Senator Passidomo moved the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.—

(3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in substantially the form prescribed by the department.

Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the
taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment board must be signed by the taxpayer or be accompanied at the time of filing by the taxpayer’s written authorization or power of attorney, unless the person filing the petition is listed in s. 194.034(1)(a). A person listed in s. 194.034(1)(a) may file a petition with a value adjustment board without the taxpayer’s signature or written authorization by certifying under penalty of perjury that he or she has authorization to file the petition on behalf of the taxpayer. If a taxpayer notifies the value adjustment board that a petition has been filed for the taxpayer’s property without his or her consent, the value adjustment board may require the person filing the petition to provide written authorization from the taxpayer authorizing the person to proceed with the appeal before a hearing is held. If the value adjustment board finds that a person listed in s. 194.034(1)(a) willfully and knowingly filed a petition that was not authorized by the taxpayer, the value adjustment board shall require such person to provide the taxpayer’s written authorization for representation to the value adjustment board clerk before any petition filed by that person is heard, for 1 year after imposition of such requirement by the value adjustment board. A power of attorney or written authorization is valid for 1 assessment year, and a new power of attorney or written authorization by the taxpayer is required for each subsequent assessment year. A petition shall also describe the property by parcel number and shall be filed as follows:

(e)1. A condominium association as defined in s. 718.103, a cooperative association as defined in s. 719.103, or any homeowners’ association as defined in s. 723.075, with approval
of its board of administration or directors, may file with the
value adjustment board a single joint petition on behalf of any
association members who own units or parcels of property which
the property appraiser determines are substantially similar with
respect to location, proximity to amenities, number of rooms,
living area, and condition. The condominium association,
cooperative association, or homeowners’ association as defined
in s. 723.075 shall provide the unit or parcel owners with
notice of its intent to petition the value adjustment board and
shall provide at least 20 days for a unit or parcel owner to
elect, in writing, that his or her unit or parcel not be
included in the petition.

2. An association that has filed a single joint petition
may continue to represent the unit or parcel owners through any
related subsequent proceeding, including judicial review under
part II of this chapter and any appeal thereof. This
subparagraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to
any pending action. The condominium association, cooperative
association, or homeowners’ association shall provide the unit
or parcel owners with notice of the property appraiser’s appeal
of a value adjustment board decision to circuit court and
provide the unit or parcel owner at least 7 days to elect, in
writing, that his or her unit or parcel not be included in the
association’s defense.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 194.181, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

194.181 Parties to a tax suit.—
(2) In any case brought by the taxpayer, or brought by a
condominium or cooperative association on behalf of some or
all owners, contesting the assessment of any property, the
county property appraiser shall be party defendant. In any case
brought by the property appraiser pursuant to s. 194.036(1)(a)
or (b), the taxpayer, condominium association, or cooperative
association shall be party defendant. In any case brought by the
property appraiser pursuant to s. 194.036(1)(c), the value
adjustment board shall be party defendant.

Section 3. Subsection (3), paragraphs (a), (b), and (g) of
subsection (12), and paragraph (e) of subsection (13) of section
718.111, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

718.111 The association.—
(3) POWER TO MANAGE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY AND TO CONTRACT,
SUE, AND BE SUED; CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—
(a) The association may contract, sue, or be sued with
respect to the exercise or nonexercise of its powers. For these
purposes, the powers of the association include, but are not
limited to, the maintenance, management, and operation of the
condominium property.

(b) After control of the association is obtained by unit
owners other than the developer, the association may:
1. Institute, maintain, settle, or appeal actions or
hearings in its name on behalf of all unit owners concerning
matters of common interest to most or all unit owners,
including, but not limited to, the common elements; the roof and
structural components of a building or other improvements;
mechanical, electrical, and plumbing elements serving an
improvement or a building; representations of the developer
pertaining to any existing or proposed commonly used facilities;

2. Protest and protesting
ad valorem taxes on commonly used
facilities and on units; and may

3. Defend actions pertaining to ad valorem taxation of
commonly used facilities or units, or related to in eminent
domain; or

4. Bring inverse condemnation actions.

(c) If the association has the authority to maintain a
class action, the association may be joined in an action as
representative of that class with reference to litigation and
disputes involving the matters for which the association could
bring a class action.

(d) The association, in its own name, or on behalf of some
or all unit owners, may institute, file, protest, maintain, or
defend any administrative challenge, lawsuit, appeal, or other
challenge to ad valorem taxes assessed on units or that values
commonly used facilities or common elements. The affected
association members are not necessary or indispensable parties
to any such action. This paragraph is intended to clarify
existing law and applies to any pending action.

(e) Nothing herein limits any statutory or common-law right
of any individual unit owner or class of unit owners to bring
any action without participation by the association which may
otherwise be available.

(b) An association may not hire an attorney who represents
the management company of the association.

(12) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—

(a) From the inception of the association, the association
shall maintain each of the following items, if applicable, which
constitutes the official records of the association:

1. A copy of the plans, permits, warranties, and other
items provided by the developer pursuant to s. 718.301(4).

2. A photocopy of the recorded declaration of condominium of each condominium operated by the association and each amendment to each declaration.

3. A photocopy of the recorded bylaws of the association and each amendment to the bylaws.

4. A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the association, or other documents creating the association, and each amendment thereto.

5. A copy of the current rules of the association.

6. A book or books that contain the minutes of all meetings of the association, the board of administration, and the unit owners, which minutes must be retained for at least 7 years.

7. A current roster of all unit owners and their mailing addresses, unit identifications, voting certifications, and, if known, telephone numbers. The association shall also maintain the e-mail electronic mailing addresses and facsimile numbers of unit owners consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The e-mail electronic mailing addresses and facsimile numbers are not accessible to unit owners if consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is not provided in accordance with sub-subparagraph (c)3.e. However, the association is not liable for an inadvertent disclosure of the e-mail electronic mail address or facsimile number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.

8. All current insurance policies of the association and condominiums operated by the association.

9. A current copy of any management agreement, lease, or other contract to which the association is a party or under
which the association or the unit owners have an obligation or responsibility.

10. Bills of sale or transfer for all property owned by the association.

11. Accounting records for the association and separate accounting records for each condominium that the association operates. All accounting records must be maintained for at least 7 years. Any person who knowingly or intentionally defaces or destroys such records, or who knowingly or intentionally fails to create or maintain such records, with the intent of causing harm to the association or one or more of its members, is personally subject to a civil penalty pursuant to s. 718.501(1)(d). The accounting records must include, but are not limited to:

a. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.

b. A current account and a monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly statement of the account for each unit designating the name of the unit owner, the due date and amount of each assessment, the amount paid on the account, and the balance due.

c. All audits, reviews, accounting statements, and financial reports of the association or condominium.

d. All contracts for work to be performed. Bids for work to be performed are also considered official records and must be maintained by the association.

12. Ballots, sign-in sheets, voting proxies, and all other papers and electronic records relating to voting by unit owners, which must be maintained for 1 year from the date of the election, vote, or meeting to which the document relates,
notwithstanding paragraph (b).

13. All rental records if the association is acting as agent for the rental of condominium units.

14. A copy of the current question and answer sheet as described in s. 718.504.

15. All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.

16. A copy of the inspection report as described in s. 718.301(4)(p).

17. Bids for materials, equipment, or services.

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

(g)1. By January 1, 2019, an association managing a condominium with 150 or more units which does not contain timeshare units shall post digital copies of the documents specified in subparagraph 2. on its website.
   a. The association’s website must be:
      (I) An independent website or web portal wholly owned and operated by the association; or
      (II) A website or web portal operated by a third-party provider with whom the association owns, leases, rents, or otherwise obtains the right to operate a web page, subpage, web portal, or collection of subpages or web portals dedicated to the association’s activities and on which required notices, records, and documents may be posted by the association.
   b. The association’s website must be accessible through the Internet and must contain a subpage, web portal, or other protected electronic location that is inaccessible to the general public and accessible only to unit owners and employees of the association.
   c. Upon a unit owner’s written request, the association must provide the unit owner with a username and password and access to the protected sections of the association’s website that contain any notices, records, or documents that must be electronically provided.

