Amendment No. ____ Barcode 514528

	Senate CHAMBER ACTION House
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L1	Senator Geller moved the following amendment:
L2	
L3	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
L4	Delete everything after the enacting clause
L5	
L6	and insert:
L7	Section 1. Section 326.001, Florida Statutes, is
L8	amended to read:
L9	326.001 Short titleThis chapter Sections
20	326.001-326.006 may be cited as the "Yacht and Ship Brokers'
21	Act."
22	Section 2. Section 326.002, Florida Statutes, is
23	amended to read:
24	326.002 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter ss.
25	326.001-326.006 , the term:
26	(1) "Broker" means a person who, for or in expectation
27	of compensation: sells, offers, or negotiates to sell; buys,
28	offers, or negotiates to buy; solicits or obtains listings of;
29	or negotiates the purchase, sale, or exchange of, yachts for
30	other persons.
31	(2) <u>"Department" Division</u> means the Division of
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Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

- (3) "Salesperson" means a person who, for or in expectation of compensation, is employed by a broker to perform any acts of a broker.
- (4) "Yacht" means any vessel which is propelled by sail or machinery in the water which exceeds 32 feet in length, and which weighs less than 300 gross tons.
- (5) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity.

Section 3. Section 326.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

326.003 Administration.--The $\underline{\text{department}}$ $\underline{\text{division}}$ shall:

- (1) Administer ss. 326.001-326.006 and collect fees sufficient to administer this chapter ss. 326.001-326.006.
- (2) Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to administer this chapter implement ss. 326.001-326.006 and to classify brokers and salespersons and regulate their activities.
- (3) Enforce the provisions of this chapter ss. 326.001-326.006 against any person who operates as a broker or salesperson without a license.
- Section 4. Section 326.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

326.004 Licensing.--

- (1) A person may not act as a broker or salesperson unless licensed under the Yacht and Ship Brokers' Act. The <u>department</u> division shall adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of licenses.
 - (2) A broker may not engage in business as a broker

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under a fictitious name unless his or her license is issued in such name.

- (3) A license is not required for:
- (a) A person who sells his or her own yacht.
- (b) An attorney at law for services rendered in his or her professional capacity.
- (C) A receiver, trustee, or other person acting under a court order.
 - (d) A transaction involving the sale of a new yacht.
- (e) A transaction involving the foreclosure of a security interest in a yacht.
- (4) Any person who purchases a used yacht for resale must transfer title to such yacht into his or her name and maintain the title or bill of sale in his or her possession to be exempt from licensure.
- The department division by rule shall establish fees for application, initial licensing, biennial renewal, and reinstatement of licenses in an amount not to exceed \$500. The fees must be set in an amount that is adequate to proportionately fund the expenses of the department division in this chapter ss. 326.001-326.006.
- The department division may deny a license or <u>license renewal</u> to any applicant who does not:
- (a) Furnish proof satisfactory to the department division that he or she is of good moral character.
- (b) Certify that he or she has never been convicted of a felony.
- (c) Post the bond required by the Yacht and Ship Brokers' Act.
- (d) Demonstrate that he or she is a resident of this 31 state or that he or she conducts business in this state.

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- (e) Furnish a full set of fingerprints taken within the 6 months immediately preceding the submission of the application.
- (f) Have a current license and has operated as a broker or salesperson without a license.
- (7)(a) Before any license may be issued to a yacht or ship broker, he or she must deliver to the department division a good and sufficient surety bond or irrevocable letter of credit, executed by the broker as principal, in the sum of \$25,000.
- Surety bonds and irrevocable letters of credit must be in a form to be approved by the department division and must be conditioned upon the broker complying with the terms of any written contract made by such broker in connection with the sale or exchange of any yacht or ship and not violating any of the provisions of the Yacht and Ship Brokers' Act in the conduct of the business for which he or she is licensed. The bonds and letters of credit must be delivered to the department division and in favor of any person in a transaction who suffers any loss as a result of any violation of the conditions in this chapter ss. 326.001-326.006. When the department division determines that a person has incurred a loss as a result of a violation of the Yacht and Ship Brokers' Act, it shall notify the person in writing of the existence of the bond or letter of credit. The bonds and letters of credit must cover the license period, and a new bond or letter of credit or a proper continuation certificate must be delivered to the department division at the beginning of each license period. However, the aggregate liability of the surety in any one year may not exceed the sum 31 of the bond or, in the case of a letter of credit, the

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aggregate liability of the issuing bank may not exceed the sum of the credit.

- (c) Surety bonds must be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state as surety, and irrevocable letters of credit must be issued by a bank authorized to do business in the state as a bank.
- (d) Irrevocable letters of credit must be engaged by a bank as an agreement to honor demands for payment as specified in this section.

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> The security for a broker must remain on deposit for a period of 1 year after he or she ceases to be a broker.

- (8) A person may not be licensed as a broker unless he or she has been a salesperson for at least 2 consecutive years, and may not be licensed as a broker after October 1, 1990, unless he or she has been licensed as a salesperson for at least 2 consecutive years.
- (9) An applicant for a salesperson's license or its renewal must deposit with the department division a bond or equivalent securities in the sum of \$10,000 subject to the conditions in subsection (7).
- (10) Upon a final judgment being rendered against a yacht broker or salesperson for a violation of this chapter ss. 326.001-326.006 which results in any action being commenced on the bond or letter of credit, the <u>department</u> division may require the filing of a new bond or letter of credit and immediately on the recovery in any action on such bond or letter of credit, the broker or salesperson involved must file a new bond or letter of credit. His or her failure to do so within 10 days constitutes grounds for the suspension 31 or revocation of his or her license.

