A bill to be entitled

An act relating to residential properties; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; revising requirements for condominium association access to a unit; providing an exception for emergencies; providing for liability of certain association expenses; authorizing an association to petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver for certain purposes; amending ss. 718.116, 719.108, and 720.3085, F.S.; revising and providing liability of certain condominium, cooperative unit, and homeowners' association unit owners acquiring title; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; authorizing a homeowners' association to print and distribute a member directory under certain conditions; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.111 The association.-

- (5) RIGHT OF ACCESS TO UNITS.-
- (a) The association has the irrevocable right of access to each unit during reasonable hours, when necessary for the maintenance, repair, or replacement of any common elements or of any portion of a unit to be maintained by the association pursuant to the declaration or as necessary to prevent damage to the common elements or to a unit or units.

Page 1 of 15

(b) 1. Notwithstanding paragraph (a) and regardless of whether authority is provided in the governing documents, an association, at the sole discretion of the board, may enter an abandoned unit to: inspect the unit and appurtenant common elements; make repairs to the unit or to the common elements serving the unit, as needed; repair the unit if mold or deterioration is present; turn on the power for the unit; or otherwise maintain, preserve, or protect the unit and appurtenant common elements. For purposes of this paragraph, a unit is presumed to be abandoned if:

- <u>a. The unit is the subject of a foreclosure action and no tenant appears to have resided in the unit for at least 4</u> continuous weeks without written notice to the association; or
- b. No tenant appears to have resided in the unit for 2 consecutive months without written notice to the association, and the association is unable to contact the owner or determine the whereabouts of the owner after reasonable inquiry.
- 2. Except in the case of an emergency, an association may not enter an abandoned unit until 48 hours after notice of the association's intent to enter the unit has been sent to the owner at the address of the owner as reflected in the records of the association.
- 3. Any expense incurred by an association pursuant to this paragraph is chargeable to the unit owner and enforceable as an assessment pursuant to s. 718.116, and the association may use its lien authority provided by s. 718.116 to enforce collection of the expense.
 - 4. The association may petition a court of competent

jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver and may rent an abandoned unit for the benefit of the association to offset the association's costs and expenses of maintaining, preserving, and protecting the unit and the appurtenant common elements, including the costs of the receivership and all unpaid assessments, interest, late fees, and attorney fees against the rental income.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) (a) A unit owner, regardless of how the unit owner has acquired his or her title has been acquired, including, but not limited to, by purchase at a foreclosure sale or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, is liable for all assessments that which come due while he or she is the unit owner. Additionally, a unit owner is jointly and severally liable with the previous unit owner for all unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, and reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by the association in an attempt to collect all such amounts is jointly and severally liable with the previous owner for all unpaid assessments that came due up to the time of transfer of title. This liability is without prejudice to any right the present unit owner may have to recover from the previous unit owner the amounts paid by the present unit owner.
- (b)1. The liability of a first mortgagee or its <u>successors</u> successor or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid

assessments, interest, late fees, and reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in the collection process that became due before the mortgagee's acquisition of title is limited to the lesser of:

- a. Only the unit's unpaid common expenses and regular periodic assessments that which accrued or came due during the 12 months immediately preceding the acquisition of title and for which payment in full has not been received by the association; or
 - b. One percent of the original mortgage debt.
- 2. Subparagraph 1. applies The provisions of this paragraph apply only if the first mortgagee joined the association as a defendant in the foreclosure action. Joinder of the association is not required if, on the date the complaint is filed, the association was dissolved or did not maintain an office or agent for service of process at a location that which was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.
- 3. The first mortgagee or its successors or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure are not liable for any interest, late fee, or reasonable costs or attorney fees that came due before its acquisition of title. This subparagraph is intended to clarify existing law.
- $\underline{4.2.}$ An association, or its successor or assignee, that acquires title to a unit through the foreclosure of its lien for assessments is not liable for any unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, or reasonable attorney attorney's fees and costs that came due before the association's acquisition of title in favor

of any other association, as defined in s. 718.103(2) or s.

720.301(9), which holds a superior lien interest on the unit.

This subparagraph is intended to clarify existing law.

- (c) The person acquiring title shall pay the amount owed to the association within 30 days after transfer of title.

