

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: RCS 03/17/2010

The Committee on Military Affairs and Domestic Security (Lynn) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment to Amendment (920520)

Delete lines 829 - 1996

and insert:

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common elements, common areas, association property, or units of a residential condominium with a fire sprinkler system or any other form of engineered lifesafety system in a building that has been certified for occupancy by the applicable governmental entity, if the unit owners have voted to forego such retrofitting and engineered lifesafety system by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all voting interests in the affected condominium. However, a condominium association may not vote to

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forego the retrofitting with a fire sprinkler system of common areas in a high-rise building. For purposes of this subsection, the term "high-rise building" means a building that is greater than 75 feet in height where the building height is measured from the lowest level of fire department access to the floor of the highest occupiable story. For purposes of this subsection, the term "common areas" means any enclosed hallway, corridor, lobby, stairwell, or entryway. In no event shall The local authority having jurisdiction may not require completion of retrofitting of common areas with a sprinkler system or any other form of engineered lifesafety system before the end of 2019 2014.

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

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provided to each owner, a copy must of such notice shall be provided by the current owner to a new owner before prior to closing and shall be provided by a unit owner to a renter before prior to signing a lease.

- 2. If there has been a previous vote to forego retrofitting, a vote to require retrofitting may be obtained at a special meeting of the unit owners called by a petition of least 10 percent of the voting interests. Such a vote may only be called once every 3 years. Notice shall be provided as required for any regularly called meeting of the unit owners, and must state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used to provide notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.
- 3.2. As part of the information collected annually from condominiums, the division shall require condominium associations to report the membership vote and recording of a certificate under this subsection and, if retrofitting has been undertaken, the per-unit cost of such work. The division shall annually report to the Division of State Fire Marshal of the Department of Financial Services the number of condominiums that have elected to forego retrofitting.
- 4. Notwithstanding s. 553.509, an association may not be obligated to, and may forego the retrofitting of, any improvements required by s. 553.509(2) upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting interests in the affected condominium.
- (n) Director or officer delinquencies.—A director or officer more than 90 days delinquent in the payment of any monetary obligation due the association regular assessments



shall be deemed to have abandoned the office, creating a vacancy in the office to be filled according to law.

(o) Director or officer offenses.-A director or officer charged by information or indictment with a felony theft or embezzlement offense involving the association's funds or property must shall be removed from office, creating a vacancy in the office to be filled according to law until the end of the period of the suspension or the end of the director's term of office, whichever occurs first. While such director or officer has such criminal charge pending, he or she may not be appointed or elected to a position as a director or officer. However, if should the charges are be resolved without a finding of guilt, the director or officer shall be reinstated for the remainder of his or her term of office, if any.

Section 11. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.115 Common expenses and common surplus.

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(d) If so provided in the declaration, the cost of communications services as defined in chapter 202, information services, or Internet services a master antenna television system or duly franchised cable television service obtained pursuant to a bulk contract is shall be deemed a common expense. If the declaration does not provide for the cost of such services a master antenna television system or duly franchised cable television service obtained under a bulk contract as a common expense, the board may enter into such a contract, and the cost of the service will be a common expense. The cost for the services under a bulk-rate contract may be but allocated on

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a per-unit basis rather than a percentage basis if the declaration provides for other than an equal sharing of common expenses, and any contract entered into before July 1, 1998, in which the cost of the service is not equally divided among all unit owners, may be changed by vote of a majority of the voting interests present at a regular or special meeting of the association, to allocate the cost equally among all units. The contract must be for at least shall be for a term of not less than 2 years.

- 1. Any contract made by the board on or after July 1, 1998, the effective date hereof for a community antenna system or duly franchised cable television service may be canceled by a majority of the voting interests present at the next regular or special meeting of the association. Any member may make a motion to cancel the said contract, but if no motion is made or if such motion fails to obtain the required majority at the next regular or special meeting, whichever occurs first is sooner, following the making of the contract, then such contract shall be deemed ratified for the term therein expressed.
- 2. Any Such contract must shall provide, and is shall be deemed to provide if not expressly set forth, that any hearingimpaired or legally blind unit owner who does not occupy the unit with a non-hearing-impaired or sighted person, or any unit owner receiving supplemental security income under Title XVI of the Social Security Act or food stamps as administered by the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to s. 414.31, may discontinue the cable or video service without incurring disconnect fees, penalties, or subsequent service charges, and, as to such units, the owners are shall not be

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required to pay any common expenses charge related to such service. If fewer less than all members of an association share the expenses of cable or video service television, the expense shall be shared equally by all participating unit owners. The association may use the provisions of s. 718.116 to enforce payment of the shares of such costs by the unit owners receiving cable or video service television.

