1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to community associations; amending s. 3 627.714, F.S.; prohibiting subrogation rights against a condominium association under certain circumstances; 4 5 amending s. 712.05, F.S.; providing that certain 6 association documents protect a community covenant or 7 restriction from extinguishment; amending s. 718.110, 8 F.S.; providing that certain condominium documents may 9 be amended if certain conditions are met; amending s. 10 718.111, F.S.; authorizing certain improvements to a 11 unit or limited common elements; requiring certain 12 records to be maintained for a specified time; providing that certain records are not official 13 14 association records; prohibiting certain rules related to inspection of records; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; 15 16 authorizing an association to charge certain costs; 17 removing a prohibition against employing or contracting with certain service providers; amending 18 19 s. 718.116, F.S.; providing requirements for enforcing a lien under certain circumstances; amending s. 20 21 718.128, F.S.; providing requirements for authorizing online voting; amending s. 718.303, F.S.; providing 22 23 requirements for collecting certain fines; requiring notice of approved fines to certain persons; amending 24 25 s. 719.104, F.S.; providing that certain records are

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not official association records; prohibiting certain rules related to inspection of records; amending s. 719.129, F.S.; providing requirements for authorizing online voting; amending s. 720.303, F.S.; authorizing an association to adopt procedures for providing electronic meeting notices; requiring certain records to be maintained for a specified time; providing that certain records are not official association records; amending s. 720.3033, F.S.; providing requirements for the approval of certain contracts and transactions; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; removing the requirement that certain persons comply with association rules; authorizing an association to levy, and collect assessments for, certain fines; requiring certain notice to be provided to specified persons; amending s. 720.306, F.S.; authorizing certain documents to be amended in certain circumstances; requiring certain notices to be mailed to specified addresses; amending s. 720.3085, F.S.; providing requirements for enforcing a lien under certain circumstances; amending s. 720.317, F.S.; providing requirements for authorizing online voting; amending s. 720.404, F.S.; specifying requirements for providing certain documents to parcel owners; amending s. 720.405, F.S.; specifying requirements for providing certain

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documents to parcel owners; requiring certain written consent by parcel owners; amending s. 720.406, F.S.; requiring a copy of certain documents to be provided to the Department of Economic Opportunity in a certain manner; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 627.714, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.714 Residential condominium unit owner coverage; loss assessment coverage required.—
- (4) Every individual unit owner's residential property policy must contain a provision stating that the coverage afforded by such policy is excess coverage over the amount recoverable under any other policy covering the same property. An insurance policy issued to an individual unit owner may not provide rights of subrogation against the condominium association operating the condominium in which such individual's unit is located.
- Section 2. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 712.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 712.05 Effect of filing notice.-
- (2) A property owners' association may preserve and protect a community covenant, or governing

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document, as defined in s. 720.301, from extinguishment by the operation of this chapter by filing for record, at any time during the 30-year period immediately following the effective date of the root of title:

- (a) A written notice in accordance with s. 712.06; or
- (b) A summary notice in substantial form and content as required under s. 720.3032(2), root or an amendment to a community covenant, or restriction, or governing document, that is adopted in accordance with the requirements of such governing document, if filed after the initial recording of such covenant, restriction, or governing document, that is indexed under the legal name of the property owners' association and references the recording information of the covenant, or governing document to be preserved. Failure of a summary notice or amendment to be indexed to the current owners of the affected property does not affect the validity of the notice or vitiate the effect of the filing of such notice.
- amendment to a covenant, restriction, or governing document

 referenced in subsection (2) preserves an interest in land or other right subject to extinguishment under this chapter, or a covenant, or restriction, or governing document, or portion of such covenant, or restriction, or governing document, for not less than 30 years after filing the notice unless the notice is filed again as required in this chapter. A person's disability

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or lack of knowledge of any kind may not delay the commencement of or suspend the running of the 30-year period. Such notice may be filed for record by the claimant or by any other person acting on behalf of a claimant who is:

(a) Under a disability;

- (b) Unable to assert a claim on his or her behalf; or
- (c) One of a class, but whose identity cannot be established or is uncertain at the time of filing such notice of claim for record.

The property owners' association or clerk of the circuit court is not required to provide additional notice pursuant to s. 712.06(3) for a notice filed under subsection (2). The preceding sentence is intended to clarify existing law.

- Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 718.110, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 718.110 Amendment of declaration; correction of error or omission in declaration by circuit court.—
- (1) (a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws If the declaration fails to provide a method of amendment, the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws may be amended as to all matters except those described in subsection (4) or subsection (8) if the amendment is approved by the owners holding at least a majority of the voting interests of all

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units. However, the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws may be amended by a lower voting percentage if so stated in the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws of not less than two-thirds of the units. Except as to those matters described in subsection (4) or subsection (8), no declaration recorded after April 1, 1992, shall require that amendments be approved by more than four-fifths of the voting interests.

Section 4. Paragraph (n) of subsection (11) and paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (12) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.111 The association.-

- (11) INSURANCE.—In order to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the people of the State of Florida and to ensure consistency in the provision of insurance coverage to condominiums and their unit owners, this subsection applies to every residential condominium in the state, regardless of the date of its declaration of condominium. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage lower or stable insurance premiums for associations described in this subsection.
- (n) The association is not obligated to pay for any reconstruction or repair expenses due to property loss to any improvements installed by a current or former owner of the unit or by the developer if the improvement benefits only the unit for which it was installed and is not part of the standard improvements installed by the developer on all units as part of

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original construction, whether or not such improvement is located within the unit. Improvements installed by a unit owner, with the permission required by the declaration of condominium as originally recorded or as amended, which are made either to a unit or to limited common elements, the use of which is appurtenant to a single unit, for the protection of the unit or other portions of the condominium property, are considered approved improvements as required under s. 718.113(2), if the provision in the declaration of condominium as originally recorded, or as amended, authorizing such improvements provides that such approval allows all or substantially all unit owners to proceed with specific planned improvements following receipt of approval, and such provision, if created by an amendment to the declaration of condominium, involved a vote or the written consent of at least a majority of the voting interests in the association. This paragraph does not relieve any party of its obligations regarding recovery due under any insurance implemented specifically for such improvements.

