1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to community associations; creating s. 3 627.714, F.S.; requiring that coverage under a unit 4 owner's policy for certain assessments include at least a 5 minimum amount of loss assessment coverage; requiring that 6 every property insurance policy to an individual unit 7 owner contain a specified provision; amending s. 633.0215, 8 F.S.; providing an exemption for certain condominiums from 9 installing a manual fire alarm system as required in the 10 Life Safety Code if certain conditions are met; amending 11 s. 718.103, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "developer" to exclude a bulk assignee or bulk buyer; 12 amending s. 718.111, F.S.; requiring that adequate 13 14 property insurance be based upon the replacement cost of 15 the property to be insured as determined by an independent 16 appraisal or update of a prior appraisal; requiring that such replacement cost be determined at least once within a 17 specified period; providing means by which an association 18 may provide adequate property insurance; prohibiting such 19 coverage or program from existing beyond a specified date; 20 21 authorizing an association to consider deductibles when 22 determining an adequate amount of property insurance; 23 providing that failure to maintain adequate property 24 insurance constitutes a breach of fiduciary duty by the members of the board of directors of an association; 25 26 revising the procedures for the board to establish the 27 amount of deductibles; requiring that an association 28 controlled by unit owners operating as a residential

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condominium use its best efforts to obtain and maintain adequate property insurance to protect the association and certain property; requiring that every property insurance policy issued or renewed on or after a specified date provide certain coverage; excluding certain items from such requirement; providing that excluded items and any insurance thereupon are the responsibility of the unit owner; requiring that condominium unit owners' policies conform to certain provisions of state law; deleting provisions relating to certain hazard and casualty insurance policies; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; revising requirements for the reappointment of certain board members; revising board eligibility requirements; revising notice requirements for board candidates; establishing requirements for newly elected board members; deleting a provision prohibiting an association from foregoing the retrofitting with a fire sprinkler system of common areas in a high-rise building; prohibiting local authorities having jurisdiction from requiring retrofitting with a sprinkler system or other engineered lifesafety system before a specified date; providing requirements for a special meeting of unit owners that may be called every 3 years in order to vote to forgo retrofitting of the sprinkler system or other engineered lifesafety system; providing meeting notice requirements; providing that certain directors and officers delinquent in the payment of any fee, fine, or

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regular or special assessments shall be deemed to have abandoned their office; amending s. 718.115, F.S.; requiring that certain services obtained pursuant to a bulk contract as provided in the declaration be deemed a common expense; amending s. 718.301, F.S.; revising conditions under which unit owners other than the developer may elect not less than a majority of the members of the board of administration of an association; creating part VII of ch. 718, F.S., relating to distressed condominium relief; providing a short title; providing legislative findings and intent; defining the terms "bulk assignee" and "bulk buyer"; providing for the assignment of developer rights to and the assumption of developer rights by a bulk assignee; specifying liabilities of bulk assignees and bulk buyers; providing exceptions; providing additional responsibilities of bulk assignees and bulk buyers; authorizing certain entities to assign developer rights to a bulk assignee; limiting the number of bulk assignees at any given time; providing for the transfer of control of a board of administration; providing effects of such transfer on parcels acquired by a bulk assignee; providing obligations of a bulk assignee upon the transfer of control of a board of administration; requiring that a bulk assignee certify certain information in writing; providing for the resolution of a conflict between specified provisions of state law; providing that the failure of a bulk assignee or bulk buyer to comply with specified provisions of state law results in the loss of

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certain protections and exemptions; requiring that a bulk assignee or bulk buyer file certain information with the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation before offering any units for sale or lease in excess of a specified term; requiring that a copy of such information be provided to a prospective purchaser; requiring that certain contracts and disclosure statements contain specified statements; requiring that a bulk assignee or bulk buyer comply with certain disclosure requirements; prohibiting a bulk assignee from taking certain actions on behalf of an association while the bulk assignee is in control of the board of administration of the association and requiring that such bulk assignee comply with certain requirements; requiring that a bulk assignee or bulk buyer comply with certain requirements regarding certain contracts; providing unit owners with specified protections regarding certain contracts; requiring that a bulk buyer comply with certain requirements regarding the transfer of a unit; prohibiting a person from being classified as a bulk assignee or bulk buyer unless condominium parcels were acquired before a specified date; providing for the determination of the date of acquisition of a parcel; providing that the assignment of developer rights to a bulk assignee or bulk buyer does not release a developer from certain liabilities; preserving certain liabilities for certain parties; amending s. 719.1055, F.S.; providing an

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additional required provision in cooperative bylaws; deleting a provision prohibiting an association from foregoing the retrofitting with a fire sprinkler system of common areas in a high-rise building; prohibiting local authorities having jurisdiction from requiring retrofitting with a sprinkler system or other engineered lifesafety system before a specified date; providing requirements for a special meeting of unit owners that may be called every 3 years in order to vote to require retrofitting of the sprinkler system or other engineered lifesafety system; providing meeting notice requirements; repealing s. 553.509(2), F.S., relating to the requirement that certain residential family dwellings have at least one public elevator that is capable of operating on an alternate power source for emergency purposes; 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 627.714, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

627.714 Residential condominium unit owner coverage; loss assessment coverage required; excess coverage provision required.—For policies issued or renewed on or after July 1, 2010, coverage under a unit owner's residential property policy shall include property loss assessment coverage of at least \$2,000 for all assessments made as a result of the same direct loss to the property, regardless of the number of assessments,