Section 12. Subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:

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

(3) Assessments and installments on assessments them which are not paid when due bear interest at the rate provided in the declaration, from the due date until paid. This rate may not exceed the rate allowed by law, and, if no rate is provided in the declaration, interest accrues shall accrue at the rate of 18 percent per year. Also, if provided by the declaration or bylaws so provide, the association may, in addition to such interest, charge an administrative late fee of up to in addition to such interest, in an amount not to exceed the greater of \$25 or 5 percent of each installment of the assessment for each delinquent installment for which that the payment is late. Any payment received by an association must shall be applied first to any interest accrued by the association, then to any administrative late fee, then to any costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in collection, and then to the delinquent assessment. Costs may include delinquency letters and other collections efforts by a licensed management company or a



licensed manager relating to a delinquent installment of an assessment incurred before filing a claim of lien that does not exceed \$75. The foregoing is shall be applicable notwithstanding any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. A late fee is shall not be subject to the provisions in chapter 687 or s. 718.303(3).

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(b) To be valid, a claim of lien must state the description of the condominium parcel, the name of the record owner, the name and address of the association, the amount due, and the due dates. It must be executed and acknowledged by an officer or authorized agent of the association. The No such lien is not shall be effective longer than 1 year after the claim of lien was recorded unless, within that time, an action to enforce the lien is commenced. The 1-year period is shall automatically be extended for any length of time during which the association is prevented from filing a foreclosure action by an automatic stay resulting from a bankruptcy petition filed by the parcel owner or any other person claiming an interest in the parcel. The claim of lien secures shall secure all unpaid assessments that which are due and that which may accrue after subsequent to the recording of the claim of lien is recorded and through prior to the entry of a final judgment certificate of title, as well as interest and all reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred by the association incident to the collection process. Upon payment in full, the person making the payment is entitled to a satisfaction of the lien.

After notice of contest of lien has been recorded, the clerk of

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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, 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.

- (11) If the unit is occupied by a tenant and the unit owner is delinquent in paying any monetary obligation due to the association, the association may make a written demand that the tenant pay the future monetary obligations related to the condominium unit to the association, and the tenant must make such payment. The demand is continuing in nature and, upon demand, the tenant must pay the monetary obligations to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit. The association must mail written notice to the unit owner of the association's demand that the tenant make payments to the association. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made. A tenant who acts in good faith in response to a written demand from an association is immune from any claim from the unit owner.
- (a) If the tenant prepaid rent to the unit owner before receiving the demand from the association and provides written

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evidence of paying the rent to the association within 14 days after receiving the demand, the tenant must make any subsequent rental payments to the association to be credited against the monetary obligations of the unit owner to the association.

- (b) The tenant is not liable for increases in the amount of the monetary obligations due unless the tenant was notified in writing of the increase at least 10 days before the date the rent is due. The liability of the tenant may not exceed the amount due from the tenant to the tenant's landlord. The tenant's landlord shall provide the tenant a credit against rents due to the unit owner in the amount of monies paid to the association under this section.
- (c) The association may issue notices under s. 83.56 and may sue for eviction under ss. 83.59-83.625 as if the association were a landlord under part II of chapter 83 if the tenant fails to pay a required payment to the association. However, the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under chapter 83 and specifically has no duties under s. 83.51.
- (d) The tenant does not, by virtue of payment of monetary obligations to the association, have any of the rights of a unit owner to vote in any election or to examine the books and records of the association.
- (e) A court may supersede the effect of this subsection by appointing a receiver.

Section 13. Subsections (2) and (19) of section 718.117, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 718.117 Termination of condominium.
- (2) TERMINATION BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC WASTE OR IMPOSSIBILITY.-

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- (a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the declaration, the condominium form of ownership of a property may be terminated by a plan of termination approved by the lesser of the lowest percentage of voting interests necessary to amend the declaration or as otherwise provided in the declaration for approval of termination if when:
- 1. The total estimated cost of construction or repairs necessary to construct the intended improvements or restore the improvements to their former condition or bring them into compliance with applicable laws or regulations exceeds the combined fair market value of the all units in the condominium after completion of the construction or repairs; or
- 2. It becomes impossible to operate or reconstruct a condominium to in its prior physical configuration because of land use laws or regulations.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a condominium in which 75 percent or more of the units are timeshare units may be terminated only pursuant to a plan of termination approved by 80 percent of the total voting interests of the association and the holders of 80 percent of the original principal amount of outstanding recorded mortgage liens of timeshare estates in the condominium, unless the declaration provides for a lower voting percentage.
- (19) CREATION OF ANOTHER CONDOMINIUM.—The termination of a condominium does not bar the filing of a declaration of condominium or an amended and restated declaration of condominium creation by the termination trustee of another condominium affecting any portion of the same property.
 - Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 718.301, Florida



Statutes, is amended to read:

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718.301 Transfer of association control; claims of defect by association.-

- (1) If When unit owners other than the developer own 15 percent or more of the units in a condominium that will be operated ultimately by an association, the unit owners other than the developer are shall be entitled to elect at least no less than one-third of the members of the board of administration of the association. Unit owners other than the developer are entitled to elect at least not less than a majority of the members of the board of administration of an association:
- (a) Three years after 50 percent of the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been conveyed to purchasers;
- (b) Three months after 90 percent of the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been conveyed to purchasers;
- (c) When all the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been completed, some of them have been conveyed to purchasers, and none of the others are being offered for sale by the developer in the ordinary course of business;
- (d) When some of the units have been conveyed to purchasers and none of the others are being constructed or offered for sale by the developer in the ordinary course of business;
- (e) When the developer files a petition seeking protection in bankruptcy;
- (f) When a receiver for the developer is appointed by a circuit court and is not discharged within 30 days after such