 Failure to pay the full amount when due entitles shall entitle the association to record a claim of lien against the parcel for the amounts specified in this subsection and proceed in the same manner as provided in this section for the collection of the amount owed and any unpaid assessments coming due after the acquisition of title and other charges authorized by subsection (3) on any unpaid assessments coming due after the acquisition of title.
- Section 3. Subsections (1), (3), (4), and (9) of section 719.108, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 719.108 Rents and assessments; liability; lien and priority; interest; collection; cooperative ownership.—
- (1) (a) A unit owner, regardless of how the unit owner has title is acquired title, including, but not limited to without limitation, by purchase a purchaser at a foreclosure judicial sale, is shall be liable for all rents and assessments that come coming due while he or she is the unit owner is in exclusive possession of a unit. Additionally, a In a voluntary transfer, the unit owner is in exclusive possession shall be jointly and severally liable with the previous unit owner for all unpaid rents and assessments, late fees, interest, and reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by the association in an attempt to collect all such amounts that came due up to against the

previous unit owner for his or her share of the common expenses up to the time of the transfer. This liability is, without prejudice to any right the present rights of the unit owner may have in exclusive possession to recover from the previous unit owner the amounts paid by the present unit owner in exclusive possession therefor.

- (b)1. The liability of a first mortgagee or its successors or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid assessments, interest, late fees, and reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in the collection process that became due before the mortgagee's acquisition of title is limited to the lesser of:
- a. Only the unit's unpaid common expenses and regular periodic assessments that accrued or came due during the 12 months immediately preceding the acquisition of title and for which payment in full has not been received by the association; or
 - b. One percent of the original mortgage debt.
- 2. Subparagraph 1. applies only if the first mortgagee joined the association as a defendant in the foreclosure action. Joinder of the association is not required if, on the date the complaint is filed, the association was dissolved or did not maintain an office or agent for service of process at a location that was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.
- 3. The first mortgagee or its successors or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure are not liable for any interest, late fee, or reasonable costs or attorney fees that came due before its

acquisition of title. This subparagraph is intended to clarify existing law.

- (c) An association, or its successor or assignee, that acquires title to a unit through the foreclosure of its lien for assessments is not liable for any unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, or reasonable attorney fees and costs that came due before the association's acquisition of title in favor of any other association, as defined in s. 718.103(2) or s. 720.301(9), that holds a lien interest on the unit. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law.
- (d) The person acquiring title shall pay the amount owed to the association within 30 days after transfer of title.

 Failure to pay the full amount when due entitles the association to record a claim of lien against the unit for the amounts specified in this subsection and proceed in the same manner as provided in this section for the collection of the amount owed and any unpaid assessments coming due after the acquisition of title and other charges authorized by subsection (3) on any unpaid assessments coming due after the acquisition of title.
- (3) Rents and assessments, and installments on them, not paid when due bear interest at the rate provided in the cooperative documents from the date due until paid. This rate may not exceed the rate allowed by law and, if a rate is not provided in the cooperative documents, accrues at 18 percent per annum. If the cooperative documents or bylaws so provide, the association may charge a an administrative late fee in addition to such interest, not to exceed the greater of \$25 or 5 percent of each installment of the assessment for each delinquent

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215216

217

218

219

220

221

222223

224

installment that the payment is late. Any payment received by an association must be applied first to any interest accrued by the association, then to any administrative late fee, then to any costs and reasonable attorney attorney's fees incurred in collection, and then to the delinquent assessment. The foregoing applies notwithstanding any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. A late fee is not subject to chapter 687 or s. 719.303(4).

- The association has a lien on each cooperative parcel for any unpaid rents and assessments, plus interest, and any authorized administrative late fees. If authorized by the cooperative documents, the lien also secures reasonable attorney attorney's fees incurred by the association incident to the collection of the rents and assessments or enforcement of such lien. The lien is effective from and after recording a claim of lien in the public records in the county in which the cooperative parcel is located which states the description of the cooperative parcel, the name of the unit owner, the amount due, and the due dates. The lien expires if a claim of lien is not filed within 1 year after the date the assessment was due, and the lien does not continue for longer than 1 year after the claim of lien has been recorded unless, within that time, an action to enforce the lien is commenced. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a lien may not be filed by the association against a cooperative parcel until 30 days after the date on which a notice of intent to file a lien has been delivered to the owner.
 - (a) The notice must be sent to the unit owner at the

Page 8 of 15

address of the unit by first-class United States mail and:

- 1. If the most recent address of the unit owner on the records of the association is the address of the unit, the notice must be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the unit owner at the address of the unit.
- 2. If the most recent address of the unit owner on the records of the association is in the United States, but is not the address of the unit, the notice must be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the unit owner at his or her most recent address.
- 3. If the most recent address of the unit owner on the records of the association is not in the United States, the notice must be sent by first-class United States mail to the unit owner at his or her most recent address.
- (b) A notice that is sent pursuant to this subsection is deemed delivered upon mailing.
- (9) The specific purposes of any special assessment, including any contingent special assessment levied in conjunction with the purchase of an insurance policy authorized by s. 719.104(3), approved in accordance with the cooperative documents shall be set forth in a written notice of such assessment sent or delivered to each unit owner. The funds collected pursuant to a special assessment may shall be used only for the specific purpose or purposes set forth in such notice or returned to the unit owners. However, upon completion of such specific purposes, any excess funds shall 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

253 future assessments.

Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (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 on request during the inspection if the entire request is limited to no more than 25 pages.
- (c) The association may adopt reasonable written rules governing the frequency, time, location, notice, records to be inspected, and manner of inspections, but may not require a parcel owner to 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 vendor or employee time to cover administrative costs to the vendor or 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 this paragraph, the following records are not 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, a 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 such litigation or proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or proceedings.
- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a parcel.
- 3. Personnel records of the association's employees, including, but not limited to, disciplinary, payroll, health,

Page 11 of 15

and insurance records. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "personnel records" does not include written employment agreements with an association employee or budgetary or financial records that indicate the compensation paid to an association employee.

4. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

- Social security numbers, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers, electronic mailing addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, emergency contact information, any addresses for a parcel owner other than as provided for association notice requirements, and other personal identifying information of any person, excluding the person's name, parcel designation, mailing address, and property address. The association may print and distribute to parcel owners a directory containing the name, parcel address, and telephone number of parcel owners. However, an owner may exclude his or her telephone number from the directory by so requesting in writing to the association consent in writing to the disclosure of protected information described in this subparagraph. The association is not liable for the disclosure of information that is protected under this subparagraph if the information is included in an official record of the association and is voluntarily provided by an owner and not requested by the association.
- 6. Any electronic security measure that is used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
 - 7. The software and operating system used by the

Page 12 of 15

association which allows the manipulation of data, even if the owner owns a copy of the same software used by the association. The data is part of the official records of the association.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3085 Payment for assessments; lien claims.-

- (2) (a) A parcel owner, regardless of how the parcel owner has acquired his or her title to property has been acquired, including, but not limited to, by purchase at a foreclosure sale or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, is liable for all assessments that come due while he or she is the parcel owner. The parcel owner's liability for assessments may not be avoided by waiver or suspension of the use or enjoyment of any common area or by abandonment of the parcel upon which the assessments are made.
- (b) A parcel owner is jointly and severally liable with the previous parcel owner for all unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, and reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by the association in an attempt to collect all such amounts that came due up to the time of transfer of title. This liability is without prejudice to any right the present parcel owner may have to recover from any amounts paid by the previous present owner the amounts paid by from the previous owner.
- (c) 1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, The liability of a first mortgagee, or its successor or assignee as a subsequent holder of the first mortgage who acquires title to a parcel by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid assessments, interest, late fees, and reasonable costs and attorney fees

Page 13 of 15

<u>incurred in the collection process</u> that became due before the mortgagee's acquisition of title, shall be the lesser of:

- $\underline{a.1.}$ Only the parcel's unpaid common expenses and regular periodic or special assessments that accrued or came due during the 12 months immediately preceding the acquisition of title and for which payment in full has not been received by the association; or
 - b.2. One percent of the original mortgage debt.
- 2. Subparagraph 1. applies The limitations on first mortgagee liability provided by this paragraph apply only if the first mortgagee filed suit against the parcel owner and initially joined the association as a defendant in the mortgagee foreclosure action. Joinder of the association is not required if, on the date the complaint is filed, the association was dissolved or did not maintain an office or agent for service of process at a location that was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.
- 3. The first mortgagee or its successors or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure are not liable for any interest, late fee, or reasonable costs or attorney fees that came due before its acquisition of title. This subparagraph is intended to clarify existing law.
- (d) An association, or its successor or assignee, that acquires title to a parcel through the foreclosure of its lien for assessments is not liable for any unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, or reasonable <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and costs that came due before the association's acquisition of title in

favor of any other association, as defined in s. 718.103(2) or s. 720.301(9), which holds a superior lien interest on the parcel. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law.

(e) The person acquiring title shall pay the amount owed to the association within 30 days after transfer of title.

Failure to pay the full amount when due entitles the association to record a claim of lien against the parcel for the amounts specified in this subsection and proceed in the same manner as provided in this section for the collection of the amount owed and any unpaid assessments coming due after the acquisition of title and other charges authorized by subsection (3) on any unpaid assessments coming due after the acquisition of title.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.