(12) OFFICIAL RECORDS.

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- (a) From the inception of the association, the association shall maintain each of the following items, if applicable, which constitutes the official records of the association:
- 1. A copy of the plans, permits, warranties, and other items provided by the developer pursuant to s. 718.301(4).
 - 2. A photocopy of the recorded declaration of condominium

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of each condominium operated by the association and each amendment to each declaration.

- 3. A photocopy of the recorded bylaws of the association and each amendment to the bylaws.
- 4. A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the association, or other documents creating the association, and each amendment thereto.
 - 5. A copy of the current rules of the association.
- 6. A book or books that contain the minutes of all meetings of the association, the board of administration, and the unit owners.
- 7. A current roster of all unit owners and their mailing addresses, unit identifications, voting certifications, and, if known, telephone numbers. The association shall also maintain the e-mail addresses and facsimile numbers of unit owners consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The e-mail addresses and facsimile numbers are not accessible to unit owners if consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is not provided in accordance with sub-subparagraph (c)3.e. However, the association is not liable for an inadvertent disclosure of the e-mail address or facsimile number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.
- 8. All current insurance policies of the association and condominiums operated by the association.
 - 9. A current copy of any management agreement, lease, or

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other contract to which the association is a party or under
which the association or the unit owners have an obligation or
responsibility.

limited to:

- 10. Bills of sale or transfer for all property owned by the association.
- 11. Accounting records for the association and separate accounting records for each condominium that the association operates. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys such records, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain such records, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s.

 718.501(1)(d). The accounting records must include, but are not
- a. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.
- b. A current account and a monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly statement of the account for each unit designating the name of the unit owner, the due date and amount of each assessment, the amount paid on the account, and the balance due.
- c. All audits, reviews, accounting statements, and financial reports of the association or condominium.
- d. All contracts for work to be performed. Bids for work to be performed are also considered official records and must be maintained by the association for at least 1 year after receipt

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226 of the bid.

- 12. Ballots, sign-in sheets, voting proxies, and all other papers and electronic records relating to voting by unit owners, which must be maintained for 1 year from the date of the election, vote, or meeting to which the document relates, notwithstanding paragraph (b).
- 13. All rental records if the association is acting as agent for the rental of condominium units.
- 14. A copy of the current question and answer sheet as described in s. 718.504.
- 15. All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.
- 15.16. A copy of the inspection report as described in s. 718.301(4)(p).
 - 16.17. Bids for materials, equipment, or services for 1 year after receipt of the bid.
 - 17. All other written records of the association not specifically included in subparagraphs 1.-16. which are related to the operation of the association. However, the records contained on the personal computers or electronic devices of the officers, directors, and committee members are not official records of the association, but are personal property of the owner of the computer or electronic device. Electronic correspondence between officers, directors, or committee members

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are not official records unless the correspondence is also located on a computer maintained by the association and is not otherwise excluded or exempted from the official records.

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The official records specified in subparagraphs (a)1.-6. must be permanently maintained from the inception of the association. Bids for work to be performed or for materials, equipment, or services must be maintained for 1 year after receipt of the bid. All other official records must be maintained within the state for at least 7 years, unless otherwise provided by general law. The records of the association shall be made available to a unit owner within 45 miles of the condominium property or within the county in which the condominium property is located within 10 working days after receipt of a written request by the board or its designee. However, such distance requirement does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium. This paragraph may be complied with by having a copy of the official records of the association available for inspection or copying on the condominium property or association property, or the association may offer the option of making the records available to a unit owner electronically via the Internet or by allowing the records to be viewed in electronic format on a computer screen and printed upon request. The association is not responsible for the use or misuse of the information provided to an association member or his or her authorized representative pursuant to the

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compliance requirements of this chapter unless the association has an affirmative duty not to disclose such information pursuant to this chapter.

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The official records of the association are open to (c)1. inspection by any association member or the authorized representative of such member at all reasonable times. The right to inspect the records includes the right to make or obtain copies, at the reasonable expense, if any, of the member or authorized representative of such member. A renter of a unit has a right to inspect and copy the association's bylaws and rules. The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the frequency, time, location, notice, and manner of record inspections and copying, but may not require a unit owner to demonstrate any purpose for the inspection, state any reason for the inspection, or limit a unit owner's right to inspect records to less than one 8-hour business day per month. The failure of an association to provide the records within 10 working days after receipt of a written request creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this paragraph. A unit owner who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply. Minimum damages are \$50 per calendar day for up to 10 days, beginning on the 11th working day after receipt of the written request. The failure to permit inspection entitles any person prevailing in an

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enforcement action to recover reasonable attorney fees from the person in control of the records who, directly or indirectly, knowingly denied access to the records.

- 2. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys accounting records that are required by this chapter to be maintained during the period for which such records are required to be maintained, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain accounting records that are required to be created or maintained, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s. 718.501(1)(d).
- 3. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the declaration, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and rules, and all amendments to each of the foregoing, as well as the question and answer sheet as described in s. 718.504 and year-end financial information required under this section, on the condominium property to ensure their availability to unit owners and prospective purchasers, and may charge its actual costs for preparing and furnishing these documents to those requesting the documents. An association shall allow a member or his or her authorized representative to use a portable device, including a smartphone, tablet, portable scanner, or any other technology capable of scanning or taking photographs, to make an electronic copy of the official records in lieu of the association's providing the member or his or her authorized

representative with a copy of such records. The association may not charge a member or his or her authorized representative for the use of a portable device. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the following records are not accessible to unit owners:

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- a. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including 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.
- b. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a unit.
- c. Personnel records of association or management company employees, including, but not limited to, disciplinary, payroll, health, and insurance records. For purposes of this subsubparagraph, the term "personnel records" does not include written employment agreements with an association employee or management company, or budgetary or financial records that indicate the compensation paid to an association employee.
 - d. Medical records of unit owners.

