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An act relating to community associations; amending s. 190.048, F.S.; providing disclosure requirements for certain contracts for the initial sale of a parcel of real property and each contract for the initial sale of a residential unit; amending s. 718.104, F.S.; revising required contents of a condominium declaration; amending s. 718.110, F.S.; requiring notice of proposed amendments to be provided to unit owners; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; providing requirements for condominium associations to access units for specified purposes; requiring official records of the association to be made available at certain locations; providing that certain records shall not be accessible to unit owners; removing the requirement that the association's annual financial report be provided only to unit owners providing a written request for the report; restricting a condominium association from waiving a financial report for more than 2 years; providing duties for condominium boards of administration in the event of certain casualties; providing that certain assessments may be made against unit owners under certain conditions; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; authorizing the board or membership to determine the composition of the board of administration under certain circumstances; requiring members of the board of administration to be unit owners, absent provisions indicating board member requirements; requiring the board to respond to certain inquiries by certified mail, return receipt requested; removing a

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provision allowing a condominium association to only respond once every 30 days to unit owner inquiries; providing board of administration and unit owners' meeting requirements; providing that no action shall be taken or resolution made without an open meeting of the board; requiring the board to address agenda items proposed by a petition of 20 percent of the unit owners; revising notice procedures; revising the terms of office and reelection of the members of a condominium association board; providing that certain persons providing notice of a meeting must provide an affidavit affirming that the notices were delivered; authorizing the association's representative to provide certain notices; removing a provision allowing an association to print or duplicate certain information sheets on both sides of the paper; providing for the securing of ballots; revising procedures relating to the filling of a vacancy on the board; removing a provision allowing an association to provide for different voting and election procedures in its bylaws; providing unit owners with the right to have items placed on the agenda of the annual meeting and voted upon under certain conditions; requiring the association to prepare an annual budget of estimated revenues and expenses; requiring the budget to include reserve accounts for certain purposes; requiring certain ballot statements to contain certain statements; requiring a vote to provide for no reserves or percentage of reserves to be made at certain times; authorizing the association to use reserve funds for

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nonscheduled purposes under certain conditions; prohibiting the board from applying for or accepting certain loans or lines of credit; requiring common expenses to be paid by the developer during a specified time; requiring that assessments be made against units on a quarter-annual or more frequent basis; providing that certain provisions shall not preclude the right of an association to accelerate assessments of certain owners delinquent in payment of common expenses; providing that accelerated assessments shall be due and payable after the claim of lien is filed; revising assessment requirements; revising procedures relating to the recall of a board member; deleting the requirement that the bylaws include an element for mandatory nonbinding arbitration; amending s. 718.113, F.S.; requiring boards of administration to adopt or restate hurricane shutter specifications yearly at the annual meeting; authorizing the board to install hurricane protection that complies with the applicable building code; requiring the board to have the condominium buildings periodically inspected for structural and electrical soundness by a professional engineer or professional architect registered in the state; requiring the inspector to provide a report to the association; prohibiting the board from impairing certain constitutional rights of unit owners; prohibiting the board from prohibiting the display of certain religiously mandated objects on the front-door area of a unit; amending s. 718.115, F.S.; providing that a bulk contract

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for basic service may be deemed a common expense; creating s. 718.1123, F.S.; requiring any complaint of abuse filed with the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes to be immediately investigated by the division; requiring the division to institute enforcement proceedings under certain circumstances; defining the term "abuse"; creating s. 718.1224, F.S.; prohibiting certain lawsuits arising from unit owners' appearances and presentations before a governmental entity; providing a definition; providing for award of damages and attorney's fees; amending s. 718.1255, F.S.; requiring the division to promptly refer certain cases to mediation; amending s. 718.302, F.S.; conforming provisions; amending s. 718.3025, F.S.; providing requirements for certain contracts between a party contracting to provide maintenance or management services and an association; amending s. 718.3026, F.S.; providing that certain contracts between a service provider and an association shall not be for a term in excess of 3 years and shall not contain an automatic renewal clause; requiring that certain contracts for construction have approval from an attorney hired by the association; amending s. 718.303, F.S.; requiring hearings to levy fines to be held before a committee of unit owners who are not members of the board; requiring that persons subject to certain actions be notified of their violations in a certain manner; providing a timeframe in which a person must respond; authorizing the budget to include

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reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance; providing a formula for calculating the amount to be reserved; authorizing the association to adjust replacement reserve assessments annually; authorizing the developer to vote to waive the reserves or reduce the funding of reserves for a certain period; revising provisions relating to financial reporting; revising time periods in which the association must complete its reporting; amending s. 718.501, F.S.; requiring the division to prepare and disseminate a prospectus and other information for use by owners, purchasers, lessees, and developers of residential condominiums; providing that the board member training provided by the division shall be provided in conjunction with recommendations by the ombudsman; providing powers and duties of the division with respect to association violations; requiring associations to provide certain notice and to participate in certain educational training; providing a fine for failure to comply; requiring certain fees deposited by the division to be allocated and transferred to the Office of the Condominium Ombudsman; amending s. 718.5011, F.S.; restricting location of the Office of the Condominium Ombudsman; providing that the ombudsman shall exercise his or her policymaking and other functions independently of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and without approval or control of the department; requiring the department to render administrative support for certain matters; requiring that

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revenues collected by the department for the Office of the Condominium Ombudsman be deposited in a separate fund or account under specified conditions; removing provisions prohibiting the ombudsman and staff from engaging in any other profession, serving as a representative or employee of any political party, or receiving remuneration for activities on behalf of political candidates; removing provisions prohibiting the ombudsman and staff from seeking public office unless resigned from the Office of the Condominium Ombudsman; amending s. 718.5012, F.S.; removing requirements that the ombudsman develop certain policies and procedures; providing additional powers and duties of the ombudsman; providing that the division shall process the ombudsman's recommendations and petitions in an expedited manner and defer to his or her findings; authorizing the ombudsman to order meetings between certain parties; authorizing the ombudsman to make recommendations to the division to pursue enforcement action in circuit court on behalf of a class of unit owners, lessees, or purchasers for certain purposes; authorizing the ombudsman to order that any aspect of an association election be conducted by an election monitor; authorizing the ombudsman to order an association to implement certain remedies; authorizing the ombudsman to order certain persons to cease and desist from unlawful practices; amending s. 718.504, F.S.; revising and providing information to be contained in the condominium prospectus or offering circular; amending s. 719.1055,

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169 F.S.; providing application of amendments restricting 170 cooperative owners' rights relating to the rental of 171 units; amending s. 720.301, F.S.; revising and providing 172 definitions; amending s. 720.302, F.S.; revising the 173 purpose, scope, and application of the chapter; providing 174 legislative findings and intent; requiring the office to 175 establish a process for collecting an annual fee for association members; requiring governing documents 176 177 transferred from the developer to parcel owners to be 178 approved by a two-thirds vote; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; 179 revising powers and duties of homeowners' associations; prohibiting officers and directors from taking any action 180 inconsistent with the declaration of covenants; revising 181 182 requirements authorizing the association to participate in 183 litigation; creating liability for officers and directors 184 under certain circumstances; providing criteria for setback limits; revising procedures relating to board 185 meetings; providing for notice of board meetings and the 186 187 agenda; revising voting procedures; requiring board director votes to be recorded in the minutes; requiring 188 189 the association to maintain certain documents; revising 190 procedures relating to the inspection and copying of records; authorizing a fee; revising procedures used in 191 192 preparing the association's annual financial report; prohibiting developers in control of a homeowners' 193 194 association from commingling association funds with funds of a corporation for profit created by the developer; 195 revising board director recall procedures, including 196

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voting procedures of such recalls; amending s. 720.304, F.S.; authorizing homeowners to display certain flags; providing criteria for the display of signs in certain areas; prohibiting associations from abridging the constitutional rights of homeowners relating to use of common areas; providing penalties; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; revising remedies at law or in equity against certain association officers or directors; amending s. 720.3055, F.S.; removing a requirement that governing documents be in writing; providing that certain contracts are subject to competitive bid; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to quorum at a meeting of members; revising provisions relating to the voting on an amendment of governing documents; requiring amendments to be submitted in their entirety; providing a timeframe for registered covenants and restrictions to be in a certain form; removing authority of governing documents to provide for the election of directors, to provide for special meetings, and to require notice of the annual meeting; requiring an annual meeting notice to include an agenda; providing members with the right to speak about any item on the agenda; authorizing members to speak at least once on each agenda item for a specified time; authorizing vote by limited proxy; providing quidelines for elections; requiring members to be provided with certain information regarding the elections; providing voting requirements; authorizing directors to fill vacancies; authorizing a specified amount of voting interests to petition the

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225 division to appoint an election monitor; providing 226 eligibility requirements for candidates; authorizing any 227 parcel owner to electronically record any meeting of the 228 board or members; providing that the directors may adopt 229 certain rules governing such recording but may not 230 restrict an owner's right to record the meeting; amending 231 s. 720.307, F.S., relating to transition of association control in a community; revising criteria with respect to 232 233 election of members to the board of directors; requiring 234 certain developers and owners to convey title to all 235 common areas prior to turnover; revising requirements for turnover of documents; requiring certain information to be 236 237 included in the records and for the records to be prepared in a specified manner; revising application to include 238 239 certain associations; creating s. 720.3071, F.S.; 240 requiring training of homeowners' association board members; amending s. 720.3075, F.S.; prohibiting 241 association documents at the time of transition from 242 243 preventing associations from functioning; prohibiting association documents at the time of transition from 244 245 restricting an association's ability to amend association documents; prohibiting associations from restricting the 246 use of hurricane shutters in certain circumstances; 247 providing quidelines for the use of hurricane shutters; 248 authorizing associations to enforce certain hurricane 249 250 shutter restrictions; amending s. 720.3086, F.S.; requiring the annual financial report to be mailed to 251 certain parcel owners; providing for the exclusive use of 252

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certain properties; amending s. 720.401, F.S.; requiring certain documents to be provided to prospective purchasers; revising information to be contained in a disclosure summary; creating s. 720.501, F.S.; providing powers and duties of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes; authorizing the division to conduct certain investigations; authorizing certain officers and employees to administer oaths or affirmations and to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance; authorizing the division to issue certain orders; authorizing the division to bring certain actions in circuit court; authorizing the division to impose civil penalties; authorizing the division to prepare and disseminate a prospectus; requiring the division to provide associations with certain documents; requiring the division to provide training programs for association board members and lot owners; requiring the division to develop a mediation certification program; requiring homeowners' associations to pay an annual fee to the division; creating s. 720.505, F.S.; creating the Advisory Council on Mandated Properties; providing for appointments by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor; providing limited compensation and other terms of service; specifying functions; amending s. 20.165, F.S.; redesignating the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes as the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners'

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281 Associations, and Mobile Homes; amending ss. 73.073, 282 190.009, 190.0485, 192.037, 213.053, 215.20, 326.002, 283 326.006, 380.0651, 455.116, 475.455, 498.005, 498.019, 284 498.047, 498.049, 509.512, 559.935, 718.103, 718.105, 285 718.502, 718.504, 718.508, 718.509, 718.608, 719.103, 286 719.1255, 719.501, 719.502, 719.504, 719.508, 719.608, 287 721.05, 721.07, 721.08, 721.26, 721.28, 721.301, 723.003, 723.006, 723.009, and 723.0611, F.S.; conforming 288 289 provisions; requiring condominium developers to pay monthly maintenance fees on unsold condominium units that 290 291 are rented; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 20.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

297 20.165 Department of Business and Professional
298 Regulation.--There is created a Department of Business and
299 Professional Regulation.

- (2) The following divisions of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation are established:
 - (a) Division of Administration.
 - (b) Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco.
 - (c) Division of Certified Public Accounting.
- 1. The director of the division shall be appointed by the secretary of the department, subject to approval by a majority of the Board of Accountancy.

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308 2. The offices of the division shall be located in 309 Gainesville.

- (d) Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes.
 - (e) Division of Hotels and Restaurants.
 - (f) Division of Mandated Properties.
- 314 (g) (f) Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering.
 - (h) (g) Division of Professions.
- 316 (i) (h) Division of Real Estate.

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- 1. The director of the division shall be appointed by the secretary of the department, subject to approval by a majority of the Florida Real Estate Commission.
- 2. The offices of the division shall be located in Orlando.
 - (j)(i) Division of Regulation.
 - (k) (j) Division of Technology, Licensure, and Testing.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 73.073, Florida

 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 73.073 Eminent domain procedure with respect to condominium common elements.--
 - (2) With respect to the exercise of eminent domain or a negotiated sale for the purchase or taking of a portion of the common elements of a condominium, the condemning authority shall have the responsibility of contacting the condominium association and acquiring the most recent rolls indicating the names of the unit owners or contacting the appropriate taxing authority to obtain the names of the owners of record on the tax rolls. Notification shall thereupon be sent by certified mail,

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return receipt requested, to the unit owners of record of the condominium units by the condemning authority indicating the intent to purchase or take the required property and requesting a response from the unit owner. The condemning authority shall be responsible for the expense of sending notification pursuant to this section. Such notice shall, at a minimum, include:

- (a) The name and address of the condemning authority.
- (b) A written or visual description of the property.
- (c) The public purpose for which the property is needed.
- (d) The appraisal value of the property.

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- (e) A clear, concise statement relating to the unit owner's right to object to the taking or appraisal value and the procedures and effects of exercising that right.
- (f) A clear, concise statement relating to the power of the association to convey the property on behalf of the unit owners if no objection to the taking or appraisal value is raised, and the effects of this alternative on the unit owner.

The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners'</u>

<u>Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation may adopt, by rule, a standard form for such notice and may require the notice to include any additional relevant information.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 190.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

190.009 Disclosure of public financing. --

(2) The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes of the Department of

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Business and Professional Regulation shall ensure that disclosures made by developers pursuant to chapter 498 meet the requirements of subsection (1).

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Section 4. Section 190.048, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

190.048 Sale of real estate within a district; required disclosure to purchaser.--

- (1) (a) Subsequent to the establishment of a district under this chapter, each contract for the initial sale of a parcel of real property and each contract for the initial sale of a residential unit within the district shall include as a separate addendum to the contract, immediately prior to the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the purchaser, the following disclosure statement in boldfaced and conspicuous type which is larger than the type in the remaining text of the (Name of District) contract: "THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT MAY IMPOSE AND LEVY TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS, OR BOTH TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, ON THIS PROPERTY. THESE TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS PAY THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE COSTS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF THE DISTRICT AND ARE SET ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE DISTRICT. THESE TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS ARE IN ADDITION TO COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS AND ALL OTHER TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS PROVIDED FOR BY LAW."
- (b) The disclosure statement in paragraph (a) shall also fully disclose all covenants and restrictions to which the property is subject. This addendum shall disclose any existing agreement between a developer and other party that obligates the

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purchaser of the unit to additional taxes, assessments, or fees within 10 years following the sale of the unit. Such disclosure shall provide a reasonable estimate of the first 3 years for each tax, assessment, or fee. Such disclosure shall be provided to the purchaser within 10 days after the execution of the sales contract; otherwise, the contract may be voided at the election of the purchaser and any deposits shall be returned in full. However, such disclosure may be provided to the purchaser later than 10 days after the execution of the sales contract if the closing date has been extended by an additional 10 days.

- (2) (a) Failure to provide the disclosure statement as required in subsection (1) within 10 days shall constitute a rebuttable presumption of willful noncompliance with subsection (1) and shall result in a fine of \$2,500 for each violation, up to a maximum of \$10,000, payable to the prospective buyer, and shall include reasonable attorney's fees and collection costs, due 30 days after the execution or voiding of the sales contract.
- (b) The developer and sales agent shall submit an annual report to the Department of Community Affairs that certifies compliance with this section and payment of any related fines and criminal penalties for such noncompliance as may be passed by the Legislature. Failure by the developer or sales agent to provide an annual report shall result in a \$50,000 fine payable to the department.
- Section 5. Section 190.0485, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

419	190.0485 Notice of establishmentWithin 30 days after
420	the effective date of a rule or ordinance establishing a
421	community development district under this act, the district
422	shall cause to be recorded in the property records in the county
423	in which it is located a "Notice of Establishment of the
424	Community Development District." The notice shall, at
425	a minimum, include the legal description of the district and a
426	copy of the disclosure statement specified in s. $190.048(1)$ (a).
427	Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (6) of section
428	192.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
429	192.037 Fee timeshare real property; taxes and
430	assessments; escrow
431	(6)
432	(e) On or before May 1 of each year, a statement of
433	receipts and disbursements of the escrow account must be filed
434	with the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums,
435	Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes of the Department of
436	Business and Professional Regulation, which may enforce this
437	paragraph pursuant to s. 721.26. This statement must
438	appropriately show the amount of principal and interest in such
439	account.
440	Section 7. Paragraph (i) of subsection (8) of section
441	213.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
442	213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing
443	(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section,
444	the department may provide:
445	(i) Information relative to chapters 212 and 326 to the
446	Division of Florida Land Sales Condominiums Homeowners'

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Associations, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation in the conduct of its official duties.

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- Disclosure of information under this subsection shall be
 pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director
 and the agency. Such agencies, governmental or nongovernmental,
 shall be bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as
 the Department of Revenue. Breach of confidentiality is a
 misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided by s.
- Section 8. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 458 215.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.082 or s. 775.083.

- 215.20 Certain income and certain trust funds to contribute to the General Revenue Fund.--
- (4) The income of a revenue nature deposited in the following described trust funds, by whatever name designated, is that from which the appropriations authorized by subsection (3) shall be made:
- (d) Within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation:
 - 1. The Administrative Trust Fund.
 - 2. The Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund.
 - 3. The Cigarette Tax Collection Trust Fund.
- 4. The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums,
- 471 Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.
 - 5. The Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund, with the exception of those fees collected for the purpose of funding of the hospitality education program as stated in s. 509.302.

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- 6. The Professional Regulation Trust Fund.
- 7. The trust funds administered by the Division of Parimutuel Wagering.

to the state.

The enumeration of the foregoing moneys or trust funds shall not prohibit the applicability thereto of s. 215.24 should the Governor determine that for the reasons mentioned in s. 215.24 the money or trust funds should be exempt herefrom, as it is the purpose of this law to exempt income from its force and effect when, by the operation of this law, federal matching funds or contributions or private grants to any trust fund would be lost

- Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 326.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 326.002 Definitions.--As used in ss. 326.001-326.006, the term:
- (2) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 326.006, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 326.006 Powers and duties of division.--
- (2) The division has the power to enforce and ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter relating to the sale and ownership of yachts and ships. In performing its duties, the division has the following powers and duties:

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(d) Notwithstanding any remedies available to a yacht or ship purchaser, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or rule adopted under this chapter has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against any broker or salesperson or any of his or her assignees or agents, or against any unlicensed person or any of his or her assignees or agents, as follows:

- 1. The division may permit a person whose conduct or actions are under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against the person.
- 2. The division may issue an order requiring the broker or salesperson or any of his or her assignees or agents, or requiring any unlicensed person or any of his or her assignees or agents, to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the division will carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- 3. The division may bring an action in circuit court on behalf of a class of yacht or ship purchasers for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or restitution.
- 4. The division may impose a civil penalty against a broker or salesperson or any of his or her assignees or agents, or against an unlicensed person or any of his or her assignees or agents, for any violation of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter. A penalty may be imposed for each day of continuing violation, but in no event may the penalty for any

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offense exceed \$10,000. All amounts collected must be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. If a broker, salesperson, or unlicensed person working for a broker, fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon issue an order suspending the broker's license until such time as the civil penalty is paid or may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction. The order imposing the civil penalty or the order of suspension may not become effective until 20 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the division must be brought in the county in which the division has its executive offices or in the county where the violation occurred.

- (3) All fees must be deposited in the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund as provided by law.
- Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 380.0651, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 380.0651 Statewide guidelines and standards.--
- (4) Two or more developments, represented by their owners or developers to be separate developments, shall be aggregated and treated as a single development under this chapter when they are determined to be part of a unified plan of development and are physically proximate to one other.
- (a) The criteria of two of the following subparagraphs must be met in order for the state land planning agency to determine that there is a unified plan of development:

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1.a. The same person has retained or shared control of the developments;

- b. The same person has ownership or a significant legal or equitable interest in the developments; or
- c. There is common management of the developments controlling the form of physical development or disposition of parcels of the development.
- 2. There is a reasonable closeness in time between the completion of 80 percent or less of one development and the submission to a governmental agency of a master plan or series of plans or drawings for the other development which is indicative of a common development effort.
- 3. A master plan or series of plans or drawings exists covering the developments sought to be aggregated which have been submitted to a local general-purpose government, water management district, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, or the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes for authorization to commence development. The existence or implementation of a utility's master utility plan required by the Public Service Commission or general-purpose local government or a master drainage plan shall not be the sole determinant of the existence of a master plan.
- 4. The voluntary sharing of infrastructure that is indicative of a common development effort or is designated specifically to accommodate the developments sought to be aggregated, except that which was implemented because it was required by a local general-purpose government; water management

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district; the Department of Environmental Protection; the
Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners'

Associations, and Mobile Homes; or the Public Service
Commission.

- 5. There is a common advertising scheme or promotional plan in effect for the developments sought to be aggregated.
- Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 455.116, Florida

 Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 455.116 Regulation trust funds.--The following trust funds shall be placed in the department:
- (5) Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.
- Section 13. Section 475.455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 475.455 Exchange of disciplinary information.--The commission shall inform the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation of any disciplinary action the commission has taken against any of its licensees. The division shall inform the commission of any disciplinary action the division has taken against any broker or sales associate registered with the division.
- Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 498.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 498.005 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

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(5) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

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Section 15. Section 498.019, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 498.019 Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.--
- (1) There is created within the State Treasury the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners'</u>

 <u>Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund to be used for the administration and operation of this chapter and chapters 718, 719, 721, and 723 by the division.
- All moneys collected by the division from fees, fines, or penalties or from costs awarded to the division by a court shall be paid into the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. The Legislature shall appropriate funds from this trust fund sufficient to carry out the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of law with respect to each category of business covered by this trust fund. The division shall maintain separate revenue accounts in the trust fund for each of the businesses regulated by the division. The division shall provide for the proportionate allocation among the accounts of expenses incurred by the division in the performance of its duties with respect to each of these businesses. As part of its normal budgetary process, the division shall prepare an annual report of revenue and allocated expenses related to the operation of each of these businesses which may be used to determine fees charged by the

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640 division. This subsection shall operate pursuant to the provisions of s. 215.20.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 498.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

498.047 Investigations. --

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Information held by the Division of Florida Land (8)(a) Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes relative to an investigation pursuant to this chapter, including any consumer complaint, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, until 10 days after a notice to show cause has been filed by the division, or, in the case in which no notice to show cause is filed, the investigation is completed or ceases to be active. For purposes of this section, an investigation shall be considered "active" so long as the division or any law enforcement or administrative agency or regulatory organization is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and has a reasonable good faith belief that the investigation may lead to the filing of an administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding or to the denial or conditional grant of a license or registration. However, in response to a specific inquiry about the registration status of a registered or unregistered subdivider, the division may disclose the existence and the status of an active investigation. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit disclosure of information which is required by law to be filed with the division and which, but for the investigation, would be subject to s. 119.07(1).

Section 17. Subsection (5) of section 498.049, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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498.049 Suspension; revocation; civil penalties .--

Each person who materially participates in any offer or disposition of any interest in subdivided lands in violation of this chapter or relevant rules involving fraud, deception, false pretenses, misrepresentation, or false advertising or the disposition, concealment, or diversion of any funds or assets of any person which adversely affects the interests of a purchaser of any interest in subdivided lands, and who directly or indirectly controls a subdivider or is a general partner, officer, director, agent, or employee of a subdivider shall also be liable under this subsection jointly and severally with and to the same extent as the subdivider, unless that person did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the existence of the facts creating the alleged liability. Among these persons a right of contribution shall exist, except that a creditor of a subdivider shall not be jointly and severally liable unless the creditor has assumed managerial or fiduciary responsibility in a manner related to the basis for the liability of the subdivider under this subsection. Civil penalties shall be limited to \$10,000 for each offense, and all amounts collected shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. No order requiring the payment of a civil penalty shall become effective until 20 days after the date of

the order, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the person on whom the penalty is imposed.

Section 18. Section 509.512, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.512 Timeshare plan developer and exchange company exemption.--Sections 509.501-509.511 do not apply to a developer of a timeshare plan or an exchange company approved by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners Associations, and Mobile Homes pursuant to chapter 721, but only to the extent that the developer or exchange company engages in conduct regulated under chapter 721.

Section 19. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 559.935, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.935 Exemptions.--

- (1) This part does not apply to:
- (h) A developer of a timeshare plan or an exchange company approved by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes pursuant to chapter 721, but only to the extent that the developer or exchange company engages in conduct regulated under chapter 721; or

Section 20. Subsection (17) of section 718.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 718.103 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
- (17) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- Section 21. Paragraph (f) of subsection (4) of section 718.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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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 following matters:
- elements and common surplus of the condominium that is appurtenant to each unit stated as a percentage or a fraction of the whole. In the declaration of condominium for residential condominiums created after April 1, 2007 1992, the ownership share of the common elements assigned to each residential unit shall be based either upon the total square footage of each residential unit in uniform relationship to the total square footage of each other residential unit in the condominium or on an equal fractional basis.

