

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 839 CS Homeowners' Associations
SPONSOR(S): Kottkamp; Baxley; Davis, D.; Ross; Zapata
TIED BILLS: None **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 2358

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Civil Justice Committee</u>	<u>5 Y, 0 N, w/CS</u>	<u>Blalock</u>	<u>Bond</u>
2) <u>Judiciary Committee</u>	<u>12 Y, 0 N, w/CS</u>	<u>Thomas</u>	<u>Hogge</u>
3) <u>Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u>Justice Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A homeowners' association is a corporation responsible for the operation of a community in which voting membership is made up of parcel ownership and in which membership is mandatory condition of parcel ownership, and which is authorized to impose assessments that, if unpaid, may become a lien on the parcel.

The bill requires that the annual association budget must be paid for by the association and that the budget may include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance. The bill increases from 60 to 90 days the time that an association has to prepare and complete an annual financial report after the close of the fiscal year.

The bill creates provisions relating to architectural control covenants and parcel owner improvements. The bill provides additional documents the developer must provide to the board of directors for associations incorporated after December 31, 2006. Finally, the bill provides for guarantees of assessments if a guarantee is not included in the purchase contract or declaration.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2006.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Safeguard individual liberty: This bill increases regulation of homeowners' associations.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

A homeowners' association is an entity responsible for the operation of a subdivision in which voting membership is made up of parcel ownership and in which membership is a mandatory condition of parcel ownership, and which is authorized to impose assessments that, if unpaid, may become a lien on the parcel.¹ Homeowners' associations are regulated under ch. 720, F.S.

The purposes of the statutory provisions relating to homeowners' associations are to give statutory recognition to corporations that operate residential communities in Florida, to provide procedures for operating a homeowners' association, and to protect the rights of association members without unduly impairing the ability of the association to perform its functions.²

Homeowner's associations were first regulated by statute in 1992 when laws regarding homeowner's associations were placed in ch. 617, F.S., which chapter regulates not for profit corporations.³ By placing the regulation in a chapter that regulates corporations, the implication was that a homeowner's association must be incorporated; however, this was not specifically required. In 1995, the regulation was amended to specifically require that an association be incorporated, and that the initial governing documents of the association be recorded in the public records.⁴ In 2000, the regulation of homeowner's associations was moved out of the chapter on not for profit corporations, and into its own chapter, ch. 720, F.S.

Section 720.303, F.S., regulates several aspects of a homeowners' association including the powers and duties of the homeowners' association, the homeowners' association budget, and financial reporting requirements.

Currently, s. 720.303(1), F.S., provides that a homeowner's association must be operated by an association that is a Florida corporation, and provide that after October 1, 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial governing documents of an association must be recorded in the official records of the county in which the community is located.⁵ "Governing documents" means the recorded declaration of covenants for a community and all duly adopted and recorded amendments, supplements, and recorded exhibits,⁶ the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the homeowners' association and any adopted amendments.⁷ It appears that associations created before October 1, 1995 are grandfathered in and thus are not required to be incorporated in Florida and are not required to record their governing documents in the public records. Section 720.303(1), F.S., also provides that an association may operate more than one community.

¹ Section 720.301(9), F.S.

² Section 720.302(1), F.S.

³ See sections 33 through 39 of ch. 92-49, L.O.F.

⁴ See section 54 of ch. 95-274, L.O.F.

⁵ Section 720.303(1), F.S.

⁶ Section 720.303(6)(a), F.S.

⁷ Section 720.303(6)(b), F.S.

Effect of Bill

Homeowners' Association Budgets

Section 720.303(6), F.S., provides that an association must prepare an annual budget.

