By Senator Posey

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to community associations; amending s. 514.011, F.S.; providing a definition; amending s. 514.0115, F.S.; providing specified supervision and regulation exemptions for homeowners' association swimming pools; amending s. 515.25, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; specifying that requirements relating to acquisition and maintenance of adequate insurance apply to all residential condominiums; revising and providing provisions relating to condominium and condominium owner insurance coverage; authorizing an association or group of associations to provide adequate hazard insurance through a self-insurance fund; requiring associations to exercise best efforts to obtain and maintain certain kinds of insurance; providing coverage requirements for policies entered into after a specified date; requiring owners to provide evidence of a currently effective policy of hazard and liability insurance upon request by the association; specifying responsibility for reconstruction work under specified circumstances; specifying common expense responsibilities of the association and owners; providing for unit owner access to association records; prohibiting unit owners from accessing certain personal identifying information of other unit owners and persons residing in units; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; requiring meetings of the board of administration to be conducted using generally accepted

special meetings upon a petition of a specified amount of

parliamentary procedures; requiring the board to hold

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the total voting interests or to take up the petitioned items at the next regular meeting; providing members with the right to speak at such meetings under certain circumstances; providing location requirements for all unit owner meetings; revising budget requirements; amending s. 718.115, F.S.; providing certain expenses to be included as common expenses; amending s. 718.116, F.S.; providing requirements for claims of lien filed on or after a specified date; providing notice requirements; requiring certain advance notice to pay estimated nonemergency special assessments; creating s. 718.1265, F.S.; authorizing a condominium association board to exercise specified emergency powers when a state of emergency is declared; providing limitations; amending s. 718.3025, F.S.; deleting a requirement specifying a minimum number of personnel to be employed by a party contracting to provide maintenance or management services; 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 an expiration threshold for certain associations opting out of requirements relating to contracts for products and services following a vote by the unit owners; 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 or persons residing in a board member's household; amending s. 718.5012, F.S.; removing a requirement for the ombudsman to develop certain policies and procedures; requiring direct assistance; amending s.

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718.503, F.S.; providing that prospective purchasers are entitled to a governance form provided by the seller and prepared by the division; requiring the governance form to include specified information; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; revising provisions relating to homeowners' association board meetings, inspection and copying of records, reserve accounts of budgets, and financial reporting requirements; prohibiting salary or compensation of certain association personnel; providing exceptions; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; providing for an association to recover certain costs and expenses in certain actions; revising a lien restriction; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; revising certain meeting notice requirements; providing absentee ballot voting requirements; requiring newly elected members of a board of directors to make certain certifications in writing to the association; providing for disqualification for failure to make such certifications; requiring an association to retain such certifications for a certain time; specifying repercussions for certain unexcused absences; amending s. 720.307, F.S.; authorizing the board of directors of an association to levy assessments on unimproved parcels under certain circumstances; amending s. 720.3075, F.S.; specifying an additional prohibited clause in association documents; amending s. 720.308, F.S.; revising certain cash funding requirements; amending s. 720.3085, F.S.; revising mailing requirements for a written notice or demand for past due assessments; providing requirements for certain foreclosure actions; amending s. 720.401, F.S.; revising certain prospective

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parcel owner disclosure summary requirements; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 514.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

514.011 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Department" means the Department of Health.
- (2) "Homeowners' association" means a homeowners' association as defined in s. 720.301.
- (3) "Portable pool" means a pool or spa, and related equipment systems of any kind, which is designed or intended to be movable from location to location.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "Private pool" means a facility used only by an individual, family, or living unit members and their guests which does not serve any type of cooperative housing or joint tenancy of five or more living units.
- (5)(4) "Public bathing place" means a body of water, natural or modified by humans, for swimming, diving, and recreational bathing, together with adjacent shoreline or land area, buildings, equipment, and appurtenances pertaining thereto, used by consent of the owner or owners and held out to the public by any person or public body, irrespective of whether a fee is charged for the use thereof. The bathing water areas of public bathing places include, but are not limited to, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, artificial impoundments, and waters along the coastal and intracoastal beaches and shores of the state.

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(6) (2) "Public swimming pool" or "public pool" means a watertight structure of concrete, masonry, or other approved materials which is located either indoors or outdoors, used for bathing or swimming by humans, and filled with a filtered and disinfected water supply, together with buildings, appurtenances, and equipment used in connection therewith. A public swimming pool or public pool shall mean a conventional pool, spa-type pool, wading pool, special purpose pool, or water recreation attraction, to which admission may be gained with or without payment of a fee and includes, but is not limited to, pools operated by or serving camps, churches, cities, counties, day care centers, group home facilities for eight or more clients, health spas, institutions, parks, state agencies, schools, subdivisions, or the cooperative living-type projects of five or more living units, such as apartments, boardinghouses, hotels, mobile home parks, motels, recreational vehicle parks, and townhouses.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 514.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

514.0115 Exemptions from supervision or regulation; variances.--

- (2) (a) Pools serving no more than 32 <u>homeowners'</u>
 <u>association</u>, condominium, or cooperative units which are not operated as a public lodging establishment shall be exempt from supervision under this chapter, except for water quality.
- (b) Pools serving homeowners, condominium, or cooperative associations of more than 32 units and whose recorded documents prohibit the rental or sublease of the units for periods of less than 60 days are exempt from supervision under this chapter,

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except that the <a href="homeowners" association or condominium or cooperative owner or association must file applications with the department and obtain construction plans approval and receive an initial operating permit. The department shall inspect the swimming pools at such places annually, at the fee set forth in s. 514.033(3), or upon request by a unit owner, to determine compliance with department rules relating to water quality and lifesaving equipment. The department may not require compliance with rules relating to swimming pool lifeguard standards.

Section 3. Subsection (9) of section 515.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 515.25 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter, the term:
- (9) "Public swimming pool" means a swimming pool, as defined in s. $514.011_{(6)}_{(2)}$, which is operated, with or without charge, for the use of the general public; however, the term does not include a swimming pool located on the grounds of a private residence.
- Section 4. Subsection (11), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (12), and subsection (13) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 718.111 The association.--
- (11) INSURANCE. -- In order to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the people of the State of Florida and to ensure consistency in the provision of insurance coverage to condominiums and their unit owners, this subsection shall be paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) are deemed to apply to every residential condominium in the state, regardless of the date of its declaration of condominium. It is the intent of the

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Legislature to encourage lower or stable insurance premiums for associations described in this section.