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141	owned by all members of the association collectively when such
142	loss is of the type of loss covered by the unit owner's
143	residential property insurance policy, to which a deductible
144	shall apply of no more than \$250 per direct property loss. If a
145	deductible was or will be applied to other property loss
146	sustained by the unit owner resulting from the same direct loss
147	to the property, no deductible shall apply to the loss
148	assessment coverage. Every individual unit owner's residential
149	property policy must contain a provision stating that the
150	coverage afforded by such policy is excess coverage over the
151	amount recoverable under any other policy covering the same
152	property.
153	Section 2. Subsection (13) is added to section 633.0215,
154	Florida Statutes, to read:
155	633.0215 Florida Fire Prevention Code.—
156	(13) A condominium that is less than three stories in
157	height and has an exterior means of egress corridor is exempt
158	from installing a manual fire alarm system as required in s. 9.6
159	of the most recent edition of the Life Safety Code adopted in
160	the Florida Fire Prevention Code, or as same may be amended or
161	renumbered.
162	Section 3. Subsection (16) of section 718.103, Florida
163	Statutes, is amended to read:
164	718.103 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
165	(16) "Developer" means a person who creates a condominium
166	or offers condominium parcels for sale or lease in the ordinary
167	course of business, but does not include:
168	(a) An owner or lessee of a condominium or cooperative

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unit who has acquired the unit for his or her own occupancy: τ nor does it include

- (b) A cooperative association which creates a condominium by conversion of an existing residential cooperative after control of the association has been transferred to the unit owners if, following the conversion, the unit owners will be the same persons who were unit owners of the cooperative and no units are offered for sale or lease to the public as part of the plan of conversion;.
- (c) A bulk assignee or bulk buyer as defined in s.
 718.703; or
- (d) A state, county, or municipal entity is not a developer for any purposes under this act when it is acting as a lessor and not otherwise named as a developer in the declaration of condominium association.
- Section 4. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g), (j), and (n) of subsection (11) 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.
 - (a) Adequate <u>property</u> hazard insurance, regardless of any

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requirement in the declaration of condominium for coverage by the association for full insurable value, replacement cost, or similar coverage, shall be based upon the replacement cost of the property to be insured as determined by an independent insurance appraisal or update of a prior appraisal. The replacement cost full insurable value shall be determined at least once every 36 months.

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- 1. An association or group of associations may provide adequate property hazard insurance through a self-insurance fund that complies with the requirements of ss. 624.460-624.488.
- The association may also provide adequate property hazard insurance coverage for a group of no fewer than three communities created and operating under this chapter, chapter 719, chapter 720, or chapter 721 by obtaining and maintaining for such communities insurance coverage sufficient to cover an amount equal to the probable maximum loss for the communities for a 250-year windstorm event. Such probable maximum loss must be determined through the use of a competent model that has been accepted by the Florida Commission on Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. No policy or program providing such coverage shall be issued or renewed after July 1, 2008, unless it has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation. The review and approval shall include approval of the policy and related forms pursuant to ss. 627.410 and 627.411, approval of the rates pursuant to s. 627.062, a determination that the loss model approved by the commission was accurately and appropriately applied to the insured structures to determine the 250-year probable maximum loss, and a determination that

complete and accurate disclosure of all material provisions is provided to condominium unit owners prior to execution of the agreement by a condominium association.

- 3. When determining the adequate amount of <u>property hazard</u> insurance coverage, the association may consider deductibles as determined by this subsection.
- (b) If an association is a developer-controlled association, the association shall exercise its best efforts to obtain and maintain insurance as described in paragraph (a). Failure to obtain and maintain adequate property hazard insurance during any period of developer control constitutes a breach of fiduciary responsibility by the developer-appointed members of the board of directors of the association, unless the members can show that despite such failure, they have made their best efforts to maintain the required coverage.
- (c) Policies may include deductibles as determined by the board.
- 1. The deductibles shall be consistent with industry standards and prevailing practice for communities of similar size and age, and having similar construction and facilities in the locale where the condominium property is situated.
- 2. The deductibles may be based upon available funds, including reserve accounts, or predetermined assessment authority at the time the insurance is obtained.
- 3. The board shall establish the amount of deductibles based upon the level of available funds and predetermined assessment authority at a meeting of the board. Such meeting shall be open to all unit owners in the manner set forth in s.

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718.112(2)(e). The notice of such meeting must state the proposed deductible and the available funds and the assessment authority relied upon by the board and estimate any potential assessment amount against each unit, if any. The meeting described in this paragraph may be held in conjunction with a meeting to consider the proposed budget or an amendment thereto.

- (d) An association controlled by unit owners operating as a residential condominium shall use its best efforts to obtain and maintain adequate <u>property</u> insurance to protect the association, the association property, the common elements, and the condominium property that is required to be insured by the association pursuant to this subsection.
- (f) Every <u>property</u> hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2009, for the purpose of protecting the condominium shall provide primary coverage for:
- 1. All portions of the condominium property as originally installed or replacement of like kind and quality, in accordance with the original plans and specifications.
- 2. All alterations or additions made to the condominium property or association property pursuant to s. 718.113(2).
- 3. The coverage shall exclude all personal property within the unit or limited common elements, and floor, wall, and ceiling coverings, electrical fixtures, appliances, water heaters, water filters, built-in cabinets and countertops, and window treatments, including curtains, drapes, blinds, hardware, and similar window treatment components, or replacements of any of the foregoing which are located within the boundaries of the unit and serve only such unit. Such property and any insurance

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thereupon shall be the responsibility of the unit owner.

requirements of s. 627.714. Every hazard insurance policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2009, to an individual unit owner 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. Such policies must include special assessment coverage of no less than \$2,000 per occurrence. An insurance policy issued to an individual unit owner providing such coverage does not provide rights of subrogation against the condominium association operating the condominium in which such individual's unit is located.