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appointment, unless the court determines within 30 days after appointment of the receiver that transfer of control would be detrimental to the association or its members; or

(q) Seven years after recordation of the declaration of condominium; or, in the case of an association that which may ultimately operate more than one condominium, 7 years after recordation of the declaration for the first condominium it operates; or, in the case of an association operating a phase condominium created pursuant to s. 718.403, 7 years after recordation of the declaration creating the initial phase, whichever occurs first. The developer is entitled to elect at least one member of the board of administration of an association as long as the developer holds for sale in the ordinary course of business at least 5 percent, in condominiums with fewer than 500 units, and 2 percent, in condominiums with more than 500 units, of the units in a condominium operated by the association. After Following the time the developer relinquishes control of the association, the developer may exercise the right to vote any developer-owned units in the same manner as any other unit owner except for purposes of reacquiring control of the association or selecting the majority members of the board of administration.

Section 15. Section 718.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.303 Obligations of owners and occupants; remedies waiver; levy of fine against unit by association. -

(1) Each unit owner, each tenant and other invitee, and each association is shall be governed by, and must shall comply with the provisions of, this chapter, the declaration, the



documents creating the association, and the association bylaws which and the provisions thereof shall be deemed expressly incorporated into any lease of a unit. Actions for damages or for injunctive relief, or both, for failure to comply with these provisions may be brought by the association or by a unit owner against:

- (a) The association.
- (b) A unit owner.

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- (c) Directors designated by the developer, for actions taken by them before prior to the time control of the association is assumed by unit owners other than the developer.
- (d) Any director who willfully and knowingly fails to comply with these provisions.
- (e) Any tenant leasing a unit, and any other invitee occupying a unit.

The prevailing party in any such action or in any action in which the purchaser claims a right of voidability based upon contractual provisions as required in s. 718.503(1)(a) is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees. A unit owner prevailing in an action between the association and the unit owner 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 unit

356 owner for his or her share of assessments levied by the 357 association to fund its expenses of the litigation. This relief 358

does not exclude other remedies provided by law. Actions arising under this subsection may shall not be deemed to be actions for

specific performance.

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- (2) A provision of this chapter may not be waived if the waiver would adversely affect the rights of a unit owner or the purpose of the provision, except that unit owners or members of a board of administration may waive notice of specific meetings in writing if provided by the bylaws. Any instruction given in writing by a unit owner or purchaser to an escrow agent may be relied upon by an escrow agent, whether or not such instruction and the payment of funds thereunder might constitute a waiver of any provision of this chapter.
- (3) If a unit owner is delinquent for more than 90 days in paying a monetary obligation due to the association the declaration or bylaws so provide, the association may suspend the right of a unit owner or a unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee to use common elements, common facilities, or any other association property until the monetary obligation is paid. This subsection does not apply to limited common elements intended to be used only by that unit, common elements that must be used to access the unit, utility services provided to the unit, parking spaces, or elevators. The association may also 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. A $\frac{NO}{NO}$ fine does not $\frac{W}{NO}$ become a lien against a unit. A No fine may not 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. However, the provided that no such fine may not shall in the aggregate exceed \$1,000. A No fine may not be levied and a suspension may not be imposed unless the

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association first provides at least 14 days' written except after giving reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing to the unit owner and, if applicable, its occupant, licensee, or invitee. The 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 or suspension, the fine or suspension may not be levied or imposed. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to unoccupied units.

- (4) The notice and hearing requirements of subsection (3) do not apply to the imposition of suspensions or fines against a unit owner or a unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee because of failing to pay any amounts due the association. If such a fine or suspension is imposed, the association must levy the fine or impose a reasonable suspension at a properly noticed board meeting, and after the imposition of such fine or suspension, the association must notify the unit owner and, if applicable, the unit's occupant, licensee, or invitee by mail or hand delivery.
- (5) An association may also suspend the voting rights of a member due to nonpayment of any monetary obligation due to the association which is more than 90 days delinquent. The suspension ends upon full payment of all obligations currently due or overdue the association.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 718.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 718.501 Authority, responsibility, and duties of Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes.-
 - (1) The division may of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares,

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and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, referred to as the "division" in this part, has the power to enforce and ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter and rules relating to the development, construction, sale, lease, ownership, operation, and management of residential condominium units. In performing its duties, the division has complete jurisdiction to investigate complaints and enforce compliance with the provisions of this chapter with respect to associations that are still under developer control or the control of a bulk assignee or bulk buyer pursuant to part VII of this chapter and complaints against developers, bulk assignees, or bulk buyers involving improper turnover or failure to turnover, pursuant to s. 718.301. However, after turnover has occurred, the division has shall only have jurisdiction to investigate complaints related only to financial issues, elections, and unit owner access to association records pursuant to s. 718.111(12).