- (a) Adequate hazard insurance, regardless of any requirement in the declaration of condominium for coverage by the association for "full insurable value," "replacement cost," or the like, shall be based upon the replacement cost of the property to be insured as determined by an independent insurance appraisal or update of a prior appraisal. The full insurable value shall be determined not less frequently than every 36 months.
- 1. An association or group of associations may provide adequate hazard insurance through a self-insurance fund that complies with the requirements of ss. 624.460-624.488.
- 2. The association may also provide adequate hazard insurance coverage, individually, or for a group of no fewer than three communities created and operating under this chapter, chapter 719, chapter 720, or chapter 721, by obtaining and maintaining for the communities insurance coverage sufficient to cover an amount equal to the probable maximum loss for the communities for a 250-year windstorm event provided that such probable maximum loss must be determined through the use of a competent model that has been accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology.
- 3. In determining the adequate hazard insurance coverage, the association may consider deductibles as determined by this subsection.
- (b) If the association is developer controlled, the association shall exercise best efforts to obtain and maintain such insurance. Failure to obtain and maintain adequate hazard

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insurance during any period of developer control shall constitute a breach of fiduciary responsibility by the developer-appointed members of the board of directors of the association, unless such members can show that despite such failure, they have made their best efforts.

- (c) Policies may include deductibles as determined by the board.
- 1. The deductibles shall be consistent with industry standards and prevailing practices for communities of like size and age, having similar construction and facilities in the locale where the condominium property is situated.
- 2. The deductibles may be based upon available funds, including reserve accounts or predetermined assessment authority at the time that the insurance is obtained.
- 3. The board shall establish the level of deductibles based upon the level of available funds and predetermined assessment authority at a meeting of the board which shall be open to all unit owners in the manner set forth in s. 718.112(2)(e). The notice of such meeting shall state the proposed deductible and the available funds and the assessment authority relied upon by the board and shall estimate any potential assessment amount against each unit, if any. The meeting described in this subparagraph may be held in conjunction with a meeting to consider the proposed budget or an amendment thereto.
- (d) A unit-owner-controlled association operating a residential condominium shall use its best efforts to obtain and maintain adequate insurance to protect the association, the association property, the common elements, and the condominium

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property required to be insured by the association pursuant to this subsection.

- (e) The declaration of condominium as originally recorded, or amended pursuant to procedures provided therein, may require that condominium property consisting of freestanding buildings where there is no more than one building in or on such unit need not be insured by the association if the declaration requires the unit owner to obtain adequate insurance for the condominium property. An association may also obtain and maintain liability insurance for directors and officers, insurance for the benefit of association employees, and flood insurance for common elements, association property, and units.
- (f) Every hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2009, to protect the condominium shall provide primary coverage for:
- 1. All portions of the condominium property as originally installed or replacement of like kind and quality, in accordance with the original plans and specifications.
- 2. All alterations or additions made to the condominium property or association property pursuant to s. 718.113(2).
- 3. The coverage shall exclude all personal property within the unit or limited common elements, floor, wall, and ceiling coverings, electrical fixtures, appliances, water heaters, water filters, built-in cabinets and countertops, and window treatments, including curtains, drapes, blinds, hardware, and similar window treatment components or replacements of any of the foregoing.

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This paragraph is intended to establish the property or casualty insuring responsibilities of the association and those of the individual unit owner and do not serve to broaden or extend the perils of coverage afforded by any insurance contract provided to the individual unit owner.

- (g) Every hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2009, to an individual unit owner shall provide that the coverage afforded by such policy is excess over the amount recoverable under any other policy covering the same property and shall include special assessment coverage of not less than \$2,000 per occurrence. Each insurance policy issued to an individual unit owner providing such coverage shall be without rights of subrogation against the condominium association that operates the condominium in which such unit owner's unit is located.
- 1. All improvements or additions to the condominium property that benefit less than all unit owners shall be insured by the unit owner or owners having the use thereof, or may be insured by the association at the cost and expense of the unit owners having the use thereof.
- 2. The association shall require each owner to provide evidence of a currently effective policy of hazard and liability insurance upon request, but not more frequently than annually.

 Upon the failure of an owner to provide a certificate of insurance issued by an insurer approved to write such insurance in the state within 30 days of a written request, the association shall be entitled but shall not be obligated to purchase a policy of insurance on behalf of an owner, and the cost thereof, together with reconstruction costs undertaken by the association,

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which are the responsibility of the unit owner may be collected in the manner provided for collection of assessments in s. 718.116.

- 3. All reconstruction work after a casualty loss shall be undertaken by the association except as otherwise permitted herein. A unit owner may undertake reconstruction work on portions of the unit with the prior written consent of the board of administration, which may be conditioned upon the approval of the repair methods, the qualifications of the proposed contractor, and the contract that is used for that purpose. A unit owner shall obtain all required governmental permits and approvals prior to commencing reconstruction.
- 4. Unit owners shall be responsible for the cost of reconstruction of any portions of the condominium property for which the unit owner is required to carry casualty insurance, and any such reconstruction work undertaken by the association shall be chargeable to the unit and enforceable as an assessment pursuant to s. 718.116. The association is hereby designated as an additional named insured and loss payee on all casualty insurance policies issued to unit owners in the condominium operated by the association.
- 5. A multicondominium association may elect, by a majority vote of the collective members of the condominiums operated by the association, to operate such condominiums as a single condominium for purposes of insurance matters, including, but not limited to, the purchase of the hazard insurance required by this section and the apportionment of deductibles and damages in excess of coverage. The election to aggregate the treatment of insurance premiums, deductibles, and excess damages shall be

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treated as an amendment to the declaration of all condominiums operated by the association, and the costs of insurance shall be stated in the association budget. The amendments shall be recorded as required by s. 718.110.

