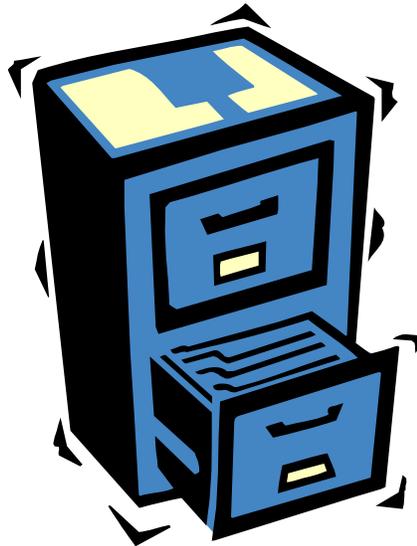


OFFICIAL RECORDS OF OUR CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION

DEPARTMENT OF
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes
1940 North Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1030
Telephone: (850) 488-1122
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www.MyFlorida.com



Revised: 6/10

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Section 718.111(12) of the Condominium Act and Rules 61B-22.002, 61B-22.003(3), 61B-23.002(5) and 61B-23.0021(13) of the Florida Administrative Code provide guidelines for the maintenance and inspection of the association's official records. Florida law requires that condominiums maintain the official records of the association 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 condominium property or within the county in which the condominium property is located. However, such distance requirement does not apply to an association governing a timeshare condominium. Please refer to the back of this information sheet for a list of records the condominium associations must maintain.

INSPECTION

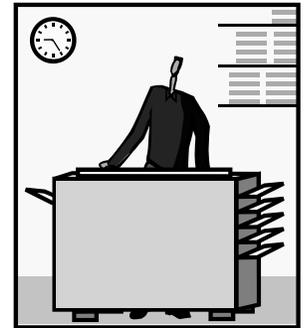


An association's official records must be open for inspection by each association member or the association member's authorized representative at all reasonable times. The records must be made available within five working days after the board or its designee receives a written request. An association may comply with this requirement by maintaining a copy of the official records on the condominium association property and making them available for inspection or copying.

COPIES

In addition to the right to inspect the official records, unit owners have the right to make or obtain copies when they inspect the records. A reasonable fee may be charged for copies. A fee cannot be charged simply for the inspection of records. Reasonable rules regarding the frequency, time, location, notice and manner of record inspections and copying may be adopted by the association.

In order to ensure the availability of association documents to unit owners and prospective purchasers, associations must maintain an adequate number of copies of the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, bylaws, rules and all amendments to those documents. In addition the year-end annual financial information and a current copy of "*Frequently Asked Questions and Answers*" sheet prepared as required by Section 718.111(12)(a), Florida Statutes must be available for distribution upon request. The association may charge the actual cost of preparing and furnishing copies of these particular documents.



DENIAL OF ACCESS

An association must make its books and records available to a unit owner or the unit owner's designated representative within five working days of the owner's written request. If an association fails to provide requested records within ten working days after receipt of a written request, the association is presumed to have willfully failed to comply with the law. The association's noncompliance entitles the unit owner to seek actual or minimum damages. Section 718.111(12)(c), Florida Statutes provides for minimum damages of \$50 per calendar day, for up to ten days, beginning on the 11th working day after receipt of the written request. Such damages must be awarded by a court of law. A unit owner who prevails in court may also recover reasonable attorney's fees from the person in control of the records who knowingly denied access.

The failure of the board to allow inspection of books and records constitutes a dispute for which a unit owner may either file a complaint with the Division or petition the Division for mandatory nonbinding arbitration.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO REQUESTING BOOKS AND RECORDS

How does the typical owner go about requesting and accessing the books and records of the condominium association? Most associations have planned for and are ready to provide books and records to unit owners when they are requested for review. If your condominium association has established a set of rules and regulations addressing your right to inspect the books and records and the method required to access them, you should carefully read these regulations before making your request and follow them carefully. In spite of your careful adherence to procedure, unforeseen problems may arise. It is always prudent to retain a record of your request in the event a misunderstanding or dispute arises at a later date as to whether or when your request was made. **Always put your request in writing.**



In order to establish at a later date that you actually made the request, you must be able to show that the appropriate parties actually received the request. There are two ways to accomplish this:

- 1) If you are on the property and you make your request directly to the management office, put the request in writing and present it to the person in charge of the office. Make two original requests and ask the person who accepts the request to sign and date both letters at the bottom or in the margin. Leave one letter with the person who signed for it and take the other one with you for your files.
- 2) If you mail your request, mail it **certified return receipt requested**. Keep a copy of the letter with the return receipt to it for your files.

Be specific. Remember that most condominium associations are run like businesses. The management staff will need to understand in clear language what records you wish to review and whether you will want copies.

Specify the date and time you would like to conduct your review. The statute states that the association is required to make the books and records available at reasonable times. Reasonableness can be relative. For example, if the established hours for review end at 5:00 p.m. and you arrive at 4:00 p.m. to conduct a review that will take you past closing time, it may not be considered "reasonable" to expect office personnel to stay after working hours to accommodate you, unless that has been planned in advance. Rescheduling for the next day to complete the review may be the prudent thing to do.