- (a) 1. The division may make necessary public or private investigations within or outside this state to determine whether any person has violated this chapter or any rule or order hereunder, to aid in the enforcement of this chapter, or to aid in the adoption of rules or forms hereunder.
- 2. The division may submit any official written report, worksheet, or other related paper, or a duly certified copy thereof, compiled, prepared, drafted, or otherwise made by and duly authenticated by a financial examiner or analyst to be admitted as competent evidence in any hearing in which the financial examiner or analyst is available for cross-examination and attests under oath that such documents were prepared as a

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result of an examination or inspection conducted pursuant to this chapter.

- (b) The division may require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise, as the division determines, as to the facts and circumstances concerning a matter to be investigated.
- (c) For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the division director or any officer or employee designated by the division director may administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any matter which is relevant to the investigation, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence. Upon the failure by a person to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the investigating officer and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected persons thereby, the division may apply to the circuit court for an order compelling compliance.
- (d) Notwithstanding any remedies available to unit owners and associations, if the division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or related rule has occurred, the division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against any developer, bulk assignee, bulk buyer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, as follows:

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- 1. The division may permit a person whose conduct or actions may be under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against the person.
- 2. The division may issue an order requiring the developer, bulk assignee, bulk buyer, association, developer-designated officer, or developer-designated member of the board of administration, developer-designated assignees or agents, bulk assignee-designated assignees or agents, bulk buyer-designated assignees or agents, community association manager, or community association management firm to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the division will carry out the purposes of this chapter. If the division finds that a developer, bulk assignee, bulk buyer, association, officer, or member of the board of administration, or its assignees or agents, is violating or is about to violate any provision of this chapter, any rule adopted or order issued by the division, or any written agreement entered into with the division, and presents an immediate danger to the public requiring an immediate final order, it may issue an emergency cease and desist order reciting with particularity the facts underlying such findings. The emergency cease and desist order is effective for 90 days. If the division begins nonemergency cease and desist proceedings, the emergency cease and desist order remains effective until the conclusion of the proceedings under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- 3. If a developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer, fails to pay any restitution determined by the division to be owed, plus

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any accrued interest at the highest rate permitted by law, within 30 days after expiration of any appellate time period of a final order requiring payment of restitution or the conclusion of any appeal thereof, whichever is later, the division must shall bring an action in circuit or county court on behalf of any association, class of unit owners, lessees, or purchasers for restitution, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or any other available remedy. The division may also temporarily revoke its acceptance of the filing for the developer to which the restitution relates until payment of restitution is made.

- 4. The division may petition the court for the appointment of a receiver or conservator. If appointed, the receiver or conservator may take action to implement the court order to ensure the performance of the order and to remedy any breach thereof. In addition to all other means provided by law for the enforcement of an injunction or temporary restraining order, the circuit court may impound or sequester the property of a party defendant, including books, papers, documents, and related records, and allow the examination and use of the property by the division and a court-appointed receiver or conservator.
- 5. The division may apply to the circuit court for an order of restitution whereby the defendant in an action brought pursuant to subparagraph 4. is shall be ordered to make restitution of those sums shown by the division to have been obtained by the defendant in violation of this chapter. Such restitution shall, At the option of the court, such restitution is be payable to the conservator or receiver appointed pursuant to subparagraph 4. or directly to the persons whose funds or assets were obtained in violation of this chapter.

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6. The division may impose a civil penalty against a developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer, or association, or its assignee or agent, for any violation of this chapter or related a rule adopted under this chapter. The division may impose a civil penalty individually against an any officer or board member who willfully and knowingly violates a provision of this chapter, adopted rule, or a final order of the division; may order the removal of such individual as an officer or from the board of administration or as an officer of the association; and may prohibit such individual from serving as an officer or on the board of a community association for a period of time. The term "willfully and knowingly" means that the division informed the officer or board member that his or her action or intended action violates this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division and that the officer or board member refused to comply with the requirements of this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division. The division, before prior to initiating formal agency action under chapter 120, must shall afford the officer or board member an opportunity to voluntarily comply and with this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a final order of the division. an officer or board member who complies within 10 days is not subject to a civil penalty. A penalty may be imposed on the basis of each day of continuing violation, but in no event shall the penalty for any offense may not exceed \$5,000. By January 1, 1998, the division shall adopt, by rule, penalty guidelines applicable to possible violations or to categories of violations of this chapter or rules adopted by the division. The guidelines must specify a meaningful range of civil penalties

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

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cease and desist order is will not become effective until 20 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the division shall be brought in the county in which the division has its executive offices or in the county where the violation occurred.

- 7. If a unit owner presents the division with proof that the unit owner has requested access to official records in writing by certified mail, and that after 10 days the unit owner again made the same request for access to official records in writing by certified mail, and that more than 10 days has elapsed since the second request and the association has still failed or refused to provide access to official records as required by this chapter, the division shall issue a subpoena requiring production of the requested records where the records are kept pursuant to s. 718.112.
- 8. In addition to subparagraph 6., the division may seek the imposition of a civil penalty through the circuit court for any violation for which the division may issue a notice to show cause under paragraph (r). The civil penalty shall be at least \$500 but no more than \$5,000 for each violation. The court may also award to the prevailing party court costs and reasonable attorney's fees and, if the division prevails, may also award reasonable costs of investigation.
- (e) The division may prepare and disseminate a prospectus and other information to assist prospective owners, purchasers, lessees, and developers of residential condominiums in assessing the rights, privileges, and duties pertaining thereto.
- (f) The division may has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer implement and enforce



the provisions of this chapter.

