By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to community associations; creating s. 16.0151, F.S.; creating the Condominium and Homeowners' Association Economic Crime, Fraud, and Corruption Investigation Pilot Program within the Department of Legal Affairs; providing the purpose of the pilot program; defining the term "corruption"; authorizing the department to contract with a private entity to achieve the program's purpose; requiring the department to hire specified personnel under certain circumstances; authorizing the submission of complaints to the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners' Ombudsman; requiring the ombudsman to review such complaints and take specified actions; providing powers of and requirements for the department relating to the pilot program; requiring that the pilot program be funded from the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund; requiring that the pilot program's primary office be located in Miami-Dade County; providing for future repeal of the pilot program, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature; amending s. 215.22, F.S.; exempting the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund from contributing to the General Revenue Fund; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; requiring the division to monitor condominium associations' compliance with requirements relating to maintenance of certain insurance or fidelity bonding of certain persons;

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authorizing the division to levy fines and penalties for noncompliance; amending s. 718.1224, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 718.13, F.S.; requiring the division to establish a searchable, cloud-based database by a specified date which contains specified information regarding each condominium association in this state; requiring the division to establish rules and procedures for associations to report such information; requiring a condominium association to notify the division of any changes to the information listed in the database which is related to the association; requiring that the creation and administration of the database be funded in part by specified proceeds; amending s. 718.501, F.S.; requiring the division to forward complaints alleging fraud or corruption to the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners' Ombudsman; making technical changes; amending s. 718.5011, F.S.; renaming the Office of the Condominium Ombudsman as the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners' Ombudsman; amending s. 718.5012, F.S.; revising the powers of the ombudsman; making a technical change; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 718.509, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; making technical changes; amending s. 720.301, F.S.; revising definitions and defining terms; amending s. 720.302, F.S.; providing that certain parcels, including amenities or recreational properties governed by a

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recreational covenant, are exempt from ch. 720, F.S.; amending s. 720.305, F.S.; authorizing an association to levy fines for violations specified in the governing documents of the association; prohibiting fines from exceeding a specified amount; prohibiting additional fines from being levied for the same violation; prohibiting fines from being aggregated to create a lien against a parcel; authorizing parcel owners to attend hearings by certain teleconferencing methods; prohibiting an association from taking action related to alleged violations if the committee hearing the matter makes certain findings or takes no action on the violations; requiring that fines be reduced by a specified percentage if the parcel owner cures the violation within a specified period; authorizing an association to collect reasonable attorney fees and costs if the parcel owner does not cure the violation within a specified period; requiring that the fine due date be no earlier than a specified time period after the hearing on a violation; requiring an association to provide written notice to a parcel owner with specific information related to a violation; providing a parcel owner the right to a detailed accounting of any amounts due and owed by the parcel owner if the parcel owner submits a written request for such accounting to an association; requiring an association to produce such accounting within a specified timeframe; providing that an association's failure to produce such accounting within that timeframe

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constitutes a waiver of any pending violations, fines, or penalties; requiring an association to apply payments in a specified order; prohibiting the accrual of attorney fees and costs after a parcel owner satisfies a fine; authorizing a parcel owner to request a hearing before an association to dispute the reasonableness of attorney fees and costs; amending s. 720.3085, F.S.; providing for the application of payments, in a specified priority, when a parcel owner fails to designate how such payments are to be applied; requiring that monetary judgment actions be brought in the same lawsuit as the claim of lien action against a parcel owner; making technical changes; conforming cross-references; amending s. 720.3086, F.S.; revising the requirement that a developer of a residential subdivision make available for inspection within a specified timeframe a complete financial report of certain expenses if an owner in the subdivision submits a written request to the developer; deleting a requirement that a developer mail, publish, or post such report to each parcel owner of the subdivision; conforming cross-references; amending ss. 336.125, 558.002, 617.0725, 697.07, 702.10, 718.116, and 720.303, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; making technical changes; reenacting ss. 626.854(19), 718.110(11)(f), 718.115(1)(f), and 718.406(6), F.S., relating to the definition and prohibitions of the public insurance adjusters, amendment of declarations, common expenses and common

surplus, and condominiums created within condominium parcels, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 718.111, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 723.0751(1), F.S., relating to mobile home subdivision homeowners' associations, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 720.302, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 617.0825(9), F.S., relating to board committees and advisory committees, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 720.305, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 16.0151, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

(1) The Condominium and Homeowners' Association Economic

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16.0151 Condominium and Homeowners' Association Economic Crime, Fraud, and Corruption Investigation Pilot Program.—

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Crime, Fraud, and Corruption Investigation Pilot Program is created within the Department of Legal Affairs. The purpose of

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the pilot program is to investigate condominium and homeowners' association-related economic crime, fraud, and corruption in

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this state. For the purposes of this section, the term

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"corruption" means the act of an official or a fiduciary person who unlawfully and wrongfully uses his or her position to

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procure a benefit for himself or herself or for another person,

contrary to the duty and rights of others. The department may

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contract with a private entity that employs retired law

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enforcement officers who have subject matter expertise in

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financial fraud to achieve the purpose of the pilot program. If
the department does not contract with a private entity, the
department must hire a suitable number of financial
investigators, investigators with previous law enforcement
experience, and clerical employees to staff the pilot program.

- association-related complaint to the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners' Ombudsman. The ombudsman shall review all complaints submitted to the office and determine which complaints to forward to the department for additional analysis and investigation under the pilot program. If a complaint submitted to the pilot program does not contain an allegation of economic crime, fraud, or corruption, the pilot program investigators must forward the complaint to the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes, which shall investigate such complaint pursuant to s. 718.501.
- (3) The department has the power to issue subpoenas and conduct audits for investigations in furtherance of the pilot program and may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and compel the production of books, papers, or other records relevant to such investigations. If, after reviewing a complaint filed under the pilot program, the department finds sufficient evidence for criminal prosecution, it must refer the case to the appropriate state attorney for prosecution.
- (4) The pilot program shall be funded as provided in the General Appropriations Act.
- (5) The pilot program's primary office shall be located in Miami-Dade County.
  - (6) This section is repealed October 2, 2030, unless

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reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