1. All improvements or additions to the condominium property that benefit fewer than all unit owners shall be insured by the unit owner or owners having the use thereof, or may be insured by the association at the cost and expense of the unit owners having the use thereof.

2. The association shall require each owner to provide evidence of a currently effective policy of hazard and liability insurance upon request, but not more than once per year. Upon the failure of an owner to provide a certificate of insurance issued by an insurer approved to write such insurance in this state within 30 days after the date on which a written request is delivered, the association may purchase a policy of insurance on behalf of an owner. The cost of such a policy, together with reconstruction costs undertaken by the association but which are the responsibility of the unit owner, may be collected in the

manner provided for the collection of assessments in s. 718.116.

1.3. All reconstruction work after a property easualty loss shall be undertaken by the association except as otherwise authorized in this section. A unit owner may undertake reconstruction work on portions of the unit with the prior written consent of the board of administration. However, such work may be conditioned upon the approval of the repair methods, the qualifications of the proposed contractor, or the contract that is used for that purpose. A unit owner shall obtain all required governmental permits and approvals prior to commencing reconstruction.

- 2.4. Unit owners are responsible for the cost of reconstruction of any portions of the condominium property for which the unit owner is required to carry property casualty insurance, and any such reconstruction work undertaken by the association shall be chargeable to the unit owner and enforceable as an assessment pursuant to s. 718.116. The association must be an additional named insured and loss payee on all casualty insurance policies issued to unit owners in the condominium operated by the association.
- 3.5. A multicondominium association may elect, by a majority vote of the collective members of the condominiums operated by the association, to operate such condominiums as a single condominium for purposes of insurance matters, including, but not limited to, the purchase of the property hazard insurance required by this section and the apportionment of deductibles and damages in excess of coverage. The election to aggregate the treatment of insurance premiums, deductibles, and

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

- (j) Any portion of the condominium property required to be insured by the association against <u>property casualty</u> loss pursuant to paragraph (f) which is damaged by casualty shall be reconstructed, repaired, or replaced as necessary by the association as a common expense. All <u>property hazard</u> insurance deductibles, uninsured losses, and other damages in excess of <u>property hazard</u> insurance coverage under the <u>property hazard</u> insurance policies maintained by the association are a common expense of the condominium, except that:
- 1. A unit owner is responsible for the costs of repair or replacement of any portion of the condominium property not paid by insurance proceeds, if such damage is caused by intentional conduct, negligence, or failure to comply with the terms of the declaration or the rules of the association by a unit owner, the members of his or her family, unit occupants, tenants, guests, or invitees, without compromise of the subrogation rights of any insurer as set forth in paragraph (g).
- 2. The provisions of subparagraph 1. regarding the financial responsibility of a unit owner for the costs of repairing or replacing other portions of the condominium property also apply to the costs of repair or replacement of personal property of other unit owners or the association, as well as other property, whether real or personal, which the unit owners are required to insure under paragraph (g).

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3. To the extent the cost of repair or reconstruction for which the unit owner is responsible under this paragraph is reimbursed to the association by insurance proceeds, and, to the extent the association has collected the cost of such repair or reconstruction from the unit owner, the association shall reimburse the unit owner without the waiver of any rights of subrogation.

- 4. The association is not obligated to pay for reconstruction or repairs of property casualty losses as a common expense if the property casualty losses were known or should have been known to a unit owner and were not reported to the association until after the insurance claim of the association for that property casualty was settled or resolved with finality, or denied on the basis that it was untimely filed.
- (n) The association is not obligated to pay for any reconstruction or repair expenses due to property casualty 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 original construction, whether or not such improvement is located within the unit. This paragraph does not relieve any party of its obligations regarding recovery due under any insurance implemented specifically for any such improvements.
- Section 5. Paragraphs (b), (d), (l), and (n) of subsection (2) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 718.112 Bylaws.—

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

(b) Quorum; voting requirements; proxies.-

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- 1. Unless a lower number is provided in the bylaws, the percentage of voting interests required to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the members shall be a majority of the voting interests. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter or in the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, and except as provided in subparagraph (d) 3.a., decisions shall be made by owners of a majority of the voting interests represented at a meeting at which a quorum is present.
- Except as specifically otherwise provided herein, after January 1, 1992, unit owners may not vote by general proxy, but may vote by limited proxies substantially conforming to a limited proxy form adopted by the division. No voting interest or consent right allocated to a unit owned by the association shall be exercised or considered for any purpose, whether for a quorum, an election, or otherwise. Limited proxies and general proxies may be used to establish a quorum. Limited proxies shall be used for votes taken to waive or reduce reserves in accordance with subparagraph (f) 2.; for votes taken to waive the financial reporting requirements of s. 718.111(13); for votes taken to amend the declaration pursuant to s. 718.110; for votes taken to amend the articles of incorporation or bylaws pursuant to this section; and for any other matter for which this chapter requires or permits a vote of the unit owners. Except as provided in paragraph (d), after January 1, 1992, no proxy,

limited or general, shall be used in the election of board members. General proxies may be used for other matters for which limited proxies are not required, and may also be used in voting for nonsubstantive changes to items for which a limited proxy is required and given. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, unit owners may vote in person at unit owner meetings. Nothing contained herein shall limit the use of general proxies or require the use of limited proxies for any agenda item or election at any meeting of a timeshare condominium association.