Section 22. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 718.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.105 Recording of declaration. --

(4)

(c) If the sum of money held by the clerk has not been paid to the developer or association as provided in paragraph (b) by 3 years after the date the declaration was originally recorded, the clerk in his or her discretion may notify, in writing, the registered agent of the association that the sum is still available and the purpose for which it was deposited. If the association does not record the certificate within 90 days after the clerk has given the notice, the clerk may disburse the money to the developer. If the developer cannot be located, the

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clerk shall disburse the money to the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes for deposit in the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.

Section 23. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (1) of section 718.110, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

(1)

(d) Notice of a proposed amendment to the declaration shall be sent to the unit owner by certified mail.

Section 24. Subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (7), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (12), and subsection (13) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (15) is added to that section, to read:

718.111 The association.--

- (5) RIGHT OF ACCESS TO UNITS.--The association has the irrevocable right of access to each unit during reasonable hours, when necessary for the maintenance, repair, or replacement of any common elements or of any portion of a unit to be maintained by the association pursuant to the declaration or as necessary to prevent damage to the common elements or to a unit or units. Except in cases of emergency, the association must give the unit owner 24 hours' advance written notice of intent to access the unit and such access must include two persons, one of whom must be a member of the board of administration.
 - (7) TITLE TO PROPERTY. --

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(b) Subject to the provisions of s. 718.112(2)(1)(m), the association, through its board, has the limited power to convey a portion of the common elements to a condemning authority for the purposes of providing utility easements, right-of-way expansion, or other public purposes, whether negotiated or as a result of eminent domain proceedings.

(12) OFFICIAL RECORDS. --

- (b) The official records of the association shall be maintained within the state. The records of the association shall be made available to a unit owner, at a location within 30 miles' driving distance of the condominium property, within 5 working days after receipt of written request by the board or its designee. This paragraph may be complied with by having a copy of the official records of the association available for inspection or copying on the condominium property or association property.
- (c) The official records of the association are open to inspection by any association member or the authorized representative of such member at all reasonable times. The right to inspect the records includes the right to make or obtain copies, at the reasonable expense, if any, of the association member. The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the frequency, time, location, notice, and manner of record inspections and copying. The failure of an association to provide the records within 10 working days after receipt of a written request shall create a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this paragraph. A unit owner who is denied access to official records is entitled

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to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this paragraph. The minimum damages shall be \$50 per calendar day up to 10 days, the calculation to begin on the 11th working day after receipt of the written request. The failure to permit inspection of the association records as provided herein entitles any person prevailing in an enforcement action to recover reasonable attorney's fees from the person in control of the records who, directly or indirectly, knowingly denied access to the records for inspection. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the declaration, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and rules, and all amendments to each of the foregoing, as well as the question and answer sheet provided for in s. 718.504 and year-end financial information required in this section on the condominium property to ensure their availability to unit owners and prospective purchasers, and may charge its actual costs for preparing and furnishing these documents to those requesting the same. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the following records shall not be accessible to unit owners:

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

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

- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a unit.
 - 3. Medical records of unit owners.

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- 4. Social security numbers, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers, and other personal identifying information of unit owners, occupants, or tenants.
- FINANCIAL REPORTING. -- Within 90 days after the end of (13)the fiscal year, or annually on a date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract for the preparation and completion of, a financial report for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association or received from the third party, but not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year or other date as provided in the bylaws, the association shall mail to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand deliver to each unit owner, a copy of the financial report or a notice that a copy of the financial report will be mailed or hand delivered to the unit owner, without charge, upon receipt of a written request from the unit owner. The division shall adopt rules setting forth uniform accounting principles and standards to be used by all associations and shall adopt rules addressing financial reporting requirements for multicondominium

associations. In adopting such rules, the division shall consider the number of members and annual revenues of an association. Financial reports shall be prepared as follows:

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

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

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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. An association or board of administration may not waive the financial reporting requirements of this section for more than 2 years.

(15) RECONSTRUCTION AFTER CASUALTY.--

(a) In the event the condominium property and units are damaged after a casualty, the board of administration shall obtain reliable and detailed estimates of the cost necessary to repair and replace the damaged property to substantially the same condition existing immediately prior to the casualty and substantially in accordance with the original plans and specifications of the condominium as soon as possible and not later than 60 days after the casualty. If the damage to the condominium property exceeds 50 percent of the property's value, the condominium may be terminated unless 75 percent of the unit owners agree to reconstruction and repair within 90 days after the casualty.

(b) The board of administration shall engage the services of a registered architect and knowledgeable construction specialists to prepare any necessary plans and specifications and shall receive and approve bids for reconstruction, execute all necessary contracts for restoration, and arrange for disbursement of construction funds, the approval of work, and all other matters pertaining to the repairs and reconstruction required.

- (c) If the proceeds of the hazard insurance policy maintained by the association pursuant to paragraph (11)(b) are insufficient to pay the estimated costs of reconstruction or at any time during reconstruction and repair, assessments shall be made against all unit owners according to their share of the common elements and expenses as set forth in the declaration of condominium.
- (d) Assessments shall be made against unit owners for damage to their units according to the cost of reconstruction or repair of their respective units. The assessments shall be levied and collected as all other assessments are provided for in this chapter.
- Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 718.112 Bylaws.--

- (2) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.--The bylaws of the association shall provide for the following and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include the following:
 - (a) Administration. --

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The form of administration of the association shall be described indicating the title of the officers and board of administration and specifying the powers, duties, manner of selection and removal, and compensation, if any, of officers and boards. In the absence of such a provision or determination by the board or membership, the board of administration shall be composed of five members who are unit owners, except in the case of a condominium which has five or fewer units, in which case in a not-for-profit corporation the board shall consist of not fewer than three members who are unit owners. In the absence of provisions to the contrary in the bylaws, the board of administration shall have a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall perform the duties of such officers customarily performed by officers of corporations. Unless prohibited in the bylaws, the board of administration may appoint other officers and grant them the duties it deems appropriate. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, the officers shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the board of administration. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, the members of the board shall serve without compensation.

2. When a unit owner files a written inquiry by certified mail with the board of administration, the board shall respond in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the unit owner within 30 days after of receipt of the inquiry. The board's response shall either give a substantive response to the inquirer, notify the inquirer that a legal opinion has been requested, or notify the inquirer that advice has been requested

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from the division. If the board requests advice from the division, the board shall, within 10 days after of its receipt of the advice, provide in writing by certified mail a substantive response to the inquirer. If a legal opinion is requested, the board shall, within 60 days after the receipt of the inquiry, provide in writing by certified mail a substantive response to the inquiry. The failure to provide a substantive response to the inquiry as provided herein precludes the board from recovering attorney's fees and costs in any subsequent litigation, administrative proceeding, or arbitration arising out of the inquiry. The association may through its board of administration adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding the frequency and manner of responding to unit owner inquiries, one of which may be that the association is only obligated to respond to one written inquiry per unit in any given 30 day period. In such a case, any additional inquiry or inquiries must be responded to in the subsequent 30 day period, or periods, as applicable.

- (b) Quorum; voting requirements; proxies.--
- 1. Unless a lower number is provided in the bylaws, the percentage of voting interests required to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the members shall be a majority of the voting interests. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter or in the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, and except as provided in subparagraph (d)3., decisions shall be made by owners of a majority of the voting interests represented at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

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Except as specifically otherwise provided herein, after January 1, 1992, unit owners may not vote by general proxy, but may vote by limited proxies substantially conforming to a limited proxy form adopted by the division. Limited proxies and general proxies may be used to establish a quorum. Limited proxies shall be used for votes taken to waive or reduce reserves in accordance with subparagraph (f)2.; for votes taken to waive the financial reporting requirements of s. 718.111(13); for votes taken to amend the declaration pursuant to s. 718.110; for votes taken to amend the articles of incorporation or bylaws pursuant to this section; and for any other matter for which this chapter requires or permits a vote of the unit owners. Except as provided in paragraph (d), after January 1, 1992, No proxy, limited or general, shall be used in the election of board members. General proxies may be used for other matters for which limited proxies are not required, and may also be used in voting for nonsubstantive changes to items for which a limited proxy is required and given. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, unit owners may vote in person at unit owner meetings. Nothing contained herein shall limit the use of general proxies or require the use of limited proxies for any agenda item or election at any meeting of a timeshare condominium association.

3. Any proxy given shall be effective only for the specific meeting for which originally given and any lawfully adjourned meetings thereof. In no event shall any proxy be valid for a period longer than 90 days after the date of the first

meeting for which it was given. Every proxy is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the unit owner executing it.

- 4. A member of the board of administration or a committee may submit in writing his or her agreement or disagreement with any action taken at a meeting that the member did not attend. This agreement or disagreement may not be used as a vote for or against the action taken and may not be used for the purposes of creating a quorum.
- 5. When any of the board or committee members meet by telephone conference, those board or committee members attending by telephone conference may be counted toward obtaining a quorum and may vote by telephone. A telephone speaker must be used so that the conversation of those board or committee members attending by telephone may be heard by the board or committee members attending in person as well as by any unit owners present at a meeting.
- (c) Board of administration meetings.--Meetings of the board of administration at which a quorum of the members is present shall be open to all unit owners. No action shall be taken or resolution made without an open meeting of the board of administration. The board of administration shall address agenda items proposed by a petition of 20 percent of the unit owners. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, boards of administration shall use rules of parliamentary procedure in conducting all association meetings and business. A unit owner's facsimile signature shall constitute the unit owner's original signature in any matter under this chapter that requires the unit owner's signature. Correspondence from the board of

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administration to unit owners shall be accomplished by the same delivery method used by the unit owner except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape meetings of the board of administration. The right to attend such meetings includes the right to speak at such meetings with reference to all designated agenda items. The division shall adopt reasonable rules governing the tape recording and videotaping of the meeting. The association may adopt written reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner statements. Adequate notice of all meetings, which notice shall specifically incorporate an identification of agenda items, shall be posted conspicuously on the condominium property at least 48 continuous hours preceding the meeting except in an emergency. Any item not included on the notice may be taken up on an emergency basis by at least a majority plus one of the members of the board or by a petition of 20 percent of the unit owners. Such emergency action shall be noticed and ratified at the next regular meeting of the board. However, written notice of any meeting at which nonemergency special assessments, or at which amendment to rules regarding unit use, will be considered shall be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the unit owners and posted conspicuously on the condominium property not less than 14 days prior to the meeting. Evidence of compliance with this 14-day notice shall be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed among the official records of the association. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board shall by duly adopted rule designate a specific location on the

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condominium property or association property upon which all notices of board meetings shall be posted. If there is no condominium property or association property upon which notices can be posted, notices of board meetings shall be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted at least 14 days before the meeting to the owner of each unit. In lieu of or in addition to the physical posting of notice of any meeting of the board of administration on the condominium property, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the condominium association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically on the condominium property, the notice and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. Notice of any meeting in which regular or special assessments against unit owners are to be considered for any reason shall specifically state contain a statement that assessments will be considered and the nature, cost, and breakdown of any such assessments. Meetings of a committee to take final action on behalf of the board or make recommendations to the board regarding the association budget are subject to the provisions of this paragraph. Meetings of a committee that does not take final action on behalf of the board

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or make recommendations to the board regarding the association budget are subject to the provisions of this section, unless those meetings are exempted from this section by the bylaws of the association. Notwithstanding any other law, the requirement that board meetings and committee meetings be open to the unit owners is inapplicable to meetings between the board or a committee and the association's attorney, with respect to proposed or pending litigation, when the meeting is held for the purpose of seeking or rendering legal advice.

(d) Unit owner meetings. --

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There shall be an annual meeting of the unit owners. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of a director's term shall be filled by electing a new board member, and the election shall be by secret ballot; however, if the number of vacancies equals or exceeds the number of candidates, no election is required. If there is no provision in the bylaws for terms of the members of the board, the terms of all members of the board shall expire upon the election of their successors at the annual meeting. Any unit owner desiring to be a candidate for board membership shall comply with subparagraph 3. The only prohibition against eligibility for board membership shall be for a person who has been convicted of any felony by any court of record in the United States and who has not had his or her right to vote restored pursuant to law in the jurisdiction of his or her residence is not eligible for board membership. The validity of an action by the board is not affected if it is later determined

that a member of the board is ineligible for board membership due to having been convicted of a felony.

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

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the notice and the agenda. Unless a unit owner waives in writing the right to receive notice of the annual meeting, such notice shall be hand delivered, mailed, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner. Notice for meetings and notice for all other purposes shall be mailed to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand delivered to each unit owner. However, if a unit is owned by more than one person, the association shall provide notice, for meetings and all other purposes, to that one address which the developer initially identifies for that purpose and thereafter as one or more of the owners of the unit shall so advise the association in writing, or if no address is given or the owners of the unit do not agree, to the address provided on the deed of record. An officer of the association, or the manager or other person providing the first notice of the association meeting, and the second notice as provided for in subparagraph 3., shall provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association affirming that the notices were notice was mailed or hand delivered, in accordance with this provision.

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

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1221 association mailing, delivery, or transmission, including 1222 regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to a vote, a first notice of the date of the election. Any unit 1223 1224 owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for 1225 the board must give written notice to the association or its 1226 representative not less than 40 days before a scheduled 1227 election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in subparagraph 2., the association or its representative 1228 shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice 1229 of the election to all unit owners entitled to vote therein, 1230 1231 together with a ballot which shall list all candidates. Upon 1232 request of a candidate, the association or its representative shall include an information sheet, no larger than 81/2 inches 1233 1234 by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate not less 1235 than 35 days before the election, to be included with the 1236 mailing, delivery, or transmission of the ballot, with the costs 1237 of mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association or its 1238 1239 representative is not liable for the contents of the information 1240 sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the 1241 association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish 1242 voting procedures consistent with the provisions contained 1243 1244 herein, including rules establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic transmission and rules providing for the 1245 1246 secrecy of ballots. All ballot envelopes must be placed in a locked or sealed ballot drop box immediately upon receipt, and 1247 the box shall not be opened in advance of the election meeting. 1248

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

4. Any approval by unit owners called for by this chapter or the applicable declaration or bylaws, including, but not limited to, the approval requirement in s. 718.111(8), shall be made at a duly noticed meeting of unit owners and shall be subject to all requirements of this chapter or the applicable condominium documents relating to unit owner decisionmaking, except that unit owners may take action by written agreement, without meetings, on matters for which action by written agreement without meetings is expressly allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any statute that provides for such action.

5. Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any statute. If authorized by the bylaws, notice of meetings of the board of administration, unit owner meetings, except unit owner meetings called to recall board members under paragraph (j), and committee meetings may be given by electronic transmission to unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic transmission.

- 6. Unit owners shall have the right to participate in meetings of unit owners with reference to all designated agenda items. However, the association may adopt reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner participation.
- 7. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape a meeting of the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the division.
- 8. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative, a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case the election procedures must conform to the requirements of subparagraph 3. unless the association has opted out of the statutory election process, in which case the bylaws of the association control. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a board member appointed or elected under this section shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the seat being filled.

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Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by paragraph (j) and rules adopted by the division.

9. Unit owners shall have the right to have items placed on the agenda of the annual meeting and voted upon if a written request is made to the board of administration by 20 percent or more of all voting interests at least 90 days before the date of the annual meeting.

- Notwithstanding subparagraphs (b) 2. and (d) 3., an association may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total voting interests, provide for different voting and election procedures in its bylaws, which vote may be by a proxy specifically delineating the different voting and election procedures. The different voting and election procedures may provide for elections to be conducted by limited or general proxy.
 - (e) Budget meeting. --
- 1. Any meeting at which a proposed annual budget of an association will be considered by the board or unit owners shall be open to all unit owners. At least 14 days prior to such a meeting, the board shall hand deliver to each unit owner, mail to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or electronically transmit to the location furnished by the unit owner for that purpose a notice of such meeting and a copy of the proposed annual budget. An officer or manager of the association, or other person providing notice of such meeting, shall execute an affidavit evidencing compliance with such notice requirement, and such affidavit shall be filed among the official records of the association.

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If a board adopts in any fiscal year an annual budget which requires assessments against unit owners which exceed 115 percent of assessments for the preceding fiscal year, the board shall conduct a special meeting of the unit owners to consider a substitute budget if the board receives, within 21 days after adoption of the annual budget, a written request for a special meeting from at least 10 percent of all voting interests. The special meeting shall be conducted within 60 days after adoption of the annual budget. At least 14 days prior to such special meeting, the board shall hand deliver to each unit owner, or mail to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association, a notice of the meeting. An officer or manager of the association, or other person providing notice of such meeting shall execute an affidavit evidencing compliance with this notice requirement, and such affidavit shall be filed among the official records of the association. Unit owners may consider and adopt a substitute budget at the special meeting. A substitute budget is adopted if approved by a majority of all voting interests unless the bylaws require adoption by a greater percentage of voting interests. If there is not a quorum at the special meeting or a substitute budget is not adopted, the annual budget previously adopted by the board shall take effect as scheduled.

b. Any determination of whether assessments exceed 115 percent of assessments for the prior fiscal year shall exclude any authorized provision for reasonable reserves for repair or replacement of the condominium property, anticipated expenses of the association which the board does not expect to be incurred

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on a regular or annual basis, or assessments for betterments to the condominium property.

- c. If the developer controls the board, assessments shall not exceed 115 percent of assessments for the prior fiscal year unless approved by a majority of all voting interests.
 - (f) Annual budget. --

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- 1. The association shall prepare an annual budget of estimated revenues and expenses. The adopted budget of the prior fiscal year shall remain in effect until the association has adopted a new budget for the current fiscal year. The proposed annual budget of estimated revenues and common expenses shall be detailed and shall show the amounts budgeted by accounts and expense classifications, including, if applicable, but not limited to, those expenses listed in s. 718.504(21). A multicondominium association shall adopt a separate budget of common expenses for each condominium the association operates and shall adopt a separate budget of common expenses for the association. In addition, if the association maintains limited common elements with the cost to be shared only by those entitled to use the limited common elements as provided for in s. 718.113(1), the budget or a schedule attached thereto shall show amounts budgeted therefor. If, after turnover of control of the association to the unit owners, any of the expenses listed in s. 718.504(21) are not applicable, they need not be listed.
- 2. In addition to annual operating expenses, the budget shall include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance. These accounts shall include, but are not limited to, structural repairs, roof replacement, building

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painting, and pavement resurfacing, regardless of the amount of deferred maintenance expense or replacement cost, and for any other item for which the deferred maintenance expense or replacement cost exceeds \$10,000. The amount to be reserved shall be computed by means of a formula which is based upon estimated remaining useful life and estimated replacement cost or deferred maintenance expense of each reserve item. The association may adjust replacement reserve assessments annually to take into account any changes in estimates or extension of the useful life of a reserve item caused by deferred maintenance. This subsection does not apply to an adopted budget in which the members of an association have determined, by a majority vote at a duly called meeting of the association, to provide no reserves or less reserves than required by this subsection. However, prior to turnover of control of an association by a developer to unit owners other than a developer pursuant to s. 718.301, the developer may vote to waive the reserves or reduce the funding of reserves for the first 2 fiscal years of the association's operation, beginning with the fiscal year in which the initial declaration is recorded, after which time reserves may be waived or reduced only upon the vote of a majority of all nondeveloper voting interests voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association. If a meeting of the unit owners has been called to determine whether to waive or reduce the funding of reserves, and no such result is achieved or a quorum is not attained, the reserves as included in the budget shall go into effect. After

the turnover, the developer may vote its voting interest to waive or reduce the funding of reserves.

- 3. Reserve funds and any interest accruing thereon shall remain in the reserve account or accounts, and shall be used only for authorized reserve expenditures unless their use for other purposes is approved in advance by a majority vote at a duly called meeting of the association. Prior to turnover of control of an association by a developer to unit owners other than the developer pursuant to s. 718.301, the developer-controlled association shall not vote to use reserves for purposes other than that for which they were intended without the approval of a majority of all nondeveloper voting interests, voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association.
- 4. The only voting interests which are eligible to vote on questions that involve waiving or reducing the funding of reserves, or using existing reserve funds for purposes other than purposes for which the reserves were intended, are the voting interests of the units subject to assessment to fund the reserves in question. The face of all ballots that involve questions relating to waiving or reducing the funding of reserves, or using existing reserve funds for purposes other than purposes for which the reserves were intended, shall contain the following statement in capitalized, bold letters in a font size larger than any other used on the face of the ballot: WAIVING OF RESERVES, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR ALLOWING ALTERNATE USES OF EXISTING RESERVES, MAY RESULT IN UNIT OWNER

LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT OF UNANTICIPATED SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS REGARDING THOSE RESERVE ITEMS.

- 5. A vote to provide for no reserves or a percentage of reserves shall be made at the annual meeting of the unit owners called under paragraph (d). The division shall adopt the form for the ballot for no reserves and a percentage of reserves.
- 6. Notwithstanding subparagraph 3., the association after turnover of control of the association may, in case of a catastrophic event, use reserve funds for nonscheduled purposes to mitigate further damage to units or common elements or to make the condominium accessible for repairs.
- 7. Except in cases of emergency, or unless otherwise provided for in the bylaws or approved by a vote of a majority of the unit owners in advance, the board of administration may not apply for or accept a loan or line of credit in an amount that exceeds 10 percent of the association's annual budget for the current year.
- and until such time as the association has been recorded, and until such time as the association has been created, all common expenses shall be paid by the developer. Assessments shall be levied in an amount determined by the adopted budget or an authorized special assessment. The manner of collecting from the unit owners their shares of the common expenses shall be stated in the bylaws. Assessments shall be made against units on a quarter-annual, or more frequent, basis not less frequently than quarterly in an amount which is not less than that required to provide funds in advance for payment of all of the anticipated current operating expenses and for all of the unpaid

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operating expenses previously incurred. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude the right of an association to accelerate assessments of an owner delinquent in payment of common expenses against whom a lien has been filed. Accelerated assessments shall be due and payable after on the date the claim of lien is filed. Such accelerated assessments shall include the amounts due for the remainder of the budget year in which the claim of lien was filed.

(h) Amendment of bylaws. --

- 1. The method by which the bylaws may be amended consistent with the provisions of this chapter shall be stated. If the bylaws fail to provide a method of amendment, the bylaws may be amended if the amendment is approved by the owners of not less than two-thirds of the voting interests.
- 2. No bylaw shall be revised or amended by reference to its title or number only. Proposals to amend existing bylaws shall contain the full text of the bylaws to be amended; new words shall be inserted in the text underlined, and words to be deleted shall be lined through with hyphens. However, if the proposed change is so extensive that this procedure would hinder, rather than assist, the understanding of the proposed amendment, it is not necessary to use underlining and hyphens as indicators of words added or deleted, but, instead, a notation must be inserted immediately preceding the proposed amendment in substantially the following language: "Substantial rewording of bylaw. See bylaw for present text."
- 3. Nonmaterial errors or omissions in the bylaw process will not invalidate an otherwise properly promulgated amendment.

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Transfer fees. -- No charge shall be made by the association or any body thereof in connection with the sale, mortgage, lease, sublease, or other transfer of a unit unless the association is required to approve such transfer and a fee for such approval is provided for in the declaration, articles, or bylaws. Any such fee may be preset, but in no event may such fee exceed \$100 per applicant other than husband/wife or parent/dependent child, which are considered one applicant. However, if the lease or sublease is a renewal of a lease or sublease with the same lessee or sublessee, no charge shall be made. The foregoing notwithstanding, an association may, if the authority to do so appears in the declaration or bylaws, require that a prospective lessee place a security deposit, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of 1 month's rent, into an escrow account maintained by the association. The security deposit shall protect against damages to the common elements or association property. Payment of interest, claims against the deposit, refunds, and disputes under this paragraph shall be handled in the same fashion as provided in part II of chapter 83.

(j) Recall of board members.--Subject to the provisions of s. 718.301, any member of the board of administration may be recalled and removed from office with or without cause by the vote or agreement in writing by a majority of all the voting interests. A special meeting of the unit owners to recall a member or members of the board of administration may be called by 10 percent of the voting interests giving notice of the meeting as required for a meeting of unit owners, and the notice

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shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.

- 1. If the recall is approved by a majority of all voting interests by a vote at a meeting, the recall will be effective as provided herein. The board shall duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days of the adjournment of the unit owner meeting to recall one or more board members. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the recall, in which case such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately, and the member or members recalled shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or shall proceed as set forth in subparagraph 3.
- 2. Beginning January 1, 2008, if the proposed recall is by an agreement in writing by a majority of all voting interests, the agreement in writing or a copy thereof shall be served on the association and the ombudsman appointed pursuant to s.

 718.5011, together with a current copy of the unit owner roster, by certified mail or by personal service, Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., in the manner authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The board of administration or any board member named in the agreement may submit rebuttal argument and supporting evidence to the ombudsman within 5 business days from the date of service of the agreement. The ombudsman shall certify or not certify the recall within 10 business days after receipt of the written agreement and the

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current unit owner roster. If the ombudsman determines to The board of administration shall duly notice and hold a meeting of the board within 5 full business days after receipt of the agreement in writing. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the written agreement to recall a member or members of the board, the in which case such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or proceed as described in subparagraph 3.

