By Senator Sachs

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to condominium associations; amending s. 399.02, F.S.; removing a specific date by which updates to the safety code for certain existing elevators and escalators may not be enforced in condominiums or multifamily residential buildings; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; authorizing an agent, employee, or representative of a condominium association to enter into a condominium unit that has been abandoned or unoccupied under certain conditions; providing for the presumption of abandonment in certain circumstances; providing for the collection of expenses; providing for the publication of a directory of unit owners if approved by the board; amending s. 718.116, F.S.; relieving an association that has taken title to a unit by foreclosure from certain liability; adding to the expenses costs incurred in protecting the collateral of the mortgage for which the unit owner becomes liable; providing the types of costs that may be included in the expenses; providing an exception for expenses to protect the collateral of the mortgage from the exemption from liability for all unpaid assessments attributable to a unit for a first mortgagee or its successor or assignee who acquires title to the unit as a result of a foreclosure proceeding; authorizing an association to have a lien against rents generated by lease or rent of a unit under certain conditions; providing that each lease or rental agreement is subject to the lien right of the

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association, which includes an obligation of the tenant or lessee to make direct payment of rents to the association until certain obligations of the unit owner are paid in full; requiring the association to also provide notice to any person acting as a rental agent of its right to demand rental payments under certain conditions; requiring the association to apply excess rent as a credit against future assessments due from the unit; revising provisions that allow an association to bring summary proceedings to sequester or collect rental income; revising provisions that allow an association to sue for eviction; authorizing recovery of reasonable attorney fees and costs by the prevailing party in an action for eviction; providing that the unit owner and the tenant are jointly and severally liable for attorney fees and costs of the association if the association prevails in an action to recover rent after proper demand; 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. Subsection (9) of section 399.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

399.02 General requirements.-

(9) Updates to the Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1 and A17.3, which require Phase II Firefighters' Service on elevators may not be enforced until July 1, 2015, or until the elevator is replaced or requires

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major modification, whichever occurs first, on elevators in condominiums or multifamily residential buildings, including those that are part of a continuing care facility licensed under chapter 651, or similar retirement community with apartments, having a certificate of occupancy by the local building authority that was issued before July 1, 2008. This exception does not prevent an elevator owner from requesting a variance from the applicable codes before or after July 1, 2015. This subsection does not prohibit the division from granting variances pursuant to s. 120.542 and subsection (8). The division shall adopt rules to administer this subsection.

Section 2. Subsection (5) and paragraph (c) of subsection (12) of section 718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 718.111 The association.—

- (5) RIGHT OF ACCESS TO UNITS.-
- (a) The association has the irrevocable right of access to each unit during reasonable hours, when necessary for the maintenance, repair, or replacement of any common elements or of any portion of a unit to be maintained by the association pursuant to the declaration or as necessary to prevent damage to the common elements or to a unit or units.
- (b) An agent, employee, or representative of the association may enter an abandoned unit to inspect the unit and adjoining common elements; make repairs to the unit or to the common elements serving the unit, as needed; remediate the unit if mold or deterioration is present; turn on the power for the unit; and otherwise maintain, preserve, and protect the unit and adjoining common elements. A unit is presumed to be abandoned if the unit is the subject of a foreclosure action and a person has

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not resided in the unit for at least 28 continuous days without notice to the association or if a person has not resided in the unit for 60 consecutive days without notice to the association and the association is unable to contact the owner or determine the location of the owner upon reasonable inquiry. Before an agent, employee, or representative of the association may enter the unit, the association must post a notice of intent to enter on the door to the unit at least 48 hours before the initial entry into the unit and must mail a copy of the notice to the owner at the address contained in the official records of the association. If the unit is not in foreclosure, the association may collect from the unit owner the expenses incurred pursuant to this paragraph using a lien for common expenses as provided in s. 718.116. If the unit is in foreclosure, the association may collect from the purchaser taking title from the first mortgagee, who is responsible for the expenses incurred pursuant to this paragraph, using a lien pursuant to s. 718.116.

- (12) OFFICIAL RECORDS.
- (c) The official records of the association are open to inspection by any association member or the authorized representative of such member at all reasonable times. The right to inspect the records includes the right to make or obtain copies, at the reasonable expense, if any, of the member. The association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the frequency, time, location, notice, and manner of record inspections and copying. The failure of an association to provide the records within 10 working days after receipt of a written request creates a rebuttable presumption that the association willfully failed to comply with this paragraph. A unit owner who is denied