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- Social security numbers, driver license numbers, credit card numbers, e-mail addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, emergency contact information, addresses of a unit owner other than as provided to fulfill the association's notice requirements, and other personal identifying information of any person, excluding the person's name, unit designation, mailing address, property address, and any address, e-mail address, or facsimile number provided to the association to fulfill the association's notice requirements. Notwithstanding the restrictions in this sub-subparagraph, an association may print and distribute to parcel owners a directory containing the name, parcel address, and all telephone numbers of each parcel owner. However, an owner may exclude his or her telephone numbers from the directory by so requesting in writing to the association. An owner may consent in writing to the disclosure of other contact information described in this sub-subparagraph. The association is not liable for the inadvertent disclosure of information that is protected under this sub-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.
- f. Electronic security measures that are used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
- g. The software and operating system used by the association which allow the manipulation of data, even if the

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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. Paragraphs (d), (i), and (p) of subsection (2) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.112 Bylaws.-

- (2) REQUIRED PROVISIONS.—The bylaws shall provide for the following and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include the following:
 - (d) Unit owner meetings.-
- 1. An annual meeting of the unit owners must be held at the location provided in the association bylaws and, if the bylaws are silent as to the location, the meeting must be held within 45 miles of the condominium property. However, such distance requirement does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium.
- 2. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of a director's term must be filled by electing a new board member, and the election must be by secret ballot. An election is not required if the number of vacancies equals or exceeds the number of candidates. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "candidate" means an eligible person who has timely submitted the written notice, as described in sub-subparagraph 4.a., of his or her intention to become a candidate. Except in a timeshare or nonresidential condominium, or if the staggered term of a board member does not

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expire until a later annual meeting, or if all members' terms would otherwise expire but there are no candidates, the terms of all board members expire at the annual meeting, and such members may stand for reelection unless prohibited by the bylaws. Board members may serve terms longer than 1 year if permitted by the bylaws or articles of incorporation. A board member may not serve more than 8 consecutive years unless approved by an affirmative vote of unit owners representing two-thirds of all votes cast in the election or unless there are not enough eligible candidates to fill the vacancies on the board at the time of the vacancy. If the number of board members whose terms expire at the annual meeting equals or exceeds the number of candidates, the candidates become members of the board effective upon the adjournment of the annual meeting. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, any remaining vacancies shall be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the directors making up the newly constituted board even if the directors constitute less than a quorum or there is only one director. In a residential condominium association of more than 10 units or in a residential condominium association that does not include timeshare units or timeshare interests, coowners of a unit may not serve as members of the board of directors at the same time unless they own more than one unit or unless there are not enough eligible candidates to fill the vacancies on the board at the time of the vacancy. A unit owner in a residential

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condominium desiring to be a candidate for board membership must comply with sub-subparagraph 4.a. and must be eligible to be a candidate to serve on the board of directors at the time of the deadline for submitting a notice of intent to run in order to have his or her name listed as a proper candidate on the ballot or to serve on the board. A person who has been suspended or removed by the division under this chapter, or who is delinquent in the payment of any monetary obligation due to the association, is not eligible to be a candidate for board membership and may not be listed on the ballot. A person who has been convicted of any felony in this state or in a United States District or Territorial Court, or who has been convicted of any offense in another jurisdiction which would be considered a felony if committed in this state, is not eligible for board membership unless such felon's civil rights have been restored for at least 5 years as of the date such person seeks election to the board. The validity of an action by the board is not affected if it is later determined that a board member is ineligible for board membership due to having been convicted of a felony. This subparagraph does not limit the term of a member of the board of a nonresidential or timeshare condominium.

3. The bylaws must provide the method of calling meetings of unit owners, including annual meetings. Written notice must include an agenda, must be mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner at least 14 days

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before the annual meeting, and must be posted in a conspicuous place on the condominium property at least 14 continuous days before the annual meeting. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board shall, by duly adopted rule, designate a specific location on the condominium property where all notices of unit owner meetings must be posted. This requirement does not apply if there is no condominium property for posting notices. In lieu of, or in addition to, the physical posting of meeting notices, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the condominium association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically on the condominium property, the notice and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section. If 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. In addition to any of the authorized means of providing notice of a meeting of the board, the association may, by rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting the meeting notice and the agenda on a website serving the condominium association for at least the minimum period of time for which a notice of a meeting is also

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required to be physically posted on the condominium property. Any rule adopted shall, in addition to other matters, include a requirement that the association send an electronic notice in the same manner as a notice for a meeting of the members, which must include a hyperlink to the website where the notice is posted, to unit owners whose e-mail addresses are included in the association's official records. Unless a unit owner waives in writing the right to receive notice of the annual meeting, such notice must be hand delivered, mailed, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner. Notice for meetings and notice for all other purposes must be mailed to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand delivered to each unit owner. However, if a unit is owned by more than one person, the association must provide notice to the address that the developer identifies for that purpose and thereafter as one or more of the owners of the unit advise the association in writing, or if no address is given or the owners of the unit do not agree, to the address provided on the deed of record. An officer of the association, or the manager or other person providing notice of the association meeting, must provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association affirming that the notice was mailed or hand delivered in accordance with this provision.

4. The members of the board of a residential condominium

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shall be elected by written ballot or voting machine. Proxies may not be used in electing the board in general elections or elections to fill vacancies caused by recall, resignation, or otherwise, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. This subparagraph does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium.