If the ombudsman board determines not to certify the written agreement to recall a member or members of the board, or does not certify the recall by a vote at a meeting, the ombudsman board shall, within 5 full business days after the decision, notify the member or members of the board and the board president of the reasons for not certifying the agreement, and the unit owners shall be afforded an additional period of 5 business days to correct the defect or deficiency. The board or members named in the agreement shall have 5 business days to submit rebuttal argument and supporting evidence, and the ombudsman shall have 5 business days thereafter to render a decision. If the ombudsman certifies the corrected or amended written recall agreement to recall a member or members of the board, such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession. If the ombudsman does not certify the recall as to any or all board members, the board

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member or members not certified by the corrected or amended written recall agreement shall remain in office for the remainder of their unexpired terms or until properly recalled or resignation otherwise occurs meeting, file with the division a petition for arbitration pursuant to the procedures in s. 718.1255. For the purposes of this section, the unit owners who voted at the meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If the arbitrator certifies the recall as to any member or members of the board, the recall will be effective upon mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association. If the association fails to comply with the order of the arbitrator, the division may take action pursuant to s. 718.501. Any member or members so recalled shall deliver to the board any and all records of the association in their possession within 5 full business days of the effective date of the recall.

4. If the board fails to duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days of service of an agreement in writing or within 5 full business days of the adjournment of the unit owner recall meeting, the recall shall be deemed effective and the board members so recalled shall immediately turn over to the board any and all records and property of the association.

4.5. If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a recall and less than a majority of the board members are removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this subsection. If

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vacancies occur on the board as a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board members are removed, the vacancies shall be filled in accordance with procedural rules to be adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this subsection. The rules must provide procedures governing the conduct of the recall election as well as the operation of the association during the period after a recall but prior to the recall election.

(k) Arbitration. There shall be a provision for mandatory nonbinding arbitration as provided for in s. 718.1255.

(k) (1) Certificate of compliance. -- There shall be a provision that a certificate of compliance from a licensed electrical contractor or electrician may be accepted by the association's board as evidence of compliance of the condominium units with the applicable fire and life safety code. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 633 or of any other code, statute, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation, or any interpretation of the foregoing, an association, condominium, or unit owner is not obligated to retrofit the common elements or units of a residential condominium with a fire sprinkler system or other engineered lifesafety system in a building that has been certified for occupancy by the applicable governmental entity, if the unit owners have voted to forego such retrofitting and engineered lifesafety system by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all voting interests in the affected condominium. However, a condominium association may not vote to forego the retrofitting with a fire sprinkler system of common areas in a high-rise building. For purposes of this

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subsection, the term "high-rise building" means a building that is greater than 75 feet in height where the building height is measured from the lowest level of fire department access to the floor of the highest occupiable story. For purposes of this subsection, the term "common areas" means any enclosed hallway, corridor, lobby, stairwell, or entryway. In no event shall the local authority having jurisdiction require completion of retrofitting of common areas with a sprinkler system before the end of 2014.

A vote to forego retrofitting may be obtained by limited proxy or by a ballot personally cast at a duly called membership meeting, or by execution of a written consent by the member, and shall be effective upon the recording of a certificate attesting to such vote in the public records of the county where the condominium is located. The association shall mail, hand deliver, or electronically transmit to each unit owner written notice at least 14 days prior to such membership meeting in which the vote to forego retrofitting of the required fire sprinkler system is to take place. Within 30 days after the association's opt-out vote, notice of the results of the opt-out vote shall be mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted to all unit owners. Evidence of compliance with this 30-day notice shall be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed among the official records of the association. After such notice is provided to each owner, a copy of such notice shall be provided by the current owner to a new owner prior to closing and shall be provided by a unit owner to a renter prior to signing a lease.

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2. As part of the information collected annually from condominiums, the division shall require condominium associations to report the membership vote and recording of a certificate under this subsection and, if retrofitting has been undertaken, the per-unit cost of such work. The division shall annually report to the Division of State Fire Marshal of the Department of Financial Services the number of condominiums that have elected to forego retrofitting.

- (1) (m) Common elements; limited power to convey.--
- 1. With respect to condominiums created on or after October 1, 1994, the bylaws shall include a provision granting the association a limited power to convey a portion of the common elements to a condemning authority for the purpose of providing utility easements, right-of-way expansion, or other public purposes, whether negotiated or as a result of eminent domain proceedings.
- 2. In any case where the bylaws are silent as to the association's power to convey common elements as described in subparagraph 1., the bylaws shall be deemed to include the provision described in subparagraph 1.
- Section 26. Section 718.113, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 718.113 Maintenance; limitation upon improvement; display of flag; display of religious decorations; hurricane shutters.--
- (1) Maintenance of the common elements is the responsibility of the association. The declaration may provide that certain limited common elements shall be maintained by those entitled to use the limited common elements or that the

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association shall provide the maintenance, either as a common expense or with the cost shared only by those entitled to use the limited common elements. If the maintenance is to be by the association at the expense of only those entitled to use the limited common elements, the declaration shall describe in detail the method of apportioning such costs among those entitled to use the limited common elements, and the association may use the provisions of s. 718.116 to enforce payment of the shares of such costs by the unit owners entitled to use the limited common elements.

- (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 as originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein. If the declaration as originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein 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 under the procedures provided therein. If a declaration as originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein does not specify a procedure for approving such an

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alteration or 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 as amended under the procedures provided therein 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 originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein. If the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein 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.
- (3) A unit owner shall not do anything within his or her unit or on the common elements which would adversely affect the safety or soundness of the common elements or any portion of the association property or condominium property which is to be

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- (4) Any unit owner may display one portable, removable United States flag in a respectful way and, on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day, may display in a respectful way portable, removable official flags, not larger than 41/2 feet by 6 feet, that represent the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, regardless of any declaration rules or requirements dealing with flags or decorations.
- Each board of administration shall, at each annual meeting, adopt or restate hurricane shutter specifications for each building within each condominium operated by the association which shall include color, style, and other factors deemed relevant by the board. All specifications adopted or restated by the board shall comply with the applicable building code. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the condominium documents, if approval is required by the documents, a board shall not refuse to approve the installation or replacement of hurricane shutters conforming to the specifications adopted by the board. The board may, subject to the provisions of s. 718.3026, and the approval of a majority of voting interests of the condominium, install hurricane shutters and may maintain, repair, or replace such approved hurricane shutters or hurricane protection that complies with the applicable building code, whether on or within common elements, limited common elements, units, or association property. However, where laminated glass or window film architecturally designed to function as hurricane protection which complies with

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the applicable building code has been installed, the board may not install hurricane shutters. The board may operate shutters installed pursuant to this subsection without permission of the unit owners only where such operation is necessary to preserve and protect the condominium property and association property. The installation, replacement, operation, repair, and maintenance of such shutters in accordance with the procedures set forth herein shall not be deemed a material alteration to the common elements or association property within the meaning of this section.

- (6) Every 5 years, the board of administration shall have the condominium buildings inspected by a professional engineer or professional architect registered in the state for the purpose of determining that the building is structurally and electrically safe. The engineer or architect shall provide a report indicating the manner and type of inspection forming the basis for the report and description of any matters identified as requiring remedial action. The report shall become an official record of the association to be provided to the members upon request pursuant to s. 718.111(12).
- (7) The board of administration may not adopt any rule or regulation impairing any rights guaranteed by the First

 Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or s. 3, Art.

 I of the Florida Constitution, including, but not limited to, the free exercise of religion, nor may any rules or regulations conflict with the provisions of this chapter or the condominium instruments. A rule or regulation may not prohibit any reasonable accommodation for religious practices, including the

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attachment of religiously mandated objects to the front-door area of a condominium unit.

Section 27. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.115 Common expenses and common surplus. --

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- (d) If so provided in the declaration, the cost of a master antenna television system or duly franchised cable television service obtained pursuant to a bulk contract for basic service shall be deemed a common expense. If the declaration does not provide for the cost of a master antenna television system or duly franchised basic cable television service obtained under a bulk contract as a common expense, the board may enter into such a contract, and the cost of the service will be a common expense but allocated on a per-unit basis rather than a percentage basis if the declaration provides for other than an equal sharing of common expenses, and any contract entered into before July 1, 1998, in which the cost of the service is not equally divided among all unit owners, may be changed by vote of a majority of the voting interests present at a regular or special meeting of the association, to allocate the cost equally among all units. The contract shall be for a term of not less than 2 years.
- 1. Any contract made by the board after the effective date hereof for a community antenna system or duly franchised <u>basic</u> cable television service may be canceled by a majority of the voting interests present at the next regular or special meeting of the association. Any member may make a motion to cancel said

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contract, but if no motion is made or if such motion fails to obtain the required majority at the next regular or special meeting, whichever is sooner, following the making of the contract, then such contract shall be deemed ratified for the term therein expressed.

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- Any such contract shall provide, and shall be deemed to provide if not expressly set forth, that any hearing-impaired or legally blind unit owner who does not occupy the unit with a non-hearing-impaired or sighted person, or any unit owner receiving supplemental security income under Title XVI of the Social Security Act or food stamps as administered by the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to s. 414.31, may discontinue the service without incurring disconnect fees, penalties, or subsequent service charges, and, as to such units, the owners shall not be required to pay any common expenses charge related to such service. If less than all members of an association share the expenses of cable television, the expense shall be shared equally by all participating unit owners. The association may use the provisions of s. 718.116 to enforce payment of the shares of such costs by the unit owners receiving cable television.
- Section 28. Section 718.1123, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

718.1123 Protection against abuse. --

(1) In order to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the people of this state, especially the infirm and elderly, and to ensure the protection of condominium owners, any complaint of abuse filed with the Division of Florida Land Sales,

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Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes shall immediately be investigated by the division. When the division has reasonable cause to believe that abuse has occurred against any unit owner, the division shall institute enforcement proceedings pursuant to its power and duties as set forth in s. 718.501.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term "abuse" means any willful act or threat by a member of the board of directors of a condominium association or any member of a committee or subcommittee appointed by the board of directors, or any employee, volunteer, or agent purporting to act on behalf of the board of directors, or any officer, director, employee, or agent of any management company acting on behalf of a condominium association who denies or is likely to deny a condominium unit owner or dweller any of the rights and protections afforded to them under applicable state and federal laws, administrative rules, and the governing documents of their condominium association.

Section 29. Section 718.1224, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

718.1224 Prohibition against SLAPP suits.--

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the right of condominium unit owners to exercise their rights to instruct their representatives and petition for redress of grievances before the various governmental entities of this state as protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of the State Constitution. The Legislature recognizes that strategic lawsuits against public

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1890 participation, or "SLAPP" suits as they are typically referred 1891 to, have occurred when association members are sued by individuals, business entities, or governmental entities arising 1892 1893 out of a condominium unit owner's appearance and presentation 1894 before a governmental entity on matters related to the 1895 condominium association. However, it is the public policy of 1896 this state that governmental entities, business organizations, and individuals not to engage in SLAPP suits, because such 1897 1898 actions are inconsistent with the right of condominium unit 1899 owners to participate in the state's institutions of government. 1900 Therefore, the Legislature finds and declares that prohibiting 1901 such lawsuits by governmental entities, business entities, and 1902 individuals against condominium unit owners who address matters 1903 concerning their condominium association will preserve this fundamental state policy, preserve the constitutional rights of 1904 condominium unit owners, and ensure the continuation of 1905 1906 representative government in this state. It is the intent of the 1907 Legislature that such lawsuits be expeditiously disposed of by 1908 the courts. As used in this subsection, the term "governmental entity" means the state, including the executive, legislative, 1909 1910 and judicial branches of government, the independent 1911 establishments of the state, counties, municipalities, districts, authorities, boards, or commissions, or any agencies 1912 1913 of these branches which are subject to chapter 286. (2) A governmental entity, business organization, or 1914 1915 individual in this state may not file or cause to be filed through its employees or agents any lawsuit, cause of action, 1916 1917 claim, cross-claim, or counterclaim against a condominium unit

1918 owner without merit and solely because such condominium unit 1919 owner has exercised the right to instruct his or her 1920 representatives or the right to petition for redress of 1921 grievances before the various governmental entities of this 1922 state, as protected by the First Amendment to the United States 1923 Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of the State Constitution. 1924 (3) A condominium unit owner sued by a governmental entity, business organization, or individual in violation of 1925 1926 this section has a right to an expeditious resolution of a claim 1927 that the suit is in violation of this section. A condominium 1928 unit owner may petition the court for an order dismissing the 1929 action or granting final judgment in favor of that condominium 1930 unit owner. The petitioner may file a motion for summary 1931 judgment, together with supplemental affidavits, seeking a 1932 determination that the governmental entity's, business 1933 organization's, or individual's lawsuit has been brought in 1934 violation of this section. The governmental entity, business 1935 organization, or individual shall thereafter file its response 1936 and any supplemental affidavits. As soon as practicable, the 1937 court shall set a hearing on the petitioner's motion, which 1938 shall be held at the earliest possible time after the filing of 1939 the governmental entity's, business organization's or 1940 individual's response. The court may award the condominium unit owner sued by the governmental entity, business organization, or 1941 1942 individual actual damages arising from the governmental entity's, individual's, or business organization's violation of 1943 this section. A court may treble the damages awarded to a 1944 1945 prevailing condominium unit owner and shall state the basis for

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the treble damages award in its judgment. The court shall award the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in connection with a claim that an action was filed in violation of this section.

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- (4) Condominium associations may not expend association funds in prosecuting a SLAPP suit against a condominium unit owner.
- Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 718.1255, Florida

 1954 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 718.1255 Alternative dispute resolution; voluntary mediation; mandatory nonbinding arbitration; legislative findings.--
 - MANDATORY NONBINDING ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION OF (4) DISPUTES. -- The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, 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 fulltime 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

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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.
- (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

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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.
- (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 refer the case 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

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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 further consultation, provided that an association may comply 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

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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 recover any costs and attorneys' fees incurred in connection 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.

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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 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

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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.

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 718.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.302 Agreements entered into by the association .--

(1) Any grant or reservation made by a declaration, lease, or other document, and any contract made by an association prior to assumption of control of the association by unit owners other than the developer, that provides for <u>services</u>, <u>products</u>, operation, maintenance, or management of a condominium association or property serving the unit owners of a condominium shall be fair and reasonable, and such grant, reservation, or contract may be canceled by unit owners other than the developer:

(a) If the association operates only one condominium and the unit owners other than the developer have assumed control of the association, or if unit owners other than the developer own not less than 75 percent of the voting interests in the condominium, the cancellation shall be by concurrence of the owners of not less than 75 percent of the voting interests other than the voting interests owned by the developer. If a grant, reservation, or contract is so canceled and the unit owners other than the developer have not assumed control of the association, the association shall make a new contract or otherwise provide for maintenance, management, or operation in lieu of the canceled obligation, at the direction of the owners of not less than a majority of the voting interests in the condominium other than the voting interests owned by the developer.

(b) If the association operates more than one condominium and the unit owners other than the developer have not assumed control of the association, and if unit owners other than the developer own at least 75 percent of the voting interests in a condominium operated by the association, any grant, reservation, or contract for maintenance, management, or operation of buildings containing the units in that condominium or of improvements used only by unit owners of that condominium may be canceled by concurrence of the owners of at least 75 percent of the voting interests in the condominium other than the voting interests owned by the developer. No grant, reservation, or contract for maintenance, management, or operation of recreational areas or any other property serving more than one

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condominium, and operated by more than one association, may be canceled except pursuant to paragraph (d).

- (c) If the association operates more than one condominium and the unit owners other than the developer have assumed control of the association, the cancellation shall be by concurrence of the owners of not less than 75 percent of the total number of voting interests in all condominiums operated by the association other than the voting interests owned by the developer.
- (d) If the owners of units in a condominium have the right to use property in common with owners of units in other condominiums and those condominiums are operated by more than one association, no grant, reservation, or contract for maintenance, management, or operation of the property serving more than one condominium may be canceled until unit owners other than the developer have assumed control of all of the associations operating the condominiums that are to be served by the recreational area or other property, after which cancellation may be effected by concurrence of the owners of not less than 75 percent of the total number of voting interests in those condominiums other than voting interests owned by the developer.
- Section 32. Paragraphs (f) and (g) are added to subsection (1) of section 718.3025, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 718.3025 Agreements for operation, maintenance, or management of condominiums; specific requirements.--
- (1) No written contract between a party contracting to provide maintenance or management services and an association

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which contract provides for operation, maintenance, or management of a condominium association or property serving the unit owners of a condominium shall be valid or enforceable unless the contract:

- (f) Requires that all obligations under the contract be completed within a 1-year period.
- (g) Contains a provision expressly prohibiting automatic renewal of the contract.

Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 718.3026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.3026 Contracts for products and services; in writing; bids; exceptions.--Associations with less than 100 units may opt out of the provisions of this section if two-thirds of the unit owners vote to do so, which opt-out may be accomplished by a proxy specifically setting forth the exception from this section.

- (2)(a)1. Notwithstanding the foregoing, contracts with employees of the association, and contracts for attorney, accountant, architect, community association manager, timeshare management firm, engineering, and landscape architect services are not subject to the provisions of this section.
- 2. A contract executed before January 1, 1992, and any renewal thereof, is not subject to the competitive bid requirements of this section. If a contract was awarded under the competitive bid procedures of this section, any renewal of that contract is not subject to such competitive bid requirements if the contract contains a provision that allows the board to cancel the contract on 30 days' notice. Materials,

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equipment, or services provided to a condominium under a local government franchise agreement by a franchise holder are not subject to the competitive bid requirements of this section. A contract with a manager, if made by a competitive bid, may be made for up to 3 years. A condominium whose declaration or bylaws provides for competitive bidding for services may operate under the provisions of that declaration or bylaws in lieu of this section if those provisions are not less stringent than the requirements of this section.

- 3. A contract by and between a service provider and an association shall not be for a term in excess of 3 years and shall not contain an automatic renewal clause.
- 4. A contract for construction or repair of the property that exceeds 10 percent of the total annual budget of the association, including reserves, should have the approval of an attorney hired by the association.
- Section 34. Subsection (3) of section 718.303, Florida Statutes, is amended and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
- 718.303 Obligations of owners; waiver; levy of fine against unit by association.--
- (3) If the declaration or bylaws so provide, the association may levy reasonable fines against a unit for the failure of the owner of the unit, or its occupant, licensee, or invitee, to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. No fine will become a lien against a unit. No fine may exceed \$100 per violation. However, a fine may be levied on the basis of

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each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, provided that no such fine shall in the aggregate exceed \$1,000. No fine may be levied except after giving reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the unit owner and, if applicable, its licensee or invitee. The hearing must be held before a committee of other unit owners who are not members of the board of administration of the association. If the committee does not agree with the fine, the fine may not be levied. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to unoccupied units.

- (4) Anyone subject to an action under this section shall be notified of the violation by certified mail, return receipt requested, and, except in the case of eminent danger to person or property, have 30 days in which to respond in writing. If no response is provided and the violation continues or is repeated, the association may proceed under subsections (1) and (2) without further notice except as provided in subsection (3).
- Section 35. Section 718.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 718.501 Powers and duties of Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes.--
- (1) The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums,

 Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes of the Department of
 Business and Professional Regulation, referred to as the
 "division" in this part, in addition to other powers and duties
 prescribed by chapter 498, has the power to enforce and ensure
 compliance with the provisions of this chapter and rules

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promulgated pursuant hereto relating to the development, construction, sale, lease, ownership, operation, and management of residential condominium units. In performing its duties, the division has the following powers and duties:

- (a) The division may make necessary public or private investigations within or outside this state to determine whether any person has violated this chapter or any rule or order hereunder, to aid in the enforcement of this chapter, or to aid in the adoption of rules or forms hereunder.
- (b) The division may require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise, as the division determines, as to the facts and circumstances concerning a matter to be investigated.
- (c) For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the division director or any officer or employee designated by the division director may administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any matter which is relevant to the investigation, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence. Upon the failure by a person to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the investigating officer and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected thereby, the division may apply to the circuit court for an order compelling compliance.

(d) Notwithstanding any remedies available to unit owners and associations, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or rule promulgated pursuant hereto has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against any developer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, as follows:

- 1. The division may permit a person whose conduct or actions may be under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against the person.
- 2. The division may issue an order requiring the developer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the division will carry out the purposes of this chapter. Such affirmative action may include, but is not limited to, an order requiring a developer to pay moneys determined to be owed to a condominium association.
- 3. The division may bring an action in circuit court on behalf of a class of unit owners, lessees, or purchasers for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or restitution.
- 4. The division may impose a civil penalty against a developer or association, or its assignee or agent, for any violation of this chapter or a rule promulgated pursuant hereto. The division may impose a civil penalty individually against any officer or board member who willfully and knowingly violates a

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provision of this chapter, a rule adopted pursuant hereto, or a final order of the division. The term "willfully and knowingly" means that the division informed the officer or board member that his or her action or intended action violates this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division and that the officer or board member refused to comply with the requirements of this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division. The division, prior to initiating formal agency action under chapter 120, shall afford the officer or board member an opportunity to voluntarily comply with this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division. An officer or board member who complies within 10 days is not subject to a civil penalty. A penalty may be imposed on the basis of each day of continuing violation, but in no event shall the penalty for any offense exceed \$5,000. By January 1, 1998, the division shall adopt, by rule, penalty quidelines applicable to possible violations or to categories of violations of this chapter or rules adopted by the division. The guidelines must specify a meaningful range of civil penalties for each such violation of the statute and rules and must be based upon the harm caused by the violation, the repetition of the violation, and upon such other factors deemed relevant by the division. For example, the division may consider whether the violations were committed by a developer or ownercontrolled association, the size of the association, and other factors. The quidelines must designate the possible mitigating or aggravating circumstances that justify a departure from the range of penalties provided by the rules. It is the legislative

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intent that minor violations be distinguished from those which endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the condominium residents or other persons and that such guidelines provide reasonable and meaningful notice to the public of likely penalties that may be imposed for proscribed conduct. This subsection does not limit the ability of the division to informally dispose of administrative actions or complaints by stipulation, agreed settlement, or consent order. All amounts collected shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. If a developer fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon issue an order directing that such developer cease and desist from further operation until such time as the civil penalty is paid or may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction. If an association fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon pursue enforcement in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the order imposing the civil penalty or the cease and desist order will not become effective until 20 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the division shall be brought in the county in which the division has its executive offices or in the county where the violation occurred.

(e) The division <u>shall</u> is authorized to prepare and disseminate a prospectus and other information to assist prospective owners, purchasers, lessees, and developers of residential condominiums in assessing the rights, privileges, and duties pertaining thereto.

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(f) The division has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement and enforce the provisions of this chapter.

- (g) The division shall establish procedures for providing notice to an association when the division is considering the issuance of a declaratory statement with respect to the declaration of condominium or any related document governing in such condominium community.
- (h) The division shall furnish each association which pays the fees required by paragraph (2)(a) a copy of this act, subsequent changes to this act on an annual basis, an amended version of this act as it becomes available from the Secretary of State's office on a biennial basis, and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto on an annual basis.
- (i) The division shall annually provide each association with a summary of declaratory statements and formal legal opinions relating to the operations of condominiums which were rendered by the division during the previous year.
- (j) The division shall provide training programs for condominium association board members and unit owners <u>in</u> conjunction with the recommendations of the ombudsman, at the associations' expense.
- (k) The division shall maintain a toll-free telephone number accessible to condominium unit owners.
- (1) The division shall develop a program to certify both volunteer and paid mediators to provide mediation of condominium disputes. The division shall provide, upon request, a list of such mediators to any association, unit owner, or other

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participant in arbitration proceedings under s. 718.1255 requesting a copy of the list. The division shall include on the list of volunteer mediators only the names of persons who have received at least 20 hours of training in mediation techniques or who have mediated at least 20 disputes. In order to become initially certified by the division, paid mediators must be certified by the Supreme Court to mediate court cases in either county or circuit courts. However, the division may adopt, by rule, additional factors for the certification of paid mediators, which factors must be related to experience, education, or background. Any person initially certified as a paid mediator by the division must, in order to continue to be certified, comply with the factors or requirements imposed by rules adopted by the division.

(m) When a complaint is made, the division shall conduct its inquiry with due regard to the interests of the affected parties. Within 30 days after receipt of a complaint, the division shall acknowledge the complaint in writing and notify the complainant whether the complaint is within the jurisdiction of the division and whether additional information is needed by the division from the complainant. The division shall conduct its investigation and shall, within 90 days after receipt of the original complaint or of timely requested additional information, take action upon the complaint. However, the failure to complete the investigation within 90 days does not prevent the division from continuing the investigation, accepting or considering evidence obtained or received after 90 days, or taking administrative action if reasonable cause exists

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to believe that a violation of this chapter or a rule of the division has occurred. If an investigation is not completed within the time limits established in this paragraph, the division shall, on a monthly basis, notify the complainant in writing of the status of the investigation. When reporting its action to the complainant, the division shall inform the complainant of any right to a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

- (n) Upon a finding that any association has committed a violation within the jurisdiction of the division, the division shall require the association to:
- 1. Mail and post a notice to all unit owners setting forth the facts and findings relative to any and all violations, as well as a description of the corrective action required.
- 2. Participate in a mandatory educational training program that shall be directly related to the violation, taught by a division-approved provider, and completed within 90 days from the date of notification of the finding to the board members.

Failure of the association to comply with this paragraph shall result in a civil penalty to the association in the amount of \$500 for each week the notice is not mailed and posted or the educational training is not completed.

(2)(a) Effective January 1, 1992, each condominium association which operates more than two units shall pay to the division an annual fee in the amount of \$4 for each residential unit in condominiums operated by the association. If the fee is not paid by March 1, then the association shall be assessed a

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penalty of 10 percent of the amount due, and the association will not have standing to maintain or defend any action in the courts of this state until the amount due, plus any penalty, is paid.