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- (11) Any person injured by the fraud, deceit, or willful negligence of any broker or salesperson or by the failure of any broker or salesperson to comply with the Yacht and Ship Brokers' Act or other law may file an action for damages upon the respective bonds against the principals and the surety.
- (12)If a surety notifies the department division that it is no longer the surety for a licensee, the department division shall notify the licensee of such withdrawal by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the licensee's principal office. Upon the termination of such surety the licensee's license is automatically suspended until he or she files a new bond with the department division.
- (13) Each broker must maintain a principal place of business in this state and may establish branch offices in the state. A separate license must be maintained for each branch office. The department division shall establish by rule a fee not to exceed \$100 for each branch office license.
- (14)(a) Each license must be prominently displayed in the office of the broker.
- (b) Each salesperson's license must remain in the possession of the employing broker until canceled or until the salesperson leaves such employment. Immediately upon a salesperson's withdrawal from the employment of a broker, the broker must return the salesperson's license to the department division for cancellation.
- (15) The department division shall provide by rule for the issuance of a temporary 90-day license to an applicant while the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation conduct conducts a national 31 criminal history analysis of the applicant by means of

fingerprint identification.

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Section 5. Section 326.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

326.006 Powers and duties of department division. --

- (1) Proceedings under the Yacht and Ship Brokers' Act shall be conducted pursuant to chapter 120.
- The department may division has the power to enforce and ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter relating to the sale and ownership of yachts and ships. In performing its duties, the department division has the following powers and duties:
- The department division may make necessary public or private investigations within or outside this state to determine whether any person has violated this chapter or any rule or order issued under this chapter, to aid in the enforcement of this chapter, or to aid in the adoption of rules or forms under this chapter.
- (b) The department division may require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise, as the department division determines, as to the facts and circumstances concerning a matter to be investigated.
- (c) For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the secretary of the department division director or any officer or employee designated by the secretary division director may administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any matter that is relevant to the investigation, including the existence, description, nature, 31 custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or

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other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence. Upon the failure by a person to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the department investigating officer and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected thereby, the department division may apply to the circuit court for an order compelling compliance, may impose a civil penalty, and may suspend or revoke the licensee's license.

- (d) Notwithstanding any remedies available to a yacht or ship purchaser, if the department division has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of this chapter or rule adopted under this chapter has occurred, the department division may institute enforcement proceedings in its own name against any broker or salesperson or any of his or her assignees or agents, or against any unlicensed person or any of his or her assignees or agents, as follows:
- The department division may permit a person whose conduct or actions are under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against the person.
- The department division may issue an order requiring the broker or salesperson or any of his or her assignees or agents, or requiring any unlicensed person or any of his or her assignees or agents, to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the department division will carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- The department division may bring an action in 31 circuit court on behalf of a class of yacht or ship purchasers

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29 30 for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or restitution.

- The department division may impose a civil penalty against a broker or salesperson or any of his or her assignees or agents, or against an unlicensed person or any of his or her assignees or agents, for any violation of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter. A penalty may be imposed for each day of continuing violation, but in no event may the penalty for any offense exceed \$10,000. All amounts collected must be deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of the Professional Regulation Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund. If a broker, salesperson, or unlicensed person working for a broker, fails to pay the civil penalty, the department division shall thereupon issue an order suspending the broker's license until such time as the civil penalty is paid or may pursue enforcement of the penalty in a court of competent jurisdiction. The order imposing the civil penalty or the order of suspension may not become effective until 20 days after the date of such order. Any action commenced by the department division must be brought in the county in which the department division has its executive offices or in the county where the violation occurred.
- (e) The department division may suspend or revoke the license of a broker or salesperson who:
- Makes a substantial and intentional misrepresentation, with respect to a transaction involving a yacht, upon which any person has relied.
- Makes a false warranty, with respect to a transaction involving a yacht, of a character likely to influence, persuade, or induce any person with whom business 31 is transacted.

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	3.	Engage	s in	continu	.ed n	nisre	epresenta	tion	or	mak	ces
false	warr	anties	with	respect	to	tran	nsactions	invo	olvi	.ng	а
yacht,	, whe	ther or	not	relied	upor	ı by	another	perso	on.		

- 4. Acts for both the buyer and seller in a transaction involving a yacht without the knowledge and written consent of both parties.
- 5. Commingles the money or other property of his or her principal with his or her own.
- 6. Commits fraud or dishonest acts in the conduct of any transaction involving a yacht.
- 7. Allows an unlicensed person to use his or her name to evade the provisions of the Yacht and Ship Brokers' Act.
- 8. Violates any law governing the transactions involving a yacht, including any provision relating to the collection or payment of sales or use taxes.
- $\underline{9}$. Engages in acts that are evidence of a lack of good moral character.
 - 10. Is convicted of a felony.
- (f) The $\underline{\text{department}}$ $\underline{\text{division}}$ may suspend or revoke the license of a broker or salesperson who has:
- 1. Procured a license for himself or herself or another by fraud, misrepresentation, falsification, or deceit.
- 2. Been found guilty of a felony or a crime of moral turpitude.
- 3. Had a license or registration revoked, suspended, or sanctioned in another state.
- (3) All fees must be deposited in the <u>Professional</u>

 <u>Regulation</u> Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and <u>Mobile Homes</u> Trust Fund as provided by law.
- Section 6. <u>The regulation of yacht and ship brokers</u> and salespersons is reassigned within the Department of

Business and Professional Regulation from the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes to the 2 3 Division of Professions. All funds collected by the department 4 pursuant to the regulation of yacht and ship brokers and salespersons and all funds in the account created within the 5 Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes Trust Fund 6 7 for such regulation shall be deposited in an account created within the Professional Regulation Trust Fund for the same 8 9 purpose. 10 Section 7. Effective upon this act becoming a law, section 399.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 12 399.061 Inspections; correction of deficiencies.--(1)(a) All elevators or other conveyances subject to 13 14 this chapter must be annually inspected by a certified 15 elevator inspector through a third-party inspection service, 16 or by a municipality or county under contract with the 17 division pursuant to s. 399.13. If the elevator or other 18 conveyance is by a third-party inspection service certified as a qualified elevator inspector or maintained pursuant to a 19 20 service maintenance contract continuously in force, it shall 21 be inspected at least once every two years by a certified elevator inspector not employed by or otherwise associated 22 with the maintenance company; however, if the elevator is not 23 24 an escalator or a dumbwaiter and the elevator serves only two adjacent floors and is covered by a service maintenance 25 26 contract, no inspection shall be required so long as the 27 service contract remains in effect. A statement verifying the 28 existence, performance, and cancellation of each service maintenance contract must be filed annually with the division 29 30 as prescribed by rule. All elevators covered by a service 31 | maintenance contract shall be inspected by a

certificate-of-competency holder at least once every 2 years; however, if the elevator is not an escalator or a dumbwaiter and the elevator serves only two adjacent floors and is covered by a service maintenance contract, no inspection shall be required so long as the service contract remains in effect.