Proposed Change:

This bill amends s. 720.303(6), F.S., to require that:

- The annual budget provide for the annual operating expenses and the budget must be paid for by the association.
- The annual budget may include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance for which the association is responsible to the extent that the association's governing documents do not limit increases in assessments.
- If the budget of the association does not provide for reserve accounts and the association is responsible for the repair and maintenance of capital improvements that may result in special assessments if reserves are not provided, each financial report for the preceding fiscal year must contain a statement in conspicuous type as provided by the bill.
- An association is deemed to have provided for reserve accounts when reserve accounts have been initially established by the developer or when the membership of the association affirmatively elects to provide for reserves. Once established, the reserve accounts must be funded, maintained or funding waived.
- The amount to be reserved must be computed by using a formula that is based upon estimated remaining useful life and estimated replacement cost or deferred maintenance expense of each reserve item.
- Once a reserve account or reserve accounts are established, the membership of the association may provide for no reserves or less reserves.
- After the turnover, a developer may vote its voting interest to waive or reduce the funding of reserves.
- Reserve funds and any interest shall remain in the reserve account, and may be used only for authorized reserve expenditures.
- Prior to turnover of control of an association by a developer to parcel owners, the developer-controlled association may not vote to use reserves for purposes other than that for which they were intended without the approval of a majority of all non-developer voting interests.

Homeowners' Association Financial Reporting

Section 720.303(7), F.S., requires homeowners' associations to prepare an annual financial report within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year. The association must provide each member with a copy of the annual financial report or a written notice that a copy of the financial report is available upon request at no charge to the member.

Proposed Changes:

This bill amends s. 720.303(7), F.S., to increase from 60 to 90 days the time that an association has to prepare and complete an annual financial report after the close of the fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association, but no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year, the association must provide each member with a copy of the annual financial report. Homeowners' associations and condominium associations are generally operated and managed the same way, and the language used in this bill is identical in form to language contained in s. 718.111(13), F.S., regarding financial reporting for condominium associations.

This bill amends s. 720.303(7)(a), F.S., to provide that financial statements are to be completed in accordance with the accounting principles adopted by the Florida Board of Accountancy.

Architectural Control Covenants; Parcel Owner Improvements; Rights and Privileges

Proposed Changes:

This bill creates s. 720.3035, F.S., to provide that:

- An association may review and approve plans and specifications for the location, size, type or appearance of any structure, or enforce such standards, only to the extent as specifically stated or reasonably inferred in the declaration of covenants.
- An association may only restrict the right of a parcel owner to select from options for the use of material, the size or design of the structure or improvement, or the location of the structure or improvement on the parcel, as provided in the declaration of covenants.
- For the purpose of establishing setback lines specifically stated in the declaration of covenants, each parcel may be deemed to have only one front. When the declaration of covenants does not provide for specific setback lines, the applicable county or municipal setback lines shall apply.
- Each parcel owner is entitled to the rights and privileges provided in the declaration of covenants concerning the use of the parcel, and the construction of permitted structures and improvements on the parcel and such rights and privileges shall not be unreasonably impaired by the association.
- An association may not enforce any policy that is inconsistent with the rights and privileges of a parcel owner set forth in the declaration of covenants, whether the policy is uniformly applied or not.

Transition of Homeowners' Association Control

Section 720.307, F.S., provides procedures for turning over control of an association from the developer to parcel owners. The transition of association control begins with the election of the board of directors of the homeowners' association by the members. At the time the members elect a majority of the board of directors, the developer must deliver various documents to the board.

Proposed Changes:

This bill amends s. 720.307, F.S., to include additional documents the developer must provide to the board of directors. Along with the documents that must be provided by the developer under current law, this bill requires that the developer also provide the board of directors the financial records, including the statements of the association, and source documents from the incorporation of the association through the date of turnover. This bill also provides that an independent certified public accountant must audit the records and determine that the developer was charged with, and paid, the proper amounts of assessments.

The language in this section of the bill is taken from language found in s. 718.301(4)(c), F.S., of the Condominium Act. The current law for homeowners' associations pertaining to transition of association control is very similar to the current condominium act and this bill provides conformity between the homeowners' associations and the condominium associations.

The provisions added by this section of the bill apply only to associations incorporated after December 31, 2006.