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(b) All fees shall be deposited in the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund as provided by law. One-fifth of all fees deposited by the division shall be allocated and transferred to the Office of the Condominium Ombudsman.

Section 36. Section 718.5011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.5011 Ombudsman; appointment; administration.--

There is created an Office of the Condominium Ombudsman, to be located, solely for administrative purposes, within the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes. The ombudsman shall exercise his or her policymaking and other functions delegated by this chapter independently of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and without approval or control of the department. The department shall render administrative support to the Office of the Condominium Ombudsman in matters pertaining to budget, personnel, office space, equipment, and supplies. All revenues collected for the office by the department shall be deposited in a separate fund or account from which the department may not use or divert the revenues. The functions of the office shall be funded by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. The ombudsman shall be a bureau chief of the

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division, and the office shall be set within the division in the same manner as any other bureau is staffed and funded.

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- The Governor shall appoint the ombudsman. The ombudsman must be an attorney admitted to practice before the Florida Supreme Court and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. A vacancy in the office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. An officer or full time employee of the ombudsman's office may not actively engage in any other business or profession; serve as the representative of any political party, executive committee, or other governing body of a political party; serve as an executive, officer, or employee of a political party; receive remuneration for activities on behalf of any candidate for public office; or engage in soliciting votes or other activities on behalf of a candidate for public office. The ombudsman or any employee of his or her office may not become a candidate for election to public office unless he or she first resigns from his or her office or employment.
- Section 37. Section 718.5012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 718.5012 Ombudsman; powers and duties.--
 - (1) The ombudsman shall have the powers that are necessary to carry out the duties of his or her office, including the following specific powers:
 - $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ (1) To have access to and use of all files and records of the division.
 - $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ To employ professional and clerical staff as necessary for the efficient operation of the office.

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(c) (3) To prepare and issue reports and recommendations to the Governor, the department, the division, the Advisory Council on Condominiums, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on any matter or subject within the jurisdiction of the division. The ombudsman shall make recommendations he or she deems appropriate for legislation relative to division procedures, rules, jurisdiction, personnel, and functions.

- <u>(d)</u>(4) To act as liaison between the division, unit owners, boards of directors, board members, community association managers, and other affected parties. The ombudsman shall develop policies and procedures to assist unit owners, boards of directors, board members, community association managers, and other affected parties to understand their rights and responsibilities as set forth in this chapter and the condominium documents governing their respective association. The ombudsman shall coordinate and assist in the preparation and adoption of educational and reference material, and shall endeavor to coordinate with private or volunteer providers of these services, so that the availability of these resources is made known to the largest possible audience.
- (e)(5) To monitor and review procedures and disputes concerning condominium elections or meetings, including, but not limited to, recommending that the division pursue enforcement action in any manner where there is reasonable cause to believe that election misconduct has occurred. The division shall process the ombudsman's recommendations and petitions in an expedited manner and defer to his or her findings. For the

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purpose of fulfilling his or her duties under this chapter, the ombudsman may administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any matter that is relevant to the inquiry, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence. Upon the failure by a person to obey a subpoena or to answer questions asked by the ombudsman and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected thereby, the ombudsman may apply to the circuit court for an order compelling compliance.

- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ To make recommendations to the division for changes in rules and procedures for the filing, investigation, and resolution of complaints filed by unit owners, associations, and managers.
- $\underline{(g)}$ (7) To provide resources to assist members of boards of directors and officers of associations to carry out their powers and duties consistent with this chapter, division rules, and the condominium documents governing the association.
- (h) (8) To order, encourage, and facilitate voluntary meetings with and between unit owners, boards of directors, board members, community association managers, and other affected parties when the meetings may assist in resolving a dispute within a community association before a person submits a dispute for a formal or administrative remedy. It is the intent of the Legislature that the ombudsman act as a neutral resource

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for both the rights and responsibilities of unit owners, associations, and board members.

- enforcement action in circuit court on behalf of a class of unit owners, lessees, or purchasers for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or restitution against any developer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, where there is reasonable cause to believe misconduct has occurred. The division shall process the ombudsman's recommendations and petitions in an expedited manner and defer to his or her findings.
- (j) To certify recall of board member proceedings pursuant to s. 718.112(2)(j).
- (2) (9) Fifteen percent of the total voting interests in a condominium association, or six unit owners, whichever is greater, may petition the ombudsman to appoint an election monitor to attend the annual meeting of the unit owners and conduct the election of directors. The ombudsman upon petition may order any aspect of the election process as set forth in s. 718.112(2)(d)3. to be conducted by the election monitor. No association or person may reject an election monitor appointed by the ombudsman or interfere with an election monitor in the performance of his or her duties. The ombudsman may order an association to implement a known division remedy for a procedural violation of s. 718.112(2)(d)3. prior to and during a monitored election. The ombudsman shall appoint a division employee, a person or persons specializing in condominium election monitoring, or an attorney licensed to practice in this

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state as the election monitor. All costs associated with the election monitoring process shall be paid by the association. The division shall adopt a rule establishing procedures for the appointment of election monitors and the scope and extent of the monitor's role in the election process.

- (3) Any unit owner or association acting in good faith on the advice or opinion of the office of the ombudsman shall be immune from any penalties or actions.
- (4) If the ombudsman has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or rule adopted under this chapter has occurred, the ombudsman may issue an order requiring any developer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and to take such affirmative action that will carry out the purposes of this chapter.

Section 38. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 718.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.502 Filing prior to sale or lease.--

(2)(a) Prior to filing as required by subsection (1), and prior to acquiring an ownership, leasehold, or contractual interest in the land upon which the condominium is to be developed, a developer shall not offer a contract for purchase of a unit or lease of a unit for more than 5 years. However, the developer may accept deposits for reservations upon the approval of a fully executed escrow agreement and reservation agreement form properly filed with the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes. Each

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filing of a proposed reservation program shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$250. Reservations shall not be taken on a proposed condominium unless the developer has an ownership, leasehold, or contractual interest in the land upon which the condominium is to be developed. The division shall notify the developer within 20 days of receipt of the reservation filing of any deficiencies contained therein. Such notification shall not preclude the determination of reservation filing deficiencies at a later date, nor shall it relieve the developer of any responsibility under the law. The escrow agreement and the reservation agreement form shall include a statement of the right of the prospective purchaser to an immediate unqualified refund of the reservation deposit moneys upon written request to the escrow agent by the prospective purchaser or the developer.

Section 39. 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, Homeowners'

Associations, and Mobile Homes prior to entering into an enforceable contract of purchase and sale of any unit or lease of a unit for more than 5 years and shall furnish a copy of the prospectus or offering circular to each buyer. In addition to the prospectus or offering circular, each buyer shall be

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furnished a separate page entitled "Frequently Asked Questions 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 and in what amount the unit owners or the association is obligated to pay rent or land use fees for recreational or other commonly used facilities; shall contain a statement identifying that amount of assessment which, pursuant to the budget, would be levied upon each unit type, exclusive of any special assessments, and which shall further identify the basis upon which assessments are levied, whether monthly, quarterly, or otherwise; shall state and identify any court cases in which the association is currently a party of record in which the association may face liability in excess of \$100,000; and which shall further state whether membership in a recreational facilities association is mandatory, and if so, shall identify the fees currently charged per unit type. The division shall by rule require such other disclosure as in its judgment will assist prospective purchasers. The prospectus or offering circular may include more than one condominium, although not all such units are being offered for sale as of the date of the prospectus or offering circular. The prospectus or offering circular must contain the following information:

- (1) The front cover or the first page must contain only:
- (a) The name of the condominium.
- (b) The following statements in conspicuous type:

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2701 1. THIS PROSPECTUS (OFFERING CIRCULAR) CONTAINS IMPORTANT 2702 MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ACQUIRING A CONDOMINIUM UNIT.

- 2. THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ONLY SUMMARY IN NATURE. A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER SHOULD REFER TO ALL REFERENCES, ALL EXHIBITS HERETO, THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, AND SALES MATERIALS.
- 3. ORAL REPRESENTATIONS CANNOT BE RELIED UPON AS CORRECTLY STATING THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE DEVELOPER. REFER TO THIS PROSPECTUS (OFFERING CIRCULAR) AND ITS EXHIBITS FOR CORRECT REPRESENTATIONS.
- (2) Summary: The next page must contain all statements required to be in conspicuous type in the prospectus or offering circular.
- (3) A separate index of the contents and exhibits of the prospectus.
- (4) Beginning on the first page of the text (not including the summary and index), a description of the condominium, including, but not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) Its name and location.

- (b) A description of the condominium property, including, without limitation:
- 1. The number of buildings, the number of units in each building, the number of bathrooms and bedrooms in each unit, and the total number of units, if the condominium is not a phase condominium, or the maximum number of buildings that may be contained within the condominium, the minimum and maximum numbers of units in each building, the minimum and maximum numbers of bathrooms and bedrooms that may be contained in each

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unit, and the maximum number of units that may be contained within the condominium, if the condominium is a phase condominium.

- 2. The page in the condominium documents where a copy of the plot plan and survey of the condominium is located.
- 3. The estimated latest date of completion of constructing, finishing, and equipping. In lieu of a date, the description shall include a statement that the estimated date of completion of the condominium is in the purchase agreement and a reference to the article or paragraph containing that information.
- (c) The maximum number of units that will use facilities in common with the condominium. If the maximum number of units will vary, a description of the basis for variation and the minimum amount of dollars per unit to be spent for additional recreational facilities or enlargement of such facilities. If the addition or enlargement of facilities will result in a material increase of a unit owner's maintenance expense or rental expense, if any, the maximum increase and limitations thereon shall be stated.
- (5)(a) A statement in conspicuous type describing whether the condominium is created and being sold as fee simple interests or as leasehold interests. If the condominium is created or being sold on a leasehold, the location of the lease in the disclosure materials shall be stated.
- (b) If timeshare estates are or may be created with respect to any unit in the condominium, a statement in

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conspicuous type stating that timeshare estates are created and being sold in units in the condominium.

- (6) A description of the recreational and other commonly used facilities that will be used only by unit owners of the condominium, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Each room and its intended purposes, location, approximate floor area, and capacity in numbers of people.
- (b) Each swimming pool, as to its general location, approximate size and depths, approximate deck size and capacity, and whether heated.
- (c) Additional facilities, as to the number of each facility, its approximate location, approximate size, and approximate capacity.
- (d) A general description of the items of personal property and the approximate number of each item of personal property that the developer is committing to furnish for each room or other facility or, in the alternative, a representation as to the minimum amount of expenditure that will be made to purchase the personal property for the facility.
- (e) The estimated date when each room or other facility will be available for use by the unit owners.
- (f)1. An identification of each room or other facility to be used by unit owners that will not be owned by the unit owners or the association;
- 2. A reference to the location in the disclosure materials of the lease or other agreements providing for the use of those facilities; and

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3. A description of the terms of the lease or other agreements, including the length of the term; the rent payable, directly or indirectly, by each unit owner, and the total rent payable to the lessor, stated in monthly and annual amounts for the entire term of the lease; and a description of any option to purchase the property leased under any such lease, including the time the option may be exercised, the purchase price or how it is to be determined, the manner of payment, and whether the option may be exercised for a unit owner's share or only as to the entire leased property.

(g) A statement as to whether the developer may provide additional facilities not described above; their general locations and types; improvements or changes that may be made; the approximate dollar amount to be expended; and the maximum additional common expense or cost to the individual unit owners that may be charged during the first annual period of operation of the modified or added facilities.

Descriptions as to locations, areas, capacities, numbers, volumes, or sizes may be stated as approximations or minimums.

- (7) A description of the recreational and other facilities that will be used in common with other condominiums, community associations, or planned developments which require the payment of the maintenance and expenses of such facilities, either directly or indirectly, by the unit owners. The description shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) Each building and facility committed to be built.

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(b) Facilities not committed to be built except under certain conditions, and a statement of those conditions or contingencies.

- (c) As to each facility committed to be built, or which will be committed to be built upon the happening of one of the conditions in paragraph (b), a statement of whether it will be owned by the unit owners having the use thereof or by an association or other entity which will be controlled by them, or others, and the location in the exhibits of the lease or other document providing for use of those facilities.
- (d) The year in which each facility will be available for use by the unit owners or, in the alternative, the maximum number of unit owners in the project at the time each of all of the facilities is committed to be completed.
- (e) A general description of the items of personal property, and the approximate number of each item of personal property, that the developer is committing to furnish for each room or other facility or, in the alternative, a representation as to the minimum amount of expenditure that will be made to purchase the personal property for the facility.
- (f) If there are leases, a description thereof, including the length of the term, the rent payable, and a description of any option to purchase.

Descriptions shall include location, areas, capacities, numbers, volumes, or sizes and may be stated as approximations or minimums.

(8) Recreation lease or associated club membership:

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(a) If any recreational facilities or other facilities offered by the developer and available to, or to be used by, unit owners are to be leased or have club membership associated, the following statement in conspicuous type shall be included: THERE IS A RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LEASE ASSOCIATED WITH THIS CONDOMINIUM; or, THERE IS A CLUB MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATED WITH THIS CONDOMINIUM. There shall be a reference to the location in the disclosure materials where the recreation lease or club membership is described in detail.

- (b) If it is mandatory that unit owners pay a fee, rent, dues, or other charges under a recreational facilities lease or club membership for the use of facilities, there shall be in conspicuous type the applicable statement:
- 1. MEMBERSHIP IN THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CLUB IS MANDATORY FOR UNIT OWNERS; or
- 2. UNIT OWNERS ARE REQUIRED, AS A CONDITION OF OWNERSHIP,
 TO BE LESSEES UNDER THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LEASE; or
- 3. UNIT OWNERS ARE REQUIRED TO PAY THEIR SHARE OF THE COSTS AND EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, UPKEEP, REPLACEMENT, RENT, AND FEES UNDER THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LEASE (OR THE OTHER INSTRUMENTS PROVIDING THE FACILITIES); or
- 4. A similar statement of the nature of the organization or the manner in which the use rights are created, and that unit owners are required to pay.

Immediately following the applicable statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the development is described in detail shall be stated.

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(c) If the developer, or any other person other than the unit owners and other persons having use rights in the facilities, reserves, or is entitled to receive, any rent, fee, or other payment for the use of the facilities, then there shall be the following statement in conspicuous type: THE UNIT OWNERS OR THE ASSOCIATION(S) MUST PAY RENT OR LAND USE FEES FOR RECREATIONAL OR OTHER COMMONLY USED FACILITIES. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the rent or land use fees are described in detail shall be stated.

- (d) If, in any recreation format, whether leasehold, club, or other, any person other than the association has the right to a lien on the units to secure the payment of assessments, rent, or other exactions, there shall appear a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:
- 1. THERE IS A LIEN OR LIEN RIGHT AGAINST EACH UNIT TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF RENT AND OTHER EXACTIONS UNDER THE RECREATION LEASE. THE UNIT OWNER'S FAILURE TO MAKE THESE PAYMENTS MAY RESULT IN FORECLOSURE OF THE LIEN; or
- 2. THERE IS A LIEN OR LIEN RIGHT AGAINST EACH UNIT TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS OR OTHER EXACTIONS COMING DUE FOR THE USE, MAINTENANCE, UPKEEP, OR REPAIR OF THE RECREATIONAL OR COMMONLY USED FACILITIES. THE UNIT OWNER'S FAILURE TO MAKE THESE PAYMENTS MAY RESULT IN FORECLOSURE OF THE LIEN.

Immediately following the applicable statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the lien or lien right is described in detail shall be stated.

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(9) If the developer or any other person has the right to increase or add to the recreational facilities at any time after the establishment of the condominium whose unit owners have use rights therein, without the consent of the unit owners or associations being required, there shall appear a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES MAY BE EXPANDED OR ADDED WITHOUT CONSENT OF UNIT OWNERS OR THE ASSOCIATION(S). Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where such reserved rights are described shall be stated.

- (10) A statement of whether the developer's plan includes a program of leasing units rather than selling them, or leasing units and selling them subject to such leases. If so, there shall be a description of the plan, including the number and identification of the units and the provisions and term of the proposed leases, and a statement in boldfaced type that: THE UNITS MAY BE TRANSFERRED SUBJECT TO A LEASE.
- (11) The arrangements for management of the association and maintenance and operation of the condominium property and of other property that will serve the unit owners of the condominium property, and a description of the management contract and all other contracts for these purposes having a term in excess of 1 year, including the following:
 - (a) The names of contracting parties.
 - (b) The term of the contract.
 - (c) The nature of the services included.
- (d) The compensation, stated on a monthly and annual basis, and provisions for increases in the compensation.

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(e) A reference to the volumes and pages of the condominium documents and of the exhibits containing copies of such contracts.

- Copies of all described contracts shall be attached as exhibits. If there is a contract for the management of the condominium property, then a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall appear, identifying the proposed or existing contract manager: THERE IS (IS TO BE) A CONTRACT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY WITH (NAME OF THE CONTRACT MANAGER). Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials of the contract for management of the condominium property shall be stated.
- (12) If the developer or any other person or persons other than the unit owners has the right to retain control of the board of administration of the association for a period of time which can exceed 1 year after the closing of the sale of a majority of the units in that condominium to persons other than successors or alternate developers, then a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall be included: THE DEVELOPER (OR OTHER PERSON) HAS THE RIGHT TO RETAIN CONTROL OF THE ASSOCIATION AFTER A MAJORITY OF THE UNITS HAVE BEEN SOLD. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where this right to control is described in detail shall be stated.
- (13) If there are any restrictions upon the sale, transfer, conveyance, or leasing of a unit, then a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall be

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included: THE SALE, LEASE, OR TRANSFER OF UNITS IS RESTRICTED OR CONTROLLED. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the restriction, limitation, or control on the sale, lease, or transfer of units is described in detail shall be stated.

- (14) If the condominium is part of a phase project, the following information shall be stated:
- (a) A statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form: THIS IS A PHASE CONDOMINIUM. ADDITIONAL LAND AND UNITS MAY BE ADDED TO THIS CONDOMINIUM. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the phasing is described shall be stated.
- (b) A summary of the provisions of the declaration which provide for the phasing.
- (c) A statement as to whether or not residential buildings and units which are added to the condominium may be substantially different from the residential buildings and units originally in the condominium. If the added residential buildings and units may be substantially different, there shall be a general description of the extent to which such added residential buildings and units may differ, and a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall be included: BUILDINGS AND UNITS WHICH ARE ADDED TO THE CONDOMINIUM MAY BE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHER BUILDINGS AND UNITS IN THE CONDOMINIUM. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the extent to which added residential buildings and units may substantially differ is described shall be stated.

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(d) A statement of the maximum number of buildings containing units, the maximum and minimum numbers of units in each building, the maximum number of units, and the minimum and maximum square footage of the units that may be contained within each parcel of land which may be added to the condominium.

- (15) If a condominium created on or after July 1, 2000, 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.

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(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.
- (16) If the condominium is created by conversion of existing improvements, the following information shall be stated:
 - (a) The information required by s. 718.616.
- (b) A caveat that there are no express warranties unless they are stated in writing by the developer.
- (17) A summary of the restrictions, if any, to be imposed on units concerning the use of any of the condominium property, including statements as to whether there are restrictions upon children and pets, and reference to the volumes and pages of the condominium documents where such restrictions are found, or if such restrictions are contained elsewhere, then a copy of the documents containing the restrictions shall be attached as an exhibit.
- (18) If there is any land that is offered by the developer for use by the unit owners and that is neither owned by them nor leased to them, the association, or any entity controlled by unit owners and other persons having the use rights to such land, a statement shall be made as to how such land will serve the condominium. If any part of such land will serve the condominium, the statement shall describe the land and the

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nature and term of service, and the declaration or other instrument creating such servitude shall be included as an exhibit.

- (19) The manner in which utility and other services, including, but not limited to, sewage and waste disposal, water supply, and storm drainage, will be provided and the person or entity furnishing them.
- (20) An explanation of the manner in which the apportionment of common expenses and ownership of the common elements has been determined.
- (21) An estimated operating budget for the condominium and the association, prepared in good faith, and a schedule of the unit owner's expenses shall be attached as an exhibit and shall contain the following information:
- (a) The estimated monthly and annual <u>revenues and</u> expenses of the condominium and the association that are <u>earned by the</u> association or collected from unit owners by assessments.
- (b) The estimated monthly and annual expenses of each unit owner for a unit, other than common expenses paid by all unit owners, payable by the unit owner to persons or entities other than the association, as well as to the association, including fees assessed pursuant to s. 718.113(1) for maintenance of limited common elements where such costs are shared only by those entitled to use the limited common element, and the total estimated monthly and annual expense. There may be excluded from this estimate expenses which are not provided for or contemplated by the condominium documents, including, but not limited to, the costs of private telephone; maintenance of the

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interior of condominium units, which is not the obligation of the association; maid or janitorial services privately contracted for by the unit owners; utility bills billed directly to each unit owner for utility services to his or her unit; insurance premiums other than those incurred for policies obtained by the condominium; and similar personal expenses of the unit owner. A unit owner's estimated payments for assessments shall also be stated in the estimated amounts for the times when they will be due.

- (c) The estimated items of expenses of the condominium and the association, except as excluded under paragraph (b), including, but not limited to, the following items, which shall be stated either as an association expense collectible by assessments or as unit owners' expenses payable to persons other than the association:
 - 1. Expenses for the association and condominium:
 - a. Administration of the association.
 - b. Management fees.
- 3080 c. Maintenance.

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- 3081 d. Rent for recreational and other commonly used 3082 facilities.
 - e. Taxes upon association property.
- f. Taxes upon leased areas.
- 3085 g. Insurance.
 - h. Security provisions.
- 3087 i. Other expenses.
- 3088 j. Operating capital.
- 3089 k. Reserves.

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3090 l. Fees payable to the division.

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- 2. Expenses for a unit owner:
- a. Rent for the unit, if subject to a lease.
- b. Rent payable by the unit owner directly to the lessor or agent under any recreational lease or lease for the use of commonly used facilities, which use and payment is a mandatory condition of ownership and is not included in the common expense or assessments for common maintenance paid by the unit owners to the association.
- (d) The estimated amounts shall be stated for a period of at least 12 months and may distinguish between the period prior to the time unit owners other than the developer elect a majority of the board of administration and the period after that date.
- (22) A schedule of estimated closing expenses to be paid by a buyer or lessee of a unit and a statement of whether title opinion or title insurance policy is available to the buyer and, if so, at whose expense.
- (23) The identity of the developer and the chief operating officer or principal directing the creation and sale of the condominium and a statement of its and his or her experience in this field.
- (24) Copies of the following, to the extent they are applicable, shall be included as exhibits:
- (a) The declaration of condominium, or the proposed declaration if the declaration has not been recorded.
- 3116 (b) The articles of incorporation creating the 3117 association.

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3118 (c) The bylaws of the association.

- (d) The ground lease or other underlying lease of the condominium.
- (e) The management agreement and all maintenance and other contracts for management of the association and operation of the condominium and facilities used by the unit owners having a service term in excess of 1 year.
- (f) The estimated operating budget for the condominium and the required schedule of unit owners' expenses.
- (g) A copy of the floor plan of the unit and the plot plan showing the location of the residential buildings and the recreation and other common areas.
- (h) The lease of recreational and other facilities that will be used only by unit owners of the subject condominium.
 - (i) The lease of facilities used by owners and others.
- (j) The form of unit lease, if the offer is of a leasehold.
- (k) A declaration of servitude of properties serving the condominium but not owned by unit owners or leased to them or the association.
- (1) The statement of condition of the existing building or buildings, if the offering is of units in an operation being converted to condominium ownership.
- (m) The statement of inspection for termite damage and treatment of the existing improvements, if the condominium is a conversion.
 - (n) The form of agreement for sale or lease of units.

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(o) A copy of the agreement for escrow of payments made to the developer prior to closing.

- (p) A copy of the documents containing any restrictions on use of the property required by subsection (17).
- (25) Any prospectus or offering circular complying, prior to the effective date of this act, with the provisions of former ss. 711.69 and 711.802 may continue to be used without amendment or may be amended to comply with the provisions of this chapter.
- (26) A brief narrative description of the location and effect of all existing and intended easements located or to be located on the condominium property other than those described in the declaration.
- (27) If the developer is required by state or local authorities to obtain acceptance or approval of any dock or marina facilities intended to serve the condominium, a copy of any such acceptance or approval acquired by the time of filing with the division under s. 718.502(1) or a statement that such acceptance or approval has not been acquired or received.
- (28) Evidence demonstrating that the developer has an ownership, leasehold, or contractual interest in the land upon which the condominium is to be developed.
- Section 40. Section 718.508, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 718.508 Regulation by Division of Hotels and Restaurants.--In addition to the authority, regulation, or control exercised by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes pursuant to this act with respect to condominiums, buildings

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included in a condominium property shall be subject to the authority, regulation, or control of the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, to the extent provided for in chapter 399.

Section 41. Section 718.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.509 Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums,

Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.--All

funds collected by the division and any amount paid for a fee or

penalty under this chapter shall be deposited in the State

Treasury to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales,

Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust

Fund created by s. 498.019.

Section 42. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 718.608, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.608 Notice of intended conversion; time of delivery; content.--

(2)(a) Each notice of intended conversion shall be dated and in writing. The notice shall contain the following statement, with the phrases of the following statement which appear in upper case printed in conspicuous type:

These apartments are being converted to condominium by (name of developer) , the developer.