- Section 2. Paragraph (w) is added to subsection (1) of section 215.22, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 215.22 Certain income and certain trust funds exempt.-
- (1) The following income of a revenue nature or the following trust funds shall be exempt from the appropriation required by s. 215.20(1):
- (w) The Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.
- Section 3. Paragraph (h) of subsection (11) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, is 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.
- (h) The association shall maintain insurance or fidelity bonding of all persons who control or disburse funds of the association. The insurance policy or fidelity bond must cover the maximum funds that will be in the custody of the association or its management agent at any one time. Upon receipt of a complaint, the division shall monitor an association for compliance with this paragraph and may issue fines and penalties established by the division for failure of an association to

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maintain the required insurance policy or fidelity bond. The division shall monitor compliance with this paragraph and may levy fines and penalties established by the division for failure of an association to maintain the required insurance policy or fidelity bond. As used in this paragraph, the term "persons who control or disburse funds of the association" includes, but is not limited to, those individuals authorized to sign checks on behalf of the association, and the president, secretary, and treasurer of the association. The association shall bear the cost of any such bonding.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 718.1224, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.1224 Prohibition against SLAPP suits; other prohibited actions.—

- (3) It is unlawful for a condominium association to fine, discriminatorily increase a unit owner's assessments, discriminatorily decrease services to a unit owner, or bring or threaten to bring an action for possession or other civil action, including a defamation, libel, slander, or tortious interference action, based on conduct described in this subsection. In order for the unit owner to raise the defense of retaliatory conduct, the unit owner must have acted in good faith and not for any improper purposes, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or for frivolous purpose or needless increase in the cost of litigation. Examples of conduct for which a condominium association, an officer, a director, or an agent of an association may not retaliate include, but are not limited to, situations in which:
  - (a) The unit owner has in good faith complained to a

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governmental agency charged with responsibility for enforcement of a building, housing, or health code of a suspected violation applicable to the condominium;

- (b) The unit owner has organized, encouraged, or participated in a unit owners' organization;
- (c) The unit owner submitted information or filed a complaint alleging criminal violations or violations of this chapter or the rules of the division with the division, the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners' Ombudsman, a law enforcement agency, a state attorney, the Attorney General, or any other governmental agency;
- (d) The unit owner has exercised his or her rights under this chapter;
- (e) The unit owner has complained to the association or any of the association's representatives for the failure to comply with this chapter or chapter 617; or
- (f) The unit owner has made public statements critical of the operation or management of the association.
- Section 5. Section 718.13, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 718.13 Database for condominium association information.
- (1) By July 1, 2027, the division shall establish a searchable, cloud-based database that contains information regarding each condominium association operating within this state. The division shall establish rules and procedures for the manner in which an association is to provide such information.

  The database must allow a user to search the name by which a condominium property is identified to find the association that governs such property. At a minimum, the database must include

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all of the following information for each association:

- (a) The names, e-mail addresses, and other contact information of officers and directors of the association.
- (b) An indication that the association is self-managed, or, if not self-managed, the contact information for any person licensed under part VIII of chapter 468 who is responsible for management of the association.
- (c) A copy of the association's governing documents, including, but not limited to, declarations, bylaws, and rules and any amendments thereto.
- (d) A copy of the association's adopted annual budget, in a file format that is compatible with the database, which includes the amount and purpose of any monthly assessments and current or pending special assessments levied by the association.
- (e) A copy of any studies regarding funds in reserve accounts held by the association or any reports regarding the physical inspection of properties maintained by the association, including any structural integrity reserve studies conducted under s. 718.112(2)(g) of such properties.
- (2) An association must notify the division of any change to the information related to the association which is included in the database within 30 days after such change occurs.
- (3) Expenses associated with the creation and administration of the database must be funded in part by proceeds from the annual fee paid by associations pursuant to s. 718.501(2)(a).
- Section 6. Paragraphs (n) and (p) of subsection (1) of section 718.501, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 718.501 Authority, responsibility, and duties of Division

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of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes.-

- (1) The division may enforce and ensure compliance with this chapter and rules relating to the development, construction, sale, lease, ownership, operation, and management of residential condominium units and complaints related to the procedural completion of milestone inspections under s. 553.899. In performing its duties, the division has complete jurisdiction to investigate complaints and enforce compliance with respect to associations that are still under developer control or the control of a bulk assignee or bulk buyer pursuant to part VII of this chapter and complaints against developers, bulk assignees, or bulk buyers involving improper turnover or failure to turnover, pursuant to s. 718.301. However, after turnover has occurred, the division has jurisdiction to investigate complaints related only to:
- (n) If a complaint is made, the division must conduct its inquiry with due regard for the interests of the affected parties. Within 30 days after receipt of a complaint, the division shall acknowledge the complaint in writing and notify the complainant whether the complaint is within the jurisdiction of the division and whether additional information is needed by the division from the complainant. The division shall conduct its investigation and, within 90 days after receipt of the original complaint or of timely requested additional information, take action upon the complaint. However, the failure to complete the investigation within 90 days does not prevent the division from continuing the investigation, accepting or considering evidence obtained or received after 90 days, or taking administrative action if reasonable cause exists

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to believe that a violation of this chapter or a rule has occurred. If an investigation is not completed within the time limits established in this paragraph, the division shall, on a monthly basis, notify the complainant in writing of the status of the investigation. If the division receives a complaint about an association which alleges economic crime, fraud, or corruption, the division must forward the complaint to the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners' Ombudsman. When reporting its action to the complainant, the division shall inform the complainant of any right to a hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The division may adopt rules regarding the submission of a complaint against an association.

(p) The division director or any officer or employee of the division and the condominium and homeowners' ombudsman or any employee of the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners'

Ombudsman may attend and observe any meeting of the board of administration or any unit owner meeting, including any meeting of a subcommittee or special committee, which is open to members of the association for the purpose of performing the duties of the division or the Office of the Condominium and Homeowners'

Ombudsman under this chapter.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 718.5011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.5011 Ombudsman; appointment; administration.-

(1) There is created an Office of the Condominium and Homeowners' Ombudsman, to be located for administrative purposes within the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes. The functions of the office shall be funded by the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes

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Trust Fund. The ombudsman shall be a bureau chief of the division, and the office shall be set within the division in the same manner as any other bureau is staffed and funded.