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a. At least 60 days before a scheduled election, the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit, by separate association mailing or included in another association mailing, delivery, or transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to a vote, a first notice of the date of the election. A unit owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board must give written notice of his or her intent to be a candidate to the association at least 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in subparagraph 3., the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of the election to all unit owners entitled to vote, together with a ballot that lists all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, an information sheet, no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate at least 35 days before the election, must be included with the mailing, delivery, or transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The

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association is not liable for the contents of the information sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with this sub-subparagraph, 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 ballots cast. There is no quorum requirement; however, at least 20 percent of the eligible voters must cast a ballot in order to have a valid election. A unit owner may not authorize any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any ballots improperly cast are invalid. A unit owner who violates this provision may be fined by the association in accordance with s. 718.303. A unit owner who needs assistance in casting the ballot for the reasons stated in s. 101.051 may obtain such assistance. The regular election must occur on the date of the annual meeting. Notwithstanding this sub-subparagraph, an election is not required unless more candidates file notices of intent to run or are nominated than board vacancies exist.

b. Within 90 days after being elected or appointed to the board of an association of a residential condominium, each newly elected or appointed director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the association's declaration of condominium, articles of

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incorporation, bylaws, and current written policies; that he or she will work to uphold such documents and policies to the best of his or her ability; and that he or she will faithfully discharge his or her fiduciary responsibility to the association's members. In lieu of this written certification, within 90 days after being elected or appointed to the board, the newly elected or appointed director may submit a certificate of having satisfactorily completed the educational curriculum administered by a division-approved condominium education provider within 1 year before or 90 days after the date of election or appointment. The written certification or educational certificate is valid and does not have to be resubmitted as long as the director serves on the board without interruption. A director of an association of a residential condominium who fails to timely file the written certification or educational certificate is suspended from service on the board until he or she complies with this sub-subparagraph. The board may temporarily fill the vacancy during the period of suspension. The secretary shall cause the association to retain a director's written certification or educational certificate for inspection by the members for 5 years after a director's election or the duration of the director's uninterrupted tenure, whichever is longer. Failure to have such written certification or educational certificate on file does not affect the validity of any board action.

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c. Any challenge to the election process must be commenced within 60 days after the election results are announced.

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

 Notice of meetings of the board of administration, unit owner meetings, except unit owner meetings called to recall board members under paragraph (j), and committee meetings may be given by electronic transmission to unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic transmission. A unit owner who consents to receiving notices by electronic transmission is solely responsible for removing or bypassing filters that block receipt of mass emails sent to members on behalf of the association in the course of giving electronic notices.
- 7. Unit owners have the right to participate in meetings of unit owners with reference to all designated agenda items.

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However, the association may adopt reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner participation.

- 8. A unit owner may tape record or videotape a meeting of the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the division.
- 9. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative, a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case the election procedures must conform to sub-subparagraph 4.a. unless the association governs 10 units or fewer and has opted out of the statutory election process, in which case the bylaws of the association control. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a board member appointed or elected under this section shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the seat being filled. Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by paragraph (j) and rules adopted by the division.
- 10. This chapter does not limit the use of general or limited proxies, require the use of general or limited proxies, or require the use of a written ballot or voting machine for any agenda item or election at any meeting of a timeshare condominium association or nonresidential condominium association.

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Notwithstanding subparagraph (b) 2. and sub-subparagraph 4.a., an association of 10 or fewer units may, by affirmative vote of a majority of the total voting interests, provide for different voting and election procedures in its bylaws, which may be by a proxy specifically delineating the different voting and election procedures. The different voting and election procedures may provide for elections to be conducted by limited or general proxy.

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Transfer costs fees. - An association may charge an applicant the actual transfer costs in connection with the sale, mortgage, lease, sublease, or other transfer of a unit, including the actual costs of any background check or screening performed by the association, if the association has the authority to require approval of such transfer under the declaration of condominium as originally recorded or as amended. In addition to actual transfer costs, an association may also charge any administrative or service costs that are authorized under the declaration of condominium, the bylaws, or any contract to which the association is a party. Any additional administrative or service costs may not exceed \$100 per applicant. For purposes of this paragraph, a husband and wife or parent and dependent child are considered one applicant. This paragraph does not limit an association's authority to charge a capital contribution, if the declaration of condominium as

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originally recorded or as amended provides for the collection of such capital contributions No charge shall be made by the association or any body thereof in connection with the sale, mortgage, lease, sublease, or other transfer of a unit unless the association is required to approve such transfer and a fee for such approval is provided for in the declaration, articles, or bylaws. Any such fee may be preset, but in no event may such fee exceed \$100 per applicant other than husband/wife or parent/dependent child, which are considered one applicant. However, if the lease or sublease is a renewal of a lease or sublease with the same lessee or sublessee, no charge shall be made. The foregoing notwithstanding, an association may, if the authority to do so appears in the declaration or bylaws, require that a prospective lessee place a security deposit, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of 1 month's rent, into an escrow account maintained by the association. The security deposit shall protect against damages to the common elements or association property. Payment of interest, claims against the deposit, refunds, and disputes under this paragraph shall be handled in the same fashion as provided in part II of chapter 83. (p) Service providers; conflicts of interest.—An association, which is not a timeshare condominium association, may not employ or contract with any service provider that is owned or operated by a board member or with any person who has a

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financial relationship with a board member or officer, or a relative within the third degree of consanguinity by blood or marriage of a board member or officer. This paragraph does not apply to a service provider in which a board member or officer, or a relative within the third degree of consanguinity by blood or marriage of a board member or officer, owns less than 1 percent of the equity shares.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(5)

(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 time to enforce a lien is not effective 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 automatically 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 all unpaid assessments that are due and that may

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accrue after the claim of lien is recorded and through the entry of a final judgment, as well as interest, administrative late fees, and all reasonable costs and attorney 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.

Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 718.128, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.128 Electronic voting.—The association may conduct elections and other unit owner votes through an Internet-based online voting system if a unit owner consents, in writing, to online voting and if the following requirements are met:

(4) This section applies to an association that provides for and authorizes an online voting system pursuant to this section by a board resolution. The board resolution must provide that unit owners receive notice of the opportunity to vote through an online voting system; must establish reasonable procedures and deadlines for unit owners to consent, in writing or as evidenced by a unit owner registering to utilize online voting through the online voting service provider chosen by the association, to online voting; and must establish reasonable procedures and deadlines for unit owners to opt out of online voting after giving consent; and may adopt reasonable procedures and deadlines for addressing motions brought at meetings.