1. YOU MAY REMAIN AS A RESIDENT UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT. FURTHER, YOU MAY EXTEND YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

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a. If you have continuously been a resident of these apartments during the last 180 days and your rental agreement expires during the next 270 days, you may extend your rental agreement for up to 270 days after the date of this notice.

- b. If you have not been a continuous resident of these apartments for the last 180 days and your rental agreement expires during the next 180 days, you may extend your rental agreement for up to 180 days after the date of this notice.
- C. IN ORDER FOR YOU TO EXTEND YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT, YOU MUST GIVE THE DEVELOPER WRITTEN NOTICE WITHIN 45 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE.
- 2. IF YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT EXPIRES IN THE NEXT 45 DAYS, you may extend your rental agreement for up to 45 days after the date of this notice while you decide whether to extend your rental agreement as explained above. To do so, you must notify the developer in writing. You will then have the full 45 days to decide whether to extend your rental agreement as explained above.
- 3. During the extension of your rental agreement you will be charged the same rent that you are now paying.
- 4. YOU MAY CANCEL YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT AND ANY EXTENSION OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:
- a. If your rental agreement began or was extended or renewed after May 1, 1980, and your rental agreement, including extensions and renewals, has an unexpired term of 180 days or less, you may cancel your rental agreement upon 30 days' written notice and move. Also, upon 30 days' written notice, you may cancel any extension of the rental agreement.

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b. If your rental agreement was not begun or was not extended or renewed after May 1, 1980, you may not cancel the rental agreement without the consent of the developer. If your rental agreement, including extensions and renewals, has an unexpired term of 180 days or less, you may, however, upon 30 days' written notice cancel any extension of the rental agreement.

- 5. All notices must be given in writing and sent by mail, return receipt requested, or delivered in person to the developer at this address: (name and address of developer) .
- 6. If you have continuously been a resident of these apartments during the last 180 days:
- a. You have the right to purchase your apartment and will have 45 days to decide whether to purchase. If you do not buy the unit at that price and the unit is later offered at a lower price, you will have the opportunity to buy the unit at the lower price. However, in all events your right to purchase the unit ends when the rental agreement or any extension of the rental agreement ends or when you waive this right in writing.
- b. Within 90 days you will be provided purchase information relating to your apartment, including the price of your unit and the condition of the building. If you do not receive this information within 90 days, your rental agreement and any extension will be extended 1 day for each day over 90 days until you are given the purchase information. If you do not want this rental agreement extension, you must notify the developer in writing.

7. If you have any questions regarding this conversion or the Condominium Act, you may contact the developer or the state agency which regulates condominiums: The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes, (Tallahassee address and telephone number of division)

Section 43. Subsection (17) of section 719.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.103 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:

(17) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 44. Subsection (7) is added to section 719.1055, Florida Statutes, to read:

719.1055 Amendment of cooperative documents; alteration and acquisition of property.--

(7) Any amendment restricting cooperative owners' rights relating to the rental of units applies only to unit owners who consent to the amendment and unit owners who purchase their units after the effective date of that amendment.

Section 45. Section 719.1255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.1255 Alternative resolution of disputes.--The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall provide for alternative dispute resolution in accordance with s. 718.1255.

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Section 46. Section 719.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.501 Powers and duties of Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes.--

- (1) The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, referred to as the "division" in this part, in addition to other powers and duties prescribed by chapter 498, has the power to enforce and ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter and rules promulgated pursuant hereto relating to the development, construction, sale, lease, ownership, operation, and management of residential cooperative units. In performing its duties, the division shall have the following powers and duties:
- (a) The division may make necessary public or private investigations within or outside this state to determine whether any person has violated this chapter or any rule or order hereunder, to aid in the enforcement of this chapter, or to aid in the adoption of rules or forms hereunder.
- (b) The division may require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise, as the division determines, as to the facts and circumstances concerning a matter to be investigated.
- (c) For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the division director or any officer or employee designated by the division director may administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance,

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take evidence, and require the production of any matter which is relevant to the investigation, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence. Upon failure by a person to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the investigating officer and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected thereby, the division may apply to the circuit court for an order compelling compliance.

- (d) Notwithstanding any remedies available to unit owners and associations, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or rule promulgated pursuant hereto has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against a developer, association, officer, or member of the board, or its assignees or agents, as follows:
- 1. The division may permit a person whose conduct or actions may be under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against the person.
- 2. The division may issue an order requiring the developer, association, officer, or member of the board, or its assignees or agents, to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the division will carry out the purposes of this chapter. Such

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affirmative action may include, but is not limited to, an order requiring a developer to pay moneys determined to be owed to a condominium association.

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- 3. The division may bring an action in circuit court on behalf of a class of unit owners, lessees, or purchasers for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or restitution.
- The division may impose a civil penalty against a developer or association, or its assignees or agents, for any violation of this chapter or a rule promulgated pursuant hereto. The division may impose a civil penalty individually against any officer or board member who willfully and knowingly violates a provision of this chapter, a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter, or a final order of the division. The term "willfully and knowingly" means that the division informed the officer or board member that his or her action or intended action violates this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division, and that the officer or board member refused to comply with the requirements of this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division. The division, prior to initiating formal agency action under chapter 120, shall afford the officer or board member an opportunity to voluntarily comply with this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division. An officer or board member who complies within 10 days is not subject to a civil penalty. A penalty may be imposed on the basis of each day of continuing violation, but in no event shall the penalty for any offense exceed \$5,000. By January 1, 1998, the division shall adopt, by rule, penalty quidelines applicable

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to possible violations or to categories of violations of this chapter or rules adopted by the division. The guidelines must specify a meaningful range of civil penalties for each such violation of the statute and rules and must be based upon the harm caused by the violation, the repetition of the violation, and upon such other factors deemed relevant by the division. For example, the division may consider whether the violations were committed by a developer or owner-controlled association, the size of the association, and other factors. The quidelines must designate the possible mitigating or aggravating circumstances that justify a departure from the range of penalties provided by the rules. It is the legislative intent that minor violations be distinguished from those which endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the cooperative residents or other persons and that such guidelines provide reasonable and meaningful notice to the public of likely penalties that may be imposed for proscribed conduct. This subsection does not limit the ability of the division to informally dispose of administrative actions or complaints by stipulation, agreed settlement, or consent order. All amounts collected shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. If a developer fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon issue an order directing that such developer cease and desist from further operation until such time as the civil penalty is paid or may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction. If an association fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall

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thereupon pursue enforcement in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the order imposing the civil penalty or the cease and desist order shall not become effective until 20 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the division shall be brought in the county in which the division has its executive offices or in the county where the violation occurred.

- (e) The division is authorized to prepare and disseminate a prospectus and other information to assist prospective owners, purchasers, lessees, and developers of residential cooperatives in assessing the rights, privileges, and duties pertaining thereto.
- (f) The division has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (g) The division shall establish procedures for providing notice to an association when the division is considering the issuance of a declaratory statement with respect to the cooperative documents governing such cooperative community.
- (h) The division shall furnish each association which pays the fees required by paragraph (2)(a) a copy of this act, subsequent changes to this act on an annual basis, an amended version of this act as it becomes available from the Secretary of State's office on a biennial basis, and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto on an annual basis.
- (i) The division shall annually provide each association with a summary of declaratory statements and formal legal

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opinions relating to the operations of cooperatives which were rendered by the division during the previous year.

- (j) The division shall adopt uniform accounting principles, policies, and standards to be used by all associations in the preparation and presentation of all financial statements required by this chapter. The principles, policies, and standards shall take into consideration the size of the association and the total revenue collected by the association.
- (k) The division shall provide training programs for cooperative association board members and unit owners.
- (1) The division shall maintain a toll-free telephone number accessible to cooperative unit owners.
- (m) When a complaint is made to the division, the division shall conduct its inquiry with reasonable dispatch and with due regard to the interests of the affected parties. Within 30 days after receipt of a complaint, the division shall acknowledge the complaint in writing and notify the complainant whether the complaint is within the jurisdiction of the division and whether additional information is needed by the division from the complainant. The division shall conduct its investigation and shall, within 90 days after receipt of the original complaint or timely requested additional information, take action upon the complaint. However, the failure to complete the investigation within 90 days does not prevent the division from continuing the investigation, accepting or considering evidence obtained or received after 90 days, or taking administrative action if reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation of this

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chapter or a rule of the division has occurred. If an investigation is not completed within the time limits established in this paragraph, the division shall, on a monthly basis, notify the complainant in writing of the status of the investigation. When reporting its action to the complainant, the division shall inform the complainant of any right to a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

- The division shall develop a program to certify both volunteer and paid mediators to provide mediation of cooperative disputes. The division shall provide, upon request, a list of such mediators to any association, unit owner, or other participant in arbitration proceedings under s. 718.1255 requesting a copy of the list. The division shall include on the list of voluntary mediators only persons who have received at least 20 hours of training in mediation techniques or have mediated at least 20 disputes. In order to become initially certified by the division, paid mediators must be certified by the Supreme Court to mediate court cases in either county or circuit courts. However, the division may adopt, by rule, additional factors for the certification of paid mediators, which factors must be related to experience, education, or background. Any person initially certified as a paid mediator by the division must, in order to continue to be certified, comply with the factors or requirements imposed by rules adopted by the division.
- (2)(a) Each cooperative association shall pay to the division, on or before January 1 of each year, an annual fee in the amount of \$4 for each residential unit in cooperatives

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operated by the association. If the fee is not paid by March 1, then the association shall be assessed a penalty of 10 percent of the amount due, and the association shall not have the standing to maintain or defend any action in the courts of this state until the amount due is paid.

- (b) All fees shall be deposited in the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund as provided by law.
- Section 47. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 719.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 719.502 Filing prior to sale or lease.--

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Prior to filing as required by subsection (1), and prior to acquiring an ownership, leasehold, or contractual interest in the land upon which the cooperative is to be developed, a developer shall not offer a contract for purchase or lease of a unit for more than 5 years. However, the developer may accept deposits for reservations upon the approval of a fully executed escrow agreement and reservation agreement form properly filed with the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes. Each filing of a proposed reservation program shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$250. Reservations shall not be taken on a proposed cooperative unless the developer has an ownership, leasehold, or contractual interest in the land upon which the cooperative is to be developed. The division shall notify the developer within 20 days of receipt of the reservation filing of any deficiencies contained therein. Such notification shall not preclude the determination of reservation filing deficiencies at

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a later date, nor shall it relieve the developer of any responsibility under the law. The escrow agreement and the reservation agreement form shall include a statement of the right of the prospective purchaser to an immediate unqualified refund of the reservation deposit moneys upon written request to the escrow agent by the prospective purchaser or the developer.

Section 48. Section 719.504, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.504 Prospectus or offering circular. -- Every developer of a residential cooperative which contains more than 20 residential units, or which is part of a group of residential cooperatives 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, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes prior to entering into an enforceable contract of purchase and sale of any unit or lease of a unit for more than 5 years and shall furnish a copy of the prospectus or offering circular to each buyer. In addition to the prospectus or offering circular, each buyer shall be furnished a separate page entitled "Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," which must be in accordance with a format approved by the division. This page must, in readable language: inform prospective purchasers regarding their voting rights and unit use restrictions, including restrictions on the leasing of a unit; indicate whether and in what amount the unit owners or the association is obligated to pay rent or land use fees for recreational or other commonly used facilities; contain a

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statement identifying that amount of assessment which, pursuant to the budget, would be levied upon each unit type, exclusive of any special assessments, and which identifies the basis upon which assessments are levied, whether monthly, quarterly, or otherwise; state and identify any court cases in which the association is currently a party of record in which the association may face liability in excess of \$100,000; and state whether membership in a recreational facilities association is mandatory and, if so, identify the fees currently charged per unit type. The division shall by rule require such other disclosure as in its judgment will assist prospective purchasers. The prospectus or offering circular may include more than one cooperative, although not all such units are being offered for sale as of the date of the prospectus or offering circular. The prospectus or offering circular must contain the following information:

- (1) The front cover or the first page must contain only:
- (a) The name of the cooperative.

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- (b) The following statements in conspicuous type:
- 1. THIS PROSPECTUS (OFFERING CIRCULAR) CONTAINS IMPORTANT MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ACQUIRING A COOPERATIVE UNIT.
- 2. THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ONLY SUMMARY IN NATURE. A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER SHOULD REFER TO ALL REFERENCES, ALL EXHIBITS HERETO, THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, AND SALES MATERIALS.
- 3. ORAL REPRESENTATIONS CANNOT BE RELIED UPON AS CORRECTLY STATING THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE DEVELOPER. REFER TO THIS

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PROSPECTUS (OFFERING CIRCULAR) AND ITS EXHIBITS FOR CORRECT REPRESENTATIONS.

- (2) Summary: The next page must contain all statements required to be in conspicuous type in the prospectus or offering circular.
- (3) A separate index of the contents and exhibits of the prospectus.
- (4) Beginning on the first page of the text (not including the summary and index), a description of the cooperative, including, but not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) Its name and location.

- (b) A description of the cooperative property, including, without limitation:
- 1. The number of buildings, the number of units in each building, the number of bathrooms and bedrooms in each unit, and the total number of units, if the cooperative is not a phase cooperative; or, if the cooperative is a phase cooperative, the maximum number of buildings that may be contained within the cooperative, the minimum and maximum number of units in each building, the minimum and maximum number of bathrooms and bedrooms that may be contained in each unit, and the maximum number of units that may be contained within the cooperative.
- 2. The page in the cooperative documents where a copy of the survey and plot plan of the cooperative is located.
- 3. The estimated latest date of completion of constructing, finishing, and equipping. In lieu of a date, a statement that the estimated date of completion of the

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cooperative is in the purchase agreement and a reference to the article or paragraph containing that information.

- (c) The maximum number of units that will use facilities in common with the cooperative. If the maximum number of units will vary, a description of the basis for variation and the minimum amount of dollars per unit to be spent for additional recreational facilities or enlargement of such facilities. If the addition or enlargement of facilities will result in a material increase of a unit owner's maintenance expense or rental expense, if any, the maximum increase and limitations thereon shall be stated.
- (5)(a) A statement in conspicuous type describing whether the cooperative is created and being sold as fee simple interests or as leasehold interests. If the cooperative is created or being sold on a leasehold, the location of the lease in the disclosure materials shall be stated.
- (b) If timeshare estates are or may be created with respect to any unit in the cooperative, a statement in conspicuous type stating that timeshare estates are created and being sold in such specified units in the cooperative.
- (6) A description of the recreational and other common areas that will be used only by unit owners of the cooperative, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Each room and its intended purposes, location, approximate floor area, and capacity in numbers of people.
- (b) Each swimming pool, as to its general location, approximate size and depths, approximate deck size and capacity, and whether heated.

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(c) Additional facilities, as to the number of each facility, its approximate location, approximate size, and approximate capacity.

- (d) A general description of the items of personal property and the approximate number of each item of personal property that the developer is committing to furnish for each room or other facility or, in the alternative, a representation as to the minimum amount of expenditure that will be made to purchase the personal property for the facility.
- (e) The estimated date when each room or other facility will be available for use by the unit owners.
- (f)1. An identification of each room or other facility to be used by unit owners that will not be owned by the unit owners or the association;
- 2. A reference to the location in the disclosure materials of the lease or other agreements providing for the use of those facilities; and
- 3. A description of the terms of the lease or other agreements, including the length of the term; the rent payable, directly or indirectly, by each unit owner, and the total rent payable to the lessor, stated in monthly and annual amounts for the entire term of the lease; and a description of any option to purchase the property leased under any such lease, including the time the option may be exercised, the purchase price or how it is to be determined, the manner of payment, and whether the option may be exercised for a unit owner's share or only as to the entire leased property.

(g) A statement as to whether the developer may provide additional facilities not described above, their general locations and types, improvements or changes that may be made, the approximate dollar amount to be expended, and the maximum additional common expense or cost to the individual unit owners that may be charged during the first annual period of operation of the modified or added facilities.

- Descriptions as to locations, areas, capacities, numbers, volumes, or sizes may be stated as approximations or minimums.
- (7) A description of the recreational and other facilities that will be used in common with other cooperatives, community associations, or planned developments which require the payment of the maintenance and expenses of such facilities, either directly or indirectly, by the unit owners. The description shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) Each building and facility committed to be built.
- (b) Facilities not committed to be built except under certain conditions, and a statement of those conditions or contingencies.
- (c) As to each facility committed to be built, or which will be committed to be built upon the happening of one of the conditions in paragraph (b), a statement of whether it will be owned by the unit owners having the use thereof or by an association or other entity which will be controlled by them, or others, and the location in the exhibits of the lease or other document providing for use of those facilities.

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(d) The year in which each facility will be available for use by the unit owners or, in the alternative, the maximum number of unit owners in the project at the time each of all of the facilities is committed to be completed.

- (e) A general description of the items of personal property, and the approximate number of each item of personal property, that the developer is committing to furnish for each room or other facility or, in the alternative, a representation as to the minimum amount of expenditure that will be made to purchase the personal property for the facility.
- (f) If there are leases, a description thereof, including the length of the term, the rent payable, and a description of any option to purchase.

Descriptions shall include location, areas, capacities, numbers, volumes, or sizes and may be stated as approximations or minimums.

- (8) Recreation lease or associated club membership:
- (a) If any recreational facilities or other common areas offered by the developer and available to, or to be used by, unit owners are to be leased or have club membership associated, the following statement in conspicuous type shall be included: THERE IS A RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LEASE ASSOCIATED WITH THIS COOPERATIVE; or, THERE IS A CLUB MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATED WITH THIS COOPERATIVE. There shall be a reference to the location in the disclosure materials where the recreation lease or club membership is described in detail.

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(b) If it is mandatory that unit owners pay a fee, rent, dues, or other charges under a recreational facilities lease or club membership for the use of facilities, there shall be in conspicuous type the applicable statement:

1. MEMBERSHIP IN THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CLUB IS MANDATORY FOR UNIT OWNERS; or

- 2. UNIT OWNERS ARE REQUIRED, AS A CONDITION OF OWNERSHIP,
 TO BE LESSEES UNDER THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LEASE; or
- 3. UNIT OWNERS ARE REQUIRED TO PAY THEIR SHARE OF THE COSTS AND EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, UPKEEP, REPLACEMENT, RENT, AND FEES UNDER THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LEASE (OR THE OTHER INSTRUMENTS PROVIDING THE FACILITIES); or
- 4. A similar statement of the nature of the organization or manner in which the use rights are created, and that unit owners are required to pay.

Immediately following the applicable statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the development is described in detail shall be stated.

(c) If the developer, or any other person other than the unit owners and other persons having use rights in the facilities, reserves, or is entitled to receive, any rent, fee, or other payment for the use of the facilities, then there shall be the following statement in conspicuous type: THE UNIT OWNERS OR THE ASSOCIATION(S) MUST PAY RENT OR LAND USE FEES FOR RECREATIONAL OR OTHER COMMON AREAS. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the rent or land use fees are described in detail shall be stated.

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(d) If, in any recreation format, whether leasehold, club, or other, any person other than the association has the right to a lien on the units to secure the payment of assessments, rent, or other exactions, there shall appear a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

- 1. THERE IS A LIEN OR LIEN RIGHT AGAINST EACH UNIT TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF RENT AND OTHER EXACTIONS UNDER THE RECREATION LEASE. THE UNIT OWNER'S FAILURE TO MAKE THESE PAYMENTS MAY RESULT IN FORECLOSURE OF THE LIEN; or
- 2. THERE IS A LIEN OR LIEN RIGHT AGAINST EACH UNIT TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS OR OTHER EXACTIONS COMING DUE FOR THE USE, MAINTENANCE, UPKEEP, OR REPAIR OF THE RECREATIONAL OR COMMONLY USED AREAS. THE UNIT OWNER'S FAILURE TO MAKE THESE PAYMENTS MAY RESULT IN FORECLOSURE OF THE LIEN.

Immediately following the applicable statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the lien or lien right is described in detail shall be stated.

(9) If the developer or any other person has the right to increase or add to the recreational facilities at any time after the establishment of the cooperative whose unit owners have use rights therein, without the consent of the unit owners or associations being required, there shall appear a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES MAY BE EXPANDED OR ADDED WITHOUT CONSENT OF UNIT OWNERS OR THE ASSOCIATION(S). Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where such reserved rights are described shall be stated.

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(10) A statement of whether the developer's plan includes a program of leasing units rather than selling them, or leasing units and selling them subject to such leases. If so, there shall be a description of the plan, including the number and identification of the units and the provisions and term of the proposed leases, and a statement in boldfaced type that: THE UNITS MAY BE TRANSFERRED SUBJECT TO A LEASE.

- (11) The arrangements for management of the association and maintenance and operation of the cooperative property and of other property that will serve the unit owners of the cooperative property, and a description of the management contract and all other contracts for these purposes having a term in excess of 1 year, including the following:
 - (a) The names of contracting parties.
 - (b) The term of the contract.

- (c) The nature of the services included.
- (d) The compensation, stated on a monthly and annual basis, and provisions for increases in the compensation.
- (e) A reference to the volumes and pages of the cooperative documents and of the exhibits containing copies of such contracts.

Copies of all described contracts shall be attached as exhibits. If there is a contract for the management of the cooperative property, then a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall appear, identifying the proposed or existing contract manager: THERE IS (IS TO BE) A CONTRACT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE PROPERTY WITH (NAME OF THE

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CONTRACT MANAGER). Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials of the contract for management of the cooperative property shall be stated.

- (12) If the developer or any other person or persons other than the unit owners has the right to retain control of the board of administration of the association for a period of time which can exceed 1 year after the closing of the sale of a majority of the units in that cooperative to persons other than successors or alternate developers, then a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall be included: THE DEVELOPER (OR OTHER PERSON) HAS THE RIGHT TO RETAIN CONTROL OF THE ASSOCIATION AFTER A MAJORITY OF THE UNITS HAVE BEEN SOLD. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where this right to control is described in detail shall be stated.
- (13) If there are any restrictions upon the sale, transfer, conveyance, or leasing of a unit, then a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall be included: THE SALE, LEASE, OR TRANSFER OF UNITS IS RESTRICTED OR CONTROLLED. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the restriction, limitation, or control on the sale, lease, or transfer of units is described in detail shall be stated.
- (14) If the cooperative is part of a phase project, the following shall be stated:
- (a) A statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall be included: THIS IS A PHASE COOPERATIVE. ADDITIONAL LAND AND UNITS MAY BE ADDED TO THIS COOPERATIVE.

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Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the phasing is described shall be stated.

(b) A summary of the provisions of the declaration providing for the phasing.

- (c) A statement as to whether or not residential buildings and units which are added to the cooperative may be substantially different from the residential buildings and units originally in the cooperative, and, if the added residential buildings and units may be substantially different, there shall be a general description of the extent to which such added residential buildings and units may differ, and a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form shall be included: BUILDINGS AND UNITS WHICH ARE ADDED TO THE COOPERATIVE MAY BE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHER BUILDINGS AND UNITS IN THE COOPERATIVE. Immediately following this statement, the location in the disclosure materials where the extent to which added residential buildings and units may substantially differ is described shall be stated.
- (d) A statement of the maximum number of buildings containing units, the maximum and minimum number of units in each building, the maximum number of units, and the minimum and maximum square footage of the units that may be contained within each parcel of land which may be added to the cooperative.
- (15) If the cooperative is created by conversion of existing improvements, the following information shall be stated:
 - (a) The information required by s. 719.616.

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(b) A caveat that there are no express warranties unless they are stated in writing by the developer.

- (16) A summary of the restrictions, if any, to be imposed on units concerning the use of any of the cooperative property, including statements as to whether there are restrictions upon children and pets, and reference to the volumes and pages of the cooperative documents where such restrictions are found, or if such restrictions are contained elsewhere, then a copy of the documents containing the restrictions shall be attached as an exhibit.
- (17) If there is any land that is offered by the developer for use by the unit owners and that is neither owned by them nor leased to them, the association, or any entity controlled by unit owners and other persons having the use rights to such land, a statement shall be made as to how such land will serve the cooperative. If any part of such land will serve the cooperative, the statement shall describe the land and the nature and term of service, and the cooperative documents or other instrument creating such servitude shall be included as an exhibit.
- (18) The manner in which utility and other services, including, but not limited to, sewage and waste disposal, water supply, and storm drainage, will be provided and the person or entity furnishing them.
- (19) An explanation of the manner in which the apportionment of common expenses and ownership of the common areas have been determined.

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(20) An estimated operating budget for the cooperative and the association, and a schedule of the unit owner's expenses shall be attached as an exhibit and shall contain the following information:

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- (a) The estimated monthly and annual expenses of the cooperative and the association that are collected from unit owners by assessments.
- The estimated monthly and annual expenses of each unit owner for a unit, other than assessments payable to the association, payable by the unit owner to persons or entities other than the association, and the total estimated monthly and annual expense. There may be excluded from this estimate expenses that are personal to unit owners, which are not uniformly incurred by all unit owners, or which are not provided for or contemplated by the cooperative documents, including, but not limited to, the costs of private telephone; maintenance of the interior of cooperative units, which is not the obligation of the association; maid or janitorial services privately contracted for by the unit owners; utility bills billed directly to each unit owner for utility services to his or her unit; insurance premiums other than those incurred for policies obtained by the cooperative; and similar personal expenses of the unit owner. A unit owner's estimated payments for assessments shall also be stated in the estimated amounts for the times when they will be due.
- (c) The estimated items of expenses of the cooperative and the association, except as excluded under paragraph (b), including, but not limited to, the following items, which shall

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be stated either as an association expense collectible by
assessments or as unit owners' expenses payable to persons other
than the association:

- 1. Expenses for the association and cooperative:
- a. Administration of the association.
- b. Management fees.
- 3897 c. Maintenance.