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- (q) The division shall establish procedures for providing notice to an association and the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer during the period in which where the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer controls the association if when the division is considering the issuance of a declaratory statement with respect to the declaration of condominium or any related document governing in such condominium community.
- (h) The division shall furnish each association that which pays the fees required by paragraph (2)(a) a copy of this chapter, as amended act, subsequent changes to this act on an annual basis, an amended version of this act as it becomes available from the Secretary of State's office on a biennial basis, and the rules adopted thereto on an annual basis.
- (i) The division shall annually provide each association with a summary of declaratory statements and formal legal opinions relating to the operations of condominiums which were rendered by the division during the previous year.
- (j) The division shall provide training and educational programs for condominium association board members and unit owners. The training may, in the division's discretion, include web-based electronic media, and live training and seminars in various locations throughout the state. The division may shall have the authority to review and approve education and training programs for board members and unit owners offered by providers and shall maintain a current list of approved programs and providers and shall make such list available to board members and unit owners in a reasonable and cost-effective manner.
 - (k) The division shall maintain a toll-free telephone

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number accessible to condominium unit owners.

- (1) The division shall develop a program to certify both volunteer and paid mediators to provide mediation of condominium disputes. The division shall provide, upon request, a list of such mediators to any association, unit owner, or other participant in arbitration proceedings under s. 718.1255 requesting a copy of the list. The division shall include on the list of volunteer mediators only the names of persons who have received at least 20 hours of training in mediation techniques or who have mediated at least 20 disputes. In order to become initially certified by the division, paid mediators must be certified by the Supreme Court to mediate court cases in county or circuit courts. However, the division may adopt, by rule, additional factors for the certification of paid mediators, which factors must be related to experience, education, or background. Any person initially certified as a paid mediator by the division must, in order to continue to be certified, comply with the factors or requirements adopted by rule imposed by rules adopted by the division.
- (m) If When a complaint is made, the division must shall conduct its inquiry with due regard for to the interests of the affected parties. Within 30 days after receipt of a complaint, the division shall acknowledge the complaint in writing and notify the complainant whether the complaint is within the jurisdiction of the division and whether additional information is needed by the division from the complainant. The division shall conduct its investigation and shall, within 90 days after receipt of the original complaint or of timely requested additional information, take action upon the complaint. However,

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the failure to complete the investigation within 90 days does not prevent the division from continuing the investigation, accepting or considering evidence obtained or received after 90 days, or taking administrative action if reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation of this chapter or a rule of the division has occurred. If an investigation is not completed within the time limits established in this paragraph, the division shall, on a monthly basis, notify the complainant in writing of the status of the investigation. When reporting its action to the complainant, the division shall inform the complainant of any right to a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

- (n) Condominium association directors, officers, and employees; condominium developers; bulk assignees, bulk buyers, and community association managers; and community association management firms have an ongoing duty to reasonably cooperate with the division in any investigation pursuant to this section. The division shall refer to local law enforcement authorities any person whom the division believes has altered, destroyed, concealed, or removed any record, document, or thing required to be kept or maintained by this chapter with the purpose to impair its verity or availability in the department's investigation.
 - (o) The division may:
- 1. Contract with agencies in this state or other jurisdictions to perform investigative functions; or
 - 2. Accept grants-in-aid from any source.
- (p) The division shall cooperate with similar agencies in other jurisdictions to establish uniform filing procedures and forms, public offering statements, advertising standards, and

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rules and common administrative practices.

- (q) The division shall consider notice to a developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer to be complete when it is delivered to the developer's address of the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer currently on file with the division.
- (r) In addition to its enforcement authority, the division may issue a notice to show cause, which must shall provide for a hearing, upon written request, in accordance with chapter 120.
- (s) The division shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees an annual report that includes, but need not be limited to, the number of training programs provided for condominium association board members and unit owners, the number of complaints received by type, the number and percent of complaints acknowledged in writing within 30 days and the number and percent of investigations acted upon within 90 days in accordance with paragraph (m), and the number of investigations exceeding the 90-day requirement. The annual report must shall also include an evaluation of the division's core business processes and make recommendations for improvements, including statutory changes. The report shall be submitted by September 30 following the end of the fiscal year.

Section 17. Part VII of chapter 718, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 718.701, 718.702, 718.703, 718.704, 718.705, 718.706, 718.707, and 718.708, is created to read:

718.701 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Distressed Condominium Relief Act."