2. A current copy of the following documents must be posted
in digital format on the association’s website:

   a. The recorded declaration of condominium of each
   condominium operated by the association and each amendment to
   each declaration.
   b. The recorded bylaws of the association and each
   amendment to the bylaws.
   c. The articles of incorporation of the association, or
   other documents creating the association, and each amendment
   thereto. The copy posted pursuant to this sub-subparagraph must
   be a copy of the articles of incorporation filed with the
   Department of State.
   d. The rules of the association.
   e. A list of all executory contracts or documents to which the
   association is a party or under which the association or the
   unit owners have an obligation or responsibility and, after
   bidding for the related materials, equipment, or services has
   closed, a list of bids received by the association within the
   past year. Summaries of bids for materials, equipment, or
   services which exceed $500 must be maintained on the website for
   1 year. In lieu of summaries, complete copies of the bids may be
   posted.
   f. The annual budget required by s. 718.112(2)(f) and any
   proposed budget to be considered at the annual meeting.
   g. The financial report required by subsection (13) and any
   monthly income or expense statement to be considered at a meeting.
   h. The certification of each director required by s. 718.112(2)(d)4.b.
i. All contracts or transactions between the association and any director, officer, corporation, firm, or association that is not an affiliated condominium association or any other entity in which an association director is also a director or officer and financially interested.

j. Any contract or document regarding a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest as provided in ss. 468.436(2)(b)6. and 718.3027(3) ss. 468.436(2) and 718.3026(3).

k. The notice of any unit owner meeting and the agenda for the meeting, as required by s. 718.112(2)(d)3., no later than 14 days before the meeting. The notice must be posted in plain view on the front page of the website, or on a separate subpage of the website labeled “Notices” which is conspicuously visible and linked from the front page. The association must also post on its website any document to be considered and voted on by the owners during the meeting or any document listed on the agenda at least 7 days before the meeting at which the document or the information within the document will be considered.

l. Notice of any board meeting, the agenda, and any other document required for the meeting as required by s. 718.112(2)(c), which must be posted no later than the date required for notice pursuant to s. 718.112(2)(c).

3. The association shall ensure that the information and records described in paragraph (c), which are not permitted to be accessible to unit owners, are not posted on the association’s website. If protected information or information restricted from being accessible to unit owners is included in documents that are required to be posted on the association’s website, the association shall ensure the information is
redacted before posting the documents online. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the association or its agent is not liable for disclosing information that is protected or restricted pursuant to this paragraph unless such disclosure was made with a knowing or intentional disregard of the protected or restricted nature of such information.

4. The failure of the association to post information required under subparagraph 2. is not in and of itself sufficient to invalidate any action or decision of the association’s board or its committees.

(13) FINANCIAL REPORTING.—Within 90 days after the 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, a financial report for the preceding fiscal year. Within 21 days after the final financial report is completed by the association or received from the third party, but not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year or other date as provided in the bylaws, the association shall mail 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 most recent financial report or a notice that a copy of the most recent financial report will be mailed or hand delivered to the unit owner, without charge, within 5 business days after 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 addressing the financial reporting requirements for multicondominium associations. The rules must include, but not be limited to, standards for presenting a summary of
association reserves, including a good faith estimate disclosing
the annual amount of reserve funds that would be necessary for
the association to fully fund reserves for each reserve item
based on the straight-line accounting method. This disclosure is
not applicable to reserves funded via the pooling method. 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:

(e) A unit owner may provide written notice to the division
of the association’s failure to mail or hand deliver him or her
a copy of the most recent financial report within 5 business
days after he or she submitted a written request to the
association for a copy of such report. If the division
determines that the association failed to mail or hand deliver a
copy of the most recent financial report to the unit owner, the
division shall provide written notice to the association that
the association must mail or hand deliver a copy of the most
recent financial report to the unit owner and the division
within 5 business days after it receives such notice from the
division. An association that fails to comply with the
division’s request may not waive the financial reporting
requirement provided in paragraph (d) for the fiscal year in
which the unit owner’s request was made and the following fiscal
year. A financial report received by the division pursuant to
this paragraph shall be maintained, and the division shall
provide a copy of such report to an association member upon his
or her request.

Section 4. Paragraphs (a), (c), (d), and (j) of subsection
(2) of section 718.112, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
718.112 Bylaws.—

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

(a) Administration.—

1. The form of administration of the association shall be described indicating the title of the officers and board of administration and specifying the powers, duties, manner of selection and removal, and compensation, if any, of officers and boards. In the absence of such a provision, the board of administration shall be composed of five members, unless the except in the case of a condominium which has five or fewer units. The board shall consist of not fewer than three members in condominiums with five or fewer units that are not-for-profit corporations, in which case in a not-for-profit corporation the board shall consist of not fewer than three members. In the absence of provisions to the contrary in the bylaws, the board of administration shall have a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall perform the duties of such officers customarily performed by officers of corporations. Unless prohibited in the bylaws, the board of administration may appoint other officers and grant them the duties it deems appropriate. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, the officers shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the board of administration. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, the members of the board shall serve without compensation.

2. When a unit owner of a residential condominium files a written inquiry by certified mail with the board of administration...
administration, the board shall respond in writing to the unit owner within 30 days after receipt of the inquiry. The board’s response shall either give a substantive response to the inquirer, notify the inquirer that a legal opinion has been requested, or notify the inquirer that advice has been requested from the division. If the board requests advice from the division, the board shall, within 10 days after its receipt of the advice, provide in writing a substantive response to the inquirer. If a legal opinion is requested, the board shall, within 60 days after the receipt of the inquiry, provide in writing a substantive response to the inquiry. The failure to provide a substantive response to the inquiry as provided herein precludes the board from recovering attorney fees and costs in any subsequent litigation, administrative proceeding, or arbitration arising out of the inquiry. The association may through its board of administration adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding the frequency and manner of responding to unit owner inquiries, one of which may be that the association is only obligated to respond to one written inquiry per unit in any given 30-day period. In such a case, any additional inquiry or inquiries must be responded to in the subsequent 30-day period, or periods, as applicable.

(c) Board of administration meetings.—Meetings of the board of administration at which a quorum of the members is present are open to all unit owners. Members of the board of administration may use e-mail as a means of communication but may not cast a vote on an association matter via e-mail. A unit owner may tape record or videotape the meetings. The right to attend such meetings includes the right to speak at such
meetings with reference to all designated agenda items. The
division shall adopt reasonable rules governing the tape
recording and videotaping of the meeting. The association may
adopt written reasonable rules governing the frequency,
duration, and manner of unit owner statements.

1. Adequate notice of all board meetings, which must
specifically identify all agenda items, must be posted
conspicuously on the condominium property at least 48 continuous
hours before the meeting except in an emergency. If 20 percent
of the voting interests petition the board to address an item of
business, the board, within 60 days after receipt of the
petition, shall place the item on the agenda at its next regular
board meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose.
An item not included on the notice may be taken up on an
emergency basis by a vote of at least a majority plus one of the
board members. Such emergency action must be noticed and
ratified at the next regular board meeting. However, Written
notice of a meeting at which a nonemergency special assessment
or an amendment to rules regarding unit use will be considered
must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the
unit owners and posted conspicuously on the condominium property
at least 14 days before the meeting. Evidence of compliance with
this 14-day notice requirement must be made by an affidavit
executed by the person providing the notice and filed with the
official records of the association. Notice of any meeting in
which regular or special assessments against unit owners are to
be considered must specifically state that assessments will be
considered and provide the estimated cost and description of the
purposes for such assessments. Upon notice to the unit owners,
the board shall, by duly adopted rule, designate a specific location on the condominium property where all notices of board meetings must be posted. If there is no condominium property where notices can be posted, notices shall be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner at least 14 days before the meeting. In lieu of or in addition to the physical posting of the notice on the condominium property, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the condominium association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice physically posted on condominium property, the notice and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section. If broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. In addition to any of the authorized means of providing notice of a meeting of the board, the association may, by rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting the meeting notice and the agenda on a website serving the condominium association for at least the minimum period of time for which a notice of a meeting is also required to be physically posted on the condominium property. Any rule adopted shall, in addition to other matters, include a requirement that the association send an electronic notice in the same manner as a notice for a meeting of the members, which must include a
hyperlink to the website where the notice is posted, to unit
owners whose e-mail addresses are included in the association’s
official records. Notice of any meeting in which regular or
special assessments against unit owners are to be considered
must specifically state that assessments will be considered and
provide the nature, estimated cost, and description of the
purposes for such assessments.