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- d. Rent for recreational and other commonly used areas.
- e. Taxes upon association property.
- f. Taxes upon leased areas.
- 3901 g. Insurance.
- 3902 h. Security provisions.
- 3903 i. Other expenses.
- 3904 j. Operating capital.
- 3905 k. Reserves.
 - Fee payable to the division.
- 3907 2. Expenses for a unit owner:
 - a. Rent for the unit, if subject to a lease.
 - b. Rent payable by the unit owner directly to the lessor or agent under any recreational lease or lease for the use of commonly used areas, which use and payment are a mandatory condition of ownership and are not included in the common expense or assessments for common maintenance paid by the unit owners to the association.
 - (d) The estimated amounts shall be stated for a period of at least 12 months and may distinguish between the period prior to the time unit owners other than the developer elect a

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majority of the board of administration and the period after that date.

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- (21) A schedule of estimated closing expenses to be paid by a buyer or lessee of a unit and a statement of whether title opinion or title insurance policy is available to the buyer and, if so, at whose expense.
- (22) The identity of the developer and the chief operating officer or principal directing the creation and sale of the cooperative and a statement of its and his or her experience in this field.
- (23) Copies of the following, to the extent they are applicable, shall be included as exhibits:
- (a) The cooperative documents, or the proposed cooperative documents if the documents have not been recorded.
- (b) The articles of incorporation creating the association.
 - (c) The bylaws of the association.
- (d) The ground lease or other underlying lease of the cooperative.
- (e) The management agreement and all maintenance and other contracts for management of the association and operation of the cooperative and facilities used by the unit owners having a service term in excess of 1 year.
- (f) The estimated operating budget for the cooperative and the required schedule of unit owners' expenses.
- (g) A copy of the floor plan of the unit and the plot plan showing the location of the residential buildings and the recreation and other common areas.

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(h) The lease of recreational and other facilities that will be used only by unit owners of the subject cooperative.

- (i) The lease of facilities used by owners and others.
- (j) The form of unit lease, if the offer is of a leasehold.

- (k) A declaration of servitude of properties serving the cooperative but not owned by unit owners or leased to them or the association.
- (1) The statement of condition of the existing building or buildings, if the offering is of units in an operation being converted to cooperative ownership.
- (m) The statement of inspection for termite damage and treatment of the existing improvements, if the cooperative is a conversion.
 - (n) The form of agreement for sale or lease of units.
- (o) A copy of the agreement for escrow of payments made to the developer prior to closing.
- (p) A copy of the documents containing any restrictions on use of the property required by subsection (16).
- (24) Any prospectus or offering circular complying with the provisions of former ss. 711.69 and 711.802 may continue to be used without amendment, or may be amended to comply with the provisions of this chapter.
- (25) A brief narrative description of the location and effect of all existing and intended easements located or to be located on the cooperative property other than those in the declaration.

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(26) If the developer is required by state or local authorities to obtain acceptance or approval of any dock or marina facility intended to serve the cooperative, a copy of such acceptance or approval acquired by the time of filing with the division pursuant to s. 719.502 or a statement that such acceptance has not been acquired or received.

(27) Evidence demonstrating that the developer has an ownership, leasehold, or contractual interest in the land upon which the cooperative is to be developed.

Section 49. Section 719.508, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.508 Regulation by Division of Hotels and Restaurants.--In addition to the authority, regulation, or control exercised by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes pursuant to this act with respect to cooperatives, buildings included in a cooperative property shall be subject to the authority, regulation, or control of the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, to the extent provided for in chapters 399 and 509.

Section 50. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 719.608, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.608 Notice of intended conversion; time of delivery; content.--

(2)(a) Each notice of intended conversion shall be dated and in writing. The notice shall contain the following statement, with the phrases of the following statement which appear in upper case printed in conspicuous type:

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These apartments are being converted to cooperative by (name of developer) , the developer.

1. YOU MAY REMAIN AS A RESIDENT UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT. FURTHER, YOU MAY EXTEND YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

a. If you have continuously been a resident of these apartments during the last 180 days and your rental agreement expires during the next 270 days, you may extend your rental agreement for up to 270 days after the date of this notice.

b. If you have not been a continuous resident of these apartments for the last 180 days and your rental agreement expires during the next 180 days, you may extend your rental agreement for up to 180 days after the date of this notice.

C. IN ORDER FOR YOU TO EXTEND YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT, YOU MUST GIVE THE DEVELOPER WRITTEN NOTICE WITHIN 45 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE.

2. IF YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT EXPIRES IN THE NEXT 45 DAYS, you may extend your rental agreement for up to 45 days after the date of this notice while you decide whether to extend your rental agreement as explained above. To do so, you must notify the developer in writing. You will then have the full 45 days to decide whether to extend your rental agreement as explained above.

3. During the extension of your rental agreement you will be charged the same rent that you are now paying.

4. YOU MAY CANCEL YOUR RENTAL AGREEMENT AND ANY EXTENSION OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

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a. If your rental agreement began or was extended or renewed after May 1, 1980, and your rental agreement, including extensions and renewals, has an unexpired term of 180 days or less, you may cancel your rental agreement upon 30 days' written notice and move. Also, upon 30 days' written notice, you may cancel any extension of the rental agreement.

- b. If your rental agreement was not begun or was not extended or renewed after May 1, 1980, you may not cancel the rental agreement without the consent of the developer. If your rental agreement, including extensions and renewals, has an unexpired term of 180 days or less, you may, however, upon 30 days' written notice cancel any extension of the rental agreement.
- 5. All notices must be given in writing and sent by mail, return receipt requested, or delivered in person to the developer at this address: (name and address of developer) .
- 6. If you have continuously been a resident of these apartments during the last 180 days:
- a. You have the right to purchase your apartment and will have 45 days to decide whether to purchase. If you do not buy the unit at that price and the unit is later offered at a lower price, you will have the opportunity to buy the unit at the lower price. However, in all events your right to purchase the unit ends when the rental agreement or any extension of the rental agreement ends or when you waive this right in writing.
- b. Within 90 days you will be provided purchase information relating to your apartment, including the price of your unit and the condition of the building. If you do not

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receive this information within 90 days, your rental agreement and any extension will be extended 1 day for each day over 90 days until you are given the purchase information. If you do not want this rental agreement extension, you must notify the developer in writing.

- 7. If you have any questions regarding this conversion or the Cooperative Act, you may contact the developer or the state agency which regulates cooperatives: The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes, (Tallahassee address and telephone number of division)
- Section 51. Subsections (2), (4), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of section 720.301, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (14) is added to that section, to read:
 - 720.301 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
- (2) "Common area" means all real property within a community which is owned or leased by an association or dedicated for use or maintenance by the association or its members, including, regardless of whether title has been conveyed to the association:
- (a) Real property the use of which is dedicated to the association or its members by a recorded plat; or
- (b) Real property committed by a declaration of covenants to be leased or conveyed to the association.
- (4) "Declaration of covenants," or "declaration," means a recorded written instrument in the nature of covenants running with the land, according to the recorded plat, which subjects the land comprising the community to the jurisdiction and

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control of an association or associations in which the owners of the parcels, or their association representatives, must be members. Upon the execution of the sale of the first lot, a declaration may not be amended without the vote of approval of two-thirds majority of the owners of residential parcels that have been purchased, with a tie vote resulting in a negative vote. Exceptions shall be amendments identifying additional phases of the community as they are constructed. These amendments may not contain any other changes to the existing declaration.

- (7) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
 - (8) "Governing documents" means:

- (a) <u>Each set of</u> The recorded declaration of covenants for a community, and all duly adopted and recorded amendments, supplements, and recorded exhibits thereto; and
- (b) The articles of incorporation and bylaws of the homeowners' association, and any duly adopted amendments thereto.

When different sets of covenants exist for each recorded plat, those covenants shall only apply to the plat for which they are recorded and specified. The different sets of covenants may not be commingled.

(9) "Homeowners' association" or "association" means a Florida corporation, as authorized by chapter 720 or an authorized not-for-profit corporation pursuant to chapter 617,

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responsible for the administration operation of a community or a mobile home subdivision in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and the governing documents of the association. In addition, a homeowners' association means a Florida corporation in which the voting membership is made up of parcel owners or their agents, or a combination thereof, 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. Any homeowners' association or other named association that administers a residential community where membership is mandatory shall be required to comply with this chapter, except if exempted. The term "homeowners' association" does not include a community development district or other similar special taxing district created pursuant to statute.

- (10) "Member" means a member of an association, and may include, but is not limited to, a parcel owner or an association representing parcel owners or a combination thereof, and includes any person or entity obligated by the governing documents to pay an assessment or amenity fee.
- (14) "Homeowners' Association Advisory Council" means a group of persons appointed to recommend changes in laws that affect the administration of mandatory homeowners' associations.
- Section 52. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 720.302, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 720.302 Purposes, scope, and application.--
- 4139 (1) The purposes of this chapter are to give statutory
 4140 recognition to corporations not for profit that administer or

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operate residential communities in this state, to provide regulations procedures for operating homeowners' associations, and to protect the rights of association members without unduly impairing the ability of such associations to perform their functions as authorized by federal, state, and local laws and the governing documents of the association.

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Having provided certain powers and authority to homeowners' associations and deed restrictions created by developers of mandated properties in residential communities, the Legislature recognizes that it is necessary to provide regulatory oversight to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws. It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the rights of parcel owners by ensuring that the powers and authority granted to homeowners' associations and deed restrictions created by developers of mandated properties in residential communities conform to a system of checks and balances to prevent abuses of governmental authority. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall create a Division of Mandated Properties. No later than July 1, 2008, the division shall establish a process for collecting an annual fee which shall not exceed \$4 for each association member in communities administered by the association during each of the following 2 years and, thereafter, shall not exceed the Cost of Living Index. Funds collected shall be deposited in the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund Trust Fund. Funds shall be utilized by the division for, but not limited to, the review and approval of deed restrictions before releasing for recording at the

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169	county level by the developer or owner of the initial lots to be
170	developed; education; enforcement; investigation; and
171	prosecution of policies and procedures related to mandated
172	properties. Upon transition of authorities, duties,
173	responsibilities, and rights from the developer to the parcel
174	owners, all amendments, alterations, or modifications to the
175	governing documents must be approved by at least two-thirds of
176	the parcel owners or homeowners' association members. The
177	governing documents may not contain provisions that reduce this
178	percentage of majority approval for changes to the governing
179	documents. The ombudsman may not engage the services of industry
180	partisans with a vested interest in the administration of deed-
181	restricted communities or in the mandatory homeowners'
182	association to implement its powers, who have practiced in this
183	field within the last 3 years. Furthermore not in the best
184	interest of homeowners' associations or the individual
185	association members thereof to create or impose a bureau or
186	other agency of state government to regulate the affairs of
187	homeowners' associations. However, in accordance with s.
188	720.311, the Legislature finds that homeowners' associations and
189	their individual members will benefit from an expedited
190	alternative process for resolution of election and recall
191	disputes and presuit mediation of other disputes involving
192	covenant enforcement, disputes relating to the transition of
193	control of the association from the developer or owner to
194	members of the association, and authorizes the department to
195	hear, administer, and determine these disputes as more fully set
196	forth in this chapter. Further, the Legislature recognizes that

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certain contract rights have been created for the benefit of homeowners' associations and members thereof before the effective date of this act and that ss. 720.301-720.407 are not intended to impair such contract rights, as long as they are accepted by a two-thirds majority of the homeowners' association members, including, but not limited to, the rights of the developer to complete the community as initially contemplated.

Section 53. Section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) POWERS AND DUTIES. --

- (a) An association which operates a community as defined in s. 720.301, must be incorporated in this state, operated by an association that is a Florida corporation. After October 1, 1995, the association must be incorporated and the initial governing documents must be recorded in the official records of the county in which the community is located. An association may operate more than one community.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ The officers and directors of an association have a fiduciary relationship $\underline{\text{of}}$ to the members who are served by the association.
- <u>(c)</u> The powers and duties of an association include those set forth in this chapter and, except as expressly limited or restricted in this chapter, those specifically set forth in the governing documents. The officers and directors of the

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association may not take any action that is inconsistent with the declaration of covenants.

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- After control of the association is obtained by members from other than the developer, the association may institute, maintain, or settle on , or appeal actions or hearings in its name on behalf of the all members concerning matters of common interest to the members, including, but not limited to, the common areas; roof or structural components of a building, or other improvements for which the association is responsible; mechanical, electrical, or plumbing elements serving an improvement or building for which the association is responsible; representations of the developer pertaining to any existing or proposed commonly used facility; and protesting ad valorem taxes on commonly used facilities. The association may defend actions in eminent domain or bring inverse condemnation actions. Before commencing any legal action litigation against any party in the name of the association involving amounts in controversy in excess of \$50,000 \$100,000, the association must obtain the affirmative approval of a majority of the members of the association voting interests at a meeting of the association membership at which a quorum is present has been attained.
- (e) The association may enter into contracts for the benefit of the members of the association, including, but not limited to, contracts for maintaining, repairing, or improving the common areas of the association. This subsection does not limit any statutory or common law right of any individual member or class of members to bring any action without participation by the association.

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<u>(f)</u> A member does not have <u>the</u> authority to act for the association by virtue of being a member <u>of the association</u>. An association may have more than one class of members and may issue membership certificates.

- (g) In any civil or criminal action between a member and the association, it shall not be a defense by the association that the association's actions, although incompatible with the declaration of covenants, have been uniformly applied.
- (h) An association may not restrict a member's freedom of association and may not limit the number of guests a member may have within a 24-hour period.
- (i) An association of 15 or fewer <u>parcels</u> parcel owners may enforce only the requirements of those deed restrictions established prior to the purchase of each parcel upon an affected parcel owner or owners.
- (j) The officers and directors of an association may be personally liable for damages to a member if the actions of the officers and directors demonstrate a pattern of behavior intended to harass a member of the association.
- (k) Any action of the association by and through the officers and directors that limits the legal use of any portion of a member's property that is incompatible with the declaration of covenants shall entitle the member to compensation for the fair market value of that portion of the member's property, the use of which is being restricted.
- (1) In any association with more than 50 but fewer than 75 parcels, for purposes of establishing setback limits, any parcel of 1 acre or less shall be deemed to have one front for purposes

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of determining the required front setback, if any. Only those setbacks specifically set forth in the declaration of covenants may be enforced by the association. Where the covenants are silent, the applicable county or municipal setbacks shall apply.

(2) BOARD MEETINGS. --

- (a) A meeting of the board of directors of an association occurs whenever a quorum of the board gathers to conduct association business. All meetings of the board must be open to all members except for meetings between the board and its attorney with respect to proposed or pending litigation where the contents of the discussion would otherwise be governed by the attorney-client privilege.
- (b) Members have the right to attend all meetings of the board and to speak on any matter placed on the agenda by petition of the voting interests for at least 3 minutes. The association may adopt written reasonable rules expanding the right of members to speak and governing the frequency, duration, and other manner of member statements, which rules must be consistent with this paragraph and may include a sign-up sheet for members wishing to speak. Notwithstanding any other law, the requirement that board meetings and committee meetings be open to the members is inapplicable to meetings between the board or a committee and the association's attorney, with respect to meetings of the board held for the purpose of discussing personnel matters.
- (c) The bylaws shall provide for giving notice to parcel owners and members of all board meetings and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to provide the following:

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Notices of all board meetings and the agendas must be posted in a conspicuous place in the community at least 48 hours in advance of a meeting, except in an emergency. In the alternative, if notice is not posted in a conspicuous place in the community, notice of each board meeting and agenda must be mailed or delivered to each member at least 7 days before the meeting, except in an emergency. Notwithstanding this general notice requirement, for communities with more than 100 members, the bylaws may provide for a reasonable alternative to posting or mailing of notice for each board meeting, including publication of notice, provision of a schedule of board meetings, or the conspicuous posting and repeated broadcasting of the notice on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the homeowners' association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically in the community, the notice must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. The bylaws or amended bylaws may provide for giving notice by electronic transmission in a manner authorized by law for meetings of the board of directors, committee meetings requiring notice under this section, and annual and special meetings of the members; however, a member must consent in writing to receiving notice by electronic transmission.

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2. An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a statement that assessments will be considered and the nature of the assessments. Written notice of any meeting at which special assessments will be considered or at which amendments to rules regarding parcel use will be considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the members and parcel owners and posted conspicuously on the property or broadcast on closed-circuit cable television not less than 14 days before the meeting.

- 3. Directors may not vote by proxy or by secret ballot at board meetings, except that secret ballots may be used in the election of officers. This subsection also applies to the meetings of any committee or other similar body, when a final decision will be made regarding the expenditure of association funds, and to any body vested with the power to approve or disapprove architectural decisions with respect to a specific parcel of residential property owned by a member of the community.
- (d) If 10 20 percent of the total voting interests petition the board to address an item of business, the board shall at its next regular board meeting or at a special meeting of the board, but not later than 60 days after the receipt of the petition, take the petitioned item up on an agenda. The board shall give all members notice of the meeting at which the petitioned item shall be addressed in accordance with the 14-day notice requirement pursuant to subparagraph (c) 2. Each member shall have the right to speak for at least 3 minutes on each

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matter placed on the agenda by petition. The board shall address all items on the agenda , provided that the member signs the sign-up sheet, if one is provided, or submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. Other than addressing the petitioned item at the meeting, the board is not obligated to take any other action requested by the petition.

- (e) Detailed agendas for board meetings with specific items that will be addressed shall be published and made available to all members no less than 7 days prior to the date of the board meeting.
- (3) MINUTES.--Minutes of all meetings of the members of an association and of the board of directors of an association must be maintained in written form or in another form that can be converted into written form within a reasonable time. A vote or abstention from voting on each matter voted upon by for each director present at a board meeting shall must be recorded in the minutes.
- (4) OFFICIAL RECORDS.--The association shall maintain each of the following items, when applicable, which constitute the official records of the association:
- (a) Copies of any plans, specifications, permits, and warranties related to improvements constructed on the common areas or other property as platted and recorded that the association is obligated to maintain, repair, or replace. If such documents do not exist, the association shall obtain the documents or forfeit the right to assess any fees to maintain the common areas of property.

(b) A copy of the bylaws of the association and of each amendment to the bylaws.

(c) A copy of the articles of incorporation of the association and of each amendment thereto.

- (d) A copy of $\underline{\text{each set of}}$ the declaration of covenants and a copy of each amendment thereto.
- (e) A copy of the current rules of the homeowners' association.
- (f) The minutes of all meetings of the board of directors and of the members, which minutes must be retained for at least 7 years.
- (g) A current roster of all members and their mailing addresses and parcel identifications. The association shall also maintain the electronic mailing addresses and the numbers designated by members for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those members consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The electronic mailing addresses and numbers provided by unit owners to receive notice by electronic transmission shall be removed from association records when consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is revoked. However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the electronic mail address or the number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.
- (h) All of the association's insurance policies or a copy thereof, which policies must be retained for at least 7 years.
- (i) A current copy of all contracts to which the association is a party, including, without limitation, any management agreement, lease, or other contract under which the

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association has any obligation or responsibility. A contract or written agreement may not be allowed to maintain property that is not owned by and deeded to the association. Bids received by the association for work to be performed must also be considered official records and must be kept for a period of 1 year.

- (j) The financial and accounting records of the association, kept according to good accounting practices. All financial and accounting records shall-must be maintained for a period of at least 7 years. The financial and accounting records must include:
- 1. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.
- 2. A current account and a periodic statement of the account for each member, designating the name and current address of each member who is obligated to pay assessments, the due date and amount of each assessment or other charge against the member, the date and amount of each payment on the account, and the balance due.
- 3. All tax returns, financial statements, and financial reports of the association.
- 4. Any other records that identify, measure, record, or communicate financial information.
- (k) A copy of the disclosure summary described in s. 720.401(1).
- (1) All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.

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(m) All interpretations of any governing documents, as provided by any legal source or attorney as long as they are not part of a pending lawsuit.

- (n) All architectural requests and approvals or denials, which shall be maintained as long as the association exists or is active.
- (5) INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS.--The official records shall be maintained within the county in which the governing documents are recorded state and must be open to inspection and available for photocopying by machine, video, digital cameras, or any other methods available to members or their authorized agents at reasonable times and places within 10 business days after receipt of a written request for access. This subsection may be complied with by having a copy of the official records available for inspection or copying in the community. If the association has a photocopy machine available where the records are maintained, it must provide parcel owners with copies on request during the inspection if the entire request is limited to no more than 25 pages.
- (a) The failure of an association to provide access to the records within 10 business days after receipt of a written request creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.
- (b) A member who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply with this subsection. The minimum damages are to be \$100\$ per calendar day up to 10

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days, the calculation to begin on the 11th business day after receipt of the written request.

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- The association may adopt reasonable written rules governing the frequency, time, location, notice, records to be inspected, and manner of inspections, but may not impose a requirement that a parcel owner demonstrate any proper purpose for the inspection, state any reason for the inspection, or limit a parcel owner's right to inspect records to less than one 8-hour business day per month. The association may only impose fees to cover the actual costs of providing copies of the official records, including, without limitation, the costs of copying. The association may charge up to 5 50 cents per page for copies made on the association's photocopier. If the association does not have a photocopy machine available where the records are kept, or if the records requested to be copied exceed 25 pages in length, the association may have copies made by an outside vendor and may charge the actual cost of copying only. The association may impose a one-time fee not to exceed 1 cent per page and limited to a total of \$5 if the parcel owner provides the necessary equipment and materials for copying and the labor to make the requested copies. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the recorded governing documents, to ensure their availability to members and prospective members. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the following records shall not be accessible to members or parcel owners:
- 1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-

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product privilege, including, but not limited to, any record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association and was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings or which was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.

- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a parcel.
- 3. Disciplinary, health, insurance, and personnel records of the association's employees.
- 4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.
 - (6) BUDGETS.--

(a) The association shall prepare an annual budget that sets out the annual operating expenses. The budget must reflect the estimated revenues and expenses for that year and the estimated surplus or deficit as of the end of the current year. The budget must set out separately all fees or charges paid for by the association for recreational amenities, whether owned by the association, the developer, or another person. The association shall provide each member with a copy of the annual budget or a written notice that a copy of the budget is available upon request at no charge to the member. The copy must

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be provided to the member within the time limits set forth in subsection (5).

- (b) In addition to annual operating expenses, the budget may include reserve accounts for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance for which the association is responsible to the extent that the governing documents do not limit increases in assessments, including reserves. If the budget of the association includes reserve accounts, such reserves shall be determined, maintained, and waived in the manner provided in this subsection. Once an association provides for reserve accounts in the budget, the association shall thereafter determine, maintain, and waive reserves in compliance with the provisions of this subsection.
- reserve accounts governed by this subsection and the association is responsible for the repair and maintenance of capital improvements that may result in a special assessment if reserves are not provided, each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required by subsection (7) shall contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE THAT MAY RESULT IN SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

 OWNERS MAY ELECT TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, UPON THE APPROVAL OF NOT LESS THAN A MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL VOTING INTERESTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
- (d) An association shall be deemed to have provided for reserve accounts when reserve accounts have been initially

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established by the developer or when the membership of the association affirmatively elects to provide for reserves. If reserve accounts are not initially provided for by the developer, the membership of the association may elect to do so upon the affirmative approval of not less than a majority of the total voting interests of the association. Such approval may be attained by vote of the members at a duly called meeting of the membership or upon a written consent executed by not less than a majority of the total voting interests in the community. The approval action of the membership shall state that reserve accounts shall be provided for in the budget and designate the components for which the reserve accounts are to be established. Upon approval by the membership, the board of directors shall provide for the required reserve accounts for inclusion in the budget in the next fiscal year following the approval and in each year thereafter. Once established as provided in this subsection, the reserve accounts shall be funded or maintained or shall have their funding waived in the manner provided in paragraph (f).

- (e) The amount to be reserved in any account established shall be computed by means of a formula that is based upon estimated remaining useful life and estimated replacement cost or deferred maintenance expense of each reserve item. The association may adjust replacement reserve assessments annually to take into account any changes in estimates of cost or useful life of a reserve item.
- (f) Once a reserve account or reserve accounts are established, the membership of the association, upon a majority

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vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may provide for no reserves or less reserves than required by this section. If a meeting of the unit owners is called to determine whether to waive or reduce the funding of reserves and no such result is achieved or a quorum is not present, the reserves as included in the budget shall go into effect. After the turnover, the developer may vote its voting interest to waive or reduce the funding of reserves. Any vote taken pursuant to this subsection to waive or reduce reserves shall be applicable only to one budget year.

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

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

- 2. If the association maintains a pooled account of two or more of the required reserve assets, the amount of the contribution to the pooled reserve account as disclosed on the proposed budget shall not be less than that required to ensure that the balance at the beginning of the period for which the budget will go into effect plus the projected annual cash inflows over the remaining estimated useful life of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool are equal to or greater than the projected annual cash outflows over the remaining estimated useful lives of all of the assets that make up the reserve pool, based on the current reserve analysis. The projected annual cash inflows may include estimated earnings from investment of principal. The reserve funding formula shall not include any type of balloon payments.
- (h) Reserve funds and any interest accruing thereon shall remain in the reserve account or accounts and shall be used only for authorized reserve expenditures unless their use for other purposes is approved in advance by a majority vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Prior to turnover of control of an association by a developer to parcel owners, the developer-controlled association shall not vote to use reserves for purposes other than those for which they were intended without the approval of a majority of all nondeveloper voting interests

voting in person or by limited proxy at a duly called meeting of the association.