- (h) The association shall obtain and maintain adequate insurance or fidelity bonding of all persons who control or disburse funds of the association. The insurance policy or fidelity bond must cover the maximum funds that will be in the custody of the association or its management agent at any one time. As used in this paragraph, the term "persons who control or disburse funds of the association" includes, but is not limited to, those individuals authorized to sign checks and the president, secretary, and treasurer of the association. The association shall bear the cost of bonding.
- (i) The association has the authority to amend the declaration of condominium, without regard to any requirement for mortgagee approval of amendments affecting insurance requirements, to conform the declaration of condominium to the coverage requirements of this subsection.
- (j) Any portion of the condominium property that the association is required to insure against casualty loss pursuant to paragraph (f) and that is damaged by casualty shall be reconstructed, repaired, or replaced, as necessary, by the association as a common expense. All hazard insurance deductibles, uninsured losses, and other damages in excess of hazard insurance coverage under the hazard insurance policies maintained by the association shall be a common expense of the condominium, however:

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1. A unit owner shall be responsible for the costs of repair or replacement of any portion of the condominium property not paid for by insurance proceeds, when such damage is caused by intentional conduct, negligence, or failure to comply with the terms of the declaration or the rules of the association by a unit owner, the members of his or her family, unit occupants, tenants, guests, or invitees, and without compromise of the subrogation rights of any insurer as set forth in paragraph (g).

- 2. The provisions of subparagraph 1. regarding the financial responsibility of a unit owner for the costs of repairing or replacing other portions of the condominium property also applies to the costs of repair or replacement of personal property of other unit owners or the association, as well as other property, whether real or personal, that the unit owners are required to insure under paragraph (g).
- 3. To the extent the cost of repair or reconstruction for which the unit owner is responsible under this paragraph is reimbursed to the association by insurance proceeds, and, to the extent the association has collected the cost of such repair or reconstruction from the unit owner, the association shall reimburse the unit owner without the waiver of any rights of subrogation.
- 4. The association shall not be obligated to pay for repair or reconstruction or repairs of casualty losses as a common expense where the casualty losses were known or should have been known to a unit owner and were not reported to the association until after the insurance claim of the association for that casualty has been settled and resolved with finality or is

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considered untimely filed by the insurer and denied on that basis.

- (k) An association may, upon the approval of a majority of the total voting interests in the association, opt out of the provisions in paragraph (j) for the allocation of repair or reconstruction expenses and allocate repair or reconstruction expenses in the manner provided in the declaration as originally recorded or as amended. Such vote may be approved by the voting interests of the association without regard to any mortgagee consent requirements.
- (1) In a multicondominium association that has not consolidated its financial operations under subsection (6), any condominium operated by the association may opt out of the provisions of paragraph (j) with the approval of a majority of the total voting interests in that condominium. Such vote may be approved by the voting interests without regard to any mortgagee consent requirements.
- (m) Any association or condominium voting to opt out of the guidelines for repair or reconstruction expenses in paragraph (j) must record a notice setting forth the date of the opt out vote and the official records book and page at which the declaration is recorded. The opt out shall be effective upon the date of recording of the notice in the public records by the association. An association that has voted to opt out of paragraph (j) may reverse that decision by the same vote required under paragraphs (k) and (l), and notice thereof shall be recorded in the official records.
- (n) The association shall not be obligated to pay for any reconstruction or repair expenses due to casualty loss to any

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improvements installed by a current or former owner of the unit or by the developer where the improvement benefits only the unit for which it was installed and is not part of the standard improvements installed by the developer on all units as part of original construction, whether or not such improvement is located within the unit, except to the extent of any insurance recovery specifically for any such improvements. Therefore, the Legislature requires a report to be prepared by the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Department of Financial Services for publication 18 months from the effective date of this act, evaluating premium increases or decreases for associations, unit owner premium increases or decreases, recommended changes to better define common areas, or any other information the Office of Insurance Regulation deems appropriate.

(a) A unit-owner controlled association operating a residential condominium shall use its best efforts to obtain and maintain adequate insurance to protect the association, the association property, the common elements, and the condominium property required to be insured by the association pursuant to paragraph (b). If the association is developer controlled, the association shall exercise due diligence to obtain and maintain such insurance. Failure to obtain and maintain adequate insurance during any period of developer control shall constitute a breach of fiduciary responsibility by the developer-appointed members of the board of directors of the association, unless said members can show that despite such failure, they have exercised due diligence. The declaration of condominium as originally recorded, or amended pursuant to procedures provided therein, may require that condominium property consisting of freestanding buildings

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where there is no more than one building in or on such unit need not be insured by the association if the declaration requires the unit owner to obtain adequate insurance for the condominium property. An association may also obtain and maintain liability insurance for directors and officers, insurance for the benefit of association employees, and flood insurance for common elements, association property, and units. Adequate insurance, regardless of any requirement in the declaration of condominium for coverage by the association for "full insurable value," "replacement cost," or the like, may include reasonable deductibles as determined by the board based upon available funds or predetermined assessment authority at the time that the insurance is obtained.

1. Windstorm insurance coverage for a group of no fewer than three communities created and operating under this chapter, chapter 719, chapter 720, or chapter 721 may be obtained and maintained for the communities if the insurance coverage is sufficient to cover an amount equal to the probable maximum loss for the communities for a 250-year windstorm event. Such probable maximum loss must be determined through the use of a competent model that has been accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. Such insurance coverage is deemed adequate windstorm insurance for the purposes of this section.

2. An association or group of associations may self-insure against claims against the association, the association property, and the condominium property required to be insured by an association, upon compliance with the applicable provisions of ss. 624.460-624.488, which shall be considered adequate insurance

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for the purposes of this section. A copy of each policy of insurance in effect shall be made available for inspection by unit owners at reasonable times.

- (b) Every hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2004, to protect the condominium shall provide primary coverage for:
- 1. All portions of the condominium property located outside the units;
- 2. The condominium property located inside the units as such property was initially installed, or replacements thereof of like kind and quality and in accordance with the original plans and specifications or, if the original plans and specifications are not available, as they existed at the time the unit was initially conveyed; and
- 3. All portions of the condominium property for which the declaration of condominium requires coverage by the association.

Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, the terms "condominium property," "building," "improvements," "insurable improvements," "common elements," "association property," or any other term found in the declaration of condominium which defines the scope of property or casualty insurance that a condominium association must obtain shall exclude all floor, wall, and ceiling coverings, electrical fixtures, appliances, air conditioner or heating equipment, water heaters, water filters, built-in cabinets and countertops, and window treatments, including curtains, drapes, blinds, hardware, and similar window treatment components, or replacements of any of the foregoing which are located within the boundaries of a unit and serve only one unit and all air

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conditioning compressors that service only an individual unit, whether or not located within the unit boundaries. The foregoing is intended to establish the property or casualty insuring responsibilities of the association and those of the individual unit owner and do not serve to broaden or extend the perils of coverage afforded by any insurance contract provided to the individual unit owner. Beginning January 1, 2004, the association shall have the authority to amend the declaration of condominium, without regard to any requirement for mortgagee approval of amendments affecting insurance requirements, to conform the declaration of condominium to the coverage requirements of this section.

(c) Every hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2004, to an individual unit owner shall provide that the coverage afforded by such policy is excess over the amount recoverable under any other policy covering the same property. Each insurance policy issued to an individual unit owner providing such coverage shall be without rights of subrogation against the condominium association that operates the condominium in which such unit owner's unit is located. All real or personal property located within the boundaries of the unit owner's unit which is excluded from the coverage to be provided by the association as set forth in paragraph (b) shall be insured by the individual unit owner.

(d) The association shall obtain and maintain adequate insurance or fidelity bonding of all persons who control or disburse funds of the association. The insurance policy or fidelity bond must cover the maximum funds that will be in the custody of the association or its management agent at any one

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time. As used in this paragraph, the term "persons who control or disburse funds of the association" includes, but is not limited to, those individuals authorized to sign checks and the president, secretary, and treasurer of the association. The association shall bear the cost of bonding.

- (12) OFFICIAL RECORDS. --
- (b) $\underline{1.}$ The official records of the association shall be maintained within the state.
- 2. Subject to paragraph (c), a unit owner may request in writing that the records of the association identified in the request be made available to him or her. The board, or its designee, shall acknowledge the request, in writing, within 5 days of receipt of the request. The acknowledgement will include the date, time, and place at which the records will be made available. That date shall not be more than 10 working days after receipt of the request.
- 3. For purposes of this paragraph, "available" means having the originals or a copy of the official records of the association available for inspection or copying at a location within 30 miles driving distance from the condominium property. The records of the association shall be made available to a unit owner 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

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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 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:

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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 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.
- 4. The dates of birth, social security numbers, drivers' license numbers, financial account numbers, and credit account numbers of unit owners and any persons residing in the units.
- (13) FINANCIAL REPORTING. -- Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, or annually on a date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract for the preparation and completion of, 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

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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 $\frac{$150,000}{$100,000}$ or more, but less than $\frac{$300,000}{$200,000}$, shall prepare compiled financial statements.
- 2. An association with total annual revenues of at least $\frac{$300,000}{$200,000}$, but less than $\frac{$600,000}{$400,000}$, shall prepare reviewed financial statements.
- 3. An association with total annual revenues of $\frac{$600,000}{$400,000}$ or more shall prepare audited financial statements.
- (b)1. An association with total annual revenues of less than $\frac{$150,000}{$100,000}$ 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

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report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of financial statements required by paragraph (a).

- 3. A report of cash receipts and disbursements must disclose the amount of receipts by accounts and receipt classifications and the amount of expenses by accounts and expense classifications, including, but not limited to, the following, as applicable: costs for security, professional and management fees and expenses, taxes, costs for recreation facilities, expenses for refuse collection and utility services, expenses for lawn care, costs for building maintenance and repair, insurance costs, administration and salary expenses, and reserves accumulated and expended for capital expenditures, deferred maintenance, and any other category for which the association maintains reserves.
- (c) An association may prepare or cause to be prepared, without a meeting of or approval by the unit owners:
- 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;

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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.

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. This paragraph shall not apply to fiscal year financial statements of an association subject to paragraph (a) if financial statements at a level lower than required by paragraph (a) were prepared for each of the prior 3 consecutive fiscal years. With respect to an association to which the developer has not turned over control of the association, all unit owners, including the developer, may vote on issues related to the preparation of financial reports for the first 2 fiscal years of the association's operation, beginning with the fiscal year in which the declaration is recorded. Thereafter, all unit owners except the developer may vote on such issues until control is turned over to the association by the developer.

Section 5. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (f) of subsection (2) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.112 Bylaws.--

- (2) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.—The bylaws shall provide for the following and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include the following:
 - (c) Board of administration meetings. --

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1. Meetings of the board of administration at which a quorum of the members is present shall be open to all unit owners. Meetings shall be conducted using generally accepted parliamentary rules of order. 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. 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 condominium property or association property upon which all notices of board meetings shall be posted. If there is

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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 assessments against unit owners are to be considered for any reason shall specifically contain a statement that assessments will be considered and the nature 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 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.

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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.

- 2. If 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 subparagraph 1. Each member shall have the right to speak for at least 3 minutes on each matter placed on the agenda by petition, 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.
 - (d) Unit owner meetings.--
- 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the unit owners. All meetings of the unit owners, including the annual meeting, shall be held at the place and time provided in the association's bylaws or, if the bylaws are silent, at a time and place specified by the board that is within the state and within 20 miles of the condominium property. 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

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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. 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.

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

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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. 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 notice of the association meeting, 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 notice was mailed or hand delivered, in accordance with this provision.

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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 shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit, whether by separate association mailing or included in another association mailing, delivery, or transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to a vote, a first notice of the date of the election. Any unit owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board must give written notice to the association not less than 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in subparagraph 2., the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of the election to all unit owners entitled to vote therein, together with a ballot which shall list all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, the association shall include an information sheet, no larger than 81/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate not less than 35 days before the election, to be included with the mailing, delivery, or transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association is not liable for the contents of the information sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with the provisions contained herein,

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including rules establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic transmission and rules providing for the secrecy of ballots. 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 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.