2. Meetings of a committee to take final action on behalf
of the board or make recommendations to the board regarding the
association budget are subject to this paragraph. Meetings of a
committee that does not take final action on behalf of the board
or make recommendations to the board regarding the association
budget are subject to this section, unless those meetings are
exempted from this section by the bylaws of the association.

3. Notwithstanding any other law, the requirement that
board meetings and committee meetings be open to the unit owners
does not apply to:

a. Meetings between the board or a committee and the
association’s attorney, with respect to proposed or pending
litigation, if the meeting is held for the purpose of seeking or
rendering legal advice; or

b. Board meetings held for the purpose of discussing
personnel matters.

(d) Unit owner meetings.—

1. An annual meeting of the unit owners must be held
at the location provided in the association bylaws and, if the
bylaws are silent as to the location, the meeting must be held within 45 miles of the condominium property. However, such
distance requirement does not apply to an association governing
a timeshare condominium.

2. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of a director’s term must **shall** be filled by electing a new board member, and the election must be by secret ballot. An election is not required if the number of vacancies equals or exceeds the number of candidates. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “candidate” means an eligible person who has timely submitted the written notice, as described in sub-subparagraph 4.a., of his or her intention to become a candidate. Except in a timeshare or nonresidential condominium, or if the staggered term of a board member does not expire until a later annual meeting, or if all members’ terms would otherwise expire but there are no candidates, the terms of all board members expire at the annual meeting, and such members may stand for reelection unless prohibited by the bylaws. Board members may serve **2-year** terms **longer than 1 year** if permitted by the bylaws or articles of incorporation. A board member may not serve more than **8 consecutive years** of **4 consecutive 2-year terms**, unless approved by an affirmative vote of **unit owners representing two-thirds of all votes cast in the election**. The total voting interests of the association or unless there are not enough eligible candidates to fill the vacancies on the board at the time of the vacancy. If the number of board members whose terms expire at the annual meeting equals or exceeds the number of candidates, the candidates become members of the board effective upon the adjournment of the annual meeting. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, any remaining vacancies shall be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the directors making up the newly constituted board even if the directors...
constitute less than a quorum or there is only one director. In a residential condominium association of more than 10 units or in a residential condominium association that does not include timeshare units or timeshare interests, coowners of a unit may not serve as members of the board of directors at the same time unless they own more than one unit or unless there are not enough eligible candidates to fill the vacancies on the board at the time of the vacancy. A unit owner in a residential condominium desiring to be a candidate for board membership must comply with sub-subparagraph 4.a. and must be eligible to be a candidate to serve on the board of directors at the time of the deadline for submitting a notice of intent to run in order to have his or her name listed as a proper candidate on the ballot or to serve on the board. A person who has been suspended or removed by the division under this chapter, or who is delinquent in the payment of any monetary obligation due to the association, is not eligible to be a candidate for board membership and may not be listed on the ballot. A person who has been convicted of any felony in this state or in a United States District or Territorial Court, or who has been convicted of any offense in another jurisdiction which would be considered a felony if committed in this state, is not eligible for board membership unless such felon’s civil rights have been restored for at least 5 years as of the date such person seeks election to the board. The validity of an action by the board is not affected if it is later determined that a board member is ineligible for board membership due to having been convicted of a felony. This subparagraph does not limit the term of a member of the board of a nonresidential or timeshare condominium.
3. The bylaws must provide the method of calling meetings of unit owners, including annual meetings. Written notice must include an agenda, must be mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner at least 14 days before the annual meeting, and must be posted in a conspicuous place on the condominium property at least 14 continuous days before the annual meeting. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board shall, by duly adopted rule, designate a specific location on the condominium property or association property where all notices of unit owner meetings shall be posted. This requirement does not apply if there is no condominium property or association property for posting notices. In lieu of, or in addition to, the physical posting of meeting notices, the association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the condominium association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically on the condominium property, the notice and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section. If broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. In addition to any of the authorized means of providing notice of a meeting of the board, the association may, by rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting the meeting notice and the agenda on a website serving the condominium association for at least the
minimum period of time for which a notice of a meeting is also required to be physically posted on the condominium property. Any rule adopted shall, in addition to other matters, include a requirement that the association send an electronic notice in the same manner as a notice for a meeting of the members, which must include a hyperlink to the website where the notice is posted, to unit owners whose e-mail addresses are included in the association’s official records. Unless a unit owner waives in writing the right to receive notice of the annual meeting, such notice must be hand delivered, mailed, or electronically transmitted to each unit owner. Notice for meetings and notice for all other purposes must be mailed to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association by the unit owner, or hand delivered to each unit owner. However, if a unit is owned by more than one person, the association must provide notice to the address that the developer identifies for that purpose and thereafter as one or more of the owners of the unit advise the association in writing, or if no address is given or the owners of the unit do not agree, to the address provided on the deed of record. An officer of the association, or the manager or other person providing notice of the association meeting, must provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association affirming that the notice was mailed or hand delivered in accordance with this provision.

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

a. At least 60 days before a scheduled election, the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit, by separate association mailing or included in another association mailing, delivery, or transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to a vote, a first notice of the date of the election. A unit owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board must give written notice of his or her intent to be a candidate to the association at least 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in subparagraph 3., the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of the election to all unit owners entitled to vote, together with a ballot that lists all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, an information sheet, no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate at least 35 days before the election, must be included with the mailing, delivery, or transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association is not liable for the contents of the information sheets prepared by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with this sub-subparagraph, including rules establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic transmission and rules providing for the secrecy of
ballots. Elections shall be decided by a plurality of ballots cast. There is no quorum requirement; however, at least 20 percent of the eligible voters must cast a ballot in order to have a valid election. A unit owner may not authorize any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any ballots improperly cast are invalid. A unit owner who violates this provision may be fined by the association in accordance with s. 718.303. A unit owner who needs assistance in casting the ballot for the reasons stated in s. 101.051 may obtain such assistance. The regular election must occur on the date of the annual meeting. Notwithstanding this sub-subparagraph, an election is not required unless more candidates file notices of intent to run or are nominated than board vacancies exist.

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

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

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

6. Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if allowed by the applicable bylaws or declaration or any law.
meetings, except unit owner meetings called to recall board
members under paragraph (j), and committee meetings may be given
by electronic transmission to unit owners who consent to receive
notice by electronic transmission. A unit owner who consents to
receiving notices by electronic transmission is solely
responsible for removing or bypassing filters that block receipt
of mass emails sent to members on behalf of the association in
the course of giving electronic notices.

7. Unit owners have the right to participate in meetings of
unit owners with reference to all designated agenda items.
However, the association may adopt reasonable rules governing
the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner participation.

8. A unit owner may tape record or videotape a meeting of
the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the
division.

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

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

(j) Recall of board members.—Subject to s. 718.301, any member of the board of administration may be recalled and removed from office with or without cause by the vote or agreement in writing by a majority of all the voting interests. A special meeting of the unit owners to recall a member or members of the board of administration may be called by 10 percent of the voting interests giving notice of the meeting as required for a meeting of unit owners, and the notice shall state the purpose of the meeting. Electronic transmission may not be used as a method of giving notice of a meeting called in whole or in part for this purpose.

1. If the recall is approved by a majority of all voting interests by a vote at a meeting, the recall will be effective as provided in this paragraph. The board shall duly notice and
hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the unit owner meeting to recall one or more board members. Such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately upon conclusion of the board meeting provided that the recall is facially valid. A recalled member must and shall turn over to the board, within 10 full business days after the vote, any and all records and property of the association in their possession.

2. If the proposed recall is by an agreement in writing by a majority of all voting interests, the agreement in writing or a copy thereof shall be served on the association by certified mail or by personal service in the manner authorized by chapter 48 and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The board of administration shall duly notice and hold a meeting of the board within 5 full business days after receipt of the agreement in writing. Such member or members shall be recalled effective immediately upon the conclusion of the board meeting provided that the recall is facially valid. A recalled member must and shall turn over to the board, within 10 full business days, any and all records and property of the association in their possession.

3. If the board fails to duly notice and hold a board meeting within 5 full business days after service of an agreement in writing or within 5 full business days after the adjournment of the unit owner recall meeting, the recall shall be deemed effective and the board members so recalled shall turn over to the board within 10 full business days after the vote any and all records and property of the association.

