# SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

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Prepared By: Regulated Industries Committee

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BILL: SB 1270

INTRODUCER: Senator Margolis

SUBJECT: Advisory Council on Condominiums

DATE: February 8, 2006

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Sumner	Imhof	RI	<b>Favorable</b>
2.	_____	_____	JU	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

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## I. Summary:

The bill provides that the Advisory Council on Condominiums review part VI of ch. 718, F.S., concerning condominium conversions. The bill requires that the council submit a report to the Legislature by November 30, 2006, which evaluates whether such provisions provide adequate post purchase protection for purchasers of condominium conversion properties and recommends any proposed legislation needed to improve the protection provided by part VI of ch. 718, F.S.

This bill creates unnumbered sections of the Florida Statutes.

## II. Present Situation:

### Advisory Council on Condominiums

In 2004, the Advisory Council on Condominiums was created, in part, to receive public input regarding issues of concern with respect to condominiums and recommendations for changes in the condominium law. The issues the council is required to consider include, but are not limited to, the rights and responsibilities of the unit owners in relation to the rights and responsibilities of the association.<sup>1</sup>

### The Roth Act

In 1980, the Florida Legislature enacted Part VI of the Condominium Act (ch. 718, F.S.), also known as the Roth Act, which addressed condominium conversions. The Roth Act is the result of a detailed report prepared by James S. Roth, the Director of what was formerly known as the

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<sup>1</sup> Section 718.50151, F.S.

Department of Professional Regulation, Division of Florida Land Sales and Condominiums. The Roth Report recommended that legislation be enacted to provide sufficient time and information so that tenants could make informed decisions about conversion of their rental facilities and protections to purchasing and nonpurchasing tenants.<sup>2</sup>

In summarizing the Roth Act, Peter M. Dunbar provides in his book *Condominium Concept*:

Part VI of the Condominium Act is devoted exclusively to condominiums which are created when existing improvements are converted to a residential condominium. It provides protections to the existing renters in the building and to prospective purchasers of the converted condominium units. Renters are entitled to written notice of the proposed conversion and an option to extend their current lease. Each tenant has the right of first refusal to purchase the unit and the developer must provide basic background information to assist each tenant in evaluating the potential purchase.<sup>3</sup>

Section 718.616, F.S., requires each developer of a residential condominium provide to new prospective purchasers and the ultimate owners of converted condominium units, the same basic disclosures that are required in all condominium developments.<sup>4</sup> The developer must disclose information concerning the following improvements:

- Date and type of construction;
- Prior use;
- Existence of any termite damage or infestation and whether it has been treated property. A report from a certified pest control operator must substantiate the inspection.

The developer must also disclose the condition for each of the components listed in s. 718.616(3)(a), F.S. The components include the roof, structure, fireproofing and fire protection systems, elevators, heating and cooling systems, plumbing, electrical systems, swimming pools, seawalls, pavement and parking areas, and drainage systems.

The developer must also disclose the components age, estimated remaining useful life, estimated current replacement cost, and structural and functional soundness.<sup>5</sup> The disclosure must be substantiated by attaching a copy of a certificate by a Florida licensed architect or engineer under seal.<sup>6</sup>

The disclosure of the age of each component is measure in years from the later of :

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<sup>2</sup> *Florida Condominium Law and Practice*, 3d ed., (The Florida Bar, 2003).

<sup>3</sup> Peter M. Dunbar, Esq. *The Condominium Concept, A Practical Guide for Officers, Owners and directors of Florida Condominiums*, 8<sup>th</sup> ed. (Aras Publishing 2003).

<sup>4</sup> Section 718.616, F.S.; Rule 61B-24.004(1)(a), F.A.C.

<sup>5</sup> Section 718.616(3)(b), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

- (a) The date when the installation or construction of the existing component was completed; or
- (b) The date when the component was replaced or substantially renewed.<sup>7</sup>

The developer is not required to certify that the replacement or renewal meets the requirements of the then-applicable building code. However, for purposes of funding a reserve account, this certification is required. The estimated current replacement cost of the component must be given as a total amount and as a per-unit amount based on each unit's proportional share of the common expenses.<sup>8</sup>

If the proposed condominium is situated within a municipality, the disclosure must include a letter from the municipality that acknowledges that it has been notified of the proposed conversion.<sup>9</sup>

Section 718.618, F.S., requires that once a conversion has taken place, the developer must establish reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance or give warranties of implied fitness and merchantability for three years for a period beginning with the notice of intended conversion and continuing for three years, or the recording of the declaration to condominium and continuing for three years or one year after owners other than the developer obtains control of the association, whichever occurs later. The developer may also post a surety bond in an amount which would be equal to the total amount of all required reserve accounts payable to the association.