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(b) The division may inspect an elevator whenever necessary to ensure its safe operation or when a third-party inspection service is not available for routine inspection.

- The division may shall employ state elevator inspectors to conduct the inspections as required by subsection (1) and may charge an inspection fee for each inspection sufficient to cover the costs of that inspection, as provided by rule. Each state elevator inspector shall hold a certificate of competency issued by the division.
- (3) Whenever the division determines from the results of any inspection that, in the interest of the public safety, an elevator is in an unsafe condition, the division may seal the elevator or order the discontinuance of the use of the elevator until the division determines by inspection that such elevator has been satisfactorily repaired or replaced so that the elevator may be operated in a safe manner.
- (4) When the division determines that an elevator is in violation of this chapter, the division may issue an order to the elevator owner requiring correction of the violation.

Section 8. Effective July 1, 2001, subsection (1) of section 455.213, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (11) and (12) are added to that section, to read:

455.213 General licensing provisions.--

(1) Any person desiring to be licensed shall apply to the department in writing. The application for licensure shall 31 be made on a form prepared and furnished by the department and

include the applicant's social security number. 2 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department is 3 responsible for the printed or electronic content of all 4 initial licensure and licensure renewal documents. Such documents must require information including as appropriate 5 6 demographics, education, work history, personal background, 7 criminal history, finances, business information, complaints, inspections, investigations, discipline, bonding, signature 8 notarization, photographs, performance periods, reciprocity, 9 10 local government approvals, supporting documentation, periodic reporting requirements, fingerprint requirements, continuing 11 12 education requirements, and ongoing education monitoring. The 13 application shall be supplemented as needed to reflect any material change in any circumstance or condition stated in the 14 15 application which takes place between the initial filing of 16 the application and the final grant or denial of the license 17 and which might affect the decision of the department. In order to further the economic development goals of the state, 18 and notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the department 19 20 may enter into an agreement with the county tax collector for 21 the purpose of appointing the county tax collector as the department's agent to accept applications for licenses and 22 applications for renewals of licenses. The agreement must 23 24 specify the time within which the tax collector must forward 25 any applications and accompanying application fees to the department. In cases where a person applies or schedules 26 27 directly with a national examination organization or 28 examination vendor to take an examination required for licensure, any organization- or vendor-related fees associated 29 30 with the examination may be paid directly to the organization 31 or vendor.

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(11) Any submission required to be in writing may be made by electronic means.

(12) The department may not issue or renew a license to any person who is not in compliance with all provisions of a final order of a board or the department until that person is in compliance with all terms and conditions of the final order. The department may not issue or renew a license to any person who is not in compliance with all legal obligations under this chapter or the relevant practice act, including, but not limited to, the obligation to pay all fees and assessments that are owed and to complete all continuing education requirements. This subsection applies to all divisions within the department.

Section 9. Section 455.224, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

455.224 Authority to issue citations.--

(1) Notwithstanding s. 455.225, the board or the department shall adopt rules to permit the issuance of citations. The citation shall be issued to the subject and shall contain the subject's name and address, the subject's license number if applicable, a brief factual statement, the sections of the law allegedly violated, and the penalty imposed. The citation must clearly state that the subject may choose, in lieu of accepting the citation, to follow the procedure under s. 455.225. If the subject disputes the matter in the citation, the procedures set forth in s. 455.225 must be followed. However, if the subject does not dispute the matter in the citation with the department within 30 days after the citation is served, the citation becomes a final order and constitutes discipline. The penalty shall be a fine 31 or other conditions as established by rule.

- (2) The board, or the department when there is no board, shall adopt rules designating violations for which a citation may be issued. Such rules shall designate as citation violations those violations for which there is no substantial threat to the public health, safety, and welfare.
- (3) The department shall be entitled to recover the costs of investigation, in addition to any penalty provided according to board or department rule, as part of the penalty levied pursuant to the citation.
- (4) A citation must be issued within 6 months after the filing of the complaint that is the basis for the citation.
- (5) Service of a citation may be made by personal service or certified mail, restricted delivery, to the subject at the subject's last known address.
- (6) Within its jurisdiction, the department has exclusive authority to, and shall adopt rules to, designate those violations for which the licensee is subject to the issuance of a citation and designate the penalties for those violations if any board fails to incorporate this section into rules by January 1, 1992. A board created on or after January 1, 1992, has 6 months in which to enact rules designating violations and penalties appropriate for citation offenses. Failure to enact such rules gives the department exclusive authority to adopt rules as required for implementing this section. A board has continuous authority to amend its rules adopted pursuant to this section.
- (7) Notwithstanding s. 455.017, any division within the department may establish a citation program pursuant to the provisions of this section in the enforcement of its regulatory provisions. Any citation issued by a division

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pursuant to this section must clearly state that the subject may choose, in lieu of accepting the citation, to follow the existing procedures established by law. If the subject does not dispute the matter in the citation with the division within 30 days after the citation is served, the citation becomes a final order and constitutes discipline. The penalty shall be a fine or other conditions as established by rule of the appropriate division.