4. If the board fails to duly notice and hold the required
meeting or at the conclusion of the meeting determines that the recall is not facially valid. The unit owner representative may file a petition pursuant to s. 718.1255 challenging the board’s failure to act or challenging the board’s determination on facial validity. The petition must be filed within 60 days after the expiration of the applicable 5-full-business-day period. The review of a petition under this subparagraph is limited to the sufficiency of service on the board and the facial validity of the written agreement or ballots filed.

5. If a vacancy occurs on the board as a result of a recall or removal and less than a majority of the board members are removed, the vacancy may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this subsection. If vacancies occur on the board as a result of a recall and a majority or more of the board members are removed, the vacancies shall be filled in accordance with procedural rules to be adopted by the division, which rules need not be consistent with this subsection. The rules must provide procedures governing the conduct of the recall election as well as the operation of the association during the period after a recall but before the recall election.

6. A board member who has been recalled may file a petition pursuant to s. 718.1255 challenging the validity of the recall. The petition must be filed within 60 days after the recall. The association and the unit owner representative shall be named as the respondents. The petition may challenge the facial validity of the written agreement or ballots filed or the substantial
compliance with the procedural requirements for the recall. If
the arbitrator determines the recall was invalid, the
petitioning board member shall immediately be reinstated and the
recall is null and void. A board member who is successful in
challenging a recall is entitled to recover reasonable attorney
fees and costs from the respondents. The arbitrator may award
reasonable attorney fees and costs to the respondents if they
prevail, if the arbitrator makes a finding that the petitioner’s
claim is frivolous.

7. The division may not accept for filing a recall
petition, whether filed pursuant to subparagraph 1.,
subparagraph 2., subparagraph 4., or subparagraph 6. when there
are 60 or fewer days until the scheduled reelection of the board
member sought to be recalled or when 60 or fewer days have
elapsed since the election of the board member sought to be
recalled.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 718.113, Florida
Statutes, is amended, and a new subsection (8) is added to that
section, to read:

718.113 Maintenance; limitation upon improvement; display
of flag; hurricane shutters and protection; display of religious
decorations.—

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, there
shall be no material alteration or substantial additions to the
common elements or to real property which is association
property, except in a manner provided in the declaration as
originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided
therein. If the declaration as originally recorded or as amended
under the procedures provided therein does not specify the
procedure for approval of material alterations or substantial
additions, 75 percent of the total voting interests of the
association must approve the alterations or additions before the
material alterations or substantial additions are commenced.
This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies
to associations existing on July 1, 2018 October 1, 2008.

(b) There shall not be any material alteration of, or
substantial addition to, the common elements of any condominium
operated by a multicondominium association unless approved in
the manner provided in the declaration of the affected
condominium or condominiums as originally recorded or as amended
under the procedures provided therein. If a declaration as
originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided
therein does not specify a procedure for approving such an
alteration or addition, the approval of 75 percent of the total
voting interests of each affected condominium is required before
the material alterations or substantial additions are commenced.
This subsection does not prohibit a provision in any
declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as originally
recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein
requiring the approval of unit owners in any condominium
operated by the same association or requiring 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
July 1, 2018 the effective date of this act.

(c) There shall not be any material alteration or
substantial addition made to association real property operated
by a multicondominium association, except as provided in the
declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein. If the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws as originally recorded or as amended under the procedures provided therein 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 before the material alterations or substantial additions are commenced. This paragraph is intended to clarify existing law and applies to associations existing on July 1, 2018 the effective date of this act.

(8) The Legislature finds that the use of electric vehicles conserves and protects the state’s environmental resources, provides significant economic savings to drivers, and serves an important public interest. The participation of condominium associations is essential to the state’s efforts to conserve and protect the state’s environmental resources and provide economic savings to drivers. Therefore, the installation of an electric vehicle charging station shall be governed as follows:

(a) A declaration of condominium or restrictive covenant may not prohibit or be enforced so as to prohibit any unit owner from installing an electric vehicle charging station within the boundaries of the unit owner’s limited common element parking area. The board of administration of a condominium association may not prohibit a unit owner from installing an electric vehicle charging station for an electric vehicle, as defined in s. 320.01, within the boundaries of his or her limited common element parking area. The installation of such charging stations are subject to the provisions of this subsection.
(b) The installation may not cause irreparable damage to the condominium property.

(c) The electricity for the electric vehicle charging station must be separately metered and payable by the unit owner installing such charging station.

(d) The unit owner who is installing an electric vehicle charging station is responsible for the costs of installation, operation, maintenance, and repair, including, but not limited to, hazard and liability insurance. The association may enforce payment of such costs pursuant to s. 718.116.

(e) If the unit owner or his or her successor decides there is no longer a need for the electronic vehicle charging station, such person is responsible for the cost of removal of the electronic vehicle charging station. The association may enforce payment of such costs pursuant to s. 718.116.

(f) The association may require the unit owner to:
   1. Comply with bona fide safety requirements, consistent with applicable building codes or recognized safety standards, for the protection of persons and property.
   2. Comply with reasonable architectural standards adopted by the association that govern the dimensions, placement, or external appearance of the electric vehicle charging station, provided that such standards may not prohibit the installation of such charging station or substantially increase the cost thereof.
   3. Engage the services of a licensed and registered electrical contractor or engineer familiar with the installation and core requirements of an electric vehicle charging station.
   4. Provide a certificate of insurance naming the
association as an additional insured on the owner’s insurance policy for any claim related to the installation, maintenance, or use of the electric vehicle charging station within 14 days after receiving the association’s approval to install such charging station.

5. Reimburse the association for the actual cost of any increased insurance premium amount attributable to the electric vehicle charging station within 14 days after receiving the association’s insurance premium invoice.

(g) The association provides an implied easement across the common elements of the condominium property to the unit owner for purposes of the installation of the electric vehicle charging station and the furnishing of electrical power, including any necessary equipment, to such charging station, subject to the requirements of this subsection.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 718.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.121 Liens.—

(2) Labor performed on or materials furnished to a unit shall not be the basis for the filing of a lien pursuant to part I of chapter 713, the Construction Lien Law, against the unit or condominium parcel of any unit owner not expressly consenting to or requesting the labor or materials. Labor performed on or materials furnished for the installation of an electronic vehicle charging station pursuant to s. 718.113(8) may not be the basis for filing a lien under part I of chapter 713 against the association, but such a lien may filed against the unit owner. Labor performed on or materials furnished to the common elements are not the basis for a lien on the common elements,
but if authorized by the association, the labor or materials are
demed to be performed or furnished with the express consent of
each unit owner and may be the basis for the filing of a lien
against all condominium parcels in the proportions for which the
owners are liable for common expenses.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 718.3026, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

718.3026 Contracts for products and services; in writing;
bids; exceptions.—Associations with 10 or fewer units may opt
out of the provisions of this section if two-thirds of the unit
owners vote to do so, which opt-out may be accomplished by a
proxy specifically setting forth the exception from this
section.

(3) As to any contract or other transaction between an
association and one or more of its directors or any other
corporation, firm, association, or entity in which one or more
of its directors are directors or officers or are financially
interested:

(a) The association shall comply with the requirements of
s. 617.0832.

(b) The disclosures required by s. 617.0832 shall be
entered into the written minutes of the meeting.

(c) Approval of the contract or other transaction shall
require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the directors
present.

(d) At the next regular or special meeting of the members,
the existence of the contract or other transaction shall be
disclosed to the members. Upon motion of any member, the
contract or transaction shall be brought up for a vote and may
be canceled by a majority vote of the members present. Should the members cancel the contract, the association shall only be liable for the reasonable value of goods and services provided up to the time of cancellation and shall not be liable for any termination fee, liquidated damages, or other form of penalty for such cancellation.

Section 8. Section 718.3027, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.3027 Conflicts of interest.—
(1) Directors and officers of a board of an association that is not a timeshare condominium association, and the relatives of such directors and officers, must disclose to the board any activity that may reasonably be construed to be a conflict of interest. A rebuttable presumption of a conflict of interest exists if any of the following occurs without prior notice, as required in subsection (5)(4):

(a) A director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, enters into a contract for goods or services with the association.

(b) A director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, holds an interest in a corporation, limited liability corporation, partnership, limited liability partnership, or other business entity that conducts business with the association or proposes to enter into a contract or other transaction with the association.