Section 8. Section 718.5012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.5012 Ombudsman; powers and duties.—The ombudsman shall have the powers that are necessary to carry out the duties of his or her office for this chapter and chapter 720, including the following specific powers:

- (1) To have access to and use of all files and records of the division.
- (2) To employ professional and clerical staff as necessary for the efficient operation of the office.
- (3) To prepare and issue reports and recommendations to the Governor, the department, the division, the Advisory Council on Condominiums, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on any matter or subject within the jurisdiction of the division. The ombudsman shall make recommendations he or she deems appropriate for legislation relative to division procedures, rules, jurisdiction, personnel, and functions.
- (4) To act as liaison between the division, unit owners, boards of directors, board members, community association managers, and other affected parties <u>under this chapter and chapter 720</u>. The ombudsman shall develop policies and procedures to assist <u>homeowners</u>, unit owners, boards of directors, board members, community association managers, and other affected parties to understand their rights and responsibilities as set forth in this chapter and the <del>condominium</del> documents governing

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their respective <u>associations</u> association. The ombudsman shall coordinate and assist in the preparation and adoption of educational and reference material, and shall endeavor to coordinate with private or volunteer providers of these services, so that the availability of these resources is made known to the largest possible audience.

- (5) To monitor and review procedures and disputes concerning condominium elections or meetings, including, but not limited to, recommending that the division pursue enforcement action in any manner where there is reasonable cause to believe that election misconduct has occurred and reviewing secret ballots cast at a vote of the association.
- (6) To make recommendations to the division for changes in rules and procedures for the filing, investigation, and resolution of complaints filed by <a href="https://example.com/homeowners">homeowners</a>, unit owners, associations, and managers.
- (7) To provide resources to assist members of boards of directors and officers of associations to carry out their powers and duties consistent with this chapter, chapter 720, division rules, and the condominium documents governing the association.
- (8) To encourage and facilitate voluntary meetings with and between <a href="https://www.neetings.com/members">https://www.neetings.com/members</a>, unit owners, boards of directors, board members, community association managers, and other affected parties when the meetings may assist in resolving a dispute within a community association before a person submits a dispute for a formal or administrative remedy. It is the intent of the Legislature that the ombudsman act as a neutral resource for both the rights and responsibilities of <a href="https://www.neetings.com/members">https://www.neetings.com/members</a>, unit owners, associations, and board members.

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(9) To assist with the resolution of disputes between <a href="homeowners or">homeowners or</a> unit owners and the association or between <a href="homeowners or">homeowners or</a> unit owners when the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the division to resolve.

- To appoint an election monitor to attend the annual meeting of the homeowners or unit owners and conduct the election of directors if 15 percent of the total voting interests in an association or six owners, whichever is greater, make such a petition to the ombudsman Fifteen percent of the total voting interests in a condominium association, or six unit owners, whichever is greater, may petition the ombudsman to appoint an election monitor to attend the annual meeting of the unit owners and conduct the election of directors. The ombudsman shall appoint a division employee, a person or persons specializing in homeowners' association or condominium election monitoring, as applicable, or an attorney licensed to practice in this state as the election monitor. All costs associated with the election monitoring process must shall be paid by the association. The division shall adopt a rule establishing procedures for the appointment of election monitors and the scope and extent of the monitor's role in the election process.
- (11) To void an election if the ombudsman determines that a violation of this chapter or chapter 720 has occurred relating to elections.
- (12) To petition the court to appoint a receiver if the appointment of a receiver is in the best interests of the association or owners.
- (13) To issue subpoenas and conduct audits for investigations for the purposes of the Condominium and

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Homeowners' Association Economic Crime, Fraud, and Corruption Investigation Pilot Program established under s. 16.0151.

Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 718.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.509 Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund.—

(2) All moneys collected by the division from fees, fines, or penalties or from costs awarded to the division by a court or administrative final order must shall be paid into the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. The Legislature shall appropriate funds from this trust fund sufficient to administer carry out the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of law with respect to each category of business covered by the trust fund. The division shall maintain separate revenue accounts in the trust fund for each of the businesses regulated by the division. The division shall provide for the proportionate allocation among the accounts of expenses incurred by the division in the performance of its duties with respect to each of these businesses. As part of its normal budgetary process, the division shall prepare an annual report of revenue and allocated expenses related to the operation of each of these businesses, which may be used to determine fees charged by the division. This subsection shall operate pursuant to the provisions of s. 215.20.

Section 10. Present subsections (2) through (12) and (13) of section 720.301, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3) through (13) and (15), respectively, new subsections (2) and (14) are added to that section, and subsection (1) and present subsections (8) and (10) of that

section are amended, to read:

720.301 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Assessment" or "amenity fee" means a sum or sums of money payable to the association, to the developer or other owner of common areas, or to recreational facilities and other properties serving the parcels by the owners of one or more parcels as authorized in the governing documents, which if not paid by the owner of a parcel, can result in a lien against the parcel by the association.
- (2) "Amenity fee" means any dues, fees, charges, or other amounts due in accordance with a recreational covenant which are levied against an owner for recreational membership or use. The term does not mean assessments as defined in subsection (1).

  Amenity fees may consist, in part, of expenses, profit, interest or carrying cost recoupment, or other components that are to be paid to a private third-party commercial amenity or recreational facility owner, as may be set forth in a recreational covenant. However, the expenses of a homeowners' association may not be included in the amenity fee. All remedies available to amenity or recreational facility owners for nonpayment of amenity fees must be set forth in a recreational covenant, and the collection of amenity fees is not controlled by this chapter.
  - (9) (a) <del>(8)</del> "Governing documents" means:
- $\frac{1.(a)}{a}$  The recorded declaration of covenants for a community and all duly adopted and recorded amendments, supplements, and recorded exhibits thereto, subject to paragraph (b); and
- $\underline{\text{2.(b)}}$  The articles of incorporation and bylaws of the homeowners' association and any duly adopted amendments thereto.
  - (b) Consistent with s. 720.302(3)(b) of the Homeowners'

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Association Act, recreational covenants with respect to commercial amenity properties, including where such recreational covenants are attached as exhibits to a declaration of covenants for a community, may not be deemed or considered to be governing documents of an association.

- (11) (10) "Member" means a member of an association, and may include, but is not limited to, a parcel owner or an association representing parcel owners or a combination thereof, and includes any person or entity obligated by the governing documents to pay an assessment or amenity fee.
- (14) "Recreational covenant" means a recorded covenant that is separate and distinct from a declaration of covenants for a community and that sets forth the nature and requirements of membership, use, or purchase of privately owned commercial recreational facilities or amenities for owners in one or more communities or community development districts. Recreational covenants are not governing documents of a community. A recreational covenant must be recorded in the public records of the county in which the recreational facility is located; must contain information regarding the amounts that may be levied against individuals who will be members, as well as any remedies the recreational facility owner has in connection with nonpayment of such amounts; and must include a mechanism, formula, or other means by which a future purchase of the recreational facility may be transacted between the recreational facility owner and an association, community development district, or other governmental entity.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 720.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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720.302 Purposes, scope, and application.