Written notice of a meeting at which the resolution will be

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considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the unit owners and posted conspicuously on the condominium property or association property at least 14 days before the meeting. Evidence of compliance with the 14-day notice requirement must be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed with the official records of the association.

Section 8. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 718.303, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.303 Obligations of owners and occupants; remedies.-

- (1) Each unit owner, each tenant and other invitee, and each association is governed by, and must comply with the provisions of, this chapter, the declaration, the documents creating the association, and the association bylaws which 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.

- (c) Directors designated by the developer, for actions taken by them before 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.

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(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 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 attorney's fees, may recover additional amounts as determined by the court to be necessary to reimburse the unit owner for his or her share of assessments levied by the association to fund its expenses of the litigation. This relief does not exclude other remedies provided by law. Actions arising under this subsection may not be deemed to be actions for specific performance.

(3) The association may levy reasonable fines 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.

Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a fine may not become a lien against a unit. A fine may be levied by the board on the basis of each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing before a committee as provided in paragraph (b). However, the fine may not exceed \$100

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per violation, or \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the condominium documents. A fine of \$1,000 or more is considered an assessment and is collectible as provided in s. 718.116. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.

- (a) An association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the right of a unit owner, or a unit owner's tenant, guest, or invitee, to use the common elements, common facilities, or any other association property for failure to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. This paragraph does not apply to limited common elements intended to be used only by that unit, common elements needed to access the unit, utility services provided to the unit, parking spaces, or elevators.
- (b) A fine or suspension levied by the board of administration may not be imposed unless the board first provides at least 14 days' written notice to the unit owner and, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the unit owner sought to be fined or suspended, and an opportunity for a hearing before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. The role of the

committee is limited to determining whether to confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by the board. If the committee does not approve the proposed fine or suspension by majority vote, the fine or suspension may not be imposed. If the proposed fine or suspension is approved by the committee, the fine payment is due 5 days after notice of the approved fine is provided to the unit owner and, if applicable, to any tenant, licensee, or invitee of the unit owner the date of the committee meeting at which the fine is approved. The association must provide written notice of such fine or suspension by mail or hand delivery to the unit owner and, if applicable, to any tenant, licensee, or invitee of the unit owner.

Section 9. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 719.104, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 719.104 Cooperatives; access to units; records; financial reports; assessments; purchase of leases.—
 - (2) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—

- (a) From the inception of the association, the association shall maintain a copy of each of the following, where applicable, which shall constitute the official records of the association:
- 1. The plans, permits, warranties, and other items provided by the developer pursuant to s. 719.301(4).
 - 2. A photocopy of the cooperative documents.
 - 3. A copy of the current rules of the association.

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4. A book or books containing the minutes of all meetings of the association, of the board of directors, and of the unit owners.

- 5. A current roster of all unit owners and their mailing addresses, unit identifications, voting certifications, and, if known, telephone numbers. The association shall also maintain the e-mail addresses and the numbers designated by unit owners for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those unit owners consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The e-mail addresses and numbers provided by unit owners to receive notice by electronic transmission shall be removed from association records when consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is revoked. However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the e-mail address or the number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.
 - 6. All current insurance policies of the association.
- 7. A current copy of any management agreement, lease, or other contract to which the association is a party or under which the association or the unit owners have an obligation or responsibility.
- 8. Bills of sale or transfer for all property owned by the association.
- 9. Accounting records for the association and separate accounting records for each unit it operates, according to good accounting practices. The accounting records shall include, but

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851 not be limited to:

- a. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.
 - b. A current account and a monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly statement of the account for each unit designating the name of the unit owner, the due date and amount of each assessment, the amount paid upon the account, and the balance due.
 - c. All audits, reviews, accounting statements, and financial reports of the association.
 - d. All contracts for work to be performed. Bids for work to be performed shall also be considered official records and shall be maintained for a period of 1 year.
 - 10. Ballots, sign-in sheets, voting proxies, and all other papers and electronic records relating to voting by unit owners, which shall be maintained for a period of 1 year after the date of the election, vote, or meeting to which the document relates.
 - 11. All rental records where the association is acting as agent for the rental of units.
 - 12. A copy of the current question and answer sheet as described in s. 719.504.
 - 13. All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association. However, the records contained on the personal computers or electronic devices of the officers,

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directors, and committee members are not official records of the association, but are personal property of the owner of the computer or electronic device. Electronic correspondence between officers, directors, or committee members are not official records unless the correspondence is also located on a computer maintained by the association and is not otherwise excluded or exempted from the official records.

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The official records of the association are open to inspection by any association member or the authorized representative of such member at all reasonable times. The right to inspect the records includes the right to make or obtain copies, at the reasonable expense, if any, of the association member. The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the frequency, time, location, notice, and manner of record inspections and copying, but may not require a unit owner to demonstrate any purpose for the inspection or state any reason for the inspection, or limit a unit owner's right to inspect records to less than one 8-hour business day per month. The failure of an association to provide the records within 10 working days after receipt of a written request creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this paragraph. A unit owner who is denied access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply. The minimum damages are \$50 per calendar day for up to 10 days,

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beginning on the 11th working day after receipt of the written request. The failure to permit inspection entitles any person prevailing in an enforcement action to recover reasonable attorney fees from the person in control of the records who, directly or indirectly, knowingly denied access to the records. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys accounting records that are required by this chapter to be maintained during the period for which such records are required to be maintained, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain accounting records that are required to be created or maintained, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s. 719.501(1)(d). The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the declaration, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and rules, and all amendments to each of the foregoing, as well as the question and answer sheet as described in s. 719.504 and year-end financial information required by the department, on the cooperative property to ensure their availability to unit owners and prospective purchasers, and may charge its actual costs for preparing and furnishing these documents to those requesting the same. An association shall allow a member or his or her authorized representative to use a portable device, including a smartphone, tablet, portable scanner, or any other technology capable of scanning or taking photographs, to make an electronic

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copy of the official records in lieu of the association providing the member or his or her authorized representative with a copy of such records. The association may not charge a member or his or her authorized representative for the use of a portable device. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the following records shall not be accessible to unit owners:

- 1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including any record prepared by an association attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association, and which was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative 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 unit.
- 3. Personnel records of association or management company employees, including, but not limited to, disciplinary, payroll, health, and insurance records. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "personnel records" does not include written employment agreements with an association employee or

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management company, or budgetary or financial records that indicate the compensation paid to an association employee.