(2) If a director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, proposes to engage in an activity that is a conflict of interest, as described in subsection (1), the proposed activity must be listed on, and all contracts and
transactional documents related to the proposed activity must be attached to, the meeting agenda. The association shall comply with the requirements of s. 617.0832, and the disclosures required by s. 617.0832 shall be entered into the written minutes of the meeting. Approval of the contract or other transaction requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all other directors present. At the next regular or special meeting of the members, the existence of the contract or other transaction shall be disclosed to the members. Upon motion of any member, the contract or transaction shall be brought up for a vote and may be canceled by a majority vote of the members present. If the contract is canceled, the association is only liable for the reasonable value of the goods and services provided up to the time of cancellation and is not liable for any termination fee, liquidated damages, or other form of penalty for such cancellation.

(3) If the board votes against the proposed activity, the director or officer, or the relative of the director or officer, must notify the board in writing of his or her intention not to pursue the proposed activity or to withdraw from office. If the board finds that an officer or a director has violated this subsection, the officer or director shall be deemed removed from office. The vacancy shall be filled according to general law.

(4) A director or an officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, who is a party to, or has an interest in, an activity that is a possible conflict of interest, as described in subsection (1), may attend the meeting at which the activity is considered by the board and is authorized to make a presentation to the board regarding the activity. After the
presentation, the director or officer, or the relative of the
director or officer, must leave the meeting during the
discussion of, and the vote on, the activity. A director or an
officer who is a party to, or has an interest in, the activity
must recuse himself or herself from the vote.

(5) A contract entered into between a director or an
officer, or a relative of a director or an officer, and the
association, which is not a timeshare condominium association,
that has not been properly disclosed as a conflict of interest
or potential conflict of interest as required by s.
718.111(12)(g) is voidable and terminates upon the filing of a
written notice terminating the contract with the board of
directors which contains the consent of at least 20 percent of
the voting interests of the association.

(6) As used in this section, the term “relative” means a
relative within the third degree of consanguinity by blood or
marriage.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
718.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.303 Obligations of owners and occupants; remedies.—

(3) The association may levy reasonable fines for the
failure of the owner of the unit or its occupant, licensee, or
invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration, the
association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association. A
fine may not become a lien against a unit. A fine may be levied
by the board on the basis of each day of a continuing violation,
with a single notice and opportunity for hearing before a
committee as provided in paragraph (b). However, the fine may
not exceed $100 per violation, or $1,000 in the aggregate.
(b) A fine or suspension levied by the board of administration may not be imposed unless the board first provides at least 14 days’ written notice and an opportunity for a hearing to the unit owner and, if applicable, any of its occupant, licensee, or invitee of the unit owner sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing. The hearing must be held before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee other unit owners who are neither board members nor persons residing in a board member’s household. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether to confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by the board. If the committee does not agree, the proposed fine or suspension by majority vote, the fine or suspension may not be imposed. If the proposed fine or suspension is approved by the committee, the fine payment is due 5 days after the date of the committee meeting at which the fine is approved. The association must provide written notice of such fine or suspension by mail or hand delivery to the unit owner and, if applicable, to any tenant, licensee, or invitee of the unit owner.

Section 10. Section 718.707, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.707 Time limitation for classification as bulk assignee or bulk buyer.—A person acquiring condominium parcels may not be classified as a bulk assignee or bulk buyer unless the condominium parcels were acquired on or after July 1, 2010, but before July 1, 2018. The date of such acquisition shall be
determined by the date of recording a deed or other instrument of conveyance for such parcels in the public records of the county in which the condominium is located, or by the date of issuing a certificate of title in a foreclosure proceeding with respect to such condominium parcels.

Section 11. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 719.104, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

719.104 Cooperatives; access to units; records; financial reports; assessments; purchase of leases.—

(2) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—

(a) From the inception of the association, the association shall maintain a copy of each of the following, where applicable, which shall constitute the official records of the association:

1. The plans, permits, warranties, and other items provided by the developer pursuant to s. 719.301(4).

2. A photocopy of the cooperative documents.

3. A copy of the current rules of the association.

4. A book or books containing the minutes of all meetings of the association, of the board of directors, and of the unit owners, which minutes shall be retained for a period of not less than 7 years.

5. A current roster of all unit owners and their mailing addresses, unit identifications, voting certifications, and, if known, telephone numbers. The association shall also maintain the e-mail addresses and the numbers designated by unit owners for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those unit owners consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission. The e-mail addresses and the numbers designated by unit owners for receiving notice sent by electronic transmission of those unit owners consenting to receive notice by electronic transmission.
mailing addresses and numbers provided by unit owners to receive notice by electronic transmission shall be removed from association records when consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is revoked. However, the association is not liable for an erroneous disclosure of the e-mail address or the number for receiving electronic transmission of notices.

6. All current insurance policies of the association.

7. A current copy of any management agreement, lease, or other contract to which the association is a party or under which the association or the unit owners have an obligation or responsibility.

8. Bills of sale or transfer for all property owned by the association.

9. Accounting records for the association and separate accounting records for each unit it operates, according to good accounting practices. All accounting records shall be maintained for a period of not less than 7 years. The accounting records shall include, but not be limited to:

   a. Accurate, itemized, and detailed records of all receipts and expenditures.

   b. A current account and a monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly statement of the account for each unit designating the name of the unit owner, the due date and amount of each assessment, the amount paid upon the account, and the balance due.

   c. All audits, reviews, accounting statements, and financial reports of the association.

   d. All contracts for work to be performed. Bids for work to be performed shall also be considered official records and shall
be maintained for a period of 1 year.

10. Ballots, sign-in sheets, voting proxies, and all other papers and electronic records relating to voting by unit owners, which shall be maintained for a period of 1 year after the date of the election, vote, or meeting to which the document relates.

11. All rental records where the association is acting as agent for the rental of units.

12. A copy of the current question and answer sheet as described in s. 719.504.

13. All other written records of the association not specifically included in the foregoing which are related to the operation of the association.

(b) The official records of the association must be maintained within the state for at least 7 years. The records of the association shall be made available to a unit owner within 45 miles of the cooperative property or within the county in which the cooperative property is located within 10 working days after receipt of written request by the board or its designee. This paragraph may be complied with by having a copy of the official records of the association available for inspection or copying on the cooperative property or the association may offer the option of making the records available to a unit owner electronically via the Internet or by allowing the records to be viewed in an electronic format on a computer screen and printed upon request. The association is not responsible for the use or misuse of the information provided to an association member or his or her authorized representative pursuant to the compliance requirements of this chapter unless the association has an affirmative duty not to disclose such
information pursuant to this chapter.

Section 12. Paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of subsection (1) of section 719.106, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (m) is added to that subsection, to read:

719.106 Bylaws; cooperative ownership.—
(1) MANDATORY PROVISIONS.—The bylaws or other cooperative documents shall provide for the following, and if they do not, they shall be deemed to include the following:

(a) Administration.—
1. The form of administration of the association shall be described, indicating the titles of the officers and board of administration and specifying the powers, duties, manner of selection and removal, and compensation, if any, of officers and board members. In the absence of such a provision, the board of administration shall be composed of five members, unless the cooperative except in the case of cooperatives has having five or fewer units., in which case in not-for-profit corporations, The board shall consist of not fewer than three members in cooperatives with five or fewer units that are not-for-profit corporations. In a residential cooperative association of more than 10 units, co-owners of a unit may not serve as members of the board of directors at the same time unless the co-owners own more than one unit or unless there are not enough eligible candidates to fill the vacancies on the board at the time of the vacancy. In the absence of provisions to the contrary, the board of administration shall have a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall perform the duties of those offices customarily performed by officers of corporations. Unless prohibited in the bylaws, the board of administration may
appoint other officers and grant them those duties it deems appropriate. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, the officers shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the board. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, the members of the board shall serve without compensation.

2. A person who has been suspended or removed by the division under this chapter, or who is delinquent in the payment of any monetary obligation due to the association, is not eligible to be a candidate for board membership and may not be listed on the ballot. A director or officer charged by information or indictment with a felony theft or embezzlement offense involving the association’s funds or property is suspended from office. The board shall fill the vacancy according to general law until the end of the period of the suspension or the end of the director’s term of office, whichever occurs first. However, if the charges are resolved without a finding of guilt or without acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, the director or officer shall be reinstated for any remainder of his or her term of office. A member who has such criminal charges pending may not be appointed or elected to a position as a director or officer. A person who has been convicted of any felony in this state or in any United States District Court, or who has been convicted of any offense in another jurisdiction which would be considered a felony if committed in this state, is not eligible for board membership unless such felon’s civil rights have been restored for at least 5 years as of the date such person seeks election to the board. The validity of an action by the board is not affected if it is later determined that a board member is
ineligible for board membership due to having been convicted of a felony.