- (3) This chapter does not apply to:
- (a) A community that is composed of property primarily intended for commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential use; or
- (b) The commercial or industrial parcels, inclusive of amenities or recreational properties governed by a recreational covenant, in a community that contains both residential parcels and parcels intended for commercial or industrial use.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights.—

(2) An association may levy reasonable fines for violations of its the declaration, association bylaws, or reasonable rules otherwise provided in its governing documents of the association. 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 association's declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules otherwise provided in its governing documents of the association unless otherwise provided in the governing documents, provided that the fine for such violation does not exceed \$1,000. A fine may not be assessed more than once for the same violation. 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

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less than \$1,000 may not become a lien against a parcel, and fines may not be aggregated to create a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party may be is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as provided in paragraph (d) 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, 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' written notice of the parcel owner's right to a hearing to the parcel owner at his or her designated mailing or e-mail address in the association's official records and, if applicable, to any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, sought to be fined or suspended. Such hearing must be held within 90 days after issuance of the notice 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 committee may hold the hearing by

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telephone or other electronic means. The notice must include a description of the alleged violation; the specific action required to cure such violation, if applicable; and the hearing date, location, and access information if held by telephone or other electronic means. A parcel owner has the right to attend a hearing by telephone, video teleconference, or other electronic means.

- (c) If the committee, by majority vote, does not find that a violation exists or does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, the proposed fine or suspension may not be imposed and action may not be taken related to the alleged violation. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether a violation exists and, if so, to confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by the board.
- (d) Within 7 days after the hearing, the committee shall provide written notice to the parcel owner at his or her designated mailing or e-mail address in the association's official records and, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, of the committee's findings related to the violation, including any applicable fines or suspensions that the committee approved or rejected, and how the parcel owner or any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner may cure the violation, if applicable, or fulfill a suspension, or the date by which a fine must be paid. Fines, suspensions, attorney fees, and costs must be determined and structured as follows:
- 1. If a violation is confirmed by the association and subsequently cured before the hearing, a fine or suspension may not be levied and attorney fees and costs may not be awarded.

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2. If a violation is confirmed at a hearing and the parcel owner cures the violation within 30 days after the hearing, the fine must be reduced by 50 percent and any applicable suspension must be lifted. Attorney fees and costs may not be awarded.

- 3. If a violation is confirmed at a hearing and not cured within 30 days after the hearing, reasonable attorney fees and costs may be awarded to the association for the work required to collect the fine and remedy the violation.
- 4. If a violation is confirmed at a hearing and not cured, fines for such violation are due no earlier than 30 days after the hearing. Following the hearing, the association shall provide written notice to the designated parcel owner and address any findings related to the violation, including applicable fines, suspensions, and instructions on how to cure the violation and pay associated penalties.
- (e) If a violation and the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee and the violation is not cured or the fine is not paid per the written notice required in paragraph (d), reasonable attorney fees and costs may be awarded to the association. Attorney fees and costs may not begin to accrue until after the date noticed for payment under paragraph (d) and the time for an appeal has expired If a violation has been cured before the hearing or in the manner specified in the written notice required in paragraph (b) or paragraph (d), a fine or suspension may not be imposed.
- (f) A parcel owner has a right at any time to make a written request for a detailed accounting of all amounts due and payable from the parcel owner to the association, and the association must provide such information within 10 calendar

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days after receipt of such written request. Failure of the association to respond constitutes a waiver of any pending violation, fine, or penalty. Upon receiving payment for any outstanding amounts from a parcel owner, an association must apply the payment first to the fine, before satisfying any other outstanding amounts due. Attorney fees and costs may not continue to accrue after a parcel owner's satisfaction of the fine, and the parcel owner may request a hearing before the association to dispute the reasonableness of attorney fees and costs assessed in the association's collection of the fine. If a violation is not cured and the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee by a majority vote, the committee must set a date by which the fine must be paid, which date must be at least 30 days after delivery of the written notice required in paragraph (d). Attorney fees and costs may not be awarded against the parcel owner based on actions taken by the board before the date set for the fine to be paid.

(g) If a violation and the proposed fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee and the violation is not cured or the fine is not paid per the written notice required in paragraph (d), reasonable attorney fees and costs may be awarded to the association. Attorney fees and costs may not begin to accrue until after the date noticed for payment under paragraph (d) and the time for an appeal has expired.

Section 13. Section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3085 <u>Priority of payment;</u> payment for assessments; lien claims.—

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outstanding amounts due that are designated by the parcel owner on the payment instrument or otherwise in writing. In the event the parcel owner does not designate the outstanding amounts to which the remitted payment must be applied, the association must apply the parcel owner's payment in priority as follows:

- (a) Regularly occurring assessments.
- (b) Special assessments.
- (c) Fines.

- (d) Interest.
- (e) Other fees or costs charged by the association, including attorney fees and costs.
- (2) 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.
- (a) To be valid, a claim of lien must state the description of the parcel, the name of the record owner, the name and address of the association, the assessment amount due, and the due date. The claim of lien secures all unpaid assessments that

are due and that may accrue subsequent to the recording of the claim of lien and before entry of a certificate of title, as well as interest, late charges, and reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by the association incident to the collection process. The person making payment is entitled to a satisfaction of the lien upon payment in full.

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

### NOTICE OF CONTEST OF LIEN

TO: ... (Name and address of association) ...

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

Signed: ... (Owner or Attorney) ...