718.702 Legislative intent.

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- (1) The Legislature acknowledges the massive downturn in the condominium market which has occurred throughout the state and the impact of such downturn on developers, lenders, unit owners, and condominium associations. Numerous condominium projects have failed or are in the process of failing such that the condominium has a small percentage of third-party unit owners as compared to the unsold inventory of units. As a result of the inability to find purchasers for this inventory of units, which results in part from the devaluing of real estate in this state, developers are unable to satisfy the requirements of their lenders, leading to defaults on mortgages. Consequently, lenders are faced with the task of finding a solution to the problem in order to receive payment for their investments.
- (2) The Legislature recognizes that all of the factors listed in this section lead to condominiums becoming distressed, resulting in detriment to the unit owners and the condominium association due to the resulting shortage of assessment moneys available for proper maintenance of the condominium. Such shortage and the resulting lack of proper maintenance further erodes property values. The Legislature finds that individuals and entities within this state and in other states have expressed interest in purchasing unsold inventory in one or more condominium projects, but are reticent to do so because of accompanying liabilities inherited from the original developer, which are by definition imputed to the successor purchaser, including a foreclosing mortgagee. This results in the potential successor purchaser having unknown and unquantifiable risks that the potential purchaser is unwilling to accept. As a result, condominium projects stagnate, leaving all parties involved at

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an impasse and without the ability to find a solution.

- (3) The Legislature declares that it is the public policy of this state to protect the interests of developers, lenders, unit owners, and condominium associations with regard to distressed condominiums, and that there is a need for relief from certain provisions of the Florida Condominium Act geared toward enabling economic opportunities for successor purchasers, including foreclosing mortgagees. Such relief would benefit existing unit owners and condominium associations. The Legislature further finds and declares that this situation cannot be open-ended without potentially prejudicing the rights of unit owners and condominium associations, and thereby declares that the provisions of this part may be used by purchasers of condominium inventory for only a specific and defined period.
 - 718.703 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
 - (1) "Bulk assignee" means a person who:
- (a) Acquires more than seven condominium parcels as set forth in s. 718.707; and
- (b) Receives an assignment of some or all of the rights of the developer as set forth in the declaration of condominium or this chapter by a written instrument recorded as an exhibit to the deed or as a separate instrument in the public records of the county in which the condominium is located.
- (2) "Bulk buyer" means a person who acquires more than seven condominium parcels as set forth in s. 718.707, but who does not receive an assignment of developer rights other than the right to conduct sales, leasing, and marketing activities within the condominium; the right to be exempt from the payment

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of working capital contributions to the condominium association arising out of, or in connection with, the bulk buyer's acquisition of a bulk number of units; and the right to be exempt from any rights of first refusal which may be held by the condominium association and would otherwise be applicable to subsequent transfers of title from the bulk buyer to a third party purchaser concerning one or more units.

718.704 Assignment and assumption of developer rights by bulk assignee; bulk buyer.-

- (1) A bulk assignee assumes and is liable for all duties and responsibilities of the developer under the declaration and this chapter, except:
- (a) Warranties of the developer under s. 718.203(1) or s. 718.618, except for design, construction, development, or repair work performed by or on behalf of such bulk assignee;
 - (b) The obligation to:
- 1. Fund converter reserves under s. 718.618 for a unit that was not acquired by the bulk assignee; or
- 2. Provide converter warranties on any portion of the condominium property except as expressly provided by the bulk assignee in the contract for purchase and sale executed with a purchaser and pertaining to any design, construction, development, or repair work performed by or on behalf of the bulk assignee;
- (c) The requirement to provide the association with a cumulative audit of the association's finances from the date of formation of the condominium association as required by s. 718.301(4)(c). However, the bulk assignee must provide an audit for the period during which the bulk assignee elects a majority

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of the members of the board of administration;

- (d) Any liability arising out of or in connection with actions taken by the board of administration or the developerappointed directors before the bulk assignee elects a majority of the members of the board of administration; and
- (e) Any liability for or arising out of the developer's failure to fund previous assessments or to resolve budgetary deficits in relation to a developer's right to quarantee assessments, except as otherwise provided in subsection (2).

The bulk assignee is also responsible for delivering documents and materials in accordance with s. 718.705(3). A bulk assignee may expressly assume some or all of the obligations of the developer described in paragraphs (a)-(e).

- (2) A bulk assignee receiving the assignment of the rights of the developer to guarantee the level of assessments and fund budgetary deficits pursuant to s. 718.116 assumes and is liable for all obligations of the developer with respect to such quarantee, including any applicable funding of reserves to the extent required by law, for as long as the guarantee remains in effect. A bulk assignee not receiving such assignment or a bulk buyer does not assume and is not liable for the obligations of the developer with respect to such guarantee, but is responsible for payment of assessments in the same manner as all other owners of condominium parcels.
- (3) A bulk buyer is liable for the duties and responsibilities of the developer under the declaration and this chapter only to the extent provided in this part, together with any other duties or responsibilities of the developer expressly



assumed in writing by the bulk buyer.

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- (4) An acquirer of condominium parcels is not a bulk assignee or a bulk buyer if the transfer to such acquirer was made before the effective date of this part with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any purchaser, unit owner, or the association, or if the acquirer is a person who would be considered an insider under s. 726.102(7).
- (5) An assignment of developer rights to a bulk assignee may be made by the developer, a previous bulk assignee, or a court acting on behalf of the developer or the previous bulk assignee. At any particular time, there may be no more than one bulk assignee within a condominium, but there may be more than one bulk buyer. If more than one acquirer of condominium parcels in the same condominium receives an assignment of developer rights from the same person, the bulk assignee is the acquirer whose instrument of assignment is recorded first.
 - 718.705 Board of administration; transfer of control.-
- (1) For purposes of determining the timing for transfer of control of the board of administration of the association to unit owners other than the developer under s. 718.301(1)(a) and (b), if a bulk assignee is entitled to elect a majority of the members of the board, a condominium parcel acquired by the bulk assignee is conveyed to a purchaser, or owned by an owner other than the developer, until the condominium parcel is conveyed to an owner who is not a bulk assignee.
- (2) Unless control of the board of administration of the association has already been relinquished pursuant to s. 718.301(1), the bulk assignee must relinquish control of the association pursuant to s. 718.301 and this part, as if the bulk



assignee were the developer.