- 3. Any proxy given shall be effective only for the specific meeting for which originally given and any lawfully adjourned meetings thereof. In no event shall any proxy be valid for a period longer than 90 days after the date of the first meeting for which it was given. Every proxy is revocable at any time at the pleasure of the unit owner executing it.
- 4. A member of the board of administration or a committee may submit in writing his or her agreement or disagreement with any action taken at a meeting that the member did not attend. This agreement or disagreement may not be used as a vote for or against the action taken and may not be used for the purposes of creating a quorum.
- 5. When any of the board or committee members meet by telephone conference, those board or committee members attending by telephone conference may be counted toward obtaining a quorum and may vote by telephone. A telephone speaker must be used so that the conversation of those board or committee members attending by telephone may be heard by the board or committee

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members attending in person as well as by any unit owners present at a meeting.

(d) Unit owner meetings.-

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There shall be an annual meeting of the unit owners held at the location provided in the association bylaws and, if the bylaws are silent as to the location, the meeting shall be held within 45 miles of the condominium property. However, such distance requirement does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of a director's term shall be filled by electing a new board member, and the election shall be by secret ballot; however, if the number of vacancies equals or exceeds the number of candidates, no election is required. Except in a timeshare condominium, the terms of all members of the board shall expire at the annual meeting and such board members may stand for reelection unless otherwise permitted by the bylaws. In the event that the governing documents bylaws permit staggered terms of no more than 2 years and upon approval of a majority of the total voting interests, the association board members may serve 2-year staggered terms. If the number no person is interested in or demonstrates an intention to run for the position of a board members member whose terms have term has expired according to the provisions of this subparagraph exceeds the number of eligible members showing interest in or demonstrating an intention to run for the vacant positions, each such board member whose term has expired shall become eliqible for reappointment be automatically reappointed to the board of

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administration and need not stand for reelection. In a condominium association of more than 10 units or in a condominium association that does not include timeshare units, 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 and are not co-occupants of a unit. Any unit owner desiring to be a candidate for board membership must shall comply with subsubparagraph subparagraph 3.a. A person who has been suspended or removed by the division under this chapter, or who is delinquent in the payment of any fee, fine, or special or regular assessment as provided in paragraph (n), is not eligible for board membership. 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 that 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 a period of no less than 5 years as of the date on which 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 member of the board is ineligible for board membership due to having been convicted of a felony.

2. The bylaws shall provide the method of calling meetings of unit owners, including annual meetings. Written notice, which notice must include an agenda, shall be mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner at least 14 days prior to the annual meeting and shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the condominium property at least 14

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continuous days preceding the annual meeting. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board shall by duly adopted rule designate a specific location on the condominium property or association property upon which all notices of unit owner meetings shall be posted; however, if there is no condominium property or association property upon which notices can be posted, this requirement does not apply. In lieu of or in addition to the physical posting of notice of any meeting of the unit owners on the condominium property, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the condominium association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically on the condominium property, the notice and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. Unless a unit owner waives in writing the right to receive notice of the annual meeting, such notice shall be hand delivered, mailed, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner. Notice for meetings and notice for all other purposes shall be mailed to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand delivered to each unit owner. However, if a unit is owned by more than one person, the association shall provide notice, for

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meetings and all other purposes, to that one address which the developer initially identifies for that purpose and thereafter as one or more of the owners of the unit shall so advise the association in writing, or if no address is given or the owners of the unit do not agree, to the address provided on the deed of record. An officer of the association, or the manager or other person providing notice of the association meeting, shall provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association affirming that the notice was mailed or hand delivered, in accordance with this provision.

3.a. The members of the board shall be elected by written ballot or voting machine. Proxies shall in no event be used in electing the board, either in general elections or elections to fill vacancies caused by recall, resignation, or otherwise, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. Not less than 60 days before a scheduled election, the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit, whether by separate association mailing or included in another association mailing, delivery, or transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to a vote, a first notice of the date of the election along with a certification form provided by the division attesting that he or she has read and understands, to the best of his or her ability, the governing documents of the association and the provisions of this chapter and any applicable rules. Any unit owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board must give written notice of intent to be a candidate to the

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association not less than 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in subparagraph 2., the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of the election to all unit owners entitled to vote therein, together with a ballot which shall list all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, the association shall include an information sheet, no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate not less than 35 days before the election, shall along with the signed certification form provided for in this subparagraph, to be included with the mailing, delivery, or transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association is not liable for the contents of the information sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with the provisions contained herein, including rules establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic transmission and rules providing for the secrecy of ballots. Elections shall be decided by a plurality of those ballots cast. There shall be no quorum requirement; however, at least 20 percent of the eligible voters must cast a ballot in order to have a valid election of members of the board. No unit owner shall permit any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any such ballots improperly cast shall be deemed invalid, provided any unit owner who violates this provision may be fined by the association in

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accordance with s. 718.303. A unit owner who needs assistance in casting the ballot for the reasons stated in s. 101.051 may obtain assistance in casting the ballot. The regular election shall occur on the date of the annual meeting. The provisions of this <u>sub-subparagraph</u> subparagraph shall not apply to timeshare condominium associations. Notwithstanding the provisions of this <u>sub-subparagraph</u> 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 to the board, each newly elected director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the association's declarations of covenants and restrictions, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and current written policies; 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, the newly elected director may submit a certificate of satisfactory completion of the educational curriculum administered by a division-approved condominium education provider. Failure to timely file the written certification or educational certificate automatically disqualifies the director from service on the board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a director shall not be automatically removed from the board if the director's failure to provide the completed education certificate results from a failure of the education provider to timely provide it. 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. Failure to have such written certification or educational certificate on file does not affect the validity of any appropriate action.