After the notice of a contest of lien has been recorded, the clerk of the circuit court shall mail a copy of the recorded notice to the association by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address shown in the claim of lien or 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, but such money judgment action must be brought in the same lawsuit as the claim of lien action. 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 ...., ...(year)..., recorded in the Official Records Book .... at Page ...., of the public records of .... County, Florida, for the

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     following described real property:
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           (PARCEL NO. .... OR LOT AND BLOCK) OF ... (subdivision
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          name) ... SUBDIVISION AS SHOWN IN THE PLAT THEREOF,
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          RECORDED AT PLAT BOOK ...., PAGE ...., OF THE OFFICIAL
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          RECORDS OF .... COUNTY, FLORIDA.
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          ... (or insert appropriate metes and bounds description
763
          here)...
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765
     ... (Signature of Authorized Agent) ...
                                                        ... (Signature of
766
     Witness) ...
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     ...(Print Name)...
                                                      ...(Print Name)...
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                                            ... (Signature of Witness) ...
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                                                      ...(Print Name)...
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     Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this .... day of
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     ...., ... (year)..., by ... (name of person making statement)....
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     ... (Signature of Notary Public) ...
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     ... (Print, type, or stamp commissioned name of Notary Public)...
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     Personally Known .... OR Produced .... as identification.
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           (e) If the parcel owner remains in possession of the parcel
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     after a foreclosure judgment has been entered, the court may
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     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
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     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.

- (f) The association may purchase the parcel at the foreclosure sale and hold, lease, mortgage, or convey the parcel.
- (3) (a) (2) (a) A parcel owner, regardless of how his or her title to property has been acquired, including 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 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 any amounts paid by the present owner from the previous owner. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "previous owner" does shall not include an association that acquires title to a delinquent property through foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure. The present parcel owner's liability for unpaid assessments is limited to any unpaid assessments that accrued before the association acquired title to the delinquent property through foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- (c) 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

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deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid assessments that became due before the mortgagee's acquisition of title, shall be the lesser of:

- 1. 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
  - 2. One percent of the original mortgage debt.

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.

- (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 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 or  $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{720.301}$   $\underline{s}$ .  $\underline{720.301(9)}$ , which holds a superior lien interest on the parcel. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law.
- $\underline{(4)}$  Assessments and installments on assessments that are not paid when due bear interest from the due date until paid at the rate provided in the declaration of covenants or the bylaws

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of the association, which rate may not exceed the rate allowed by law. If no rate is provided in the declaration or bylaws, simple interest accrues at the rate of 18 percent per year. Notwithstanding the declaration or bylaws, compound interest may not accrue on assessments and installments on assessments that are not paid when due.

- (a) If the declaration or bylaws so provide, the association may also charge an administrative late fee not to exceed the greater of \$25 or 5 percent of the amount of each installment that is paid past the due date.
- (b) Any payment received by an association and accepted must shall be applied first to any interest accrued, then to any administrative late fee, then to any costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred in collection, and then to the delinquent assessment. This paragraph applies notwithstanding any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. A late fee is not subject to the provisions of chapter 687 and is not a fine. The foregoing is applicable notwithstanding s. 673.3111, any purported accord and satisfaction, or any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. The preceding sentence is intended to clarify existing law.
- (c)1. If an association sends out an invoice for assessments or a parcel's statement of the account described in s. 720.303(4)(a)10.b., the invoice for assessments or the parcel's statement of account must be delivered to the parcel owner by first-class United States mail or by electronic transmission to the parcel owner's e-mail address maintained in the association's official records.

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2. Before changing the method of delivery for an invoice for assessments or the statement of the account, the association must deliver a written notice of such change to each parcel owner. The written notice must be delivered to the parcel owner at least 30 days before the association sends the invoice for assessments or the statement of the account by the new delivery method. The notice must be sent by first-class United States mail to the owner at his or her last address as reflected in the association's records and, if such address is not the parcel address, must be sent by first-class United States mail to the parcel address. Notice is deemed to have been delivered upon mailing as required by this subparagraph.

- 3. A parcel owner must affirmatively acknowledge his or her understanding that the association will change its method of delivery of the invoice for assessments or the statement of the account before the association may change the method of delivering an invoice for assessments or the statement of account. The parcel owner may make the affirmative acknowledgment electronically or in writing.
- (d) An association may not require payment of attorney fees related to a past due assessment without first delivering a written notice of late assessment to the parcel owner which specifies the amount owed the association and provides the parcel owner an opportunity to pay the amount owed without the assessment of attorney fees. The notice of late assessment must be sent by first-class United States mail to the owner at his or her last address as reflected in the association's records and, if such address is not the parcel address, must also be sent by first-class United States mail to the parcel address. Notice is

deemed to have been delivered upon mailing as required by this paragraph. A rebuttable presumption that an association mailed a notice in accordance with this paragraph is established if a board member, officer, or agent of the association, or a manager licensed under part VIII of chapter 468, provides a sworn affidavit attesting to such mailing. The notice must be in substantially the following form:

#### NOTICE OF LATE ASSESSMENT

RE: Parcel .... of ... (name of association) ...

The following amounts are currently due on your account to ... (name of association)..., and must be paid within 30 days after the date of this letter.

This letter is shall serve as the association's notice to proceed with further collection action against your property no sooner than 30 days after the date of this letter, unless you pay in full the amounts set forth below:

Maintenance due(dates)	Ş
Late fee, if applicable	\$
<pre>Interest through(dates)*</pre>	\$

925 TOTAL OUTSTANDING \$....

\*Interest accrues at the rate of .... percent per annum.

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(5)(4) A homeowners' association may not file a record of lien against a parcel for unpaid assessments unless a written notice or demand for past due assessments as well as any other amounts owed to the association pursuant to its governing documents has been made by the association. The written notice or demand must:

(a) Provide the owner with 45 days following the date the notice is deposited in the mail to make payment for all amounts due, including, but not limited to, any attorney attorney's fees and actual costs associated with the preparation and delivery of the written demand. The notice must be in substantially the following form:

# NOTICE OF INTENT TO RECORD A CLAIM OF LIEN

RE: Parcel or (lot/block) ...(lot/parcel number)... of ...(name of association)...