Section 10. Subsection (5) is added to section 718.1255, Florida Statutes, to read:

718.1255 Alternative dispute resolution; voluntary mediation; mandatory nonbinding arbitration; <u>disputes</u> involving election irregularities; legislative findings.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term "dispute" means any disagreement between two or more parties that involves:
- (a) The authority of the board of directors, under this chapter or association document to:
- 1. Require any owner to take any action, or not to take any action, involving that owner's unit or the appurtenances thereto.
 - 2. Alter or add to a common area or element.
- (b) The failure of a governing body, when required by this chapter or an association document, to:
 - 1. Properly conduct elections.
 - 2. Give adequate notice of meetings or other actions.
 - 3. Properly conduct meetings.
 - 4. Allow inspection of books and records.

30 "Dispute" does not include any disagreement that primarily
31 involves: title to any unit or common element; the

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interpretation or enforcement of any warranty; the levy of a fee or assessment, or the collection of an assessment levied against a party; the eviction or other removal of a tenant from a unit; alleged breaches of fiduciary duty by one or more directors; or claims for damages to a unit based upon the alleged failure of the association to maintain the common elements or condominium property.

- (2) VOLUNTARY MEDIATION.--Voluntary mediation through Citizen Dispute Settlement Centers as provided for in s. 44.201 is encouraged.
 - (3) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.--
- (a) The Legislature finds that unit owners are frequently at a disadvantage when litigating against an association. Specifically, a condominium association, with its statutory assessment authority, is often more able to bear the costs and expenses of litigation than the unit owner who must rely on his or her own financial resources to satisfy the costs of litigation against the association.
- (b) The Legislature finds that the courts are becoming overcrowded with condominium and other disputes, and further finds that alternative dispute resolution has been making progress in reducing court dockets and trials and in offering a more efficient, cost-effective option to court litigation. However, the Legislature also finds that alternative dispute resolution should not be used as a mechanism to encourage the filing of frivolous or nuisance suits.
- (c) There exists a need to develop a flexible means of alternative dispute resolution that directs disputes to the most efficient means of resolution.
- 30 (d) The high cost and significant delay of circuit
 31 court litigation faced by unit owners in the state can be

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alleviated by requiring nonbinding arbitration and mediation in appropriate cases, thereby reducing delay and attorney's fees while preserving the right of either party to have its case heard by a jury, if applicable, in a court of law.

- (4) MANDATORY NONBINDING ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION OF DISPUTES. -- The Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall employ full-time attorneys to act as arbitrators to conduct the arbitration hearings provided by this chapter. The division may also certify attorneys who are not employed by the division to act as arbitrators to conduct the arbitration hearings provided by this section. No person may be employed by the department as a full-time arbitrator unless he or she is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar. The department shall promulgate rules of procedure to govern such arbitration hearings including mediation incident thereto. The decision of an arbitrator shall be final; however, such a decision shall not be deemed final agency action. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to foreclose parties from proceeding in a trial de novo unless the parties have agreed that the arbitration is binding. If such judicial proceedings are initiated, the final decision of the arbitrator shall be admissible in evidence in the trial de novo.
- (a) Prior to the institution of court litigation, a party to a dispute shall petition the division for nonbinding arbitration. The petition must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of \$50. Filing fees collected under this section must be used to defray the expenses of the alternative dispute resolution program.
 - (b) The petition must recite, and have attached

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thereto, supporting proof that the petitioner gave the respondents:

- 1. Advance written notice of the specific nature of the dispute;
- 2. A demand for relief, and a reasonable opportunity to comply or to provide the relief; and
- 3. Notice of the intention to file an arbitration petition or other legal action in the absence of a resolution of the dispute.

Failure to include the allegations or proof of compliance with these prerequisites requires dismissal of the petition without prejudice.

- (c) Upon receipt, the petition shall be promptly reviewed by the division to determine the existence of a dispute and compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b). If emergency relief is required and is not available through arbitration, a motion to stay the arbitration may be filed. The motion must be accompanied by a verified petition alleging facts that, if proven, would support entry of a temporary injunction, and if an appropriate motion and supporting papers are filed, the division may abate the arbitration pending a court hearing and disposition of a motion for temporary injunction.
- (d) Upon determination by the division that a dispute exists and that the petition substantially meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) and any other applicable rules, a copy of the petition shall forthwith be served by the division upon all respondents.
- (e) Either before or after the filing of therespondents' answer to the petition, any party may request

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that the arbitrator refer the case to mediation under this section and any rules adopted by the division. Upon receipt of a request for mediation, the division shall promptly contact the parties to determine if there is agreement that mediation would be appropriate. If all parties agree, the dispute must be referred to mediation. Notwithstanding a lack of an agreement by all parties, the arbitrator may refer a dispute to mediation at any time.

(f) Upon referral of a case to mediation, the parties must select a mutually acceptable mediator. To assist in the selection, the arbitrator shall provide the parties with a list of both volunteer and paid mediators that have been certified by the division under s. 718.501. If the parties are unable to agree on a mediator within the time allowed by the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall appoint a mediator from the list of certified mediators. If a case is referred to mediation, the parties shall attend a mediation conference, as scheduled by the parties and the mediator. If any party fails to attend a duly noticed mediation conference, without the permission or approval of the arbitrator or mediator, the arbitrator must impose sanctions against the party, including the striking of any pleadings filed, the entry of an order of dismissal or default if appropriate, and the award of costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the other parties. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or as provided by order of the arbitrator, a party is deemed to have appeared at a mediation conference by the physical presence of the party or its representative having full authority to settle without further consultation, provided that an association may comply by having one or more representatives present with full 31 | authority to negotiate a settlement and recommend that the

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29 30 board of administration ratify and approve such a settlement within 5 days from the date of the mediation conference. The parties shall share equally the expense of mediation, unless they agree otherwise.