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

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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.

(f) Annual budget. --

1. The proposed annual budget of 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.

3.504(21) are not applicable, they need not be listed.

2. In addition to annual operating expenses, the budget shall include reserve accounts for those items of capital expenditures and deferred maintenance that occur less frequently than annually. These accounts shall include, but are not limited to, roof replacement, building painting, and pavement resurfacing, regardless of the amount of deferred maintenance

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expense or replacement cost, and for any other item for which the deferred maintenance expense or replacement cost exceeds the greater of \$10,000 or \$300 multiplied by the number of units. 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.

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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.
- Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 718.115 Common expenses and common surplus.--
- (1) (a) Common expenses include the expenses of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, or protection of the common elements and association property, costs of carrying out the powers and duties of the association, and any other expense, whether or not included in the foregoing, designated as common expense by this chapter, the declaration, the documents creating the association, or the bylaws. Common expenses also include reasonable transportation services, insurance for directors and officers, road maintenance and operation expenses, in-house

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communications, and security services, which are reasonably related to the general benefit of the unit owners even if such expenses do not attach to the common elements or property of the condominium. However, such common expenses must either have been services or items provided on or after the date control of the association is transferred from the developer to the unit owners or must be services or items provided for in the condominium documents or bylaws. The expenses of items or services required by federal, state, or local government to be installed, maintained, or supplied to the condominium property by the association, including, but not limited to, fire safety equipment, or water and sewer service where a master meter serves the condominium, shall be common expenses whether or not these items or services are specifically identified as common expenses in the declaration, articles, or bylaws of the association.

Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (d), a new paragraph (c) is added to that subsection, and subsection (10) of that section is amended, to read:

718.116 Assessments; liability; lien and priority; interest; collection.--

(5)

(c) Any claim of lien filed on or after January 1, 2009, shall not be valid unless it includes a statement from the executing officer or authorized agent attesting that on a stated date, which shall be no later than 30 days prior to the date of filing, the record owner was given written notice of the amount due and of the association's intention to file a claim of lien if the amount due has not been fully paid within 30 days following

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1034 the date of mailing or delivery of the notice. The statement shall also attest that the notice described was given by personal 1036 delivery to the unit owner or by mailing a copy thereof by certified or registered mail, return receipt, addressed to the 1037 1038 unit owner at his or her last known address.

(d) (c) By recording a notice in substantially the following form, a unit owner or the unit owner's agent or attorney may require the association to enforce a recorded claim of lien against his or her condominium parcel:

NOTICE OF CONTEST OF LIEN

(Name and address of association) You are notified TO: that the undersigned contests the claim of lien filed by you on , (year) , and recorded in Official Records Book at Page , of the public records of County, Florida, and that the time within which you may file suit to enforce your lien is limited to 90 days from the date of service of this notice. Executed this _____, (year)

Signed: (Owner or Attorney)

After notice of contest of lien has been recorded, the clerk of the circuit court shall mail a copy of the recorded notice to the association by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address shown in the claim of lien or most recent amendment to it and shall certify to the service on the face of the notice. Service is complete upon mailing. After service, the association has 90 days in which to file an action to enforce the lien; and,

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if the action is not filed within the 90-day period, the lien is void. However, the 90-day period shall be extended for any length of time that the association is prevented from filing its action because of an automatic stay resulting from the filing of a bankruptcy petition by the unit owner or by any other person claiming an interest in the parcel.

assessment, including any contingent special assessment levied in conjunction with the purchase of an insurance policy authorized by s. 718.111(11), approved in accordance with the condominium documents shall be set forth in a written notice of such assessment sent or delivered to each unit owner. Unit owners shall be afforded no less than 60 days' advance notice to pay estimated nonemergency special assessments. The funds collected pursuant to a special assessment shall be used only for the specific purpose or purposes set forth in such notice. However, upon completion of such specific purpose or purposes, any excess funds will be considered common surplus, and may, at the discretion of the board, either be returned to the unit owners or applied as a credit toward future assessments.

Section 8. Section 718.1265, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

718.1265 Association emergency powers.--

(1) To the extent allowed by law and unless specifically prohibited by the declaration, articles, or bylaws of an association, and consistent with the provisions of s. 617.0830, the board of administration, in response to damage caused by an event for which a state of emergency is declared pursuant to s.

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1091 252.36 in the locale in which the condominium is located, may,
1092 but is not required to, exercise the following powers:

- (a) Conduct board meetings and membership meetings with notice given as is practicable. Such notice may be given in any practicable manner, including publication, radio, United States mail, the Internet, public service announcements, and conspicuous posting on the condominium property or any other means the board deems reasonable under the circumstances. Notice of board decisions may be communicated as provided in this paragraph.
 - (b) Cancel and reschedule any association meeting.
- (c) Name as assistant officers persons who are not directors, which assistant officers shall have the same authority as the executive officers to whom they are assistants during the state of emergency to accommodate the incapacity or unavailability of any officer of the association.
- (d) Relocate the association's principal office or designate alternative principal offices.
- (e) Enter into agreements with local counties and municipalities to assist counties and municipalities with debris removal.
- (f) Implement a disaster plan before or immediately following the event for which a state of emergency is declared that may include, but is not limited to, shutting down or off elevators; electricity; water, sewer, or security systems; or air conditioners.
- (g) Declare any portion of the condominium property unavailable for entry or occupancy by unit owners, family members, tenants, guests, agents, or invitees to protect the health, safety, or welfare of such persons.

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(h) Require the evacuation of the condominium property in the event of a mandatory evacuation order in the locale in which the condominium is located. Should any unit owner or other occupant of a condominium fail or refuse to evacuate the condominium property where the board has required evacuation, the association shall be immune from liability for injury to persons or property arising from such failure or refusal.