Guarantees of Common Expenses

The developer of a community is responsible for paying the costs of the common expenses of the community until the sale of the parcels to a purchaser in which time the developer pays a proportionate

share of the common expenses with the parcel owners. Condominium law allows a developer to be excused from payment of common expenses if the common expenses of all unit owners are guaranteed not to increase and the developer agrees to pay all common expenses incurred but not covered by unit owner payments during the period of the guarantee.⁸

Proposed Changes:

This bill amends s. 720.308, F.S., to provide for the guarantee of assessments if a guarantee is not included in the purchase contract or declaration. This bill provides that a guarantee is effective only upon approval of a majority of the voting interests of the members other than the developer. This bill also provides that:

- The time period of a guarantee must have a specific beginning and ending date or event;
- The dollar amount of the guarantee must be an exact dollar amount for each parcel identified in the declaration;
- The cash payments required from the developer must be paid when the revenue collected by the association is not sufficient to provide payment for all assessments; and,
- The expenses incurred in the production of non-assessment revenues, not in excess of the non-assessment revenues, must not be included in the assessments. If expenses attributable to non-assessment revenues exceed non-assessment revenues, then the guarantor must only fund the excess expenses.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 720.303, F.S., relating to association powers and duties.

Section 2 creates s. 720.3035, F.S., relating to architectural control covenants and parcel owner improvements.

Section 3 amends s. 720.307, F.S., relating to the transition of association control.

Section 4 amends s. 720.308, F.S., relating to assessments and charges by the association.

Section 5 provides an effective date of July 1, 2006.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state expenditures.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government revenues.

⁸ Section 718.116, F.S.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government expenditures.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

This bill requires that a certified public accountant audit the financial records at the time the members are entitled to elect at least a majority of the board of directors of the homeowners' association. It is unclear in the bill whether the developer or the members of the association are responsible for the cost of the audit. The cost of such an audit cannot be estimated as it would depend on the amount of time and effort required.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to require counties or cities to: spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority of counties or cities to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or cities.

2. Other:

This bill may implicate the Contract Clause of the Florida Constitution, since many of the changes in this bill apply to existing associations. Article I, Section 10 of the Florida Constitution provides: "[n]o bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed."⁹

"A statute contravenes the constitutional prohibition against impairment of contracts when it has the effect of rewriting antecedent contracts, that is, of changing the substantive rights of the parties to existing contracts."¹⁰ The Supreme Court of Florida held that laws impairing contracts can be unconstitutional if they unreasonably and unnecessarily impair the contractual rights of citizens.¹¹ The Court indicated that the "well-accepted" principle in this state is that virtually no degree of contract impairment is tolerable.¹² When seeking to determine what level of impairment is constitutionally permissible, a court "must weigh the degree to which a party's contract rights are statutorily impaired against both the source of authority under which the state purports to alter the contractual relationship and the evil which it seeks to remedy."¹³

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not appear to create a need for rulemaking or rulemaking authority.

⁹ Article 1, Section 10(1) of the U.S. Constitution provides: "No State shall . . . pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts"

¹⁰ 10a Fla. Jur. s. 414, Constitutional Law. The term impair is defined as "to make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength; or to lessen in power or weaken." 10a Fla. Jur. s. 414, Constitutional Law.

¹¹ *Pomponio v. Claridge of Pompano Condominium, Inc.*, 378 So. 2d 774 (Fla. 1979). The Florida Supreme Court has adopted the method of analysis from the United States Supreme Court in cases involving the contract clause. *Pomponio*, 378 So. 2d at 780.

¹² *Pomponio*, 378 So. 2d at 780.

¹³ *Id.*

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

This bill requires that a certified public accountant audit the financial records at the time the members are entitled to elect at least a majority of the board of directors of the homeowners' association. It is unclear in the bill whether the developer or the members of the association are responsible for the cost of the audit.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

On March 8, 2006, the Civil Justice Committee adopted one amendment to this bill. The amendment revises s. 720.308, F.S., by adding titles and rearranging the paragraphs and sub-paragraphs in order to clarify the bill. The bill was then reported favorably with a committee substitute.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

On March 22, 2006, the Judiciary Committee adopted one amendment to this bill. The amendment differs from the bill by creating a new section of Florida Statutes to specifically address architectural control covenants and parcel owner improvements. This section also authorizes the review and approval of plans and specifications and provides for rights and privileges of parcel owners as set forth in the declaration of covenants.

The amendment also provides reference to the Florida Board of Accountancy for the generally accepted accounting principles; provides that reserves are not mandatory; and provides that the waiver of reserves requires a majority vote at a meeting of the association in which a quorum is present.

Finally, the amendment provides that the provisions addressing turnover audits would apply to associations with a date of incorporation after December 31, 2006.