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- FINANCIAL REPORTING. -- Within 90 days after the end of (7) the fiscal year, or annually on a date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract with a third party for the preparation and completion of, a financial report for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association or received from the third party, but not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year or other date as provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare an annual financial report within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year. The association shall, within the time limits set forth in subsection (5), 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. 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 as adopted by the Board of Accountancy. 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.

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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 in a community of fewer than 50 parcels, regardless of the association's annual revenues, may prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of financial statements required by paragraph (a) unless the governing documents provide otherwise.
- 3. A report of cash receipts and disbursement 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 if maintained by the association.
- (c) If 20 percent of the parcel owners petition the board for a level of financial reporting higher than that required by this section, the association shall duly notice and hold a meeting of members within 30 days of receipt of the petition for the purpose of voting on raising the level of reporting for that

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fiscal year. Upon approval of a majority of the total voting interests of the parcel owners, the association shall prepare or cause to be prepared, shall amend the budget or adopt a special assessment to pay for the financial report regardless of any provision to the contrary in the governing documents, and shall provide within 90 days of the meeting or the end of the fiscal year, whichever occurs later:

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

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(a) All association funds held by a developer shall be maintained separately in the association's name. Reserve and operating funds of the association shall not be commingled prior to turnover except the association may jointly invest reserve funds; however, such jointly invested funds must be accounted for separately.

- (b) No developer in control of a homeowners' association shall commingle any association funds with his or her funds or with the funds of any other homeowners' association, or community association, or corporation for profit created by the developer.
- (c) Association funds may not be used by a developer to defend a civil or criminal action, administrative proceeding, or arbitration proceeding that has been filed against the developer or directors appointed to the association board by the developer, even when the subject of the action or proceeding concerns the operation of the developer-controlled association.
- (9) APPLICABILITY.--Sections 617.1601-617.1604 do not apply to a homeowners' association in which the members have the inspection and copying rights set forth in this section.
 - (10) RECALL OF DIRECTORS. --

(a)1. Regardless of any provision to the contrary contained in the governing documents, subject to the provisions of s. 720.307 regarding transition of association control, any member of the board of directors shall may be recalled and removed from office with or without cause by a majority of the total voting interests who must be the registered and recorded owners.

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2. When the governing documents, including the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, provide that only a specific class of members is entitled to elect a board director or directors, only that class of members may vote to recall those board directors so elected.

- (b)1. Board directors may be recalled by an agreement in writing or by written ballot without a membership meeting. The agreement in writing or the written ballots, or a copy thereof, shall be served on the association by certified mail or by personal service in the manner authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 2. The board shall duly notice and hold a meeting of the board within 5 full business days after receipt of the agreement in writing or written ballots. At the meeting, the board shall either certify the written ballots or written agreement to recall a director or directors of the board, in which case such director or directors shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all records and property of the association in their possession, or proceed as described in paragraph (d).
- 3. When it is determined by the department pursuant to binding arbitration proceedings that an initial recall effort was defective, written recall agreements or written ballots used in the first recall effort and not found to be defective may be reused in one subsequent recall effort. However, in no event is a written agreement or written ballot valid for more than 120 days after it has been signed by the member.

4. Any rescission or revocation of a member's written recall ballot or agreement must be in writing and, in order to be effective, must be delivered to the association before the association is served with the written recall agreements or ballots.

- 5. The agreement in writing or ballot shall list at least as many possible replacement directors as there are directors subject to the recall, when at least a majority of the board is sought to be recalled; the person executing the recall instrument may vote for as many replacement candidates as there are directors subject to the recall.
- bylaws specifically provide, the Members may also recall and remove a board director or directors by a vote taken at a special meeting of the members. If so provided in the governing documents, A special meeting of the members to recall a director or directors of the board of administration may be called by 10 percent of the voting interests giving notice of the meeting as required for a meeting of members, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.
- 2. The board shall duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the member meeting to recall one or more directors. At the meeting, the board shall certify the recall, in which case such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately and shall turn over to the board within 5 full business days any and all

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records and property of the association in their possession, or shall proceed as set forth in subparagraph (d).

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- If the board determines not to certify the written agreement or written ballots to recall a director or directors of the board or does not certify the recall by a vote at a meeting, the board shall, within 5 full business days after the meeting, file with the department a petition for binding arbitration pursuant to the applicable procedures in ss. 718.112(2)(j) and 718.1255 and the rules adopted thereunder. For the purposes of this section, the members who voted at the meeting or who executed the agreement in writing shall constitute one party under the petition for arbitration. If the arbitrator certifies the recall as to any director or directors of the board, the recall will be effective upon mailing of the final order of arbitration to the association. The director or directors so recalled shall deliver to the board any and all records of the association in their possession within 5 full business days after the effective date of the recall.
- (e) If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a recall and less than a majority of the board directors are removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this subsection or in the association documents. If vacancies occur on the board as a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board directors are removed, the vacancies shall be filled by members voting in favor of the recall; if removal is at a meeting, any vacancies shall be filled by the members at the meeting. If the recall

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occurred by agreement in writing or by written ballot, members may vote for replacement directors in the same instrument in accordance with procedural rules adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this subsection.

- (f) If the board fails to duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after service of an agreement in writing or within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the member recall meeting, the recall shall be deemed effective and the board directors so recalled shall immediately turn over to the board all records and property of the association.
- (g) If a director who is removed fails to relinquish his or her office or turn over records as required under this section, the circuit court in the county where the association maintains its principal office may, upon the petition of the association, summarily order the director to relinquish his or her office and turn over all association records upon application of the association.
- (h) The minutes of the board meeting at which the board decides whether to certify the recall are an official association record. The minutes must record the date and time of the meeting, the decision of the board, and the vote count taken on each board member subject to the recall. In addition, when the board decides not to certify the recall, as to each vote rejected, the minutes must identify the parcel number and the specific reason for each such rejection.
- (i) When the recall of more than one board director is sought, the written agreement, ballot, or vote at a meeting

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shall provide for a separate vote for each board director sought to be recalled.

Section 54. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 720.304, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

720.304 Right of owners to peaceably assemble; display of flag; SLAPP suits prohibited.--

- (2) Any homeowner may display one <u>stationary or</u> portable, removable United States flag or official flag of the State of Florida in a respectful manner, and on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day may display in a respectful manner portable, removable official flags, not larger than 41/2 feet by 6 feet, which represent the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, <u>from a freestanding</u>, portable, removable, or telescoping flagpole not to exceed 20 feet in the front, rear, or side yard regardless of any declaration rules or requirements dealing with flags or decorations.
- (6) Any parcel owner may display a sign of reasonable size provided by a contractor for security services within 10 feet of any entrance to the home. The sign shall not exceed 18 inches high by 18 inches wide, and the bottom of the sign shall be no higher than 24 inches from the ground elevation within the permitted area of installation. Other specifications may be approved by the association, but in no case shall the specifications be less than authorized by this section.
- (7)(a) Rules and regulations pertaining to common elements shall be protected by the First Amendment to the United States

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Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of the State Constitution, and associations shall not in any way abridge or deny constitutional rights and freedoms of homeowners with respect to use of such common elements.

- (b) All common elements, common areas, and recreational facilities serving any association shall be available to unit owners in the association served thereby and their invited guests for the use intended for such common elements, common areas, and recreational facilities. The entity or entities responsible for the operation of the common elements, common areas, and recreational facilities may adopt reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to the use of such common elements, common areas, and recreational facilities as to the manner and times they are used, but not the purpose for which they are used. No entity or entities shall unreasonably restrict any unit owner's right to peaceably assemble or right to invite public officers or candidates for public office to appear and speak in common elements, common areas, and recreational facilities.
- (c) Any owner prevented from exercising rights guaranteed by this section may bring an action in the appropriate court of the county in which the alleged infringement occurred, and, upon favorable adjudication, the court shall enjoin the enforcement of any provision contained in any association.
- Section 55. Section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights; failure to fill sufficient number of vacancies on board of directors to

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constitute a quorum; appointment of receiver upon petition of any member.--

- (1) Each member and the member's tenants, guests, and invitees, and each association, are governed by, and must comply with, this chapter, the governing documents of the community, and the rules of the association. Actions at law or in equity, or both, to redress alleged failure or refusal to comply with these provisions may be brought by the association or by any member against:
 - (a) The association;
 - (b) A member;

- (c) Any director or officer of an association who willfully and knowingly or otherwise fails to comply with these provisions; and
- (d) Any tenants, guests, or invitees occupying a parcel or using the common areas.

The prevailing party in any such litigation is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs. This section does not deprive any person of any other available right or remedy.

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

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\$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine shall not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to collect its reasonable attorney's fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.

- (a) A fine or suspension may not be imposed without notice of at least 14 days to the person sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. If the committee, by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, it may not be imposed.
- (b) The requirements of this subsection do not apply to the imposition of suspensions or fines upon any member because of the failure of the member to pay assessments or other charges when due if such action is authorized by the governing documents.
- (c) Suspension of common-area-use rights shall not impair the right of an owner or tenant of a parcel to have vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.
- (3) If the governing documents so provide, an association may suspend the voting rights of a member for the nonpayment of regular annual assessments that are delinquent in excess of 90 days.

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(4)If an association fails to fill vacancies on the board of directors sufficient to constitute a quorum in accordance with the bylaws, any member may apply to the circuit court that has jurisdiction over the community served by the association for the appointment of a receiver to manage the affairs of the association. At least 30 days before applying to the circuit court, the member shall mail to the association, by certified or registered mail, and post, in a conspicuous place on the property of the community served by the association, a notice describing the intended action, giving the association 30 days to fill the vacancies. If during such time the association fails to fill a sufficient number of vacancies so that a quorum can be assembled, the member may proceed with the petition. If a receiver is appointed, the homeowners' association shall be responsible for the salary of the receiver, court costs, attorney's fees, and all other expenses of the receivership. The receiver has all the powers and duties of a duly constituted board of directors and shall serve until the association fills a sufficient number of vacancies on the board so that a quorum can be assembled.

Section 56. Section 720.3055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3055 Contracts for products and services; in writing; bids; exceptions.--

(1) All contracts as further described in this section or any contract that is not to be fully performed within 1 year after the making thereof for the purchase, lease, or renting of materials or equipment to be used by the association in

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accomplishing its purposes under this chapter or the governing documents, and all contracts for the provision of services, shall be in writing. If a contract for the purchase, lease, or renting of materials or equipment, or for the provision of services, requires payment by the association that exceeds 10 percent of the total annual budget of the association, including reserves, the association must obtain competitive bids for the materials, equipment, or services. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the association to accept the lowest bid.

- (2)(a)1. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Contracts with employees of the association, and contracts for attorney, accountant, architect, community association manager, engineering, and landscape architect services are not subject to the provisions of this section.
- 2. A contract executed before October 1, 2004, and any renewal thereof, is not subject to the competitive bid requirements of this section. If a contract was awarded under the competitive bid procedures of this section, any renewal of that contract is not subject to such competitive bid requirements if the contract contains a provision that allows the board to cancel the contract on 30 days' notice. Materials, equipment, or services provided to an association under a local government franchise agreement by a franchise holder or a manager are not subject to the competitive bid requirements of this section. A contract with a manager, if made by a competitive bid, may be made for up to 3 years and must contain a 30-day termination clause. An association whose declaration or

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bylaws provide for competitive bidding for services may operate under the provisions of that declaration or bylaws in lieu of this section if those provisions are not less stringent than the requirements of this section.

- (b) Nothing contained in this section is intended to limit the ability of an association to obtain needed products and services in an emergency.
- (c) This section does not apply if the business entity with which the association desires to enter into a contract is the only source of supply within the county serving the association.
- (d) Nothing contained in this section shall excuse a party contracting to provide maintenance or management services from compliance with s. 720.309.

Section 57. Section 720.306, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.306 Meetings of members; voting and election procedures; amendments.--

(1) QUORUM; AMENDMENTS.--

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- (a) Unless otherwise required by law, and other than those matters set forth in paragraph (b), any governing document of an association shall only be amended by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting interests of the association subject to the following:
- 1. All amendments offered for official recording must be submitted as contained within the covenants and restrictions in their entirety.

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2. Within 12 months of enactment of this subsection all duly registered covenants and restrictions must be complete and set forth in plain, easily understandable English. Unless a lower number is provided in the bylaws, the percentage of voting interests required to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the members shall be 30 percent of the total voting interests. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter or in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, decisions that require a vote of the members must be made by the concurrence of at least a majority of the voting interests present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting at which a quorum has been attained.

(b) Unless otherwise provided in the governing documents or required by law, and other than those matters set forth in paragraph (c), any governing document of an association may be amended by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the voting interests of the association.

(b) (c) Unless otherwise provided in the governing documents as originally recorded or permitted by this chapter or chapter 617. An amendment may not materially and adversely alter the proportionate voting interest appurtenant to a parcel or increase the proportion or percentage by which a parcel shares in the common expenses of the association unless the record parcel owner and all record owners of liens on the parcels join in the execution of the amendment. For purposes of this section, a change in quorum requirements is not an alteration of voting interests.

(c) An amendment restricting owners' rights relating to the rental of homes applies only to parcel owners who consent to

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the amendment and to parcel owners who purchase their parcels after the effective date of that amendment.

- (2) ANNUAL MEETING.--The association shall hold a meeting of its members annually for the transaction of any and all proper business at a time, date, and place stated in, or fixed in accordance with, the bylaws. The election of directors, if one is required to be held, must be held at, or in conjunction with, the annual meeting or as provided in the governing documents.
- (3) SPECIAL MEETINGS.--Special meetings must be held when called by the board of directors or, unless a different percentage is stated in the governing documents, by at least 10 percent of the total voting interests of the association.

 Business conducted at a special meeting is limited to the purposes described in the notice and the agenda of the meeting.
- (4) CONTENT OF NOTICE.--Unless law or the governing documents require otherwise, Notice of an annual meeting need not include a description of the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Notice of a special meeting must include an agenda and a description of the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.
- (5) NOTICE OF MEETINGS.--The bylaws shall provide for giving notice to members of all member meetings, and if they do not do so shall be deemed to provide the following: The association shall give all parcel owners and members actual notice of all membership meetings, which shall be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the members not less than 14 days prior to the meeting. Evidence of compliance with

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this 14-day notice shall be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed upon execution among the official records of the association. In addition to mailing, delivering, or electronically transmitting the notice of any meeting, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the association. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda.

- (6) RIGHT TO SPEAK.--Members and parcel owners have the right to attend all membership meetings and to speak at any meeting with reference to any all items opened for discussion or included on the agenda. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the governing documents or any rules adopted by the board or by the membership, A member and a parcel owner have the right to speak at least once for at least 3 minutes on each agenda any item, provided that the member or parcel owner submits a written request to speak prior to the meeting. The association may adopt written reasonable rules governing the frequency and, duration, and other manner of member and parcel owner statements, which rules must be consistent with this subsection.
- (7) ADJOURNMENT.--Unless the bylaws require otherwise,
 Adjournment of an annual or special meeting to a different date,
 time, or place must be announced at that meeting before an

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adjournment is taken, or notice must be given of the new date, time, or place pursuant to s. 720.303(2). Any business that might have been transacted on the original date of the meeting may be transacted at the adjourned meeting. If a new record date for the adjourned meeting is or must be fixed under s. 617.0707, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given to persons who are entitled to vote and are members as of the new record date but were not members as of the previous record date.

- (8) PROXY VOTING.--The members have the right, unless otherwise provided in this subsection or in the governing documents, to vote in person or by limited proxy. To be valid, a limited proxy must be dated, must state the date, time, and place of the meeting for which it was given, and must be signed by the authorized person who executed the proxy. A limited proxy is effective only for the specific meeting for which it was originally given, as the meeting may lawfully be adjourned and reconvened from time to time, and automatically expires 60 90 days after the date of the meeting for which it was originally given. A proxy is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the person who executes it. If the proxy form expressly so provides, any proxy holder may appoint, in writing, a substitute to act in his or her place.
 - (9) ELECTIONS.--

- (a) Election procedures.--
- 1. The members of the board shall be elected by written ballot or voting machine. Proxies shall in no event be used in electing the board, either in general elections or elections to fill vacancies caused by recall, resignation, or otherwise,

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5165	unless otherwise provided in this chapter. Not less than 60 days
5166	before a scheduled election, the association shall mail,
5167	deliver, or electronically transmit, whether by separate
5168	association mailing or included in another association mailing,
5169	delivery, or transmission, including regularly published
5170	newsletters, to each parcel owner entitled to a vote, a first
5171	notice of the date of the election. Any homeowner or other
5172	eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board must
5173	give written notice to the association not less than 40 days
5174	before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice
5175	and agenda as set forth in this section, the association shall
5176	mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of the
5177	election to all parcel owners entitled to vote therein, with a
5178	ballot that shall list all candidates. Upon request of a
5179	candidate, the association shall include an information sheet,
5180	no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be
5181	furnished by the candidate not less than 35 days before the
5182	election, to be included with the mailing, delivery, or
5183	transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery,
5184	or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the
5185	association. The association is not liable for the contents of
5186	the information sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to
5187	reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the
5188	information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division
5189	shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with the
5190	provisions contained in this chapter, including rules
5191	establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic
5192	transmission and rules providing for the secrecy of ballots.

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Elections shall be decided by a plurality of those ballots cast. There shall be no quorum requirement; however, at least 20 percent of the eligible voters must cast a ballot in order to have a valid election of members of the board. No parcel owner shall permit any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any such ballots improperly cast shall be deemed invalid, provided any parcel owner who violates this provision may be fined by the association in accordance with s. 720.305(2). A parcel owner needing assistance in casting the ballot for the reasons stated in s. 101.051 may obtain assistance in casting the ballot. The regular election shall occur on the date of the annual meeting. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, an election is not required unless more candidates file notices of intent to run or more are nominated than board vacancies exist.

2. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative, a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case the election procedures must conform to the requirements of this section unless the association has opted out of the statutory election process, in which case the bylaws of the association control. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a board member appointed or elected under this section shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the seat being filled. Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by s. 720.303(10) and rules adopted by the division.

3. Fifteen percent of the total voting interests in a homeowners' association, or six parcel owners, whichever is greater, may petition the division to appoint an election monitor to attend the annual meeting of the homeowners and conduct the election of directors. The division shall appoint a division employee, a person or persons specializing in homeowners' association election monitoring, or an attorney licensed to practice in this state as the election monitor. All costs associated with the election monitoring process shall be paid by the association. The division shall adopt a rule establishing procedures for the appointment of election monitors and the scope and extent of the monitor's role in the election process.

(b) Terms; eligibility of candidates.--

- 1. The terms of all members of the board shall expire at the annual meeting. Members may stand for reelection.
- 2. Coowners of a parcel may not serve as members of the board of administration at the same time.
- 3. After transition of control in a community, only members as defined in s. 720.301(1) shall be eligible as candidates for the board.
- 4. A person who has been convicted of any felony by any court of record in the United States and who has not had his or her right to vote restored pursuant to law in the jurisdiction of his or her residence is not eligible for board membership. The validity of an action by the board is not affected if it is later determined that a member of the board is ineligible for board membership due to having been convicted of a felony.

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Elections of directors must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the governing documents of the association. All members of the association shall be eligible to serve on the board of directors, and a member may nominate himself or herself as a candidate for the board at a meeting where the election is to be held. Except as otherwise provided in the governing documents, boards of directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by eligible voters. Any election dispute between a member and an association must be submitted to mandatory binding arbitration with the division. Such proceedings shall be conducted in the manner provided by s. 718.1255 and the procedural rules adopted by the division.

record <u>any or videotape</u> meetings of the board of directors and meetings of the members. The board of directors of the association may adopt reasonable rules governing the taping of meetings of the board and the membership. <u>However</u>, those rules may not restrict the parcel owners' rights to electronically record the meeting using, but not limited to, battery-operated or electrical equipment.

Section 58. Section 720.307, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.307 Transition of association control in a community.--With respect to homeowners' associations:

(1) Members other than the developer are entitled to elect at least a majority of the members of the board of directors of the homeowners' association when the earlier of the following events occurs:

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(a) Three months after 75 90 percent of the parcels in all phases of the community that will ultimately be operated by the homeowners' association have been conveyed to members; or

(b) Such other percentage of the parcels has been conveyed to members, or such other date or event has occurred, as is set forth in the governing documents in order to comply with the requirements of any governmentally chartered entity with regard to the mortgage financing of parcels.

For purposes of this section, the term "members other than the developer" shall not include builders, contractors, or others who purchase a parcel for the purpose of constructing improvements thereon for resale.

- (2) The developer is entitled to elect at least one member of the board of directors of the homeowners' association as long as the developer holds for sale in the ordinary course of business at least 5 percent of the parcels in all phases of the community. After the developer relinquishes control of the homeowners' association, the developer may exercise the right to vote any developer-owned voting interests in the same manner as any other member, except for purposes of reacquiring control of the homeowners' association or selecting the majority of the members of the board of directors.
- (3) Prior to turnover, the developer or owner of all common areas shall convey the title to all common areas to the association immediately upon incorporation of the association.

 If additional common areas are acquired prior to transition of control and subject to the governing documents, title to those

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common areas shall also be immediately transferred to the association.

- $\underline{(4)}$ At the time the members are entitled to elect at least a majority of the board of directors of the homeowners' association, the developer shall, at the developer's expense, within no more than $\underline{30}$ $\underline{90}$ days deliver the following documents to the board:
- (a) All deeds to common property owned by the association or the developer.
- (b) The original of the association's declarations of covenants and restrictions.
- (c) A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the association.
 - (d) A copy of the bylaws.

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- (e) The minute books, including all minutes.
- (f) The books and records of the association.
- (g) Policies, rules, and regulations, if any, which have been adopted.
 - (h) Resignations of directors who are required to resign because the developer is required to relinquish control of the association.
 - (i) The financial records of the association from the date of incorporation through the date of turnover.
 - (j) All association funds and control thereof.
 - (k) All tangible property of the association.
- 5330 (1) A copy of all contracts which may be in force with the 5331 association as one of the parties.

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(m) A list of the names and addresses and telephone numbers of all contractors, subcontractors, or others in the current employ of the association.

- (n) Any and all insurance policies in effect.
- (o) Any permits issued to the association by governmental entities.
 - (p) Any and all warranties in effect.

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- (q) A roster of current homeowners and their addresses and telephone numbers and section and lot numbers.
 - (r) Employment and service contracts in effect.
- (s) All other contracts <u>and agreements</u> in effect to which the association is a party.
- The financial records, including financial statements of the association, and source documents from the incorporation of the association through the date of turnover. The records shall be audited by an independent certified public accountant for the period of the incorporation of the association or for the period covered by the last audit, if an audit has been performed for each fiscal year since incorporation. All financial statements shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards and shall be audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as prescribed by the Board of Accountancy. The accountant performing the review shall examine to the extent necessary supporting documents and records, including the cash disbursements and related paid invoices to determine whether expenditures were for association purposes and the billings, cash receipts, and related records to determine whether the

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developer was charged and paid the proper amounts of assessments. This paragraph applies to associations with a date of incorporation after December 31, 2007.

<u>(5)(4)</u> This section <u>applies to any mandatory homeowners'</u> <u>association existing under this chapter</u> <u>does not apply to a homeowners' association in existence on the effective date of this act, or to a homeowners' association, no matter when created, if such association is created in a community that is included in an effective development of regional impact development order as of the effective date of this act, together with any approved modifications thereof.</u>

Section 59. Section 720.3071, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720.3071 Board member training.--The division shall provide training programs for homeowners' association board members, at the associations' expense. Training shall be mandatory for newly elected board members and members currently serving on a board who have not previously voluntarily attended training.

Section 60. Subsection (1) of section 720.3075, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

720.3075 Prohibited clauses in association documents .--

(1) It is declared that the public policy of this state prohibits the inclusion or enforcement of certain types of clauses in homeowners' association documents, including declaration of covenants, articles of incorporation, bylaws, or

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any other document of the association which binds members of the association, which either have the effect of or provide that:

- (a) A developer has the unilateral ability and right to make changes to the homeowners' association documents after the transition of homeowners' association control in a community from the developer to the nondeveloper members, as set forth in s. 720.307, has occurred.
- (b) A homeowners' association is prohibited or restricted from filing a lawsuit against the developer, or the homeowners' association is otherwise effectively prohibited or restricted from bringing a lawsuit against the developer.
- (c) After the transition of homeowners' association control in a community from the developer to the nondeveloper members, as set forth in s. 720.307, has occurred, a developer is entitled to cast votes in an amount that exceeds one vote per residential lot.
- (d) The homeowners' association is restricted or prevented from functioning, as provided by federal, state, and local laws and specifically by this chapter.
- (e) The homeowners' association is prevented from amending any document as allowed according to Florida statutes.

Such clauses are declared null and void as against the public policy of this state.