- (i) Determine whether the condominium property can be safely inhabited or occupied. However, such determination is not conclusive as to any determination of habitability pursuant to the declaration made by county or municipal officials in the locale in which the condominium is located.
- contract for the removal of debris, making roofing or other repairs to prevent intrusion by the elements, and shoring walls; and prevent or mitigate the spread of fungus, including, but not limited to, mold or mildew, by removing and disposing of wet drywall, insulation, carpet, cabinetry, or other fixtures, on or within the condominium property, even if the unit owner is obligated by the declaration or law to insure or replace those fixtures and to remove personal property from a unit.
- (k) Contract, on behalf of any unit owner or owners, for items or services for which the owner or owners are otherwise individually responsible, but which are necessary to prevent further damage to the condominium property. In such event, the unit owner or owners on whose behalf the board has contracted are responsible for reimbursing the association for the actual costs of the items or services, and the association may use its lien authority provided by s. 718.116 to enforce collection of the

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charges. Without limitation, such items or services may include the drying of units, the boarding of broken windows or doors, and the replacement of damaged air conditioners or air handlers to provide climate control in the units or other portions of the property.

- (1) Levy special assessments without a vote of the owners, regardless of any provision to the contrary in the declaration, articles, or bylaws of an association and regardless of the fact that such authority does not specifically appear in such documents.
- (m) Use reserve funds and borrow money and pledge association assets as collateral to fund emergency repairs and carry out the duties of the association when operating funds are insufficient, without unit owner approval. This paragraph does not limit the general authority of the association to borrow money, subject to such restrictions as are contained in the declaration, articles, or bylaws.
- (2) The special powers authorized under subsection (1) shall be limited to that time reasonably necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the association, the unit owners, their family members, tenants, guests, agents, or invitees and shall be reasonably necessary to mitigate further damage and make emergency repairs.

Section 9. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (1) of section 718.3025, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

718.3025 Agreements for operation, maintenance, or management of condominiums; specific requirements.--

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(1) No written contract between a party contracting to provide maintenance or management services and an association 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:

- (d) Specifies a minimum number of personnel to be employed by the party contracting to provide maintenance or management services for the purpose of providing service to the association.
- (e) Discloses any financial or ownership interest which the developer, if the developer is in control of the association, holds with regard to the party contracting to provide maintenance or management services.
- (5) No clause in a contract subject to this section executed on or after January 1, 2009, shall be enforceable to the extent that it provides for the automatic renewal or the automatic extension of the contract.

Section 10. 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. Such an opt out expires 3 years following the date of the opt-out vote.

(1) All contracts as further described herein or any contract that is not to be fully performed within 1 year after the making thereof, for the purchase, lease, or renting of

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materials or equipment to be used by the association in accomplishing its purposes under this chapter, 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 on behalf of any condominium operated by the association in the aggregate that exceeds 5 percent of the total annual budget of the association, including reserves, the association shall obtain competitive bids for the materials, equipment, or services. Nothing contained herein 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, 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, 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

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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 herein is intended to limit the ability of an association to obtain needed products and services in an emergency.
- (c) This section shall 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 herein shall excuse a party contracting to provide maintenance or management services from compliance with s. 718.3025.
- Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 718.303, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 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

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hearing must be held before a committee of other unit owners who are neither board members nor persons residing in a board member's household. 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.

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 718.5012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.5012 Ombudsman; powers and duties.—The ombudsman shall have the powers that are necessary to carry out the duties of his or her office, including the following specific powers:

(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.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 718.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2) NONDEVELOPER DISCLOSURE. --

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Each unit owner who is not a developer as defined by this chapter shall comply with the provisions of this subsection prior to the sale of his or her unit. Each prospective purchaser who has entered into a contract for the purchase of a condominium unit is entitled, at the seller's expense, to a current copy of the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation of the association, bylaws and rules of the association, financial information required by s. 718.111, and the document entitled "Frequently Asked Questions and Answers" required by s. 718.504. On and after January 1, 2009, the prospective purchaser shall also be entitled to receive from the seller a copy of a governance form. Such form shall be provided by the division summarizing governance of condominium associations. In addition to such other information as the division considers helpful to a prospective purchaser in understanding association governance, the governance form shall address the following subjects:

- 1. The role of the board in conducting the day-to-day affairs of the association on behalf of, and in the best interests of, the owners.
- 2. The board's responsibility to provide advance notice of board and membership meetings.
- 3. The rights of owners to attend and speak at board and membership meetings.
- 4. The responsibility of the board and of owners with respect to maintenance of the condominium property.
- 5. The responsibility of the board and owners to abide by the condominium documents, this chapter, rules promulgated by the division, and reasonable rules promulgated by the board.

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1320 <u>6. Owners' rights to inspect and copy association records</u>
1321 and the limitations on such rights.

- 7. Remedies available to owners with respect to actions by the board which may be abusive or beyond the board's power and authority.
- 8. The right of the board to hire a property management firm, subject to its own primary responsibility for such management.
- 9. The responsibility of owners with regard to payment of regular or special assessments necessary for the operation of the property and the potential consequences of failure to pay such assessments.
 - 10. The voting rights of owners.
- 11. Rights and obligations of the board in enforcement of rules in the condominium documents and rules adopted by the board.

The governance form shall also include the following statement in conspicuous type: "This publication is intended as an informal educational overview of condominium governance. In the event of a conflict the provisions of chapter 718, Florida Statutes; rules promulgated by the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; the provisions of the condominium documents; and reasonable rules promulgated by the condominium association's board of administration prevail over the contents of this publication."

Section 14. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (5), paragraphs (b), (c),

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(d), (f), and (g) of subsection (6), and paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (7) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

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

- (2) BOARD MEETINGS.--
- (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 on any matter placed on the agenda. Members may also address the meeting on nonagenda issues following the completion of the regular agenda during a new business heading. 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 to discuss proposed or pending litigation with 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:
- 1. Notices of all <u>regular</u> board meetings must be posted in a conspicuous place in the community at least 48 hours in advance of a meeting, except in an emergency. <u>Notice of special board</u>

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meetings may be made with less than 48 hours' notice in cases of sudden, unforeseen happenings that require action to protect lives or property of the association's members. In the alternative, if notice is not posted in a conspicuous place in the community, notice of each board meeting 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.

2. An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a statement that

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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, except in cases of sudden, unforeseen happenings that require action to protect lives or property of the association's members.