4. Medical records of unit owners.

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- Social security numbers, driver license numbers, credit card numbers, e-mail addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, emergency contact information, addresses of a unit owner other than as provided to fulfill the association's notice requirements, and other personal identifying information of any person, excluding the person's name, unit designation, mailing address, property address, and any address, e-mail address, or facsimile number provided to the association to fulfill the association's notice requirements. Notwithstanding the restrictions in this subparagraph, an association may print and distribute to parcel owners a directory containing the name, parcel address, and all telephone numbers of each parcel owner. However, an owner may exclude his or her telephone numbers from the directory by so requesting in writing to the association. An owner may consent in writing to the disclosure of other contact information described in this subparagraph. The association is not liable for the inadvertent 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. Electronic security measures that are used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.

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7. The software and operating system used by the association which allow 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 10. Subsection (4) of section 719.129, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 719.129 Electronic voting.—The association may conduct elections and other unit owner votes through an Internet-based online voting system if a unit owner consents, in writing, to online voting and if the following requirements are met:
- (4) This section applies to an association that provides for and authorizes an online voting system pursuant to this section by a board resolution. The board resolution must provide that unit owners receive notice of the opportunity to vote through an online voting system; must establish reasonable procedures and deadlines for unit owners to consent, in writing or as evidenced by a unit owner registering to utilize online voting through the online voting service provider chosen by the association, to online voting; and must establish reasonable procedures and deadlines for unit owners to opt out of online voting after giving consent; and may adopt reasonable procedures and deadlines for addressing motions brought at meetings.

 Written notice of a meeting at which the resolution will be considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the unit owners and posted conspicuously on the

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condominium property or association property at least 14 days before the meeting. Evidence of compliance with the 14-day notice requirement must be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed with the official records of the association.

Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and paragraph (1) of subsection (4) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (m) is added to subsection (4) of that section, to read:

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

(2) BOARD MEETINGS.-

- (c) The bylaws shall provide the following for giving notice to parcel owners and members of all board meetings and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include the following:
- 1. Notices of all board meetings must be posted in a conspicuous place in the community at least 48 hours in advance of a meeting, except in an emergency. In the alternative, if notice is not posted in a conspicuous place in the community, notice of each board meeting must be mailed or delivered to each member at least 7 days before the meeting, except in an emergency. Notwithstanding this general notice requirement, for communities with more than 100 members, the association bylaws may provide for a reasonable alternative to posting or mailing

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of notice for each board meeting, including publication of notice, provision of a schedule of board meetings, or the conspicuous posting and repeated broadcasting of the notice on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the homeowners' association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically in the community, the notice must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. In addition to any of the authorized means of providing notice of a meeting of the board, the association may, by rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting the meeting notice and the agenda on a website serving the association for at least the minimum period of time for which a notice of a meeting is also required to be physically posted on the association property. Any rule adopted shall, in addition to other matters, include a requirement that the association send an electronic notice in the same manner as a notice for a meeting of the members, which must include a hyperlink to the website where the notice is posted, to members whose e-mail addresses are included in the association's official records. The association may provide notice by electronic transmission in a manner authorized by law

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for meetings of the board of directors, committee meetings requiring notice under this section, and annual and special meetings of the members to any member who has provided a facsimile number or e-mail address to the association to be used for such purposes; however, a member must consent in writing to receiving notice by electronic transmission.

- 2. An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a statement that assessments will be considered and the nature of the assessments. Written notice of any meeting at which special assessments will be considered or at which amendments to rules regarding parcel use will be considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the members and parcel owners and posted conspicuously on the property or broadcast on closed-circuit cable television not less than 14 days before the meeting.
- 3. Directors may not vote by proxy or by secret ballot at board meetings, except that secret ballots may be used in the election of officers. This subsection also applies to the meetings of any committee or other similar body, when a final decision will be made regarding the expenditure of association funds, and to any body vested with the power to approve or disapprove architectural decisions with respect to a specific parcel of residential property owned by a member of the community.

(4) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—The association shall maintain each of the following items, when applicable, which constitute the official records of the association:

- papers and electronic records relating to voting by parcel owners, which shall be maintained for at least 1 year after the date of the election, vote, or meeting to which the document relates All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.
- (m) All other written records of the association not specifically included in paragraphs (a)-(1) which are related to the operation of the association. However, the records contained on the personal computers or electronic devices of the officers, directors, and committee members are not official records of the association, but are personal property of the owner of the computer or electronic device. Electronic correspondence between officers, directors, or committee members are not official records unless the correspondence is also located on a computer maintained by the association and is not otherwise excluded or exempted from the official records.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 720.3033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3033 Officers and directors.-

(2) If the association enters into a contract or other

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transaction with any of its directors or a corporation, firm, association that is not an affiliated homeowners' association, or other entity in which an association director is also a director or officer or is financially interested, the board must:

- (c) Approve the contract or other transaction by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the directors present at the meeting who do not have a financial interest in the contract or transaction.
- Section 13. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights.—
- (1) Each member and the member's tenants, guests, and invitees, and each association, are governed by, and must comply with, this chapter and, the governing documents of the community, and the rules of the association. Actions at law or in equity, or both, to redress alleged failure or refusal to comply with these provisions may be brought by the association or by any member against:
 - (a) The association;
 - (b) A member;

1123 (c) Any director or officer of an association who
1124 willfully and knowingly fails to comply with these provisions;
1125 and

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1126 (d) Any tenants, guests, or invitees occupying a parcel or 1127 using the common areas.