3. When a unit owner files a written inquiry by certified mail with the board of administration, the board shall respond in writing to the unit owner within 30 days of receipt of the inquiry. The board’s response shall either give a substantive response to the inquirer, notify the inquirer that a legal opinion has been requested, or notify the inquirer that advice has been requested from the division. If the board requests advice from the division, the board shall, within 10 days of its receipt of the advice, provide in writing a substantive response to the inquirer. If a legal opinion is requested, the board shall, within 60 days after the receipt of the inquiry, provide in writing a substantive response to the inquirer. The failure to provide a substantive response to the inquirer as provided herein precludes the board from recovering attorney’s fees and costs in any subsequent litigation, administrative proceeding, or arbitration arising out of the inquiry. The association may, through its board of administration, adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding the frequency and manner of responding to the unit owners’ inquiries, one of which may be that the association is obligated to respond to only one written inquiry per unit in any given 30-day period. In such case, any additional inquiry or inquiries must be responded to in the subsequent 30-day period, or periods, as applicable.

(c) Board of administration meetings.—Members of the board of administration may use e-mail as a means of communication but may not cast a vote on an association matter via e-mail.
members is present shall be open to all unit owners. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape meetings of the board of administration. The right to attend such meetings includes the right to speak at such meetings with reference to all designated agenda items. The division shall adopt reasonable rules governing the tape recording and videotaping of the meeting. The association may adopt reasonable written rules governing the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner statements.

Adequate notice of all meetings shall be posted in a conspicuous place upon the cooperative property at least 48 continuous hours preceding the meeting, except in an emergency. Any item not included on the notice may be taken up on an emergency basis by at least a majority plus one of the members of the board. Such emergency action shall be noticed and ratified at the next regular meeting of the board. Notice of any meeting in which regular or special assessments against unit owners are to be considered must specifically state that assessments will be considered and provide the estimated cost and description of the purpose for such assessments. However, written notice of any meeting at which nonemergency special assessments, or at which amendment to rules regarding unit use, will be considered shall be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the unit owners and posted conspicuously on the cooperative property not less than 14 days before the meeting. Evidence of compliance with this 14-day notice shall be made by an affidavit executed by the person providing the notice and filed among the official records of the association. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board shall by duly adopted rule designate a specific location on the cooperative property upon which all notices of board
meetings shall be posted. In lieu of or in addition to the
physical posting of notice of any meeting of the board of
administration on the cooperative property, the association may,
by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting
and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and the agenda on a
closed-circuit cable television system serving the cooperative
association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a
notice posted physically on the cooperative property, the notice
and agenda must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast
hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required
under this section. When broadcast notice is provided, the
notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a
sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average
reader to observe the notice and read and comprehend the entire
content of the notice and the agenda. In addition to any of the
authorized means of providing notice of a meeting of the board,
the association may, by rule, adopt a procedure for
conspicuously posting the meeting notice and the agenda on a
website serving the cooperative association for at least the
minimum period of time for which a notice of a meeting is also
required to be physically posted on the cooperative property.
Any rule adopted shall, in addition to other matters, include a
requirement that the association send an electronic notice in
the same manner as a notice for a meeting of the members, which
must include a hyperlink to the website where the notice is
posted, to unit owners whose e-mail addresses are included in
the association’s official records. Notice of any meeting in
which regular assessments against unit owners are to be
considered for any reason shall specifically contain a statement
that assessments will be considered and the nature of any such assessments. Meetings of a committee to take final action on behalf of the board or to make recommendations to the board regarding the association budget are subject to the provisions of this paragraph. Meetings of a committee that does not take final action on behalf of the board or make recommendations to the board regarding the association budget are subject to the provisions of this section, unless those meetings are exempted from this section by the bylaws of the association.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the requirement that board meetings and committee meetings be open to the unit owners does not apply to board or committee meetings held for the purpose of discussing personnel matters or meetings between the board or a committee and the association’s attorney, with respect to proposed or pending litigation, if the meeting is held for the purpose of seeking or rendering legal advice.

(d) Shareholder meetings.—There shall be an annual meeting of the shareholders. All members of the board of administration shall be elected at the annual meeting unless the bylaws provide for staggered election terms or for their election at another meeting. Any unit owner desiring to be a candidate for board membership must comply with subparagraph 1. The bylaws must provide the method for calling meetings, including annual meetings. Written notice, which must incorporate an identification of agenda items, shall be given to each unit owner at least 14 days before the annual meeting and posted in a conspicuous place on the cooperative property at least 14 continuous days preceding the annual meeting. Upon notice to the unit owners, the board must by duly adopted rule designate a
specific location on the cooperative property upon which all
notice of unit owner meetings are posted. In lieu of or in
addition to the physical posting of the meeting notice, the
association may, by reasonable rule, adopt a procedure for
conspicuously posting and repeatedly broadcasting the notice and
the agenda on a closed-circuit cable television system serving
the cooperative association. However, if broadcast notice is
used in lieu of a posted notice, the notice and agenda must be
broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day
that a posted notice is otherwise required under this section.
If broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be
broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of
time to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read
and comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda.
In addition to any of the authorized means of providing notice
of a meeting of the shareholders, the association may, by rule,
adopt a procedure for conspicuously posting the meeting notice
and the agenda on a website serving the cooperative association
for at least the minimum period of time for which a notice of a
meeting is also required to be physically posted on the
cooperative property. Any rule adopted shall, in addition to
other matters, include a requirement that the association send
an electronic notice in the same manner as a notice for a
meeting of the members, which must include a hyperlink to the
website where the notice is posted, to unit owners whose e-mail
addresses are included in the association’s official records.
Unless a unit owner waives in writing the right to receive
notice of the annual meeting, the notice of the annual meeting
must be sent by mail, hand delivered, or electronically
transmitted to each unit owner. An officer of the association must provide an affidavit or United States Postal Service certificate of mailing, to be included in the official records of the association, affirming that notices of the association meeting were mailed, hand delivered, or electronically transmitted, in accordance with this provision, to each unit owner at the address last furnished to the association.

1. The board of administration shall be elected by written ballot or voting machine. A proxy may not be used in electing the board of administration in general elections or elections to fill vacancies caused by recall, resignation, or otherwise unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

   a. At least 60 days before a scheduled election, the association shall mail, deliver, or transmit, whether by separate association mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission or included in another association mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission, including regularly published newsletters, to each unit owner entitled to vote, a first notice of the date of the election. Any unit owner or other eligible person desiring to be a candidate for the board of administration must give written notice to the association at least 40 days before a scheduled election. Together with the written notice and agenda as set forth in this section, the association shall mail, deliver, or electronically transmit a second notice of election to all unit owners entitled to vote, together with a ballot that lists all candidates. Upon request of a candidate, the association shall include an information sheet, no larger than 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, which must be furnished by the candidate at least 35 days before the election,
to be included with the mailing, delivery, or electronic transmission of the ballot, with the costs of mailing, delivery, or transmission and copying to be borne by the association. The association is not liable for the contents of the information sheets provided by the candidates. In order to reduce costs, the association may print or duplicate the information sheets on both sides of the paper. The division shall by rule establish voting procedures consistent with this subparagraph, including rules establishing procedures for giving notice by electronic transmission and rules providing for the secrecy of ballots. Elections shall be decided by a plurality of those ballots cast. There is no quorum requirement. However, at least 20 percent of the eligible voters must cast a ballot in order to have a valid election. A unit owner may not permit any other person to vote his or her ballot, and any such ballots improperly cast are invalid. A unit owner who needs assistance in casting the ballot for the reasons stated in s. 101.051 may obtain assistance in casting the ballot. Any unit owner violating this provision may be fined by the association in accordance with s. 719.303. The regular election must occur on the date of the annual meeting. This subparagraph does not apply to timeshare cooperatives. Notwithstanding this subparagraph, an election and balloting are not required unless more candidates file a notice of intent to run or are nominated than vacancies exist on the board. Any challenge to the election process must be commenced within 60 days after the election results are announced.

b. Within 90 days after being elected or appointed to the board, each new director shall certify in writing to the secretary of the association that he or she has read the
association’s bylaws, articles of incorporation, proprietary lease, and current written policies; that he or she will work to uphold such documents and policies to the best of his or her ability; and that he or she will faithfully discharge his or her fiduciary responsibility to the association’s members. Within 90 days after being elected or appointed to the board, in lieu of this written certification, the newly elected or appointed director may submit a certificate of having satisfactorily completed the educational curriculum administered by an education provider as approved by the division pursuant to the requirements established in chapter 718 within 1 year before or 90 days after the date of election or appointment. The educational certificate is valid and does not have to be resubmitted as long as the director serves on the board without interruption. A director who fails to timely file the written certification or educational certificate is suspended from service on the board until he or she complies with this sub-subparagraph. The board may temporarily fill the vacancy during the period of suspension. The secretary of the association shall cause the association to retain a director’s written certification or educational certificate for inspection by the members for 5 years after a director’s election or the duration of the director’s uninterrupted tenure, whichever is longer. Failure to have such written certification or educational certificate on file does not affect the validity of any board action.