- 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.
- (5) INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS.—The official records shall be maintained within the state and must be open to inspection and available for photocopying by 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

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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 submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested, creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this subsection.
- 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 impose fees to cover the costs of providing copies of the official records, including, without limitation, the costs of copying. The association may charge up to 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 or association management company personnel and may charge the actual cost of copying, including any reasonable costs involving personnel fees and charges at an hourly rate for employee time to cover administrative costs to the association. 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

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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-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.--
- (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 such reserve accounts are not created or established pursuant to paragraph (d), funding of such reserves shall be limited to the extent that the governing documents do not limit increases in assessments, including reserves. If the budget of the association includes reserve accounts created or

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established pursuant to paragraph (d), such reserves shall be determined, maintained, and waived in the manner provided in this subsection. Once an association provides for reserve accounts created or established pursuant to paragraph (d) in the budget, the association shall thereafter determine, maintain, and waive reserves in compliance with this subsection. Nothing in this section precludes termination of a reserve account established pursuant to this paragraph upon approval of a majority of the voting interests of the association. Upon such approval, the terminating reserve account shall be removed from the budget.

- (c) 1. If the budget of the association does not provide for reserve accounts created or established pursuant to paragraph (d) 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 ATTAINED BY VOTE OF THE MEMBERS AT A MEETING OR BY WRITTEN CONSENT EXECUTED BY A MAJORITY OF THE VOTING INTERESTS.
- 2. If the budget of the association does provide for funding of accounts for deferred expenditures, including, but not limited to, funds for capital expenditures and deferred maintenance, but such accounts are not created or established

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pursuant to paragraph (d), each financial report for the preceding fiscal year required by subsection (7) shall also contain the following statement in conspicuous type: THE BUDGET OF THE ASSOCIATION DOES PROVIDE FOR LIMITED VOLUNTARY DEFERRED EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS, INCLUDING CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE, SUBJECT TO LIMITS ON FUNDING CONTAINED IN OUR GOVERNING DOCUMENTS. BECAUSE THE OWNERS HAVE NOT ELECTED TO PROVIDE FOR RESERVE ACCOUNTS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 720.303(6), FLORIDA STATUTES, THESE FUNDS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF SUCH FUNDS SET FORTH IN THAT STATUTE, NOR ARE RESERVES CALCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT STATUTE.

An association shall be deemed to have provided for (d) reserve accounts when reserve accounts have been initially established by the developer or when the membership of the association affirmatively elects to provide for reserves. 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 shall 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

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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).

- accounts are established, the membership of the association, upon a majority 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 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 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:
- a. 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

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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.

- 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 on hand 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 and accounts receivable minus the allowance for doubtful accounts. The reserve funding formula shall not include any type of balloon payments.
 - (7) FINANCIAL REPORTING. -- Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, or annually on the 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

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the end of the fiscal year or other date as provided in the bylaws, 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 $\frac{$150,000}{$100,000}$ or more, but less than $\frac{$300,000}{$200,000}$, shall prepare compiled financial statements.
- 2. An association with total annual revenues of at least $\frac{$300,000}{$200,000}$, but less than $\frac{$600,000}{$400,000}$, shall prepare reviewed financial statements.
- 3. An association with total annual revenues of $\frac{$600,000}{$400,000}$ or more shall prepare audited financial statements.
- (b)1. An association with total annual revenues of less than $\frac{$150,000}{$100,000}$ 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.

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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 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 $\underline{120}$ $\underline{90}$ 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

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3. Audited financial statements if the association is otherwise required to prepare reviewed financial statements.

- (12) COMPENSATION PROHIBITED. -- A director, officer, or committee member of the association may not receive directly or indirectly any salary or compensation from the association for performance of duties as a director, officer, or committee member and such person may not in any other way benefit financially from service to the association. This subsection shall not be construed to preclude:
- (a) Participation by such person in a financial benefit accruing to all or a significant number of members as a result of actions lawfully taken by the board or a committee of which he or she is a member, including, but not limited to, routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of community assets;
- (b) Reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by such person on behalf of the association, subject to approval of such reimbursement in accordance with procedures established by the association's governing documents or, in the absence of such procedures, in accordance with an approval process established by the board; or
- (c) Any recovery of insurance proceeds derived from a policy of insurance maintained by the association for the benefit of its members.

Section 15. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, are 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 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. A member prevailing in an action between the association and the member under this section, in addition to recovering his or her reasonable attorney's fees, may recover additional amounts as determined by the court to be necessary to reimburse the member for his or her share of assessments levied by the association to fund its expenses of the litigation. The prevailing party in any such litigation is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including reasonable postjudgment attorney's fees and costs, provided the court retains jurisdiction to enforce the judgment. This relief does not exclude other remedies provided by

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law. 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 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 \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of less than \$1,000 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.

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(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) <u>Unless</u> If the governing documents so provide <u>otherwise</u>, 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.

Section 16. Subsections (3), (5), (8), and (9) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- 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 or when sudden, unforeseen happenings occur that require action to protect lives or property of the association's members. Business conducted at a special meeting is limited to the purposes described in the notice of the meeting.
- (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 this 14-day notice shall be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed upon execution among the

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shall be made at least 48 hours in advance or less than that in case of any sudden, unforeseen happening that requires action to protect lives or property of the association's members. 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.

- (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 proxy.
- (a) To be valid, a 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 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 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.
- (b) If the governing documents require a secret ballot, the absentee ballot must be enclosed in a blank envelope that shall

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be placed inside another envelope bearing the required information and signature. After the owner's eligibility to vote has been verified and before the ballots are counted, the blank envelope shall be removed from the envelope bearing the information and signature and added to the ballots of the members voting in person or by proxy. Absentee ballots must be mailed or hand delivered to the place specified in the notice of the meeting at which the election will be held, not later than the date specified in such notice.

- (9) ELECTIONS; BOARD MEMBER CERTIFICATION.--
- (a) 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 or, in the case of an election process that allows voting by absentee ballot, in advance of the balloting. 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.
- (b) Within 30 days after being elected to the board of directors, a new director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the association's declarations of covenants and restrictions, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and current written policies

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and that he or she will work to uphold each to the best of his or her ability and will faithfully discharge his or her fiduciary responsibility to the association's members. Failure to timely file such statement shall automatically disqualify the director from service on the association's board of directors. The secretary shall cause the association to retain a director's certification for inspection by the membership of the association for a period of 5 years after a director's election. Failure to have such certification on file shall not affect the validity of any appropriate action.