The following amounts are currently due on your account to ... (name of association)..., and must be paid within 45 days after your receipt of this letter. This letter <u>is shall serve as</u> the association's notice of intent to record a Claim of Lien against your property no sooner than 45 days after your receipt of this letter, unless you pay in full the amounts set forth below:

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36-00063-25 2025368 958 \$.... Maintenance due ... (dates) ... \$ . . . . 959 Late fee, if applicable 960 Interest through ...(dates)...\* \$.... 961 Certified mail charges \$ . . . . 962 Other costs \$.... 963 TOTAL OUTSTANDING \$ . . . . 964 965 \*Interest accrues at the rate of .... percent per 966 annum. 967 968 (b) Be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt 969 requested, and by first-class United States mail to the parcel 970 owner at his or her last address as reflected in the records of the association, if the address is within the United States, and 971 972 to the parcel owner subject to the demand at the address of the 973 parcel if the owner's address as reflected in the records of the 974 association is not the parcel address. If the address reflected 975 in the records is outside the United States, then sending the 976 notice to that address and to the parcel address by first-class 977 United States mail is sufficient. 978 (6) $\frac{(5)}{(5)}$  The association may bring an action in its name to 979 foreclose a lien for unpaid assessments secured by a lien in the 980 same manner that a mortgage of real property is foreclosed and 981 may also bring an action to recover a money judgment for the 982 unpaid assessments without waiving any claim of lien. The action 983 to foreclose the lien may not be brought until 45 days after the 984 parcel owner has been provided notice of the association's

intent to foreclose and collect the unpaid amount. The notice

must be given in the manner provided in paragraph (5)(b)

paragraph (4)(b), and the notice may not be provided until the passage of the 45 days required in paragraph (5)(a) paragraph (4)(a). The notice must be in substantially the following form:

## DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT

This letter is to inform you a Claim of Lien has been filed against your property because you have not paid the ...(type of assessment)... assessment to ...(name of association).... The association intends to foreclose the lien and collect the unpaid amount within 45 days of this letter being provided to you.

You owe the interest accruing from ... (month/year)... to the present. As of the date of this letter, the total amount due with interest is \$..... All costs of any action and interest from this day forward will also be charged to your account.

Any questions concerning this matter should be directed to ... (insert name, addresses, and telephone numbers of association representative)....

(a) The association may recover any interest, late charges, costs, and reasonable attorney attorney's fees incurred in a lien foreclosure action or in an action to recover a money judgment for the unpaid assessments.

 (b) The time limitations in this subsection do not apply if the parcel is subject to a foreclosure action or forced sale of another party, or if an owner of the parcel is a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding.

(7) (6) If after service of a summons on a complaint to

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foreclose a lien the parcel is not the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or a notice of tax certificate sale, the parcel owner is not a debtor in bankruptcy proceedings, or the trial of or trial docket for the lien foreclosure action is not set to begin within 30 days, the parcel owner may serve and file with the court a qualifying offer at any time before the entry of a foreclosure judgment. For purposes of this subsection, the term "qualifying offer" means a written offer to pay all amounts secured by the lien of the association plus amounts accruing during the pendency of the offer. The parcel owner may make only one qualifying offer during the pendency of a foreclosure action. If a parcel becomes the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or a notice of tax certificate sale while a qualifying offer is pending, the qualifying offer becomes voidable at the election of the association. If the parcel owner becomes a debtor in bankruptcy proceedings while a qualifying offer is pending, the qualifying offer becomes void.

- (a) The parcel owner shall deliver a copy of the filed qualifying offer to the association's attorney by hand delivery, obtaining a written receipt, or by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- (b) The parcel owner's filing of the qualifying offer with the court stays the foreclosure action for the period stated in the qualifying offer, which may not exceed 60 days following the date of service of the qualifying offer and no sooner than 30 days before the date of trial, arbitration, or the beginning of the trial docket, whichever occurs first, to permit the parcel owner to pay the qualifying offer to the association plus any amounts accruing during the pendency of the offer.

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(c) The qualifying offer must be in writing, be signed by all owners of the parcel and the spouse of any owner if the spouse resides in or otherwise claims a homestead interest in the parcel, be acknowledged by a notary public, and be in substantially the following form:

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QUALIFYING OFFER AUTOMATIC STAY INVOKED

PURSUANT TO F.S. 720.3085

I/We, [Name(s) of Parcel Owner(s)], admit the following:

- 1. The total amount due the association is secured by the lien of the association.
- The association is entitled to foreclose its claim of lien and obtain a foreclosure judgment for the total amount due if I/we breach this qualifying offer by failing to pay the amount due by the date specified in this qualifying offer.
- 3. I/We will not permit the priority of the lien of the association or the amounts secured by the lien to be endangered.
- 4. I/We hereby affirm that the date(s) by which the association will receive \$ [specify amount] as the total amount due is [specify date, no later than 60 days after the date of service of the qualifying offer and at least 30 days before the trial or arbitration date], in the following amounts and dates:
- 5. I/We hereby confirm that I/we have requested and have received from the homeowners' association a breakdown and total of all sums due the association and that the amount offered above is equal to or greater than the total amount provided by the association.

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6. This qualifying offer operates as a stay to all portions of the foreclosure action which seek to collect unpaid assessments as provided in s. 720.3085.

1078 Signed: ...(Signatures of all parcel owners and spouses, if any)...

Sworn to and subscribed this ...(date)... day of ...(month)...,

1082 ...(year)..., before the undersigned authority.

Notary Public: ... (Signature of notary public) ...

If the parcel owner makes a qualifying offer under this subsection, the association may not add the cost of any legal fees incurred by the association within the period of the stay other than costs acquired in defense of a mortgage foreclosure action concerning the parcel, a bankruptcy proceeding in which the parcel owner is a debtor, or in response to filings by a party other than the association in the lien foreclosure action of the association.

(8) (7) If the parcel owner breaches the qualifying offer, the stay <u>must</u> shall be vacated and the association may proceed in its action to obtain a foreclosure judgment against the parcel and the parcel owners for the amount in the qualifying offer and any amounts accruing after the date of the qualifying offer.

(9)(a)(8)(a) If the parcel is occupied by a tenant and the parcel owner is delinquent in paying any monetary obligation due to the association, the association may demand that the tenant

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pay to the association the subsequent rental payments and continue to make such payments until all the monetary obligations of the parcel owner related to the parcel have been paid in full to the association and the association releases the tenant or until the tenant discontinues tenancy in the parcel.

1. The association must provide the tenant a notice, by hand delivery or United States mail, in substantially the following form:

Pursuant to section 720.3085(9) 720.3085(8), Florida Statutes, we demand that you make your rent payments directly to the homeowners' association and continue doing so until the association notifies you otherwise.

Payment due the homeowners' association may be in the same form as you paid your landlord and must be sent by United States mail or hand delivery to ...(full address)..., payable to ...(name)....

Your obligation to pay your rent to the association begins immediately, unless you have already paid rent to your landlord for the current period before receiving this notice. In that case, you must provide the association written proof of your payment within 14 days after receiving this notice and your obligation to pay rent to the association would then begin with the next rental period.

Pursuant to section 720.3085(9) 720.3085(8), Florida Statutes, your payment of rent to the association gives you complete immunity from any claim

for the rent by your landlord.