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- (3) If a bulk assignee relinquishes control of the board of administration as set forth in s. 718.301, the bulk assignee must deliver all of those items required by s. 718.301(4). However, the bulk assignee is not required to deliver items and documents not in the possession of the bulk assignee during the period during which the bulk assignee was entitled to elect at least a majority of the members of the board of administration. In conjunction with acquisition of condominium parcels, a bulk assignee shall undertake a good faith effort to obtain the documents and materials that must be provided to the association pursuant to s. 718.301(4). If the bulk assignee is not able to obtain all of such documents and materials, the bulk assignee must certify in writing to the association the names or descriptions of the documents and materials that were not obtainable by the bulk assignee. Delivery of the certificate relieves the bulk assignee of responsibility for delivering the documents and materials referenced in the certificate as otherwise required under ss. 718.112 and 718.301 and this part. The responsibility of the bulk assignee for the audit required by s. 718.301(4) commences as of the date on which the bulk assignee elected a majority of the members of the board of administration.
- (4) If a conflict arises between the provisions or application of this section and s. 718.301, this section prevails.
- (5) Failure of a bulk assignee or bulk buyer to substantially comply with all the requirements in this part results in the loss of any and all protections or exemptions



provided under this part.

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718.706 Specific provisions pertaining to offering of units by a bulk assignee or bulk buyer.-

- (1) Before offering any units for sale or for lease for a term exceeding 5 years, a bulk assignee or a bulk buyer must file the following documents with the division and provide such documents to a prospective purchaser or tenant:
- (a) An updated prospectus or offering circular, or a supplement to the prospectus or offering circular, filed by the creating developer prepared in accordance with s. 718.504, which must include the form of contract for sale and for lease in compliance with s. 718.503(2);
- (b) An updated Frequently Asked Questions and Answers sheet;
- (c) The executed escrow agreement if required under s. 718.202; and
- (d) The financial information required by s. 718.111(13). However, if a financial information report does not exist for the fiscal year before acquisition of title by the bulk assignee or bulk buyer, or accounting records cannot be obtained in good faith by the bulk assignee or the bulk buyer which would permit preparation of the required financial information report, the bulk assignee or bulk buyer is excused from the requirement of this paragraph. However, the bulk assignee or bulk buyer must include in the purchase contract the following statement in conspicuous type:

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THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION REPORT REQUIRED UNDER S. 718.111(13) FOR THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR OF THE



ASSOCIATION IS NOT AVAILABLE OR CANNOT BE CREATED BY THE SELLER DUE TO THE INSUFFICIENT ACCOUNTING RECORDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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- (2) Before offering any units for sale or for lease for a term exceeding 5 years, a bulk assignee must file with the division and provide to a prospective purchaser a disclosure statement that includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) A description of any rights of the developer which have been assigned to the bulk assignee;
 - (b) The following statement in conspicuous type:

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THE SELLER IS NOT OBLIGATED FOR ANY WARRANTIES OF THE DEVELOPER UNDER S. 718.203(1) OR S. 718.618, AS APPLICABLE, EXCEPT FOR DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, OR REPAIR WORK PERFORMED BY OR ON BEHALF OF SELLER; and

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(c) If the condominium is a conversion subject to part VI, the following statement in conspicuous type:

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THE SELLER HAS NO OBLIGATION TO FUND CONVERTER RESERVES OR TO PROVIDE CONVERTER WARRANTIES UNDER S. 718.618 ON ANY PORTION OF THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY EXCEPT AS MAY BE EXPRESSLY REQUIRED OF THE SELLER IN THE CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE AND SALE EXECUTED BY THE SELLER AND THE PREVIOUS DEVELOPER AND PERTAINING TO ANY DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, OR REPAIR WORK PERFORMED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER.