Condominium managers and other office personnel are understandably cautious that records are only reviewed by those who are authorized. If you intend to have a relative, friend or business associate conduct a review for you, there are some basic measures that you may take to avoid misunderstandings:

- Notify the association in advance and in writing that your agent or representative will conduct the review.
- Clearly identify your agent or representative and state that he or she will present appropriate credentials upon arrival.

If you have done all of the above and still are not obtaining cooperation, you may file a complaint with the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes at 1940 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1031. Again, be sure to include a clear explanation of your problem and copies of your documentation. The Division cannot enforce the provisions of Chapter 718, Florida Statutes unless it has evidence that a violation has occurred. **The Division cannot provide legal representation for you.** It does, however, have the authority to fine an association that has violated the statute, and it is authorized to order the association to provide access to the official records.



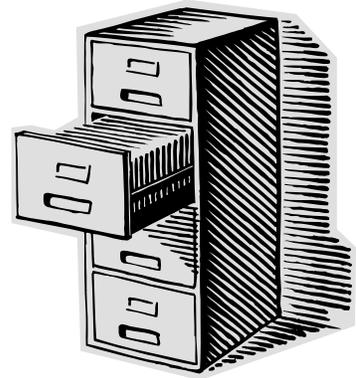
Another option, if you have not been permitted to review books and records to which you are entitled, would be to pursue mediation or mandatory, non-binding arbitration, as described in Section 718.1255 of the Condominium Act. The Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes maintains several brochures and booklets describing what is involved in filing a request for mediation or arbitration. Generally, for disputes regarding access to official records you are required to file a petition for mandatory non-binding arbitration before the dispute will be heard by a court. After the arbitrator issues a final order, you, or the association, may appeal in court within 30 days.

In most cases unit owners will not encounter problems with their requests to view books and records. In those few cases when problems arise a clear knowledge of the applicable statutes and a methodical approach to the request will assist you in ensuring that your rights are observed.

For more information, you may contact the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes at (850) 488-1122 or (800) 226-9101 or visit us on the web at www.MyFlorida.com.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF AN ASSOCIATION MUST INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

1. Copies of the plans, permits, warranties and other items provided by the developer.
2. Copies of the recorded declaration for each condominium, articles of incorporation, bylaws and any amendments to them and the current rules of the association.
3. Book containing minutes of all association, board and unit owner meetings. Minutes must be kept for at least seven years.
4. Current roster of all unit owners and their mailing addresses, unit identifications, voting certifications, and if known, telephone numbers. The roster must also include the email addresses and fax numbers of those owners who have consented to receiving communications by these means. The electronic mailing addresses and telephone numbers must be removed from association records if consent to receive notice by electronic transmission is revoked.
5. Current insurance policies.
6. Current copy of any management agreement, lease or other contract under which the association is a party or the unit owners has an obligation or responsibility.
7. Bills of sale or transfer for all property owned by the association.
8. Accounting records for the association and separate accounting records for each condominium the association operates, for a minimum of seven years, including but not limited to:
 - a) Itemized records of all receipts and expenditures,
 - b) Current statement of account for each unit owner including the unit owner's name, 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,
 - d) All contracts for work to be performed, including bids for work to be performed which must be maintained for one year.
9. Ballots, sign-in sheets, voting proxies and all other papers relating to voting by unit owners. These items must be kept for a period of 1 year from the date of the election, vote, or meeting to which the document relates.
10. All rental records when the association is acting as a rental agent.
11. Current *Frequently Asked Questions and Answers* sheet.
12. Other documents related to the operation of the association. The following are examples:
 - a) Correspondence and other written communication from the Division,
 - b) Invoices for purchases made by the association,
 - c) Copies of all insurance records,
 - d) Audio and video recordings made by the board or a committee of the board at least until the minutes of the meeting recorded are approved.
13. A copy of the inspection report as required in s. 718.301(4)(p).



THE FOLLOWING RECORDS ARE NOT ACCESSIBLE TO UNIT OWNERS:

1. Records prepared by or at the direction of an association attorney which reflects legal conclusions, strategies or legal theories and which were prepared for civil or criminal litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings until the conclusion of those proceedings.
2. Certain information obtained by an association in connection with the approval of the lease, sale or some other form of transfer of a unit.
3. Personnel records of association employees, including, but not limited to disciplinary, payroll, health, and insurance records.
4. Medical records of unit owners.
5. Social security numbers, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers, e-mail addresses, telephone numbers, emergency contact information, any addresses of a unit owner other than as provided to fulfill the association's notice requirements and other personal identifying information of any person, excluding the person's name, unit designation, mailing address, and property address.
6. Any electronic security measure that is used by the association to safeguard data, including passwords.
7. The software and operating system used by the association which allows manipulation of data, even if the owner owns a copy of the same software used by the association. The data is part of the official records of the association.