- 2. A tenant is immune from any claim by the parcel owner related to the rent timely paid to the association after the association has made written demand.
- (b) If the tenant paid rent to the landlord or parcel owner for a given rental period before receiving the demand from the association and provides written evidence to the association of having paid the rent within 14 days after receiving the demand, the tenant <u>must shall</u> begin making rental payments to the association for the following rental period and <u>must shall</u> continue making rental payments to the association to be credited against the monetary obligations of the parcel owner until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit. The association shall, upon request, provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made. The association shall mail written notice to the parcel owner of the association's demand that the tenant pay monetary obligations to the association.
- (c) The liability of the tenant may not exceed the amount due from the tenant to the tenant's landlord. The tenant shall be given a credit against rents due to the landlord in the amount of assessments paid to the association.
- (d) The association may issue notice under s. 83.56 and sue for eviction under ss. 83.59-83.625 as if the association were a landlord under part II of chapter 83 if the tenant fails to pay a monetary obligation. However, the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under chapter 83 and specifically has no obligations under s. 83.51.

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(e) The tenant does not, by virtue of payment of monetary obligations, have any of the rights of a parcel owner to vote in any election or to examine the books and records of the association.

(f) A court may supersede the effect of this subsection by appointing a receiver.

Section 14. Section 720.3086, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3086 Financial report.—In a residential subdivision in which the owners of lots or parcels must pay mandatory maintenance or amenity fees to the subdivision developer or to the owners of the common areas, recreational facilities, and other properties serving the lots or parcels, the developer or owner of such areas, facilities, or properties shall make available for inspection public, within 60 days following the end of each fiscal year, and upon written request from an owner in the applicable subdivision, a complete financial report of the actual, total receipts of mandatory maintenance or amenity fees received by it, and an itemized listing of the expenditures made by it from such fees, for that year. Such report shall be made public by mailing it to each lot or parcel owner in the subdivision, by publishing it in a publication regularly distributed within the subdivision, or by posting it in prominent locations in the subdivision. This section does not apply to amounts paid to homeowner associations pursuant to chapter 617, chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 721, or chapter 723, or to amounts paid to local governmental entities, including special districts.

Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section

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336.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

336.125 Closing and abandonment of roads; optional conveyance to homeowners' association; traffic control jurisdiction.—

- (1) (a) In addition to the authority provided in s. 336.12, the governing body of the county may abandon the roads and rights-of-way dedicated in a recorded residential subdivision plat and simultaneously convey the county's interest in such roads, rights-of-way, and appurtenant drainage facilities to a homeowners' association for the subdivision, if the following conditions have been met:
- 1. The homeowners' association has requested the abandonment and conveyance in writing for the purpose of converting the subdivision to a gated neighborhood with restricted public access.
- 2. No fewer than four-fifths of the owners of record of property located in the subdivision have consented in writing to the abandonment and simultaneous conveyance to the homeowners' association.
- 3. The homeowners' association is both a corporation not for profit organized and in good standing under chapter 617, and a "homeowners' association" as defined in  $\underline{s.720.301} \ \underline{s.}$  720.301(9) with the power to levy and collect assessments for routine and periodic major maintenance and operation of street lighting, drainage, sidewalks, and pavement in the subdivision.
- 4. The homeowners' association has entered into and executed such agreements, covenants, warranties, and other instruments; has provided, or has provided assurance of, such funds, reserve funds, and funding sources; and has satisfied

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such other requirements and conditions as may be established or imposed by the county with respect to the ongoing operation, maintenance, and repair and the periodic reconstruction or replacement of the roads, drainage, street lighting, and sidewalks in the subdivision after the abandonment by the county.

Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 558.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

558.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(2) "Association" has the same meaning as in s. 718.103, s. 719.103(2), s. 720.301  $\frac{1}{100}$ , or s. 723.075.

Section 17. Section 617.0725, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

617.0725 Quorum.—An amendment to the articles of incorporation or the bylaws which adds, changes, or deletes a greater or lesser quorum or voting requirement must meet the same quorum or voting requirement and be adopted by the same vote and voting groups required to take action under the quorum and voting requirements then in effect or proposed to be adopted, whichever is greater. This section does not apply to any corporation that is an association—as defined in <a href="mailto:s.720.301">s.720.301</a>(9)—or any corporation regulated under chapter 718 or chapter 719.

Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 697.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

697.07 Assignment of rents.-

(10) This section does not apply to a corporation that is a homeowners' association or an association, as those terms are defined in s. 720.301, or a corporation regulated under chapter

1248 718 or chapter 719, that:

(b) Collects rents from tenants in a parcel or unit pursuant to s. 718.116(11), s. 719.108(10), or  $\underline{\text{s. 720.3085(9)}}$  s.  $\underline{\text{720.3085(8)}}$ .

Section 19. Paragraph (j) of subsection (2) of section 702.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 702.10 Order to show cause; entry of final judgment of foreclosure; payment during foreclosure.—
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (i), in any action for foreclosure, in addition to any other relief that the court may award, the plaintiff may request that the court enter an order directing the mortgagor defendant to show cause why an order to make payments during the pendency of the foreclosure proceedings or an order to vacate the premises should not be entered.
- (j) For purposes of this subsection, the term "mortgagor" means a person who grants a mortgage or a successor in ownership of the real property described in the mortgage. The term does not include a homeowners' association or an association, as those terms are defined in s. 720.301, or a corporation regulated under chapter 718 or chapter 719, that:
- 1. Acquires title to a parcel or unit through the foreclosure of its claim of lien, or a deed in lieu of foreclosure, provided that title remains vested in the association or corporation and any rents collected are applied to assessments that are then due; or
- 2. Collects rents from the tenants in the parcel or unit pursuant to s. 718.116(11), s. 719.108(10), or  $\frac{\text{s. 720.3085(9)}}{\text{720.3085(8)}}$ .
  - Section 20. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

718.116, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (10) of that section is republished, to read:

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

(1)

- (b)1. The liability of a first mortgagee or its successor or assignees who acquire title to a unit by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure for the unpaid assessments that became due before the mortgagee's acquisition of title is limited to the lesser of:
- a. The unit's unpaid common expenses and regular periodic assessments 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. The provisions of This paragraph applies 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 which was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.
- 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 or s. 720.301 s. 720.301(9), which holds a superior lien interest on the unit.