A recent article on condominium conversions identified several issues regarding the conversion process.<sup>10</sup> The article maintained that the current statutory law offered little protection for consumers and required limited accountability for developers. The article was critical that once the condominium association assumes control over the converted condominium, they face hidden structural problems and problems regarding the reserve accounts. Another criticism was that the corporations created for the conversion were limited liability companies with little assets to be attached when problems arise after the conversion.<sup>11</sup>

Compliance with s. 718.618, F.S. does not shield the developer from all liability in connection with the components involved. The statute does not foreclose other legal actions based upon negligence, misrepresentation, strict liability, or similar liability actions.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Rule 61B-24.004(2), F.A.C.

<sup>8</sup> Section 718.616(3)(b)3., F.S.

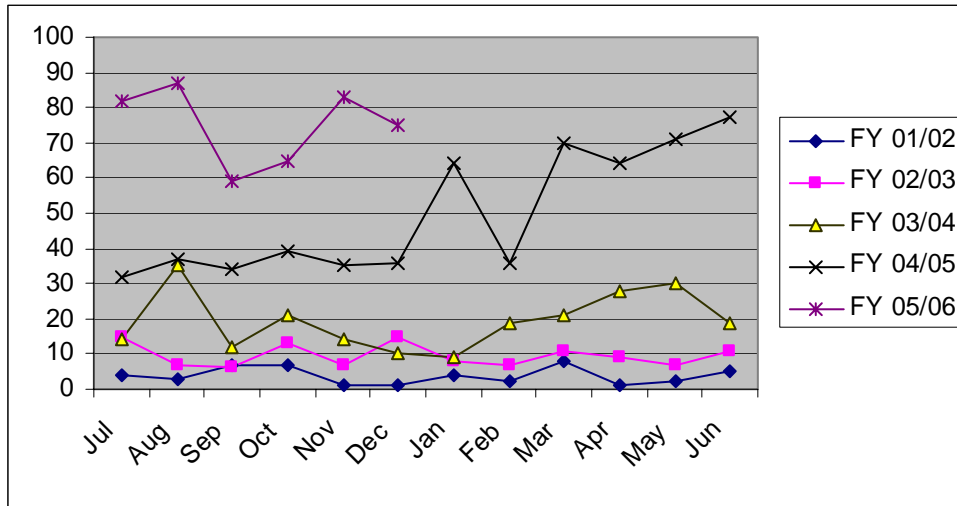
<sup>9</sup> Section 718.616(4), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> Paola Iuspa-Abbott, "Condo conversion blues," *Daily Business Review*, 15 Aug. 2005, A8.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> *Supra* at n. 2, s. 9.50.

The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums and Mobile Homes in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation indicated the number of conversions in the table below.



**III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

The bill provides that the Advisory Council on Condominiums review part VI of ch. 718, F.S., concerning condominium conversions. The bill requires that the council submit a report to the Legislature by November 30, 2006, which evaluates whether such provisions provide adequate post purchase protection for purchasers of condominium conversion properties and recommends any proposed legislation needed to improve the protection provided by part VI of ch. 718, F.S.

The bill requires that the report examine ss. 718.616 and 618, F.S. as they relate to:

1. Whether the disclosures required by s. 718.616, F.S., provide adequate information to the purchaser; whether more specific guidelines regarding the contents of the reports should be established; and whether the creation of privity or potential liability between persons who certify such disclosure reports and the unit owners should be addressed; and
2. Whether the provisions of s. 718.618, F.S., which require developers to fund reserve accounts or alternatives to such accounts, are adequate or should be modified.

The bill would take effect upon becoming law.

**IV. Constitutional Issues:**

**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

**V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

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This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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## **VIII. Summary of Amendments:**

None.

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