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access to official records is entitled to the actual damages or minimum damages for the association's willful failure to comply. Minimum damages are \$50 per calendar day for up to 10 days, beginning on the 11th working day after receipt of the written request. The failure to permit inspection entitles any person prevailing in an enforcement action to recover reasonable attorney's fees from the person in control of the records who, directly or indirectly, knowingly denied access to the records. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys accounting records that are required by this chapter to be maintained during the period for which such records are required to be maintained, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain accounting records that are required to be created or maintained, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s. 718.501(1)(d). The association shall maintain an adequate number of copies of the declaration, articles of incorporation, bylaws, and rules, and all amendments to each of the foregoing, as well as the question and answer sheet as described in s. 718.504 and year-end financial information required under this section, on the condominium property to ensure their availability to unit owners and prospective purchasers, and may charge its actual costs for preparing and furnishing these documents to those requesting the documents. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the following records are not accessible to unit owners:

1. Any record protected by the lawyer-client privilege as described in s. 90.502 and any record protected by the work-product privilege, including a record prepared by an association

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attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction, which reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the association, and which was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings, or which was prepared in anticipation of such litigation or proceedings until the conclusion of the litigation or proceedings.

- 2. Information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale, or other transfer of a unit.
- 3. Personnel records of association or management company employees, including, but not limited to, disciplinary, payroll, health, and insurance records. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "personnel records" does not include written employment agreements with an association employee or management company, or budgetary or financial records that indicate the compensation paid to an association employee.
 - 4. Medical records of unit owners.
- 5. Social security numbers, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers, e-mail addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, emergency contact information, addresses of a unit owner other than as provided to fulfill the association's notice requirements, and other personal identifying information of any person, excluding the person's name, unit designation, mailing address, property address, and any address, e-mail address, or facsimile number provided to the association to fulfill the association's notice requirements. However, an owner may consent in writing to the disclosure of protected information described in this subparagraph.

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a. An association may publish a directory that includes the name, address, telephone number, and unit number for unit owners. Unit owners may be included in the directory if the inclusion of the information is authorized by the board of administration. Upon approval by the board, each unit owner shall be notified in writing of the board's action. The unit owner has 30 days to file a written objection only to the inclusion of his or her telephone number. The directory may not be published until after the 30-day objection period has expired. The telephone number of a unit owner who objects may not be included in the directory.

- <u>b.</u> The association is not liable for the inadvertent disclosure of information that is protected under this subparagraph if the information is included in an official record of the association and is voluntarily provided by an owner and not requested by the association.
- 6. Electronic security measures that are used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
- 7. The software and operating system used by the association which allow the manipulation of data, even if the owner owns a copy of the same software used by the association. The data is part of the official records of the association.
- Section 3. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of subsection (1) and subsection (11) of section 718.116, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 718.116 Assessments; liability; lien and priority; interest; collection.—
- (1) (a) A unit owner, regardless of how his or her title has been acquired, including by purchase at a foreclosure sale or by

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deed in lieu of foreclosure, is liable for all assessments which come due while he or she is the unit owner. Additionally, a unit owner is jointly and severally liable with the previous owner for all unpaid assessments that came due up to the time of transfer of title. This liability is without prejudice to any right the owner may have to recover from the previous owner the amounts paid by the owner. The liability of a unit owner in paragraph (b) does not apply to an association that has taken title to a unit by foreclosure if the association is exempt from liability for sums which came due before or during such ownership.

(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 and expenses incurred in protecting the collateral of the mortgage. Expenses incurred in protecting the collateral of the mortgage are those that directly and significantly benefit the unit encumbered by the mortgage and include, but are not limited to, that unit's proportionate share of assessments for: insurance; maintenance, repair, replacement, and protection of structural components of the unit or common elements; installation, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and protection of hurricane protection for the unit or common elements; and

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maintenance, repair, replacement, or protection of the unit or its contents when necessary to prevent damage to the common elements or to another unit.; or

b. One percent of the original mortgage debt. The provisions of this paragraph apply only if the first mortgagee joined the association as a defendant in the foreclosure action. Joinder of the association is not required if, on the date the complaint is filed, the association was dissolved or did not maintain an office or agent for service of process at a location which was known to or reasonably discoverable by the mortgagee.

- 2. An association, or its successor or assignee, which that acquires title to a unit through the foreclosure of its lien for assessments is not liable for any unpaid assessments, late fees, interest, or reasonable attorney attorney's fees and costs that came due before the association's acquisition of title in favor of any other association, as defined in s. 718.103(2) or s. 720.301(9), which holds a superior lien interest on the unit. This subparagraph is intended to clarify existing law.
- 3. The liability of a unit owner does not apply to an association that has taken title to a unit by foreclosure if the association is exempt from liability for sums which came due before or during such ownership.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b), with the exception of expenses to protect the collateral of the mortgage pursuant to subparagraph (b)1., a first mortgagee or its successor or assignees who acquire title to a condominium unit as a result of the foreclosure of the mortgage or by deed in lieu of foreclosure of the mortgage are shall be exempt from liability for all unpaid assessments attributable to the parcel

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or chargeable to the previous owner which came due prior to acquisition of title if the first mortgage was recorded <u>before</u> prior to April 1, 1992. If, however, the first mortgage was recorded on or after April 1, 1992, or on the date the mortgage was recorded, the declaration included language incorporating by reference future amendments to this chapter, the provisions of paragraph (b) shall apply.