- 4. Any approval by unit owners called for by this chapter or the applicable declaration or bylaws, including, but not limited to, the approval requirement in s. 718.111(8), shall be made at a duly noticed meeting of unit owners and shall be subject to all requirements of this chapter or the applicable condominium documents relating to unit owner decisionmaking, except that unit owners may take action by written agreement, without meetings, on matters for which action by written agreement without meetings is expressly allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any statute that provides for such action.
- 5. Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any statute. If authorized by the bylaws, notice of meetings of the board of administration, unit owner meetings, except unit owner meetings called to recall board members under paragraph (j), and committee meetings may be given by electronic transmission to unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic transmission.
- 6. Unit owners shall have the right to participate in meetings of unit owners with reference to all designated agenda items. However, the association may adopt reasonable rules governing the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner

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645 participation.

- 7. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape a meeting of the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the division.
- 8. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, any vacancy occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative, a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case the election procedures must conform to the requirements of subparagraph subparagraph subparagraph subparagraph subparagraph 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.

Notwithstanding <u>subparagraph</u> <u>subparagraphs</u> (b) 2. and <u>sub-subparagraph</u> (d) 3.<u>a.</u>, an association of 10 or fewer units may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total voting interests, provide for different voting and election procedures in its bylaws, which vote may be by a proxy specifically delineating the different voting and election procedures. The different voting and election procedures may provide for elections to be conducted by limited or general proxy.

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Certificate of compliance. - There shall be a provision that a certificate of compliance from a licensed electrical contractor or electrician may be accepted by the association's board as evidence of compliance of the condominium units with the applicable fire and life safety code. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 633 or of any other code, statute, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation, or any interpretation of the foregoing, an association, condominium, or unit owner is not obligated to retrofit the common elements, common areas, association-owned property, or units of a residential condominium with a fire sprinkler system or any other form of engineered lifesafety system in a building that has been certified for occupancy by the applicable governmental entity, if the unit owners have voted to forego such retrofitting and engineered lifesafety system by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all voting interests in the affected condominium. However, a condominium association may not vote to forego the retrofitting with a fire sprinkler system of common areas in a high-rise building. For purposes of this subsection, the term "high-rise building" means a building that is greater than 75 feet in height where the building height is measured from the lowest level of fire department access to the floor of the highest occupiable story. For purposes of this subsection, the term "common areas" means any enclosed hallway, corridor, lobby, stairwell, or entryway. In no event shall the local authority having jurisdiction require completion of retrofitting of common areas with a sprinkler system or any other form of engineered lifesafety system before the end of 2019 2014.

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

2. If there has been a previous vote approving the association to forego retrofitting, a vote to require retrofitting may be obtained at a special meeting of the unit owners called by a petition of least 10 percent of the voting interests. Such a vote may only be called for once every 3 years. Notice shall be provided as required for any regularly called meeting of the unit owners, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be

used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.

- 3.2. As part of the information collected annually from condominiums, the division shall require condominium associations to report the membership vote and recording of a certificate under this subsection and, if retrofitting has been undertaken, the per-unit cost of such work. The division shall annually report to the Division of State Fire Marshal of the Department of Financial Services the number of condominiums that have elected to forego retrofitting.
- (n) Director or officer delinquencies.—A director or officer more than 90 days delinquent in the payment of <u>any fee, fine, or regular or special</u> assessments shall be deemed to have abandoned the office, creating a vacancy in the office to be filled according to law.
- Section 6. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 718.115 Common expenses and common surplus.—
- 747 (1)

provided in the declaration to enter into a bulk contract for communications services as defined in chapter 202, information services, or Internet services, the costs charged for such services, the cost of a master antenna television system or duly franchised cable television service obtained pursuant to a bulk contract shall be deemed a common expense. If the declaration does not authorize the association to enter into a bulk contract for provide for the cost of communications services as defined

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in chapter 202, information services, or Internet services a master antenna television system or duly franchised cable television service obtained under a bulk contract as a common expense, the board may enter into such a contract for such services., and The cost of the services under a bulk contract service will be a common expense but allocated on a per-unit basis rather than a percentage basis if the declaration provides for other than an equal sharing of common expenses, and any contract entered into before July 1, 1998, in which the cost of the service is not equally divided among all unit owners, may be changed by vote of a majority of the voting interests present at a regular or special meeting of the association, to allocate the cost equally among all units. The contract shall be for a term of not less than 2 years.

1. Any contract made by the board after the effective date hereof for communications services as defined in chapter 202, information services, or Internet services a community antenna system or duly franchised cable television service may be canceled by a majority of the voting interests present at the next regular or special meeting of the association. Any member may make a motion to cancel the said contract, but if no motion is made or if such motion fails to obtain the required majority at the next regular or special meeting, whichever occurs is sooner, following the making of the contract, then such contract shall be deemed ratified for the term therein expressed. Any contract made by the association prior to assumption of control of the association by unit owners other than the developer may be canceled within 120 days after unit owners other than the

<u>developer elect a majority of the board of directors consistent</u> with the provisions of s. 718.302(1).