2. Any approval by unit owners called for by this chapter, or the applicable cooperative documents, must be made at a duly noticed meeting of unit owners and is subject to this chapter or
the applicable cooperative documents relating to unit owner
decisionmaking, except that unit owners may take action by
written agreement, without meetings, on matters for which action
by written agreement without meetings is expressly allowed by
the applicable cooperative documents or law which provides for
the unit owner action.

3. Unit owners may waive notice of specific meetings if
allowed by the applicable cooperative documents or law. Notice
of meetings of the board of administration, shareholder
meetings, except shareholder meetings called to recall board
members under paragraph (f), and committee meetings may be given
by electronic transmission to unit owners who consent to receive
notice by electronic transmission. A unit owner who consents to
receiving notices by electronic transmission is solely
responsible for removing or bypassing filters that may block
receipt of mass emails sent to members on behalf of the
association in the course of giving electronic notices.

4. Unit owners have the right to participate in meetings of
unit owners with reference to all designated agenda items.
However, the association may adopt reasonable rules governing
the frequency, duration, and manner of unit owner participation.

5. Any unit owner may tape record or videotape meetings of
the unit owners subject to reasonable rules adopted by the
division.

6. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a vacancy
occurring on the board before the expiration of a term may be
filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining
directors, even if the remaining directors constitute less than
a quorum, or by the sole remaining director. In the alternative,
a board may hold an election to fill the vacancy, in which case
the election procedures must conform to the requirements of
subparagraph 1. unless the association has opted out of the
statutory election process, in which case the bylaws of the
association control. Unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, a
board member appointed or elected under this subparagraph shall
fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the seat being
filled. Filling vacancies created by recall is governed by
paragraph (f) and rules adopted by the division.

Notwithstanding subparagraphs (b)2. and (d)1., an association
may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total voting
interests, provide for a different voting and election procedure
in its bylaws, which vote may be by a proxy specifically
delineating the different voting and election procedures. The
different voting and election procedures may provide for
elections to be conducted by limited or general proxy.

(m) Director or officer delinquencies.—A director or
officer more than 90 days delinquent in the payment of any
monetary obligation due the association shall be deemed to have
abandoned the office, creating a vacancy in the office to be
filled according to law.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
719.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(b) If so provided in the bylaws, the cost of
communications services as defined in chapter 202, information
services or Internet services a master antenna television system
or duly franchised cable television service obtained pursuant to
a bulk contract shall be deemed a common expense, and if not
obtained pursuant to a bulk contract, such cost shall be
considered common expense if it is designated as such in a
written contract between the board of administration and the
company providing the communications services as defined in
chapter 202, information services or Internet services master
television antenna system or the cable television service. The
contract shall be for a term of not less than 2 years.

1. Any contract made by the board after April 2, 1992, for
a community antenna system or duly franchised cable television
service, communications services as defined in chapter 202,
information services or Internet services may be canceled by a
majority of the voting interests present at the next regular or
special meeting of the association. Any member may make a motion
to cancel the contract, but if no motion is made or if such
motion fails to obtain the required majority at the next regular
or special meeting, whichever is sooner, following the making of
the contract, then such contract shall be deemed ratified for
the term therein expressed.

2. Any such contract shall provide, and shall be deemed to
provide if not expressly set forth, that any hearing impaired or
legally blind unit owner who does not occupy the unit with a
nonhearing impaired or sighted person may discontinue the
service without incurring disconnect fees, penalties, or
subsequent service charges, and as to such units, the owners
shall not be required to pay any common expenses charge related
to such service. If less than all members of an association
share the expenses of cable television, the expense shall be
shared equally by all participating unit owners. The association may use the provisions of s. 719.108 to enforce payment of the shares of such costs by the unit owners receiving cable television.

Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 719.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.303 Obligations of owners.—

(3) The association may levy reasonable fines for failure of the unit owner or the unit’s occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the cooperative documents or reasonable rules of the association. A fine may not become a lien against a unit. A fine may be levied by the board on the basis of each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing before a committee as provided in paragraph (b). However, the fine may not exceed $100 per violation, or $1,000 in the aggregate.

(b) A fine or suspension levied by the board of administration may not be imposed unless the board first provides at least 14 days’ written notice and an opportunity for a hearing to the unit owner and, if applicable, any its occupant, licensee, or invitee of the unit owner sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing. The hearing must be held before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, or employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee other unit owners who are neither board members nor persons residing in a board member’s household. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether to confirm or reject the fine or
suspension levied by the board. If the committee does not approve agree with the proposed fine or suspension by majority vote, the fine or suspension it may not be imposed. If the proposed fine or suspension is approved by the committee, the fine payment is due 5 days after the date of the committee meeting at which the fine is approved. The association must provide written notice of such fine or suspension by mail or hand delivery to the unit owner and, if applicable, to any tenant, licensee, or invitee of the unit owner.

Section 15. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 720.303, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read:

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

(2) BOARD MEETINGS.—

(a) Members of the board of administration may use e-mail as a means of communication, but may not cast a vote on an association matter via e-mail. A meeting of the board of directors of an association occurs whenever a quorum of the board gathers to conduct association business. Meetings of the board must be open to all members, except for meetings between the board and its attorney with respect to proposed or pending litigation where the contents of the discussion would otherwise be governed by the attorney-client privilege. A meeting of the board must be held at a location that is accessible to a physically handicapped person if requested by a physically handicapped person who has a right to attend the meeting. The provisions of this subsection shall also apply to the meetings of any committee or other similar body when a final decision
will be made regarding the expenditure of association funds and to meetings of any body vested with the power to approve or disapprove architectural decisions with respect to a specific parcel of residential property owned by a member of the community.

(c) The bylaws shall provide the following for giving notice to parcel owners and members of all board meetings and, if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include provide the following:

1. Notices of all board meetings must be posted in a conspicuous place in the community at least 48 hours in advance of a meeting, except in an emergency. In the alternative, if notice is not posted in a conspicuous place in the community, notice of each board meeting must be mailed or delivered to each member at least 7 days before the meeting, except in an emergency. Notwithstanding this general notice requirement, for communities with more than 100 members, the association bylaws may provide for a reasonable alternative to posting or mailing of notice for each board meeting, including publication of notice, provision of a schedule of board meetings, or the conspicuous posting and repeated broadcasting of the notice on a closed-circuit cable television system serving the homeowners’ association. However, if broadcast notice is used in lieu of a notice posted physically in the community, the notice must be broadcast at least four times every broadcast hour of each day that a posted notice is otherwise required. When broadcast notice is provided, the notice and agenda must be broadcast in a manner and for a sufficient continuous length of time so as to allow an average reader to observe the notice and read and
comprehend the entire content of the notice and the agenda. The association may provide notice by electronic transmission in a manner authorized by law for meetings of the board of directors, committee meetings requiring notice under this section, and annual and special meetings of the members to any member who has provided a facsimile number or e-mail address to the association to be used for such purposes; however, a member must consent in writing to receiving notice by electronic transmission.

2. An assessment may not be levied at a board meeting unless the notice of the meeting includes a statement that assessments will be considered and the nature of the assessments. Written notice of any meeting at which special assessments will be considered or at which amendments to rules regarding parcel use will be considered must be mailed, delivered, or electronically transmitted to the members and parcel owners and posted conspicuously on the property or broadcast on closed-circuit cable television not less than 14 days before the meeting.