- (g) The purpose of mediation as provided for by this section is to present the parties with an opportunity to resolve the underlying dispute in good faith, and with a minimum expenditure of time and resources.
- Mediation proceedings must generally be conducted in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and these proceedings are privileged and confidential to the same extent as court-ordered mediation. Persons who are not parties to the dispute are not allowed to attend the mediation conference without the consent of all parties, with the exception of counsel for the parties and corporate representatives designated to appear for a party. If the mediator declares an impasse after a mediation conference has been held, the arbitration proceeding terminates, unless all parties agree in writing to continue the arbitration proceeding, in which case the arbitrator's decision shall be either binding or nonbinding, as agreed upon by the parties; in the arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator shall not consider any evidence relating to the unsuccessful mediation except in a proceeding to impose sanctions for failure to appear at the mediation conference. If the parties do not agree to continue arbitration, the arbitrator shall enter an order of dismissal, and either party may institute a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction. The parties may seek to recover any costs and attorneys' fees incurred in connection with arbitration and mediation proceedings under this section 31 as part of the costs and fees that may be recovered by the

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29 30 prevailing party in any subsequent litigation.

- (i) Arbitration shall be conducted according to rules promulgated by the division. The filing of a petition for arbitration shall toll the applicable statute of limitations.
- (j) At the request of any party to the arbitration, such arbitrator shall issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence and any party on whose behalf a subpoena is issued may apply to the court for orders compelling such attendance and production. Subpoenas shall be served and shall be enforceable in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Discovery may, in the discretion of the arbitrator, be permitted in the manner provided by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Rules adopted by the division may authorize any reasonable sanctions except contempt for a violation of the arbitration procedural rules of the division or for the failure of a party to comply with a reasonable nonfinal order issued by an arbitrator which is not under judicial review.
- (k) The arbitration decision shall be presented to the parties in writing. An arbitration decision is final in those disputes in which the parties have agreed to be bound. An arbitration decision is also final if a complaint for a trial de novo is not filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the condominium is located within 30 days. The right to file for a trial de novo entitles the parties to file a complaint in the appropriate trial court for a judicial resolution of the dispute. The prevailing party in an arbitration proceeding shall be awarded the costs of the arbitration and reasonable attorney's fees in an amount 31 determined by the arbitrator. Such an award shall include the

costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the arbitration proceeding as well as the costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in preparing for and attending any scheduled mediation.

- (1) The party who files a complaint for a trial de novo shall be assessed the other party's arbitration costs, court costs, and other reasonable costs, including attorney's fees, investigation expenses, and expenses for expert or other testimony or evidence incurred after the arbitration hearing if the judgment upon the trial de novo is not more favorable than the arbitration decision. If the judgment is more favorable, the party who filed a complaint for trial de novo shall be awarded reasonable court costs and attorney's fees.
- (m) Any party to an arbitration proceeding may enforce an arbitration award by filing a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the condominium is located. A petition may not be granted unless the time for appeal by the filing of a complaint for trial de novo has expired. If a complaint for a trial de novo has been filed, a petition may not be granted with respect to an arbitration award that has been stayed. If the petition for enforcement is granted, the petitioner shall recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in enforcing the arbitration award. A mediation settlement may also be enforced through the county or circuit court, as applicable, and any costs and fees incurred in the enforcement of a settlement agreement reached at mediation must be awarded to the prevailing party in any enforcement action.
- (5) DISPUTES INVOLVING ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.--Every arbitration petition received by the division and required to be filed under this section challenging the legality of the

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election of any director of the board of administration shall be handled on an expedited basis in the manner provided by division rules for recall arbitration disputes.

Section 11. Section 702.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

702.09 Definitions.--For the purposes of ss. 702.07 and 702.08 the words "decree of foreclosure" shall include a judgment or order rendered or passed in the foreclosure proceedings in which the decree of foreclosure shall be rescinded, vacated, and set aside; the word "mortgage" shall mean any written instrument securing the payment of money or advances and shall include liens to secure payment of assessments arising under chapters 718, 719, and 720; the word "debt" shall include promissory notes, bonds, and all other written obligations given for the payment of money; the words "foreclosure proceedings" shall embrace every action in the circuit or county courts of this state wherein it is sought to foreclose a mortgage and sell the property covered by the same; and the word "property" shall mean and include both real and personal property.

Section 12. Paragraph (h) of subsection (4) and subsection (5) of section 718.104, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.104 Creation of condominiums; contents of declaration .-- Every condominium created in this state shall be created pursuant to this chapter.

- (4) The declaration must contain or provide for the following matters:
- (h) If a developer reserves the right, in a declaration recorded on or after July 1, 2000, to create a 31 | multicondominium, the declaration must state, or provide a

specific formula for determining, the fractional or percentage shares of liability for the common expenses of the association and of ownership of the common surplus of the association to be allocated to the units in each condominium to be operated by the association. If a the declaration recorded on or after July 1, 2000, for a condominium operated by a multicondominium association, as originally recorded, fails to so provide, the share of liability for the common expenses of the association and of ownership of the common surplus of the association allocated to each unit in each condominium operated by the association shall be a fraction of the whole, the numerator of which is the number "one" and the denominator of which is the total number of units in all condominiums operated by the association.

amended pursuant to the procedures provided therein, may include covenants and restrictions concerning the use, occupancy, and transfer of the units permitted by law with reference to real property. With the exception of amendments that materially modify unit appurtenances as provided in s. 718.110(4), amendments may be applied to owners of units existing as of the effective date of the amendment. This section is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

However, the rule against perpetuities shall not defeat a right given any person or entity by the declaration for the purpose of allowing unit owners to retain reasonable control over the use, occupancy, and transfer of units.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 718.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.106 Condominium parcels; appurtenances; possession

and enjoyment .--

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- (2) There shall pass with a unit, as appurtenances thereto:
- (b) The exclusive right to use such portion of the common elements as may be provided by the declaration, including the right to transfer such right to other units or unit owners to the extent authorized by the declaration as originally recorded, or amendments to the declaration adopted pursuant to the provisions contained therein under s. 718.110(2). Amendments to declarations of condominium providing for the transfer of use rights with respect to limited common elements are not amendments which materially modify unit appurtenances as described in s. 718.110(4). However, in order to be effective, the transfer of use rights with respect to limited common elements must be effectuated in conformity with the procedures set forth in the declaration as originally recorded or as amended. Further, such transfers must be evidenced by a written instrument which must be executed with the formalities of a deed and recorded in the land records of the county in which the condominium is located in order to be effective. Such instrument of transfer must also specify the legal description of the unit which is transferring use rights, as well as the legal description of the unit obtaining the transfer of such rights. This section is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act. Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 718.110, Florida

Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 718.110, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.110 Amendment of declaration; correction of error or omission in declaration by circuit court.--

(4) Unless otherwise provided in the declaration as

originally recorded, no amendment may change the configuration 2 or size of any unit in any material fashion, materially alter 3 or modify the appurtenances to the unit, or change the 4 proportion or percentage by which the unit owner shares the 5 common expenses of the condominium and owns the common surplus 6 of the condominium unless the record owner of the unit and all record owners of liens on the unit join in the execution of 7 the amendment and unless all the record owners of all other 8 9 units in the same condominium approve the amendment. 10 acquisition of property by the association, and material alterations or substantial additions to such property or the 11 12 common elements by the association in accordance with s. 718.111(7) or s. 718.113, amendments providing for the 13 transfer of use rights in limited common elements pursuant to 14 15 s. 718.106(2)(b), and amendments restricting or modifying the 16 right to lease condominium units shall not be deemed to 17 constitute a material alteration or modification of the appurtenances to the units. With the exception of amendments 18 that materially modify unit appurtenances as provided in this 19 20 section, amendments may be applied to owners of units existing 21 as of the effective date of the amendment. This section is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations 22 existing on the effective date of this act.A declaration 23 24 recorded after April 1, 1992, may not require the approval of less than a majority of total voting interests of the 25 condominium for amendments under this subsection, unless 26 27 otherwise required by a governmental entity. 28 Section 15. Subsection (4), paragraph (a) of 29 subsection (7), and subsection (13) of section 718.111, 30 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 718.111 The association.--31

- (4) ASSESSMENTS; MANAGEMENT OF COMMON ELEMENTS.--The association has the power to make and collect assessments and to lease, maintain, repair, and replace the common elements or association property; however, the association may not charge a use fee against a unit owner for the use of common elements or association property unless otherwise provided for in the declaration of condominium or by a majority vote of the association or unless the charges relate to expenses incurred by an owner having exclusive use of the common elements or association property.
 - (7) TITLE TO PROPERTY. --
- (a) The association has the power to acquire title to property or otherwise hold, convey, lease, and mortgage association property for the use and benefit of its members. The power to acquire personal property shall be exercised by the board of administration. Except as otherwise permitted in subsections (8) and (9) and in s. 718.114, no association may acquire, convey, lease, or mortgage association real property except in the manner provided in the declaration, and if the declaration does not specify the procedure, then approval of 75 percent of the total voting interests shall be required.
- end of the fiscal year, or annually on a date provided in the bylaws, the association shall prepare and complete, or contract for the preparation and completion of cause to be prepared and completed by a third party, a financial report for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association or received by the association from the third party, but in no event later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year, or such other date as is provided in the bylaws, the association shall mail

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to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand deliver to each unit owner, a copy of the financial report or a notice that a copy of the financial report will be mailed or hand delivered to the unit owner, without charge, upon receipt of a written request from the unit owner. The division shall adopt rules setting forth uniform accounting principles and standards to be used by all associations and shall adopt rules addressing financial reporting requirements for multicondominium associations. In adopting such rules, the division shall consider the number of members and annual revenues of an association. Financial reports shall be prepared as follows:

- (a) An association that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall prepare or cause to be prepared a complete set of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements shall be based upon the association's total annual revenues, as follows:
- An association with total annual revenues of \$100,000 or more, but less than \$200,000, shall prepare compiled financial statements.
- 2. An association with total annual revenues of at least \$200,000, but less than \$400,000, shall prepare reviewed financial statements.
- An association with total annual revenues of \$400,000 or more shall prepare audited financial statements.
- (b)1. An association with total annual revenues of less than \$100,000 shall prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures.
- 2. An association which operates less than 50 units, 31 regardless of the association's annual revenues, shall prepare

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a report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of

financial statements required by paragraph (a).

- A report of cash receipts and disbursements must disclose the amount of receipts by accounts and receipt classifications and the amount of expenses by accounts and expense classifications, including, but not limited to, the following, as applicable: costs for security, professional and management fees and expenses, taxes, costs for recreation facilities, expenses for refuse collection and utility services, expenses for lawn care, costs for building maintenance and repair, insurance costs, administration and salary expenses, and reserves accumulated and expended for capital expenditures, deferred maintenance, and any other category for which the association maintains reserves.
- (c) An association may prepare or cause to be prepared, without a meeting of or approval by the unit owners:
- 1. Compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statements, if the association is required to prepare a report of cash receipts and expenditures;
- Reviewed or audited financial statements, if the association is required to prepare compiled financial statements; or
- 3. Audited financial statements if the association is required to prepare reviewed financial statements.
- (d) If approved by a majority of the voting interests present at a properly called meeting of the association, an association may prepare or cause to be prepared:
- 1. A report of cash receipts and expenditures in lieu of a compiled, reviewed, or audited financial statement;
- 2. A report of cash receipts and expenditures or a 31 compiled financial statement in lieu of a reviewed or audited

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financial statement; or

3. A report of cash receipts and expenditures, a compiled financial statement, or a reviewed financial statement in lieu of an audited financial statement.

the developer.

Such meeting and approval must occur prior to the end of the fiscal year and is effective only for the fiscal year in which the vote is taken. With respect to an association to which the developer has not turned over control of the association, all unit owners, including the developer, may vote on issues related to the preparation of financial reports for the first 2 fiscal years of the association's operation, beginning with the fiscal year in which the declaration is recorded.