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- 2. Any such contract shall provide, and shall be deemed to provide if not expressly set forth, that any hearing-impaired or legally blind unit owner who does not occupy the unit with a non-hearing-impaired or sighted person, or any unit owner receiving supplemental security income under Title XVI of the Social Security Act or food stamps as administered by the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to s. 414.31, may discontinue the cable or video service without incurring disconnect fees, penalties, or subsequent service charges, and, as to such units, the owners shall not be required to pay any common expenses charge related to such service. If less than all members of an association share the expenses of cable or video service television, the expense shall be shared equally by all participating unit owners. The association may use the provisions of s. 718.116 to enforce payment of the shares of such costs by the unit owners receiving cable or video service television.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 718.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 718.301 Transfer of association control; claims of defect by association.—
- (1) When unit owners other than the developer own 15 percent or more of the units in a condominium that will be operated ultimately by an association, the unit owners other than the developer shall be entitled to elect no less than one-third of the members of the board of administration of the

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association. Unit owners other than the developer are entitled to elect not less than a majority of the members of the board of administration of an association:

- (a) Three years after 50 percent of the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been conveyed to purchasers;
- (b) Three months after 90 percent of the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been conveyed to purchasers;
- (c) When all the units that will be operated ultimately by the association have been completed, some of them have been conveyed to purchasers, and none of the others are being offered for sale by the developer in the ordinary course of business;
- (d) When some of the units have been conveyed to purchasers and none of the others are being constructed or offered for sale by the developer in the ordinary course of business;
- (e) When the developer files a petition seeking protection in bankruptcy;
- (f) When a receiver for the developer is appointed by a circuit court and is not discharged within 30 days after such appointment, unless the court determines within 30 days after appointment of the receiver that transfer of control would be detrimental to the association or its members; or
- (g) Seven years after recordation of the declaration of condominium; or, in the case of an association which may ultimately operate more than one condominium, 7 years after recordation of the declaration for the first condominium it

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841 operates; or, in the case of an association operating a phase 842 condominium created pursuant to s. 718.403, 7 years after 843 recordation of the declaration creating the initial phase, 844 845 whichever occurs first. The developer is entitled to elect at 846 least one member of the board of administration of an 847 association as long as the developer holds for sale in the ordinary course of business at least 5 percent, in condominiums 848 849 with fewer than 500 units, and 2 percent, in condominiums with more than 500 units, of the units in a condominium operated by 850 851 the association. Following the time the developer relinquishes 852 control of the association, the developer may exercise the right 853 to vote any developer-owned units in the same manner as any 854 other unit owner except for purposes of reacquiring control of 855 the association or selecting the majority members of the board 856 of administration. 857 Section 8. Part VII of chapter 718, Florida Statutes, 858 consisting of sections 718.701, 718.702, 718.703, 718.704, 859 718.705, 718.706, 718.707, and 718.708, is created to read: 860 PART VII 861 DISTRESSED CONDOMINIUM RELIEF 862 718.701 Short title.—This part may be cited as the 863 "Distressed Condominium Relief Act." 864 718.702 Legislative intent.— 865 The Legislature acknowledges the massive downturn in 866 the condominium market which has transpired throughout the state 867 and the impact of such downturn on developers, lenders, unit 868 owners, and condominium associations. Numerous condominium

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projects have either failed or are in the process of failing, whereby the condominium has a small percentage of third-party unit owners as compared to the unsold inventory of units. As a result of the inability to find purchasers for this inventory of units, which results in part from the devaluing of real estate in this state, developers are unable to satisfy the requirements of their lenders, leading to defaults on mortgages.

Consequently, lenders are faced with the task of finding a solution to the problem in order to be paid for their investments.

The Legislature recognizes that all of the factors (2) listed in this section lead to condominiums becoming distressed, resulting in detriment to the unit owners and the condominium association on account of the resulting shortage of assessment moneys available to support the financial requirements for proper maintenance of the condominium. Such shortage and the resulting lack of proper maintenance further erode property values. The Legislature finds that individuals and entities within Florida and in other states have expressed interest in purchasing unsold inventory in one or more condominium projects, but are reticent to do so because of accompanying liabilities inherited from the original developer, which are by definition imputed to the successor purchaser, including a foreclosing mortgagee. This results in the potential purchaser having unknown and unquantifiable risks, and potential successor purchasers are unwilling to accept such risks. The result is that condominium projects stagnate, leaving all parties involved at an impasse without the ability to find a solution.

897	(3) The Legislature finds and declares that it is the
898	public policy of this state to protect the interests of
899	developers, lenders, unit owners, and condominium associations
900	with regard to distressed condominiums, and that there is a need
901	for relief from certain provisions of the Florida Condominium
902	Act geared toward enabling economic opportunities within these
903	condominiums for successor purchasers, including foreclosing
904	mortgagees. Such relief would benefit existing unit owners and
905	condominium associations. The Legislature further finds and
906	declares that this situation cannot be open-ended without
907	potentially prejudicing the rights of unit owners and
908	condominium associations, and thereby declares that the
909	provisions of this part shall be used by purchasers of
910	condominium inventory for a specific and defined period.
911	718.703 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
912	(1) "Bulk assignee" means a person who:
913	(a) Acquires more than seven condominium parcels as set
914	forth in s. 718.707; and
915	(b) Receives an assignment of some or all of the rights of
916	the developer as are set forth in the declaration of condominium
917	or in this chapter by a written instrument recorded as an
918	exhibit to the deed or as a separate instrument in the public
919	records of the county in which the condominium is located.
920	(2) "Bulk buyer" means a person who acquires more than
921	seven condominium parcels as set forth in s. 718.707 but who
922	does not receive an assignment of any developer rights other
923	than the right to conduct sales, leasing, and marketing
924	activities within the condominium.