- The prevailing party in any such litigation is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs. A member prevailing in an action between the association and the member under this section, in addition to recovering his or her reasonable attorney fees, may recover additional amounts as determined by the court to be necessary to reimburse the member for his or her share of assessments levied by the association to fund its expenses of the litigation. This relief does not exclude other remedies provided by law. This section does not deprive any person of any other available right or remedy.
- (2) All associations The association may levy reasonable fines and assessments for fines of \$1,000 or more. A fine may not exceed \$100 per violation against any member or any member's tenant, guest, or invitee for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration or, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine may be levied by the board for each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that the fine may not exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of \$1,000 or more is considered an

assessment and is collectible as provided in s. 720.3085. A fine of less than \$1,000 may not be assessed become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.

- (a) An association may suspend, for a reasonable period of time, the right of a member, or a member's tenant, guest, or invitee, to use common areas and facilities for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration or, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. This paragraph does not apply to that portion of common areas used to provide access or utility services to the parcel. A suspension may not prohibit an owner or tenant of a parcel from having vehicular and pedestrian ingress to and egress from the parcel, including, but not limited to, the right to park.
- (b) A fine or suspension levied by the board of administration may not be imposed unless the board first provides at least 14 days' notice to the parcel owner and, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. If the committee,

by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, the proposed fine or suspension may not be imposed. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether to confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by the board. If the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee, the fine payment is due 5 days after notice of the approved fine is provided to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner the date of the committee meeting at which the fine is approved. The association must provide written notice of such fine or suspension by mail or hand delivery to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any tenant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner.

Section 14. Paragraphs (b) and (g) of subsection (1) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(1) QUORUM; AMENDMENTS.-

(b) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws Unless otherwise provided in the governing documents or required by law, and other than those matters set forth in paragraph (c), any governing document of an association may be amended by the approval of owners holding at least a majority of the voting interests of all parcels. However, the declaration, articles of

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incorporation, or bylaws may be amended by a lower voting percentage if so stated in the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting interests of the association. Within 30 days after recording an amendment to the governing documents, the association shall provide copies of the amendment to the members. However, if a copy of the proposed amendment is provided to the members before they vote on the amendment and the proposed amendment is not changed before the vote, the association, in lieu of providing a copy of the amendment, may provide notice to the members that the amendment was adopted, identifying the official book and page number or instrument number of the recorded amendment and that a copy of the amendment is available at no charge to the member upon written request to the association. The copies and notice described in this paragraph may be provided electronically to those owners who previously consented to receive notice electronically. The failure to timely provide notice of the recording of the amendment does not affect the validity or enforceability of the amendment.

(g) A notice required under this section must be mailed or delivered to the address identified as the parcel owner's mailing address in the official records of the association as required under s. 720.303(4) on the property appraiser's website for the county in which the parcel is located, or electronically

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transmitted in a manner authorized by the association if the parcel owner has consented, in writing, to receive notice by electronic transmission.

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Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3085 Payment for assessments; lien claims.-

- When authorized by the governing documents, the association has a lien on each parcel to secure the payment of assessments and other amounts provided for by this section. Except as otherwise set forth in this section, the lien is effective from and shall relate back to the date on which the original declaration of the community was recorded. However, as to first mortgages of record, the lien is effective from and after recording of a claim of lien in the public records of the county in which the parcel is located. This subsection does not bestow upon any lien, mortgage, or certified judgment of record on July 1, 2008, including the lien for unpaid assessments created in this section, a priority that, by law, the lien, mortgage, or judgment did not have before July 1, 2008. The time to enforce a lien is automatically 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.
 - (a) To be valid, a claim of lien must state the

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1251 description of the parcel, the name of the record owner, the 1252 name and address of the association, the assessment amount due, 1253 and the due date. The claim of lien secures all unpaid 1254 assessments that are due and that may accrue subsequent to the 1255 recording of the claim of lien and before entry of a certificate 1256 of title, as well as interest, late charges, and reasonable 1257 costs and attorney fees incurred by the association incident to 1258 the collection process. The person making payment is entitled to 1259 a satisfaction of the lien upon payment in full. 1260 By recording a notice in substantially the following 1261 form, a parcel owner or the parcel owner's agent or attorney may 1262 require the association to enforce a recorded claim of lien 1263 against his or her parcel: 1264 NOTICE OF CONTEST OF LIEN 1265 TO: ... (Name and address of association) ... 1266 You are notified that the undersigned contests the claim of lien 1267 filed by you on, ... (year) ..., and recorded in Official 1268 Records Book at page, of the public records of 1269 County, Florida, and that the time within which you may file 1270 suit to enforce your lien is limited to 90 days following the date of service of this notice. Executed this day of, 1271 1272 ...(year).... 1273 Signed: ... (Owner or Attorney) ... After the notice of a contest of lien has been recorded, the 1274

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clerk of the circuit court shall mail a copy of the recorded

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

 notice to the association by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address shown in the claim of lien or the 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 parcel owner or by any other person claiming an interest in the parcel.