Thereafter, all unit owners except the developer may vote on such issues until control is turned over to the association by

Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.112 Bylaws.--

- (3) OPTIONAL PROVISIONS.--The bylaws <u>as originally</u> recorded, or as amended pursuant to the procedure provided therein, may provide for the following:
- (a) A method of adopting and amending administrative rules and regulations governing the details of the operation and use of the common elements.
- (b) Restrictions on and requirements for the use, maintenance, and appearance of the units and the use of the common elements.
- (c) Other provisions which are not inconsistent with this chapter or with the declaration, as may be desired. <u>This</u> subsection is intended to clarify existing law and applies to

associations existing on the effective date of this act. 1 Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 718.113, Florida 2 3 Statutes, is amended to read: 4 718.113 Maintenance; limitation upon improvement; 5 display of flag; hurricane shutters. --6 (2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, 7 there shall be no material alteration or substantial additions to the common elements or to real property which is 8 9 association property, except in a manner provided in the 10 declaration as originally recorded or as amended pursuant to 11 the procedures provided therein. If the declaration as 12 originally recorded or amended does not specify the procedure 13 for approval of material alterations or substantial additions, 75 percent of the total voting interests of the association 14 15 must approve the alterations or additions. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations 16 17 existing on the effective date of this act. (b) There shall not be any material alteration of, or 18 substantial addition to, the common elements of any 19 condominium operated by a multicondominium association unless 20 21 approved in the manner provided in the declaration of the 22 affected condominium or condominiums as originally recorded, or as amended pursuant to the procedures provided therein. If 23 24 a declaration as originally recorded or amended does not 25 specify a procedure for approving such an alteration or addition, the approval of 75 percent of the total voting 26 27 interests of each affected condominium is required. This

subsection does not prohibit a provision in any declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as originally recorded or

amended requiring the approval of unit owners in any condominium operated by the same association or requiring

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board approval before a material alteration or substantial addition to the common elements is permitted. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

substantial addition made to association real property operated by a multicondominium association, except as provided in the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as said documents are originally recorded or amended pursuant to the procedures provided therein. If the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws do not specify the procedure for approving an alteration or addition to association real property, the approval of 75 percent of the total voting interests of the association is required. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

Section 18. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 718.115, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.115 Common expenses and common surplus.--

(1)

(b) The common expenses of a condominium within a multicondominium are the common expenses directly attributable to the operation of that condominium. The common expenses of a multicondominium association do not include the common expenses directly attributable to the operation of any specific condominium or condominiums within the multicondominium. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

30 (c) The common expenses of a multicondominium
31 association may include categories of expenses related to the

property or common elements within a specific condominium in the multicondominium if such property or common elements are areas in which all members of the multicondominium association have use rights or from which all members receive tangible economic benefits. Such common expenses of the association shall be identified in the declaration or bylaws of each condominium within the multicondominium association. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act.

Section 19. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 718.405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.405 Multicondominiums; multicondominium associations.--

- (1) An association may operate more than one condominium. For multicondominiums created on or after July 1, 2000, if the declaration for each condominium to be operated by that association shall provide provides for participation in a multicondominium, in conformity with this section, and disclose discloses or describe describes:
- (a) The manner or formula by which the assets, liabilities, common surplus, and common expenses of the association will be apportioned among the units within the condominiums operated by the association, in accordance with $s.\ 718.104(4)(g)$ or (h), as applicable.
- (b) Whether unit owners in any other condominium, or any other persons, will or may have the right to use recreational areas or any other facilities or amenities that are common elements of the condominium, and, if so, the specific formula by which the other users will share the common expenses related to those facilities or amenities.
 - (c) Recreational and other commonly used facilities or

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29 30 amenities which the developer has committed to provide that will be owned, leased by, or dedicated by a recorded plat to the association but which are not included within any condominium operated by the association. The developer may reserve the right to add additional facilities or amenities if the declaration and prospectus for each condominium to be operated by the association contains the following statement in conspicuous type and in substantially the following form: RECREATIONAL FACILITIES MAY BE EXPANDED OR ADDED WITHOUT CONSENT OF UNIT OWNERS OR THE ASSOCIATION.

- (d) The voting rights of the unit owners in the election of directors and in other multicondominium association affairs when a vote of the owners is taken, including, but not limited to, a statement as to whether each unit owner will have a right to personally cast his or her own vote in all matters voted upon.
- (4) This section does not prevent or restrict the formation of a multicondominium by the merger or consolidation of two or more condominium associations. Mergers or consolidations of associations shall be accomplished in accordance with this chapter, the declarations of the condominiums being merged or consolidated, and chapter 617. Section 718.110(4) does not apply to amendments to declarations necessary to effect a merger or consolidation. This section is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on the effective date of this act. Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 718.503, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

718.503 Developer disclosure prior to sale; nondeveloper unit owner disclosure prior to sale; 31 | voidability.--

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- (2) NONDEVELOPER DISCLOSURE. --
- (a) Each unit owner who is not a developer as defined by this chapter shall comply with the provisions of this subsection prior to the sale of his or her unit. Each prospective purchaser who has entered into a contract for the purchase of a condominium unit is entitled, at the seller's expense, to a current copy of the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation of the association, bylaws, and rules of the association, as well as a copy of the question and answer sheet provided for by s. 718.504 and a copy of the financial information required by s. 718.111.
- (b) If a person licensed under part I of chapter 475 provides to or otherwise obtains for a prospective purchaser the documents described in this subsection, the person is not liable for any error or inaccuracy contained in the documents.
- (c) Each contract entered into after July 1, 1992, for the resale of a residential unit shall contain in conspicuous type either:
- 1. A clause which states: THE BUYER HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES THAT BUYER HAS BEEN PROVIDED A CURRENT COPY OF THE DECLARATION OF CONDOMINIUM, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE ASSOCIATION, BYLAWS, RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND A COPY OF THE MOST RECENT YEAR-END FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND THE QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET MORE THAN 3 DAYS, EXCLUDING SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS, PRIOR TO EXECUTION OF THIS CONTRACT; or
- 2. A clause which states: THIS AGREEMENT IS VOIDABLE BY BUYER BY DELIVERING WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE BUYER'S INTENTION TO CANCEL WITHIN 3 DAYS, EXCLUDING SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS, AFTER THE DATE OF EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT 31 | BY THE BUYER AND RECEIPT BY BUYER OF A CURRENT COPY OF THE