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

- (1) A bulk assignee shall be deemed to have assumed and is liable for all duties and responsibilities of the developer under the declaration and this chapter, except:
- (a) Warranties of the developer under s. 718.203(1) or s. 718.618, except for design, construction, development, or repair work performed by or on behalf of such bulk assignee.
 - (b) The obligation to:

- 1. Fund converter reserves under s. 718.618 for a unit which was not acquired by the bulk assignee; or
- 2. Provide converter warranties on any portion of the condominium property except as may be expressly provided by the bulk assignee in the contract for purchase and sale executed with a purchaser and pertaining to any design, construction, development, or repair work performed by or on behalf of the bulk assignee.
- (c) The requirement to provide the association with a cumulative audit of the association's finances from the date of formation of the condominium association as required by s.

 718.301. However, the bulk assignee shall provide an audit for the period for which the bulk assignee elects a majority of the members of the board of administration.
- (d) Any liability arising out of or in connection with actions taken by the board of administration or the developer-appointed directors before the bulk assignee elects a majority of the members of the board of administration.
 - (e) Any liability for or arising out of the developer's

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failure to fund previous assessments or to resolve budgetary deficits in relation to a developer's right to guarantee assessments, except as otherwise provided in subsection (2).

- Further, the bulk assignee is responsible for delivering documents and materials in accordance with s. 718.705(3). A bulk assignee may expressly assume some or all of the obligations of the developer described in paragraphs (a)-(e).
- (2) A bulk assignee receiving the assignment of the rights of the developer to guarantee the level of assessments and fund budgetary deficits pursuant to s. 718.116 shall be deemed to have assumed and is liable for all obligations of the developer with respect to such guarantee, including any applicable funding of reserves to the extent required by law, for as long as the guarantee remains in effect. A bulk assignee not receiving an assignment of the right of the developer to guarantee the level of assessments and fund budgetary deficits pursuant to s.

 718.116 or a bulk buyer is not deemed to have assumed and is not liable for the obligations of the developer with respect to such guarantee, but is responsible for payment of assessments in the same manner as all other owners of condominium parcels.
- (3) A bulk buyer is liable for the duties and responsibilities of the developer under the declaration and this chapter only to the extent provided in this part, together with any other duties or responsibilities of the developer expressly assumed in writing by the bulk buyer.
- (4) An acquirer of condominium parcels is not considered a bulk assignee or a bulk buyer if the transfer to such acquirer

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was made with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any purchaser, unit owner, or the association, or if the acquirer is a person who would constitute an insider under s. 726.102(7).

- may be made by the developer, a previous bulk assignee, or a court of competent jurisdiction acting on behalf of the developer or the previous bulk assignee. At any particular time, there may be no more than one bulk assignee within a condominium, but there may be more than one bulk buyer. If more than one acquirer of condominium parcels receives an assignment of developer rights from the same person, the bulk assignee is the acquirer whose instrument of assignment is recorded first in applicable public records.
 - 718.705 Board of administration; transfer of control.-
- (1) For purposes of determining the timing for transfer of control of the board of administration of the association to unit owners other than the developer under s. 718.301(1)(a) or (b), if a bulk assignee is entitled to elect a majority of the members of the board, a condominium parcel acquired by the bulk assignee shall not be deemed to be conveyed to a purchaser, or to be owned by an owner other than the developer, until such condominium parcel is conveyed to an owner who is not a bulk assignee.
- (2) Unless control of the board of administration of the association has already been relinquished pursuant to s.

 718.301(1), the bulk assignee is obligated to relinquish control of the association in accordance with s. 718.301 and this part.
 - (3) When a bulk assignee relinquishes control of the board

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1009 of administration as set forth in s. 718.301, the bulk assignee 1010 shall deliver all of those items required by s. 718.301(4). 1011 However, the bulk assignee is not required to deliver items and 1012 documents not in the possession of the bulk assignee during the 1013 period during which the bulk assignee was the owner of 1014 condominium parcels. In conjunction with the acquisition of 1015 condominium parcels, a bulk assignee shall undertake a good 1016 faith effort to obtain the documents and materials required to 1017 be provided to the association pursuant to s. 718.301(4). To the extent the bulk assignee is not able to obtain all of such 1018 1019 documents and materials, the bulk assignee shall certify in 1020 writing to the association the names or descriptions of the 1021 documents and materials that were not obtainable by the bulk 1022 assignee. Delivery of the certificate relieves the bulk assignee 1023 of responsibility for the delivery of the documents and 1024 materials referenced in the certificate as otherwise required 1025 under ss. 718.112 and 718.301 and this part. The responsibility 1026 of the bulk assignee for the audit required by s. 718.301(4) 1027 shall commence as of the date on which the bulk assignee elected 1028 a majority of the members of the board of administration. 1029 If a conflict arises between the provisions or 1030 application of this section and s. 718.301, this section shall 1031 prevail. 1032 (5) Failure of a bulk assignee or bulk buyer to comply 1033 with all the requirements contained in this part shall result in 1034 the loss of any and all protections or exemptions provided under

718.706 Specific provisions pertaining to offering of Page 37 of 44

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this part.