- (c) The association may bring an action in its name to foreclose a lien for assessments in the same manner in which a mortgage of real property is foreclosed and may also bring an action to recover a money judgment for the unpaid assessments without waiving any claim of lien. The association is entitled to recover its reasonable attorney attorney's fees incurred in an action to foreclose a lien or an action to recover a money judgment for unpaid assessments.
- (d) A release of lien must be in substantially the following form:

RELEASE OF LIEN

The undersigned lienor, in consideration of the final payment in the amount of \$...., hereby waives and releases its lien and right to claim a lien for unpaid assessments through,

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      ... (year) ..., recorded in the Official Records Book .... at Page
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      ...., of the public records of .... County, Florida, for the
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      following described real property:
1304
      (PARCEL NO. .... OR LOT AND BLOCK) OF ... (subdivision name)...
      SUBDIVISION AS SHOWN IN THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED AT PLAT BOOK
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      ..., PAGE ..., OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF .... COUNTY,
1307
      FLORIDA.
1308
      ... (or insert appropriate metes and bounds description here)...
      ... (Signature of Authorized Agent) ..... (Signature of Witness) ...
1309
1310
      ...(Print Name)...
                                                       ...(Print Name)...
1311
                                             ... (Signature of Witness)...
1312
                                                       ...(Print Name)...
      Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this .... day of
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       ..., ... (year)..., by ... (name of person making statement)....
       ... (Signature of Notary Public) ...
1315
      ... (Print, type, or stamp commissioned name of Notary Public)...
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      Personally Known .... OR Produced .... as identification.
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                If the parcel owner remains in possession of the
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      parcel after a foreclosure judgment has been entered, the court
      may require the parcel owner to pay a reasonable rent for the
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      parcel. If the parcel is rented or leased during the pendency of
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      the foreclosure action, the association is entitled to the
      appointment of a receiver to collect the rent. The expenses of
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      the receiver must be paid by the party who does not prevail in
      the foreclosure action.
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(f) The association may purchase the parcel at the foreclosure sale and hold, lease, mortgage, or convey the parcel.

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Section 16. Subsection (4) of section 720.317, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.317 Electronic voting.—The association may conduct elections and other membership votes through an Internet-based online voting system if a member consents, in writing, to online voting and if the following requirements are met:

This section applies to an association that provides for and authorizes an online voting system pursuant to this section by a board resolution. The board resolution must provide that members receive notice of the opportunity to vote through an online voting system; τ must establish reasonable procedures and deadlines for members to consent, in writing or as evidenced by a unit owner registering to utilize online voting through the online voting service provider chosen by the association, to online voting; , and must establish reasonable procedures and deadlines for members to opt out of online voting after giving consent; and may adopt reasonable procedures and deadlines for addressing motions brought at meetings. Written notice of a meeting at which the board resolution regarding online voting will be considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the unit owners and posted conspicuously on the condominium property or association property at least 14 days

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before the meeting. Evidence of compliance with the 14-day notice requirement must be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed with the official records of the association.

Section 17. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 720.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.404 Eligible communities; requirements for revival of declaration.—Parcel owners in a community are eligible to seek approval from the Department of Economic Opportunity to revive a declaration of covenants under this act if all of the following requirements are met:

- (3) The revived declaration may not contain covenants that are more restrictive on the parcel owners than the covenants contained in the previous declaration, except that the declaration may:
- (d) Provide for amendments to the declaration and other governing documents to be provided to the parcel owners in writing, electronically via the Internet or in another electronic format, or on a website made accessible to the parcel owners, if each voting parcel owner acknowledges, in writing, that he or she received the documents and the manner in which such documents were received; and

Section 18. Subsections (2), (5), and (6) of section 720.405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

720.405 Organizing committee; parcel owner approval.-

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- (2) The organizing committee shall prepare or cause to be prepared the complete text of the proposed revised declaration of covenants to be submitted to the parcel owners for approval. The proposed revived documents must identify each parcel that is to be subject to the governing documents by its legal description, and by the name of the parcel owner or the person in whose name the parcel is assessed on the last completed tax assessment roll of the county at the time when the proposed revived declaration is submitted for approval by the parcel owners. The proposed revised declaration of covenants may be provided to the parcel owners in writing, electronically via the Internet or in another electronic format, or on a website made accessible to the parcel owners.
- declaration of covenants, the proposed new or existing articles of incorporation and bylaws of the association, and a graphic depiction of the property to be governed by the revived declaration shall be presented to all of the affected parcel owners by mail, or hand delivery, or another approved method not less than 14 days before the time that the consent of the affected parcel owners to the proposed governing documents is sought by the organizing committee. Such documents may be provided together with a required consent form for parcel owners to acknowledge receipt of the documents and the manner in which such documents were received. The required consent form must be

returned to the organizing committee and later submitted to the Department of Economic Opportunity in the manner described in s. 720.406(1).

- documents may be approved without a meeting if a majority of the affected parcel owners must agree using written consents, as provided in s. 617.0701 in writing to the revived declaration of covenants and governing documents of the association or approve the revived declaration and governing documents by a majority vote of the affected parcel owners at a meeting of the affected parcel owners noticed and conducted in the manner prescribed by s. 720.306. Proof of notice of the meeting to all affected owners of the meeting and the minutes of the meeting recording the votes of the property owners shall be certified by a court reporter or an attorney licensed to practice in the state.
- Section 19. Paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 720.406, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (g) is added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:
- 720.406 Department of Economic Opportunity; submission; review and determination.—
- (1) No later than 60 days after the date the proposed revived declaration and other governing documents are approved by the affected parcel owners, the organizing committee or its designee must submit the proposed revived governing documents and supporting materials to the Department of Economic

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Opportunity to review and determine whether to approve or disapprove of the proposal to preserve the residential community. The submission to the department must include:

- (e) An affidavit by a current or former officer of the association or by a member of the organizing committee verifying that the requirements for the revived declaration set forth in s. 720.404 have been satisfied; and
- (f) Such other documentation that the organizing committee believes is supportive of the policy of preserving the residential community and operating, managing, and maintaining the infrastructure, aesthetic character, and common areas serving the residential community; and
- in the same manner as they were provided to the parcel owners along with a copy of each parcel owner's required consent form acknowledging receipt of such documents and the manner in which they were received. If such documents were provided on a website made accessible to the parcel owners, a document with the hyperlink to access the website must also be submitted.

Section 20. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.

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