3. Directors may not vote by proxy or by secret ballot at board meetings, except that secret ballots may be used in the election of officers. This subsection also applies to the meetings of any committee or other similar body, when a final decision will be made regarding the expenditure of association funds, and to any body vested with the power to approve or disapprove architectural decisions with respect to a specific parcel of residential property owned by a member of the community.

Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 720.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
720.305 Obligations of members; remedies at law or in equity; levy of fines and suspension of use rights.—

(2) The association may levy reasonable fines. A fine may not exceed $100 per violation against any member or any member’s tenant, guest, or invitee for the failure of the owner of the parcel or its occupant, licensee, or invitee to comply with any provision of the declaration, the association bylaws, or reasonable rules of the association unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine may be levied by the board for each day of a continuing violation, with a single notice and opportunity for hearing, except that the fine may not exceed $1,000 in the aggregate unless otherwise provided in the governing documents. A fine of less than $1,000 may not become a lien against a parcel. In any action to recover a fine, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs from the nonprevailing party as determined by the court.

(b) A fine or suspension levied may not be imposed by the board of administration unless the board first provides without at least 14 days’ notice to the parcel owner and, if applicable, any occupant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner, person sought to be fined or suspended and an opportunity for a hearing before a committee of at least three members appointed by the board who are not officers, directors, employees of the association, or the spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister of an officer, director, or employee. If the committee, by majority vote, does not approve a proposed fine or suspension, the proposed fine or suspension may not be imposed. The role of the committee is limited to determining whether to confirm or reject the fine or suspension levied by
the board. If the proposed board of administration imposes a fine or suspension levied by the board is approved by the committee, the fine payment is due 5 days after the date of the committee meeting at which the fine is approved. The association must provide written notice of such fine or suspension by mail or hand delivery to the parcel owner and, if applicable, to any tenant, licensee, or invitee of the parcel owner.

Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 720.306, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraphs (e) through (h) are added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:

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

(1) QUORUM; AMENDMENTS.—

(e) A proposal to amend the governing documents must contain the full text of the provision to be amended and may not be revised or amended by reference solely to the title or number. Proposed new language must be underlined and proposed deleted language must be stricken. If the proposed change is so extensive that underlining and striking through language would hinder, rather than assist, the understanding of the proposed amendment, a notation must be inserted immediately preceding the proposed amendment in substantially the following form: “Substantial rewording. See governing documents for current text.” An amendment to a governing document is effective when recorded in the public records of the county in which the community is located.

(f) An immaterial error or omission in the amendment process does not invalidate an otherwise properly adopted
(g) Except as provided in this paragraph, an amendment to any governing document enacted after July 1, 2018, that prohibits a parcel owner from renting the parcel, altering the authorized duration of a rental term, or specifying or limiting the number of times that a parcel owner may rent his or her parcel during a specified term, applies only to a parcel owner who acquires title to the parcel after the effective date of the amendment, or to a parcel owner who consents, individually or through a representative, to the amendment.

1. Except as provided in this paragraph, an association may amend its governing documents to prohibit or regulate rentals for terms of less than 6 months and may amend its governing documents to prohibit rentals more than three times in a calendar year, and such amendments shall apply to all parcel owners.

2. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the amendment restrictions for associations of 15 or fewer parcel owners as provided in s. 720.303(1).

3. For purposes of this paragraph, a change of ownership does not occur when a parcel owner conveys the parcel to an affiliated entity or when beneficial ownership of the parcel does not change. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “affiliated entity” means an entity which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the parcel owner or that becomes a parent or successor entity by reason of transfer, merger, consolidation, public offering, reorganization, dissolution or sale of stock, or transfer of membership partnership interests. For a conveyance to be
recognized as one made to an affiliated entity, the entity must furnish the association a document certifying that this paragraph applies, as well as providing any organizational documents for the parcel owner and the affiliated entity that support the representations in the certificate, as requested by the association.

(h) A notice required under this section must be mailed or delivered to the address identified as the parcel owner’s mailing address on the property appraiser’s website for the county in which the parcel is located, or electronically transmitted in a manner authorized by the association if the parcel owner has consented, in writing, to receive notice by electronic transmission.

(9) ELECTIONS AND BOARD VACANCIES.—

(a) Elections of directors must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the governing documents of the association. Except as provided in paragraph (b), all members of the association are eligible to serve on the board of directors, and a member may nominate himself or herself as a candidate for the board at a meeting where the election is to be held; provided, however, that if the election process allows candidates to be nominated in advance of the meeting, the association is not required to allow nominations at the meeting. An election is not required unless more candidates are nominated than vacancies exist. If an election is not required because there are either an equal number or fewer qualified candidates than vacancies exist, and if nominations from the floor are not required pursuant to this section or the bylaws, write-in nominations are not permitted and such qualified candidates
shall commence service on the board of directors, regardless of whether a quorum is attained at the annual meeting. Except as otherwise provided in the governing documents, boards of directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes cast by eligible voters. Any challenge to the election process must be commenced within 60 days after the election results are announced.

Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 720.3085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3085 Payment for assessments; lien claims.—
(3) Assessments and installments on assessments that are not paid when due bear interest from the due date until paid at the rate provided in the declaration of covenants or the bylaws of the association, which rate may not exceed the rate allowed by law. If no rate is provided in the declaration or bylaws, interest accrues at the rate of 18 percent per year.

(b) Any payment received by an association and accepted shall be applied first to any interest accrued, then to any administrative late fee, then to any costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred in collection, and then to the delinquent assessment. This paragraph applies notwithstanding any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. A late fee is not subject to the provisions of chapter 687 and is not a fine. The foregoing is applicable notwithstanding s. 673.3111, any purported accord and satisfaction, or any restrictive endorsement, designation, or instruction placed on or accompanying a payment. The preceding sentence is intended to clarify existing law.

Section 19. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.
And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled An act relating to community associations; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; specifying that a condominium, cooperative, or homeowners’ association may represent unit or parcel owners in certain proceedings; requiring notice to unit or parcel owners of such proceedings; amending s. 194.181, F.S.; specifying that a condominium, cooperative, or homeowners’ association may be a party to an action contesting the assessment of ad valorem taxes; amending s. 718.111, F.S.; revising condominium association recordkeeping and financial reporting requirements; revising record retention policies; revising the list of documents that the association is required to post online; limiting an association’s liability for inadvertent disclosure of protected or restricted information; amending s. 718.112, F.S.; revising provisions relating to required association bylaws; revising board term limits; authorizing an association to adopt rules for posting certain notices on a website; providing responsibilities for unit owners who receive electronic notices; revising and providing board member recall and challenge requirements; authorizing the recovery of attorney fees and costs in an action
to challenge the validity of a board member recall; amending s. 718.113, F.S.; revising voting requirements relating to alterations and additions to certain common elements or association property; providing legislative findings; providing that an association may not prohibit a unit owner from installing an electronic vehicle charging station; providing requirements for installing such charging station; amending s. 718.121, F.S.; providing when the installation of an electronic vehicle charging station may be the basis of a lien; amending s. 718.3026, F.S.; removing a provision relating to certain contracts or transactions regarding conflicts of interest; amending s. 718.3027, F.S.; providing requirements for proposed activity that is identified as a conflict of interest; amending s. 718.303, F.S.; revising fine and suspension requirements; amending s. 718.707, F.S.; revising the time period for classification as a bulk assignee or bulk buyer; amending s. 719.104, F.S.; revising cooperative association recordkeeping requirements; amending s. 719.106, F.S.; revising requirements to serve as a board member; prohibiting a board member from voting via e-mail; authorizing an association to adopt rules for posting certain notices on a website; providing responsibilities for unit owners who receive electronic notices; providing that directors or officers who are delinquent in certain payments owed in excess of certain periods of time be deemed to have
abandoned their offices; amending s. 719.107, F.S.;
specifying that certain services which are obtained
pursuant to a bulk contract are deemed a common
expense; amending s. 719.303, F.S.; revising fine and
suspension requirements; amending s. 720.303, F.S.;
prohibiting a board member from voting via e-mail;
amending s. 720.305, F.S.; revising fine and
suspension requirements; amending s. 720.306, F.S.;
requiring an association to follow certain procedures
when amending a governing document; providing
limitations on and exceptions for associations when a
parcel owner attempts to rent or lease his or her
home; requiring certain notices to parcel owners be
delivered in specified ways; revising election
requirements; amending s. 720.3085, F.S.; providing
applicability; providing an effective date.