1037 units by a bulk assignee or bulk buyer.-

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

1062 THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION REPORT REQUIRED UNDER

1063 SECTION 718.111(13), FLORIDA STATUTES, FOR THE

1064 IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR OF THE ASSOCIATION

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1065	IS NOT AVAILABLE OR CANNOT BE CREATED BY THE SELLER AS
1066	A RESULT OF INSUFFICIENT ACCOUNTING RECORDS OF THE
1067	ASSOCIATION.
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1069	(2) Before offering any units for sale or for lease for a
1070	term exceeding 5 years, a bulk assignee must file with the
1071	division and provide to a prospective purchaser a disclosure
1072	statement that must include, but is not limited to:
1073	(a) A description to the purchaser of any rights of the
1074	developer which have been assigned to the bulk assignee.
1075	(b) The following statement in conspicuous type:
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1077	SELLER IS NOT OBLIGATED FOR ANY WARRANTIES OF THE
1078	DEVELOPER UNDER SECTION 718.203(1) OR SECTION 718.618,
1079	FLORIDA STATUTES, AS APPLICABLE, EXCEPT FOR DESIGN,
1080	CONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, OR REPAIR WORK PERFORMED BY
1081	OR ON BEHALF OF SELLER.
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1083	(c) If the condominium is a conversion subject to part VI,
1084	the following statement in conspicuous type:
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1086	SELLER HAS NO OBLIGATION TO FUND CONVERTER
1087	RESERVES OR TO PROVIDE CONVERTER WARRANTIES UNDER
1088	SECTION 718.618, FLORIDA STATUTES, ON ANY PORTION OF
1089	THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY EXCEPT AS MAY BE EXPRESSLY
1090	REQUIRED OF THE SELLER IN THE CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE
1091	AND SALE EXECUTED BY THE SELLER AND THE PREVIOUS
1092	DEVELOPER AND PERTAINING TO ANY DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION,

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DEVELOPMENT, OR REPAIR WORK PERFORMED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER.

- (3) In addition to the requirements set forth in subsection (1), a bulk assignee or bulk buyer must comply with the nondeveloper disclosure requirements set forth in s.

 718.503(2) before offering any units for sale or for lease for a term exceeding 5 years.
- (4) A bulk assignee, while in control of the board of administration of the association, may not authorize, on behalf of the association:
- (a) The waiver of reserves or the reduction of funding of the reserves in accordance with s. 718.112(2)(f)2., unless approved by a majority of the voting interests not controlled by the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer; or
- (b) The use of reserve expenditures for other purposes in accordance with s. 718.112(2)(f)3., unless approved by a majority of the voting interests not controlled by the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer.
- (5) A bulk assignee, while in control of the board of administration of the association, must comply with the requirements imposed upon developers to transfer control of the association to the unit owners in accordance with s. 718.301.
- (6) A bulk assignee or bulk buyer must comply with all the requirements of s. 718.302 regarding any contracts entered into by the association during the period the bulk assignee or bulk buyer maintains control of the board of administration. Unit owners shall be afforded all the protections contained in s.

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718.302 regarding agreements entered into by the association before unit owners other than the developer, bulk assignee, or bulk buyer elected a majority of the board of administration.

(7) A bulk buyer must comply with the requirements contained in the declaration regarding any transfer of a unit, including sales, leases, and subleases. A bulk buyer is not entitled to any exemptions afforded a developer or successor developer under this chapter regarding any transfer of a unit, including sales, leases, or subleases.

assignee or bulk buyer.—A person acquiring condominium parcels may not be classified as a bulk assignee or bulk buyer unless the condominium parcels were acquired before July 1, 2011. The date of such acquisition shall be determined by the date of recording of a deed or other instrument of conveyance for such parcels in the public records of the county in which the condominium is located or by the date of issuance of a certificate of title in a foreclosure proceeding with respect to such condominium parcels.

of developer rights to a bulk assignee or bulk buyer does not release the developer from any liabilities under the declaration or this chapter. This part does not limit the liability of the developer for claims brought by unit owners, bulk assignees, or bulk buyers for violations of this chapter by the developer, unless specifically excluded in this part. Nothing contained within this part waives, releases, compromises, or limits the liability of contractors, subcontractors, materialmen,

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manufacturers, architects, engineers, or any participant in the design or construction of a condominium for any claim brought by an association, unit owners, bulk assignees, or bulk buyers arising from the design of the condominium, construction defects, misrepresentations associated with condominium property, or violations of this chapter, unless specifically excluded in this part.

Section 9. Subsection (5) of section 719.1055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

There shall be a provision in the bylaws that a certificate of compliance from a licensed electrical contractor or electrician may be accepted by the association's board as evidence of compliance of the cooperative units with the applicable fire and life safety code. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 633 or of any other code, statute, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation, or any interpretation of the foregoing, a cooperative or unit owner is not obligated to retrofit the common elements, common areas, association-owned property, or units of a residential cooperative with a fire sprinkler system or any other form of engineered lifesafety life safety system in a building that has been certified for occupancy by the applicable governmental entity, if the unit owners have voted to forego such retrofitting and engineered lifesafety life safety system by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all voting interests in the affected cooperative. However, a cooperative may not forego the

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1203 1204 retrofitting with a fire sprinkler system of common areas in a high-rise building. For purposes of this subsection, the term "high-rise building" means a building that is greater than 75 feet in height where the building height is measured from the lowest level of fire department access to the floor of the highest occupiable story. For purposes of this subsection, the term "common areas" means any enclosed hallway, corridor, lobby, stairwell, or entryway. In no event shall the local authority having jurisdiction require completion of retrofitting of common areas with a sprinkler system or other form of engineered lifesafety system before the end of 2019 2014.

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

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

- (b) If there has been a previous vote approving the association to forego retrofitting, a vote to require retrofitting may be obtained at a special meeting of the unit owners called by a petition of least 10 percent of the voting interests. Such vote may only be called for once every 3 years. Notice shall be provided as required for any regularly called meeting of the unit owners, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.
- (c) (b) As part of the information collected annually from cooperatives, the division shall require associations to report the membership vote and recording of a certificate under this subsection and, if retrofitting has been undertaken, the perunit cost of such work. The division shall annually report to the Division of State Fire Marshal of the Department of Financial Services the number of cooperatives that have elected to forego retrofitting.
- Section 10. <u>Subsection (2) of section 553.509</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.