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(3) A bulk assignee, while it is in control of the board of administration of the association, may not authorize, on behalf of the association:

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(a) The waiver of reserves or the reduction of funding of

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the reserves pursuant to s. 718.112(2)(f)2., unless approved by a majority of the voting interests not controlled by the developer, bulk assignee, and bulk buyer; or

- (b) The use of reserve expenditures for other purposes pursuant to s. 718.112(2)(f)3., unless approved by a majority of the voting interests not controlled by the developer, bulk assignee, and bulk buyer.
- (4) A bulk assignee or a bulk buyer must comply with all the requirements of s. 718.302 regarding any contracts entered into by the association during the period the bulk assignee or bulk buyer maintains control of the board of administration. Unit owners shall be afforded all the protections contained in s. 718.302 regarding agreements entered into by the association before unit owners other than the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer elected a majority of the board of administration.
- (5) A bulk buyer must comply with the requirements contained in the declaration regarding any transfer of a unit, including sales, leases, and subleases. A bulk buyer is not entitled to any exemptions afforded a developer or successor developer under this chapter regarding the transfer of a unit, including sales, leases, or subleases.
- 718.707 Time limitation for classification as bulk assignee or bulk buyer.—A person acquiring condominium parcels may not be classified as a bulk assignee or bulk buyer unless the condominium parcels were acquired before July 1, 2012. The date of such acquisition shall be determined by the date of recording of a deed or other instrument of conveyance for such parcels in the public records of the county in which the condominium is located, or by the date of issuance of a certificate of title in

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a foreclosure proceeding with respect to such condominium parcels.

718.708 Liability of developers and others.—An assignment of developer rights to a bulk assignee or bulk buyer does not release the creating developer from liabilities under the declaration or this chapter. This part does not limit the liability of the creating developer for claims brought by unit owners, bulk assignees, or bulk buyers for violations of this chapter by the creating developer, unless specifically excluded in this part. This part does not waive, release, compromise, or limit liability established under chapter 718 except as specifically excluded under this part.

Section 18. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 719.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.106 Bylaws; cooperative ownership.-

- (1) MANDATORY PROVISIONS.—The bylaws or other cooperative documents shall provide for the following, and if they do not, they shall be deemed to include the following:
- (d) Shareholder meetings. There shall be an annual meeting of the shareholders. All members of the board of administration shall be elected at the annual meeting unless the bylaws provide for staggered election terms or for their election at another meeting. Any unit owner desiring to be a candidate for board membership must shall comply with subparagraph 1. The bylaws must shall provide the method for calling meetings, including annual meetings. Written notice, which must notice shall incorporate an identification of agenda items, shall be given to each unit owner at least 14 days before prior to the annual meeting and shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the

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cooperative property at least 14 continuous days preceding the annual meeting. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board must shall by duly adopted rule designate a specific location on the cooperative property upon which all notice of unit owner meetings are shall be posted. In lieu of or in addition to the physical posting of the meeting notice of any meeting of the shareholders on the cooperative 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 cooperative association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a posted notice posted physically on the cooperative 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. If 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, the notice of the annual meeting must shall be sent by mail, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner. An officer of the association must shall provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association, affirming that notices of the association meeting were mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted, in accordance with this provision, to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association.

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1. After January 1, 1992, The board of administration shall be elected by written ballot or voting machine. A proxy may not Proxies shall in no event be used in electing the board of administration, either in general elections or elections to fill vacancies caused by recall, resignation, or otherwise unless otherwise provided in this chapter. At least Not less than 60 days before a scheduled election, the association shall mail, deliver, or transmit, whether by separate association mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission or included in another association mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to 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 of administration must shall give written notice to the association at least not less than 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in this section, the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of election to all unit owners entitled to vote therein, together with a ballot which lists shall list all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, the association shall include an information sheet, no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate at least not less than 35 days before prior to the election, to be included with the mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association is not liable has no liability for the contents of the information sheets provided by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the

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association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with this subparagraph the provisions contained herein, 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 is 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 of administration. A No unit owner may not shall permit any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any such ballots improperly cast are shall be deemed invalid. 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. Any unit owner violating this provision may be fined by the association in accordance with s. 719.303. The regular election must shall occur on the date of the annual meeting. The provisions of This subparagraph does shall not apply to timeshare cooperatives. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, an election and balloting are not required unless more candidates file a notice of intent to run or are nominated than vacancies exist on the board.

2. Any approval by unit owners called for by this chapter, or the applicable cooperative documents, must shall be made at a duly noticed meeting of unit owners and is shall be subject to all requirements of this chapter or the applicable cooperative 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

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without meetings is expressly allowed by the applicable cooperative documents or law any Florida statute which provides for the unit owner action.

- 3. Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if allowed by the applicable cooperative documents or law any Florida statute. If authorized by the bylaws, notice of meetings of the board of administration, shareholder meetings, except shareholder meetings called to recall board members under paragraph (f), and committee meetings may be given by electronic transmission to unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic transmission.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape meetings of the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the division.
- 6. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a 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 1. 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

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board member appointed or elected under this subparagraph shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the seat being filled. Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by paragraph (f) and rules adopted by the division.

1149 Notwithstanding subparagraphs (b) 2. and (d) 1., an association 1150 may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total voting 1151 interests, provide for a different voting and election procedure 1152 in its bylaws, which vote may be by a proxy specifically 1153 delineating the different voting and election procedures. The 1154 different voting and election procedures may provide for

Section 19. Subsection (5) of section 719.1055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

elections to be conducted by limited or general proxy.

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

(5) The bylaws must include a provision whereby a certificate of compliance from a licensed electrical contractor or electrician may be accepted by the association's board as evidence of compliance of the cooperative units with the applicable fire and life safety code. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 633 or of any other code, statute, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation, or any interpretation of the foregoing, a cooperative or unit owner is not obligated to retrofit the common elements, common areas, association property, or units of a residential