(c) Any director who has unexcused absences from three consecutive board meetings shall be deemed to have submitted his or her resignation from the board.

Section 17. Subsection (5) is added to section 720.307, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

(5) Except where precluded by the association's governing documents, the board of directors of the association may levy assessments on an unimproved parcel in the same amounts as assessments on improved parcels if that parcel is not improved within 5 years after the date the parcel was sold by the developer.

Section 18. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (1) of section 720.3075, Florida Statutes, 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

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declaration of covenants, articles of incorporation, bylaws, or any other document of the association which binds members of the association, which either have the effect of or provide that:

(d) The builder or developers are not liable for defects in the construction of common areas or parcels and improvements on common areas, or that the developer or builders do not warranty that the common areas and parcels, and any improvements constructed on common areas, are free from defects for any period less than 10 years after completion of such areas, parcels, or improvements.

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

Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 720.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.308 Assessments and charges.--

- (4) CASH FUNDING REQUIREMENTS DURING GUARANTEE. -- The cash payments required from the guarantor during the guarantee period shall be determined as follows:
- (a) If at any time during the guarantee period the funds collected from member assessments at the guaranteed level and other revenues collected by the association are not sufficient to provide payment, on a timely basis, of all accounts payable of the association assessments, including the full funding of the reserves unless properly waived, the guarantor shall advance sufficient cash to the association at the time such payments are due.

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Section 20. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

720.3085 Payment for assessments; lien claims.--

- (4) A homeowners' association may not file a claim of lien against a parcel for unpaid assessments unless a written notice or demand for past due assessments as well as any other amounts owed to the association pursuant to its governing documents has been made by the association. The written notice or demand must:
- (b) Be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and by first-class United States mail to the parcel owner at his or her last address as reflected in the records of the association, if the address is within the United States, and by first-class United States mail to the parcel owner subject to the demand at the address of the parcel if the owner's address as reflected in the records of the association is not the parcel address. If the address reflected in the records is outside the United States, then sending the notice to that address and to the parcel address by first-class United States mail is sufficient.
- (6) If after service of a summons on a complaint to foreclose a lien the parcel is not the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or a notice of tax certificate sale, or the parcel owner is not a debtor in bankruptcy proceedings, the parcel owner may serve and file with the court a qualifying offer at any time before the entry of a foreclosure judgment. For purposes of this subsection, the term "qualifying offer" means a written offer to pay all amounts secured by the lien of the association plus interest accruing during the pendency of the offer at the rate of

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interest provided in this section. The parcel owner may make only one qualifying offer during the pendency of a foreclosure action.

The qualifying offer of the parcel owner must be in writing; be signed by the owner of the parcel and the spouse of the owner if the spouse holds a homestead interest in the parcel; r be acknowledged by a notary public; r state the total amount due the association, including attorney's fees and costs incurred by the association in the foreclosure action that are required to be paid by the parcel owner; state that the total amount due the association is secured by the lien of the association; τ state that the association is entitled to foreclose the lien and obtain a foreclosure judgment for the total amount due if the parcel owner breaches the qualifying offer; τ state that the parcel owner will not endanger the priority of the lien of the association or the amounts secured by the lien; τ and state the actual date or dates the association will receive the total amount due from the parcel owner. If the parcel owner makes a qualifying offer under this subsection, the association may not add the cost of any legal fees incurred by the association within the period of the stay other than costs acquired in defense of a mortgage foreclosure action concerning the parcel, a bankruptcy proceeding in which the parcel owner is a debtor, or in response to filings by a party other than the association in the lien foreclosure action of the association.

Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 720.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.401 Prospective purchasers subject to association membership requirement; disclosure required; covenants; assessments; contract cancellation.--

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(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:

DISCLOSURE SUMMARY

FOR

(NAME OF COMMUNITY)

- 1. AS A PURCHASER OF PROPERTY IN THIS COMMUNITY, YOU WILL BE OBLIGATED TO BE A MEMBER OF A HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
- 2. THERE HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE RECORDED RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS GOVERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF PROPERTIES IN THIS COMMUNITY.
- 3. YOU WILL BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ASSESSMENTS TO THE ASSOCIATION. ASSESSMENTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$_____ PER ____. YOU WILL ALSO BE OBLIGATED TO PAY ANY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IMPOSED BY THE ASSOCIATION. SUCH SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ PER .
- 4. YOU MAY BE OBLIGATED TO PAY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS TO THE RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITY, COUNTY, OR SPECIAL DISTRICT. ALL ASSESSMENTS 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 ON YOUR PROPERTY.
- 6. THERE MAY BE AN OBLIGATION TO PAY RENT OR LAND USE FEES FOR RECREATIONAL OR OTHER COMMONLY USED FACILITIES AS AN

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1976 OBLIGATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION. IF
1977 APPLICABLE, THE CURRENT AMOUNT IS \$ PER .

- 7. IF THE ASSOCIATION IS STILL UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEVELOPER, THE DEVELOPER MAY HAVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS 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 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 AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE DEVELOPER.
- 10. THERE MAY BE AN OBLIGATION TO PAY ASSESSMENTS (TAXES AND/OR FEES) TO A RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSE OF RETIRING BOND OBLIGATIONS USED TO CONSTRUCT INFRASTRUCTURE AND/OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.
- 11. YOU ARE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY LIABLE WITH THE PREVIOUS
 OWNER OF YOUR PROPERTY FOR ALL UNPAID ASSESSMENTS THAT CAME DUE
 UP TO THE TIME OF TRANSFER OF TITLE.

1998 DATE:

PURCHASER:

PURCHASER:

The disclosure must be supplied by the developer, or by the parcel owner if the sale is by an owner that is not the developer. 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

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2005	not execute the contract or agreement until they have received
2006	and read the disclosure summary required by this section.
2007	Section 22. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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