- (11) (a) An association is deemed to have a lien on all rents generated by the lease or rental of units in a condominium operated by the association. The lien is retroactive to July 1, 2011, as to each tenancy created or renewed after that date. The lien is superior to the rights of the unit owner and to the holder of any lien on a condominium parcel created after July 1, 2011, including, but not limited to, the holder of a first mortgage of record. The lien secures all indebtedness to the association for assessments, interest, late fees, fines, charges, and any other monetary obligation permitted by this chapter or other applicable law to be levied by the association, including the reasonable costs of maintaining or repairing a unit following foreclosure of the association's lien or the abandonment of the unit by the unit owner. An association may receive all rents that are due as a result of the rental or lease of the unit until the issuance of a certificate of title to the holder of the first mortgage or the recording of a deed in lieu of foreclosure in favor of the holder of the first mortgage.
- (b) Each lease or rental agreement is subject to the lien rights of the association and is deemed to include, and such approval is conditioned upon, an obligation of the tenant or

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lessee to make direct payment to the association of the full amount of rent reserved under the lease or rental agreement or the actual practice of the parties, if different, until the association has been paid in full or until the tenant discontinues occupancy of the unit, whichever occurs first. If no terms are stated in a written document that is signed by the parties, it is presumed that rent is due and payable on the first day of each month in advance, except that if the term is for less than one calendar month, it is presumed that the rent reserved is payable in advance of occupancy.

- $\underline{(c)}$ If the unit is occupied by a tenant and the unit owner is delinquent in paying \underline{a} any monetary obligation due to the association, the association may make a written demand that the tenant pay to the association the subsequent rental payments and continue to make such payments until all monetary obligations of the unit owner related to the unit have been paid in full to the association. The tenant \underline{shall} \underline{must} pay the monetary obligations to the association until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit.
- 1. The association <u>shall</u> <u>must</u> provide the tenant a notice, and, if known, any person acting as a rental agent a copy of the <u>notice</u>, by hand delivery or United States mail, in substantially the following form:

Pursuant to section 718.116(11), Florida Statutes, the association demands that you pay your rent directly to the condominium association and continue doing so until the association notifies you otherwise.

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Payment due the condominium 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 718.116(11), Florida Statutes, your payment of rent to the association gives you complete immunity from any claim for the rent by your landlord for all amounts timely paid to the association.

- 2. The association \underline{shall} \underline{must} mail written notice to the unit owner of the association's demand that the tenant make payments to the association.
- 3. The association $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{shall}}$, upon request, $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{shall}}$ provide the tenant with written receipts for payments made.
- 4. A tenant is immune from any claim by the landlord or unit owner related to the rent timely paid to the association after the association has made written demand.
- (d) (b) If the tenant paid rent to the landlord or unit owner for a given rental period before receiving the demand from the association and provides written evidence to the association

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of having paid the rent within 14 days after receiving the demand, the tenant shall begin making rental payments to the association for the following rental period and shall continue making rental payments to the association to be credited against the monetary obligations of the unit owner until the association releases the tenant or the tenant discontinues tenancy in the unit. After all other financial obligations have been satisfied, the association shall apply the excess rent received by it as a credit against future assessments due from the unit.

(e) (c) The liability of the tenant may not exceed the amount due from the tenant to the tenant's landlord. The tenant's landlord shall provide the tenant a credit against rents due to the landlord in the amount of moneys paid to the association.

(f) (d) The association may bring summary proceedings under chapter 51 to adjudicate the right of the association to sequester or to collect rental income. With prior leave of a court having jurisdiction of the cause, the association may also 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 required payment to the association after a copy of the written demand has been provided made to the tenant or if the unit is rented or leased without prior association approval if approval is required or permitted under this section or under the governing documents. If the association sues for eviction under ss. 83.59-83.625, separate notice under s. 83.56 is not required. However, the association is not otherwise considered a landlord under chapter 83 and specifically has no obligations under s. 83.51. In an

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378 action for eviction, the prevailing party may recover its 379 reasonable attorney fees and costs. In any action arising under 380 this paragraph in which the tenant is found to have failed to 381 pay rent to the association after proper demand, the unit owner 382 and the tenant have joint and several liability for the 383 reasonable attorney fees and costs of the association. 384 (g) (e) The tenant does not, by virtue of payment of 385 monetary obligations to the association, have any of the rights 386 of a unit owner to vote in an any election or to examine the books and records of the association. 387 (h) (f) A court may supersede the effect of this subsection 389 by appointing a receiver.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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