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This subparagraph is intended to clarify existing law.

assessment, including any contingent special assessment levied in conjunction with the purchase of an insurance policy authorized by s. 718.111(11), approved in accordance with the condominium documents shall be set forth in a written notice of such assessment sent or delivered to each unit owner. The funds collected pursuant to a special assessment shall be used only for the specific purpose or purposes set forth in such notice. However, upon completion of such specific purpose or purposes, any excess funds will be considered common surplus, and may, at the discretion of the board, either be returned to the unit owners or applied as a credit toward future assessments.

Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and paragraph (g) of subsection (5) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (4) OFFICIAL RECORDS. -
- (a) The association shall maintain each of the following items, when applicable, for at least 7 years, unless the governing documents of the association require a longer period of time, which constitute the official records of the association:
- 1. Copies of any plans, specifications, permits, and warranties related to improvements constructed on the common areas or other property that the association is obligated to maintain, repair, or replace.

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2. A copy of the bylaws of the association and of each amendment to the bylaws.

- 3. A copy of the articles of incorporation of the association and of each amendment thereto.
- 4. A copy of the declaration of covenants and a copy of each amendment thereto.
- 5. A copy of the current rules of the homeowners' association.
- 6. The minutes of all meetings of the board of directors and of the members.
- 7. A current roster of all members and their designated mailing addresses and parcel identifications. A member's designated mailing address is the member's property address, unless the member has sent written notice to the association requesting that a different mailing address be used for all required notices. The association shall also maintain the e-mail addresses and the facsimile numbers designated by members for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those members consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. A member's e-mail address is the e-mail address the member provided when consenting in writing to receiving notice by electronic transmission, unless the member has sent written notice to the association requesting that a different e-mail address be used for all required notices. The e-mail addresses and facsimile numbers provided by members to receive notice by electronic transmission must be removed from association records when the member revokes consent to receive notice by electronic transmission. However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the e-mail address or the facsimile

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1364 number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.

- 8. All of the association's insurance policies or a copy thereof.
- 9. A current copy of all contracts to which the association is a party, including, without limitation, any management agreement, lease, or other contract under which the association has any obligation or responsibility. Bids received by the association for work to be performed are considered official records and must be kept for a period of 1 year.
- 10. The financial and accounting records of the association, kept according to good accounting practices. The financial and accounting records must include:
- a. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.
- b. A current account and a periodic statement of the account for each member, designating the name and current address of each member who is obligated to pay assessments, the due date and amount of each assessment or other charge against the member, the date and amount of each payment on the account, and the balance due.
- c. All tax returns, financial statements, and financial reports of the association.
- d. Any other records that identify, measure, record, or communicate financial information.
- 11. A copy of the disclosure summary described in s. 720.401(1).
- 1390 12. Ballots, sign-in sheets, voting proxies, and all other 1391 papers and electronic records relating to voting by parcel 1392 owners, which must be maintained for at least 1 year after the

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1393 date of the election, vote, or meeting.

- 13. All affirmative acknowledgments made pursuant to s. 720.3085(4)(c)3.720.3085(3)(c)3.
- 14. All other written records of the association not specifically included in this subsection which are related to the operation of the association.
  - (5) INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS.-
- (q) 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 the costs of copying and the costs required for personnel to retrieve and copy the records if the time spent retrieving and copying the records exceeds one-half hour and if the personnel costs do not exceed \$20 per hour. Personnel costs may not be charged for records requests that result in the copying of 25 or fewer pages. The association may charge up to 25 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 duplicating service and may charge the actual cost of copying, as supported by the vendor invoice. The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the recorded governing documents, to ensure their availability to members and

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prospective members. Notwithstanding this subsection, 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. Information an association obtains in a gated community in connection with guests' visits to parcel owners or community residents.
- 4. 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 or management company employee or budgetary or financial records that indicate the compensation paid to an association or management company employee.
  - 5. Medical records of parcel owners or community residents.

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6. Social security numbers, driver 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. 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 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.

- 7. Any electronic security measure that is used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
- 8. The software and operating system used by the 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.
- 9. All affirmative acknowledgments made pursuant to s. 720.3085(4)(c)3.

Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 718.111, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (19) of section 626.854, Florida

1480 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.—The Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the unauthorized practice of law.

(19) Subsections (5)-(18) apply only to residential property insurance policies and condominium unit owner policies as described in s. 718.111(11).

Section 23. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 718.111, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (11) of section 718.110, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 718.110 Amendment of declaration; correction of error or omission in declaration by circuit court.—
- (11) The Legislature finds that the procurement of mortgagee consent to amendments that do not affect the rights or interests of mortgagees is an unreasonable and substantial logistical and financial burden on the unit owners and that there is a compelling state interest in enabling the members of a condominium association to approve amendments to the condominium documents through legal means. Accordingly, and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this section:
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any amendment or amendments to conform a declaration of condominium to the insurance coverage provisions in s. 718.111(11) may be made as provided in that section.

Section 24. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 718.111, Florida Statutes, in a

reference thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

718.115 Common expenses and common surplus.-

1512 (1)

(f) Common expenses include the costs of insurance acquired by the association under the authority of s. 718.111(11), including costs and contingent expenses required to participate in a self-insurance fund authorized and approved pursuant to s. 624.462.

Section 25. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 718.111, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 718.406, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

718.406 Condominiums created within condominium parcels.-

(6) The primary condominium association may provide insurance required by s. 718.111(11) for common elements and other improvements within the secondary condominium if the primary condominium declaration permits the primary condominium association to provide such insurance for the benefit of the condominium property included in the subdivided parcel, in lieu of such insurance being provided by the secondary condominium association.

Section 26. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 720.302, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 723.0751, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

723.0751 Mobile home subdivision homeowners' association.-

(1) In the event that no homeowners' association has been created pursuant to ss. 720.301-720.312 to operate a mobile home

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subdivision, the owners of lots in such mobile home subdivision shall be authorized to create a mobile home subdivision homeowners' association in the manner prescribed in ss. 723.075, 723.076, and 723.078 which shall have the powers and duties, to the extent applicable, set forth in ss. 723.002(2) and 723.074.

Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 720.305, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (9) of section 617.0825, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 617.0825 Board committees and advisory committees.-
- (9) This section does not apply to a committee established under chapter 718, chapter 719, or chapter 720 to perform the functions set forth in s. 718.303(3), s. 719.303(3), s. 720.3035(1), s. 720.305(2), or s. 720.405, respectively. Section 28. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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