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DECLARATION OF CONDOMINIUM, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, BYLAWS, AND RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND A COPY OF THE MOST RECENT 3 YEAR-END FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET IF SO REQUESTED IN WRITING. ANY PURPORTED WAIVER OF THESE VOIDABILITY RIGHTS SHALL BE OF NO EFFECT. BUYER MAY EXTEND 5 THE TIME FOR CLOSING FOR A PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN 3 DAYS, 6 7 EXCLUDING SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS, AFTER THE BUYER RECEIVES THE DECLARATION, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, 8 BYLAWS, AND RULES, AND QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET IF REQUESTED 10 IN WRITING. BUYER'S RIGHT TO VOID THIS AGREEMENT SHALL TERMINATE AT CLOSING. 11 12 13 A contract that does not conform to the requirements of this 14 paragraph is voidable at the option of the purchaser prior to 15 closing. 16 Section 21. Subsection (15) of section 718.504, 17 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 718.504 Prospectus or offering circular.--Every 18 developer of a residential condominium which contains more 19 20 than 20 residential units, or which is part of a group of 21 residential condominiums which will be served by property to be used in common by unit owners of more than 20 residential 22 units, shall prepare a prospectus or offering circular and 23 24 file it with the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, 25 and Mobile Homes prior to entering into an enforceable contract of purchase and sale of any unit or lease of a unit 26 27 for more than 5 years and shall furnish a copy of the prospectus or offering circular to each buyer. In addition to 28 the prospectus or offering circular, each buyer shall be 29

31 | and Answers, " which shall be in accordance with a format

furnished a separate page entitled "Frequently Asked Questions

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approved by the division and a copy of the financial information required by s. 718.111. This page shall, in readable language, inform prospective purchasers regarding their voting rights and unit use restrictions, including restrictions on the leasing of a unit; shall indicate whether and in what amount the unit owners or the association is obligated to pay rent or land use fees for recreational or other commonly used facilities; shall contain a statement identifying that amount of assessment which, pursuant to the budget, would be levied upon each unit type, exclusive of any special assessments, and which shall further identify the basis upon which assessments are levied, whether monthly, quarterly, or otherwise; shall state and identify any court cases in which the association is currently a party of record in which the association may face liability in excess of \$100,000; and which shall further state whether membership in a recreational facilities association is mandatory, and if so, shall identify the fees currently charged per unit type. division shall by rule require such other disclosure as in its judgment will assist prospective purchasers. The prospectus or offering circular may include more than one condominium, although not all such units are being offered for sale as of the date of the prospectus or offering circular. prospectus or offering circular must contain the following information:

- (15) If a the condominium created on or after July 1, 2000, is or may become part of a multicondominium, the following information must be provided:
- (a) A statement in conspicuous type in substantially the following form: THIS CONDOMINIUM IS (MAY BE) PART OF A 31 | MULTICONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT IN WHICH OTHER CONDOMINIUMS WILL

(MAY) BE OPERATED BY THE SAME ASSOCIATION. Immediately following this statement, the location in the prospectus or offering circular and its exhibits where the multicondominium aspects of the offering are described must be stated.

- (b) A summary of the provisions in the declaration, articles of incorporation, and bylaws which establish and provide for the operation of the multicondominium, including a statement as to whether unit owners in the condominium will have the right to use recreational or other facilities located or planned to be located in other condominiums operated by the same association, and the manner of sharing the common expenses related to such facilities.
- (c) A statement of the minimum and maximum number of condominiums, and the minimum and maximum number of units in each of those condominiums, which will or may be operated by the association, and the latest date by which the exact number will be finally determined.
- (d) A statement as to whether any of the condominiums in the multicondominium may include units intended to be used for nonresidential purposes and the purpose or purposes permitted for such use.
- (e) A general description of the location and approximate acreage of any land on which any additional condominiums to be operated by the association may be located.

Section 22. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2001.

Delete everything before the enacting clause

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and insert:

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending ss. 326.001, 326.002, 326.003, 326.004, 326.006, F.S.; transferring the regulation of yacht and ship brokers and salespersons from the Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes to the Division of Professions; revising provisions relating to criminal history checks and administrative and civil penalties; requiring that all funds collected pursuant to such regulation be deposited into the Professional Regulation Trust Fund; revising references; amending s. 399.061, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the inspection of elevators; amending s. 455.213, F.S.; providing for the content of licensure and renewal documents; providing for the electronic submission of information to the department; providing that all legal obligations must be met before the issuance or renewal of a license; amending s. 455.224, F.S.; authorizing any division of the department to issue citations in the enforcement of its regulatory provisions in accordance with the provisions established for such purposes for the regulation of professions; amending s. 718.1255, F.S., relating to alternative dispute resolution procedures; providing for the expedited handling of any allegation of an

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irregularity in the election of any director of the board of administration of a condominium; amending s. 702.09, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "mortgage" and "foreclosure proceedings"; amending s. 718.104, F.S., revising language with respect to declarations for the creation of a condominium; amending s. 718.106, F.S.; revising language with respect to appurtenances that pass with a condominium unit; amending s. 718.110, F.S.; revising language with respect to amendments to a declaration of condominium; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; revising language with respect to the association; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; revising language with respect to bylaws; amending s. 718.113, F.S.; revising language with respect to material alterations of common elements or association real property operated by a multicondominium association; amending s. 718.115, F.S.; revising language with respect to common expenses; amending s. 718.405, F.S.; revising language with respect to multicondominiums and multicondominium associations; amending s. 718.503, F.S., relating to disclosure requirements for the sale of certain condominiums; removing the requirement that question and answer sheets be part of the closing documents; amending s. 718.504, F.S.; revising language with respect to the prospectus or offering circular; providing effective dates.