- (5)(a) An association may not restrict a homeowner from mounting or employing shutters or other hurricane protection.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), an association may not restrict a homeowner from mounting or employing

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temporary or permanent shutters or other hurricane protection
during any time that a hurricane warning has been declared,
during any time when an evacuation order has been given, or for
the following period after conclusion of such hurricane watch or
evacuation order:

1. Seven days; or

- 2. Fourteen days if the hurricane watch concerns a category 4 storm or greater or if the evacuation order lasts more than 3 days.
- (c) If a local government restricts homeowners' mounting or employing temporary or permanent shutters or other hurricane protection, the local government may also authorize associations to adopt and enforce equal or lesser restrictions.
- (d) Except as provided in paragraph (c) or paragraph (e), an association may not restrict a homeowner from mounting or employing permanent shutters or other hurricane protection
- (e) If the association otherwise properly adopts restrictions governing color or form of shutters or other permanent exterior window coverings, the association may adopt and enforce equal or lesser restrictions that apply to permanent exterior hurricane protections.
- (f) An association may not restrict the time or duration for shutters or other hurricane protection to be open or closed during any period and may not restrict homeowners from mounting or employing temporary shutters or other hurricane protection, as provided in paragraph (b).
- Section 61. Section 720.3086, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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720.3086 Financial report; audit; penalty; exclusivity of properties.--

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- In a residential subdivision in which the owners of (1) lots or parcels must pay mandatory maintenance or amenity fees to the subdivision developer or to the owners of the common areas, recreational facilities, and other properties serving the lots or parcels, the developer or owner of such areas, facilities, or properties shall make public, within 60 days following the end of each fiscal year, a complete financial report of the actual, total receipts of mandatory maintenance or amenity fees received by it, and an itemized listing of the expenditures made by it from such fees, for that year. Such report shall be made public by mailing it to each lot or parcel owner in the subdivision, by publishing it in a publication regularly distributed within the subdivision, or by posting it in prominent locations in the subdivision. Thereafter, the developer or the owner of the common areas, recreational facilities, and other properties serving the lots or parcels shall mail the annual financial report, upon written request from a lot or parcel owner.
- (2) Pursuant to this section, if the developer or the owner fails to provide the lot or parcel owner with the requested annual financial report within 30 days of delivery of such request to the developer or owner, the circuit court located in the same county as the principal office of the corporation, or its registered office, if no office exists in this state, summarily may order the corporation to furnish such financial report, upon application of the lot or parcel owner.

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If the court orders the corporation to furnish the financial report, it shall also order the corporation to pay the lot or parcel owner's costs, including reasonable attorney's fees that have been incurred to obtain the order, and otherwise shall enforce the lot or parcel owner's rights under this section.

- rights for the use of common areas, recreational facilities, and other properties serving the lots or parcels unless they have been dedicated for nonexclusive use by the lot or parcel owners. Portions of governing documents that allow guests of the developer or facility owner the right to use the facility are hereby declared void, as those portions of governing documents violate the rights to exclusive use of the facilities by the lot or parcel owners and their guests.
- (4) This section does not apply to amounts paid to homeowner associations pursuant to chapter 617, chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723, or to amounts paid to local governmental entities, including special districts.
- Section 62. Section 720.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 720.401 Prospective purchasers subject to association membership requirement; disclosure required; covenants; assessments; contract cancellation.--
- (1)(a) A prospective parcel owner in a community must be presented a disclosure summary before executing the contract for sale. The disclosure summary must be in a form substantially similar to the following form:

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5499 DISCLOSURE SUMMARY

5500 FOR

5501 (NAME OF COMMUNITY)

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- 1. AS A PURCHASER OF PROPERTY IN THIS COMMUNITY, YOU WILL BE OBLIGATED TO BE A MEMBER OF A HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
- 2. THE PURCHASER HAS BEEN PROVIDED A COPY OF THE THERE

 HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE RECORDED RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND THE

 ASSOCIATION GOVERNING DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO GOVERNING THE USE

 AND OCCUPANCY OF PROPERTIES IN THIS COMMUNITY. AFFIRM OR DENY

 RECEIPT OR DOCUMENTS BY CHECKING:
- 5510 YES /box/ or NO /box/
 - 3. YOU WILL (OR WILL NOT) BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ASSESSMENTS TO THE ASSOCIATION. ASSESSMENTS ARE MAY BE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$______ PER _____.

 IN ADDITION, YOU WILL (OR WILL NOT) ALSO BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ANY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IMPOSED BY THE ASSOCIATION. SUCH SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS ARE MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$_____ PER ____.
 - 4. YOU WILL MAY BE OBLIGATED TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

 AND AD VALOREM TAXES AND NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS TO THE

 RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITY, COUNTY, OR SPECIAL DISTRICT. ALL

 ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES ARE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC CHANGE.
 - 5. YOUR FAILURE TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS OR ASSESSMENTS LEVIED BY A MANDATORY HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION COULD RESULT IN A LIEN AND JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE ON YOUR PROPERTY.
- 5525 6. THERE MAY BE AN OBLIGATION TO PAY RENT OR LAND USE FEES
 5526 FOR RECREATIONAL OR OTHER COMMONLY USED FACILITIES AS AN

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5527 OBLIGATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION. IF 5528 APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ PER .

- 7. THE DEVELOPER HAS MAY HAVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS WHILE STILL IN CONTROL OF THE HOMEOWNERS'

 ASSOCIATION WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP OR THE APPROVAL OF THE PARCEL OWNERS.
- 8. THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE FORM ARE ONLY SUMMARY IN NATURE, AND, AS A PROSPECTIVE <u>PURCHASERS</u>

 PURCHASER, YOU SHOULD REFER TO THE COVENANTS AND THE ASSOCIATION GOVERNING DOCUMENTS BEFORE PURCHASING PROPERTY.
- 9. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE EITHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC RECORD AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE RECORD OFFICE IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED, OR ARE NOT RECORDED IN TALLAHASSEE AND IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED. A PENALTY SHALL BE IMPOSED UPON THE DEVELOPER, SELLER OR AGENT OF THE SELLER IF A RECORDED COPY OF THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND THE ASSOCIATION GOVERNING DOCUMENTS ARE NOT PROVIDED BEFORE CONTRACT FOR SALE AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE DEVELOPER.
- 10. THE PURCHASERS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED A COPY OF THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND THE ASSOCIATION GOVERNING DOCUMENTS BEFORE CONTRACT FOR SALE. AFFIRM OR DENY BY CHECKING YES /box/ or NO /box/.

5550 DATE: PURCHASER:

5551 PURCHASER:

5553 <u>Full</u> The disclosure must be supplied by the developer, or by the parcel owner if the sale is by an owner that is not the

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developer or the agent for the owner. Any contract or agreement for sale shall refer to and incorporate the disclosure summary and shall include, in prominent language, a statement that the potential buyer should not execute the contract or agreement until they have received and read the disclosure summary, recorded restrictive covenants and governing documents of the association, required by this section.

(b) Each contract entered into for the sale of property with recorded restrictive covenants governed by mandatory homeowners' associations covenants subject to disclosure required by this section must contain in conspicuous type a clause that states:

- RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS AND GOVERNING DOCUMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION, REQUIRED BY SECTION 720.401, FLORIDA STATUTES, HAVE HAS NOT BEEN PROVIDED TO THE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER BEFORE EXECUTING THIS CONTRACT FOR SALE, THIS CONTRACT IS VOIDABLE BY BUYER BY DELIVERING TO SELLER OR SELLER'S AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE BUYER'S INTENTION TO CANCEL WITHIN 10 3 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE FULL DISCLOSURE SUMMARY OR PRIOR TO CLOSING, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST. ANY PURPORTED WAIVER OF THIS VOIDABILITY RIGHT HAS NO EFFECT. BUYER'S RIGHT TO VOID THIS CONTRACT SHALL TERMINATE AT CLOSING.
- (c) A certified copy of the publicly recorded governing documents must be provided to any prospective purchaser, any real estate agent, financial institution, title or closing company upon request.

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(d) If the developer or the association willfully and knowingly fails to disclose material facts that negatively affect the value of the parcel purchased by an association member, the individual board members or developer shall be held liable under applicable federal and state civil and criminal statutes. (e) (e) If the disclosure summary is not provided to a prospective purchaser before the purchaser executes a contract for the sale of property governed by covenants that are subject to disclosure pursuant to this section, the purchaser may void the contract by delivering to the seller or the seller's agent or representative written notice canceling the contract within 3 days after receipt of the disclosure summary or prior to closing, whichever occurs first. This right may not be waived by the purchaser but terminates at closing.

- (2) This section does not apply to any association regulated under chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723 or to a subdivider registered under chapter 498; and also does not apply if disclosure regarding the association is otherwise made in connection with the requirements of chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723.
- Section 63. Section 720.501, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 720.501 Powers and Duties of Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes.--
- (1) The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums,

 Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes of the Department of

 Business and Professional Regulation, referred to as the

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"division" in this part, in addition to other powers and duties prescribed by chapter 498, has the power to enforce and ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter and rules promulgated pursuant hereto relating to the development, construction, sale, lease, ownership, operation, and management of residential property. In performing its duties, the division has the following powers and duties:

- (a) The division may make necessary public or private investigations within or outside this state to determine whether any person has violated this chapter or any rule or order hereunder, to aid in the enforcement of this chapter, or to aid in the adoption of rules or forms hereunder.
- (b) The division may require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise, as the division determines, as to the facts and circumstances concerning a matter to be investigated.
- (c) For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the division director, or any officer or employee designated by the division director may administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any matter which is relevant to the investigation, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence. Upon the failure by a person to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the investigating

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officer and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected thereby, the division may apply to the circuit court for an order compelling compliance.

- (d) Notwithstanding any remedies available to lot owners and associations, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or rule promulgated pursuant hereto has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against any developer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, as follows:
- 1. The division may permit a person whose conduct or actions may be under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against the person.
- 2. The division may issue an order requiring the developer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the division will carry out the purposes of this chapter. Such affirmative action may include, but is not limited to, an order requiring a developer to pay moneys determined to be owed to a homeowners' association.
- 3. The division may bring an action in circuit court on behalf of a class of lot owners, lessees, or purchasers for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or restitution.
- 4. The division may impose a civil penalty against a developer or association, or its assignee or agent for any

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5667 violation of this chapter or a rule promulgated pursuant hereto. 5668 The division may impose a civil penalty individually against any officer or board member who willfully and knowingly violates a 5669 5670 provision of this chapter, a rule adopted pursuant hereto, or a 5671 final order of the division. The term "willfully and knowingly" 5672 means that the division informed the officer or board member 5673 that his or her action or intended action violates this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the 5674 5675 division and that the officer or board member refused to comply 5676 with the requirements of this chapter, a rule adopted under this 5677 chapter, or a final order of the division. The division, prior 5678 to initiating formal agency action under chapter 120, shall 5679 afford the officer or board member an opportunity to voluntarily 5680 comply with this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division. An officer or board member who 5681 5682 complies within 10 days is not subject to a civil penalty. A penalty may be imposed on the basis of each day of continuing 5683 5684 violation, but in no event shall the penalty for any offense 5685 exceed \$5,000. By January 1, 2007, the division shall adopt, by 5686 rule, penalty guidelines applicable to possible violations or to 5687 categories of violations of this chapter or rules adopted by the 5688 division. The guidelines must specify a meaningful range of 5689 civil penalties for each such violation of the statute and rules and must be based upon the harm caused by the violation, the 5690 repetition of the violation, and upon such other factors deemed 5691 relevant by the division. For example, the division may consider 5692 whether the violations were committed by a developer-controlled 5693 5694 or owner-controlled association, the size of the association,

5695 and other factors. The quidelines must designate the possible 5696 mitigating or aggravating circumstances that justify a departure 5697 from the range of penalties provided by the rules. It is the 5698 legislative intent that minor violations be distinguished from 5699 those which endanger the health, safety, or welfare of residents or other persons and that such guidelines provide reasonable and 5700 5701 meaningful notice to the public of likely penalties that may be imposed for prescribed conduct. This subsection does not limit 5702 5703 the ability of the division to informally dispose of 5704 administrative actions or complaints by stipulation, agreed 5705 settlement, or consent order. All amounts collected shall be 5706 deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the 5707 Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' 5708 Association, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. If a developer fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon issue an 5709 5710 order directing that such developer cease and desist from 5711 further operation until such time as the civil penalty is paid, 5712 or may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent 5713 jurisdiction. If an association fails to pay the civil penalty, 5714 the division shall thereupon pursue enforcement in a court of 5715 competent jurisdiction, and the order imposing the civil penalty 5716 or the cease and desist order will not become effective until 20 5717 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the 5718 division shall be brought in the county in which the division has its executive offices or in the county where the violation 5719 5720 occurred. The division may prepare and disseminate a prospectus 5721

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and other information to assist prospective owners, purchasers,

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5723 <u>lessees</u>, and developers of residential communities in assessing 5724 <u>the rights</u>, privileges, and duties pertaining thereto.

- (f) The division may adopt rules pursuant to ss.120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (g) The division shall establish procedures for providing notice to an association when the division considers the issuance of a declaratory statement with respect to the declaration of restrictions or any related document governing in such residential community.
- (h) The division shall furnish each association which pays the fees required by paragraph (2)(a) a copy of this act, subsequent changes to this act on an annual basis, an amended version of this act as it becomes available from the Secretary of State's office and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto on an annual basis.
- (i) The division shall annually provide each association with a summary of declaratory statements and formal legal opinions relating to the operations of residential communities which were rendered by the division during the previous year.
- (j) The division shall provide training programs for residential association board members and lot owners.
- (k) The division shall maintain a toll-free telephone number accessible to lot owners.
- (1) The division shall develop a program to certify both volunteer and paid mediators to provide mediation of disputes.

 The division shall provide, upon request, a list of such mediators to any association, lot owner, or other participant in

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arbitration proceedings under s. 720.311 requesting a copy of the list. The division shall include on the list of volunteer mediators only the names of persons who have received at least 20 hours of training in mediation techniques or who have mediated at least 20 disputes. In order to become initially certified by the division, paid mediators must be certified by the Supreme Court to mediate court cases in either county or circuit courts. However, the division may adopt, by rule, additional factors for the certification of paid mediators, which factors must be related to experience, education, or background. Any person initially certified as a paid mediator by the division must, in order to continue to be certified, comply with the factors or requirements imposed by rules adopted by the division.

(m) When a complaint is made, the division shall conduct its inquiry with due regard to the interests of the affected parties. Within 30 days after receipt of a complaint, the division shall acknowledge the complaint in writing and notify the complainant whether the complaint is within the jurisdiction of the division and whether the division needs additional information from the complainant. The division shall conduct its investigation and shall take action upon the complaint within 90 days after receipt of the original complaint or of timely requested additional information. However, failure to complete the investigation within 90 days does not prevent the division from continuing the investigation, accepting or considering evidence obtained or received after 90 days, or taking administrative action if reasonable cause exists to believe that

a violation of this chapter or a rule of the division has occurred. If an investigation is not completed within the time limits established in this paragraph, the division shall, on a monthly basis, notify the complainant in writing of the status of the investigation When reporting its action to the complainant, the division shall inform the complainant of any right to a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

association that administers more than 10 residential homes shall pay to the division an annual fee in the amount of \$4 for each residence in communities administered by the association.

If the fee is not paid by March 1, then the association shall be assessed a penalty of 10 percent of the amount due, and the association will not have standing to maintain or defend any action in the courts of this state until the amount due, plus any penalty that is paid. All fees shall be deposited in the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners'

Association, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund as provided by law.

Section 64. Section 720.505, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

720.505 Advisory council; membership functions.--

(1) There is created the Advisory Council On Mandated
Properties. The council shall consist of seven appointed
members. Two members shall be appointed by the President of the
Senate, two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the
House of Representatives, and three members shall be appointed
by the Governor. At least one member that is appointed by the
Governor, by the Senate President and by the Speaker of the

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House shall be a homeowners' rights advocate and parcel owner. Members shall be appointed to 2-year terms; however, one of the persons initially appointed by the Governor, by the President of the Senate, and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be appointed to a 1-year term. A member of the division, appointed by the Secretary, shall serve as an ex-officio nonvoting member. The selection of council members shall be made in a manner that ensures a fair and balanced representation from the service-provider sector and consumer advocates with a substantial public record of endeavors on behalf of homeowners' rights and consumer interests. The council shall be located within the division for administrative purposes. Members of the council shall serve without compensation but are entitled to receive per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061 while on official business. A vacancy on the Advisory Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

- (2) The functions of the advisory council shall be to:
- (a) Receive, from the public, input regarding issues of concern with respect to mandated communities and recommendations for changes in homeowners' association laws. The issues that the council shall consider include, but are not limited to, the rights and responsibilities of the parcel owners in relation to the rights and responsibilities of the association.
- (b) Review, evaluate, and advise the division concerning revisions and adoption of rules affecting homeowners' associations.
- (c) Recommend improvements, if needed, in the education programs offered by the division.

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(3) The council may elect a chair and vice chair and such other officers as it may deem advisable. The council shall meet at the call of its chair, at the request of a majority of its membership, at the request of the division, or at such times as it may prescribe. A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum. Council action may be taken by vote of a majority of the voting members who are present at a meeting where there is a quorum.

Section 65. Subsection (11) of section 721.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 721.05 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
- (11) "Division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 66. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 721.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

721.07 Public offering statement.--Prior to offering any timeshare plan, the developer must submit a filed public offering statement to 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 that timeshare plan is subject to cancellation by the purchaser pursuant to s. 721.10.

(2)

(d) A developer shall have the authority to deliver to purchasers any purchaser public offering statement that is not yet approved by the division, provided that the following shall apply:

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1. At the time the developer delivers an unapproved purchaser public offering statement to a purchaser pursuant to this paragraph, the developer shall deliver a fully completed and executed copy of the purchase contract required by s. 721.06 that contains the following statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form which shall replace the statements required by s. 721.06(1)(g):

The developer is delivering to you a public offering statement that has been filed with but not yet approved by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes. Any revisions to the unapproved public offering statement you have received must be delivered to you, but only if the revisions materially alter or modify the offering in a manner adverse to you. After the division approves the public offering statement, you will receive notice of the approval from the developer and the required revisions, if any.

Your statutory right to cancel this transaction without any penalty or obligation expires 10 calendar days after the date you signed your purchase contract or the date on which you receive the last of all documents required to be given to you pursuant to section 721.07(6), Florida Statutes, or 10 calendar days after you receive revisions required to be delivered to you, if any, whichever is later. If you decide to cancel this contract, you must notify the seller 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 Seller) at

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(Address of Seller) . Any attempt to obtain a waiver of your cancellation right is void and of no effect. 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..

2. After receipt of approval from the division and prior to closing, if any revisions made to the documents contained in the purchaser public offering statement materially alter or modify the offering in a manner adverse to a purchaser, the developer shall send the purchaser such revisions together with a notice containing a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

The unapproved public offering statement previously delivered to you, together with the enclosed revisions, has been approved by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners'

Associations, and Mobile Homes. Accordingly, your cancellation right expires 10 calendar days after you sign your purchase contract or 10 calendar days after you receive these revisions, whichever is later. If you have any questions regarding your cancellation rights, you may contact the division at [insert division's current address].

3. After receipt of approval from the division and prior to closing, if no revisions have been made to the documents contained in the unapproved purchaser public offering statement, or if such revisions do not materially alter or modify the

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offering in a manner adverse to a purchaser, the developer shall send the purchaser a notice containing a statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

- The unapproved public offering statement previously delivered to you has been approved by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes.

 Revisions made to the unapproved public offering statement, if any, are either not required to be delivered to you or are not deemed by the developer, in its opinion, to materially alter or modify the offering in a manner that is adverse to you.

 Accordingly, your cancellation right expired 10 days after you signed your purchase contract. A complete copy of the approved
- signed your purchase contract. A complete copy of the approved public offering statement is available through the managing entity for inspection as part of the books and records of the plan. If you have any questions regarding your cancellation rights, you may contact the division at [insert division's current address].
- Section 67. Subsection (8) of section 721.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 721.08 Escrow accounts; nondisturbance instruments; alternate security arrangements; transfer of legal title.--
- (8) An escrow agent holding escrowed funds pursuant to this chapter that have not been claimed for a period of 5 years after the date of deposit shall make at least one reasonable attempt to deliver such unclaimed funds to the purchaser who submitted such funds to escrow. In making such attempt, an escrow agent is entitled to rely on a purchaser's last known

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address as set forth in the books and records of the escrow agent and is not required to conduct any further search for the purchaser. If an escrow agent's attempt to deliver unclaimed funds to any purchaser is unsuccessful, the escrow agent may deliver such unclaimed funds to the division and the division shall deposit such unclaimed funds in the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund, 30 days after giving notice in a publication of general circulation in the county in which the timeshare property containing the purchaser's timeshare interest is located. The purchaser may claim the same at any time prior to the delivery of such funds to the division. After delivery of such funds to the division, the purchaser shall have no more rights to the unclaimed funds. The escrow agent shall not be liable for any claims from any party arising out of the escrow agent's delivery of the unclaimed funds to the division pursuant to this section.

Section 68. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of section 721.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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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:

- (e)1. The division may impose a penalty against any regulated party for a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted 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 Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, 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 owners' association or managing entity fails to pay a civil penalty, the division may pursue enforcement in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- Section 69. Section 721.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 721.28 Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums,

 Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.--All

 funds collected by the division and any amounts paid as fees or

 penalties under this chapter shall be deposited in the State

 Treasury to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales,

 Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust

 Fund created by s. 498.019.

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Section 70. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 721.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

721.301 Florida Timesharing, Vacation Club, and Hospitality Program.--

(1)

- (c) The director may designate funds from the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund, not to exceed \$50,000 annually, to support the projects and proposals undertaken pursuant to paragraph (b). All state trust funds to be expended pursuant to this section must be matched equally with private moneys and shall comprise no more than half of the total moneys expended annually.
- Section 71. Subsection (1) of section 723.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 723.003 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the following words and terms have the following meanings unless clearly indicated otherwise:
 - (1) The term "division" means the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, <u>Homeowners' Associations</u>, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
 - Section 72. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of section 723.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 723.006 Powers and duties of division.--In performing its duties, the division has the following powers and duties:
 - (5) Notwithstanding any remedies available to mobile home owners, mobile home park owners, and homeowners' associations, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation

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of any provision of this chapter or any rule promulgated pursuant hereto has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against a developer, mobile home park owner, or homeowners' association, or its assignee or agent, as follows:

- (e)1. The division may impose a civil penalty against a mobile home park owner or homeowners' association, or its assignee or agent, for any violation of this chapter, a properly promulgated park rule or regulation, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant hereto. A penalty may be imposed on the basis of each separate violation and, if the violation is a continuing one, for each day of continuing violation, but in no event may the penalty for each separate violation or for each day of continuing violation exceed \$5,000. All amounts collected shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.
- 2. If a violator fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon issue an order directing that such violator cease and desist from further violation until such time as the civil penalty is paid or may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction. If a homeowners' association fails to pay the civil penalty, the division shall thereupon pursue enforcement in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the order imposing the civil penalty or the cease and desist order shall not become effective until 20 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the

division shall be brought in the county in which the division has its executive offices or in which the violation occurred.

Section 73. Section 723.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.009 Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.--All proceeds from the fees, penalties, and fines imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited into the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners' Associations, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund created by s. 498.019. Moneys in this fund, as appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to chapter 216, may be used to defray the expenses incurred by the division in administering the provisions of this chapter.

Section 74. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 723.0611, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.0611 Florida Mobile Home Relocation Corporation.-- (2)

(c) The corporation shall, for purposes of s. 768.28, be considered an agency of the state. Agents or employees of the corporation, members of the board of directors of the corporation, or representatives of the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, Homeowners Associations, and Mobile Homes shall be considered officers, employees, or agents of the state, and actions against them and the corporation shall be governed by s. 768.28.

Section 75. Emotional support animals. --

(1) Every homeowner or renter in this state shall have the right to own a companion animal and to have such animal live

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with them in their home if such companion animal is deemed

helpful to the person's physical or psychological well-being as

attested to by at least two qualified health care professionals.

- (2) Any municipal or county code or ordinance, or any purported rule, declaration, by-law or other form of restriction contrary to the right provided in subsection (1) contained in any governing document of any condominium, cooperative, mobile home park, homeowner, or any other common interest ownership community association shall be deemed unconscionable, and thus unenforceable, invalid and of no legal effect.
- (3) An animal does not require specialized training or skill in assisting its owner to be classified as a companion animal pursuant to this section. The animal can be a cat, dog, ferret, bird, gerbil, or any other commonly accepted domesticated animal. However, if such training can be documented, a letter from only one qualified health care professional is required, as per pre-existing federal disability and fair housing laws.
- or advanced registered nurse practitioner who is licensed in this state to prescribe medications for emotional or mental conditions, or any mental health worker, mental health counselor, psychologist, or social worker, who is licensed in this state to practice counseling therapy. The letter must say that the animal is necessary to ameliorate and help with life functions for a condition covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act. The letter does not have to give details of the nature of the unit owner's disorder, in order not to invade

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the patient's privacy per the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. Where the primary residence of the owner is in another state, the qualified health care professional is defined as a qualified health care professional licensed in their home state.

 (5) If it becomes necessary for an owner or renter in any condominium, cooperative, mobile home park, homeowner or any other common interest ownership association to enforce this section in court against an association which has threatened to limit his or her right to own and reside with a companion animal either orally or in writing, the homeowner shall be entitled to recover his or her reasonable costs and attorney's fees if the homeowner is the prevailing party. This attorney's fee provision is not reciprocal.

Section 76. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in a declaration of condominium, condominium bylaws, or other documents, a condominium developer who rents or leases any unsold units in a condominium must pay all monthly maintenance fees on those units to the association as if the units were owned by individual owners.

Section 77. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.