

UNIFORM COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT (2021)*

drafted by the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

and by it

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED FOR ENACTMENT
IN ALL THE STATES

at its

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
MEETING IN ITS ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRTIETH YEAR
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By

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

January 25, 2022

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UNIFORM COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT (2021)

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UNIFORM COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT (2021)

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PREFATORY NOTE TO THE 2008 AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIFORM COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT

Introduction The 2008 proposed amendments to the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act (“UCIOA”) are the product of a four year drafting committee effort. In its work, the committee sought primarily to address a range of significant controversies between common interest associations and individual unit owners that have arisen in the years since the Uniform Laws Commission last considered amendments to UCIOA in 1994. To a lesser degree, these amendments also address a range of other matters affecting common interest communities – that is, condominiums, cooperatives, and planned communities – that practitioners have identified throughout the country over the last decade.

Despite the many years of drafting efforts beginning in 1976 with The Uniform Condominium Act, and culminating in the 1994 amendments to UCIOA, it had become increasingly clear by the time the drafting committee was created in 2005 that major tensions remained in the common interest community field that neither UCIOA or any of its constituent Acts – nor most State statutes in this field – adequately addressed. Those tensions principally involved the perception that individual unit owners were often unduly disadvantaged in their dealings with the elected directors and employee/managers of unit owner associations. Even in those few states that had adopted UCIOA more or less intact, and therefore were able to apply the detailed provisions of that Act to association activities, there has been a growing focus, both in the media and in professional conferences, on the intensity of owner/association disputes. State legislators were besieged with lobbying efforts to adopt narrowly focused special interest statutes intended to fix one or another association ‘problem’. Even the federal government became involved, enacting a federal statute to insure that associations of every form of common interest community must permit the display of the American flag on units, and another one that enabled individual unit owners to purchase individual cable television systems, notwithstanding widespread prohibitions on such purchases by unit owner associations.

Accordingly, the revised act – so-called “Version 3.0” – has systematically identified those areas where there have been allegations that those who control the decision-making apparatus of associations have either abused the rights of individual unit owners, or suffer from such inadequate legislation that they are unable to adequately assist their owners. The list is considerable and includes at least these matters:

- the statutory powers, duties and limitations of association boards of directors;
- the fiduciary duties of directors;
- the rights of unit owners to participate in association affairs, including meaningful voting protocols;
- limits on proxy collecting, on amendment of bylaws, and speaking at unit owner meetings;
- open meeting requirements on directors’ meetings, and limits on the rights of directors to act behind closed doors;

- unit owner access to association records, and to the same materials that directors receive before their meetings;
- a straight forward means of removing directors of the association;
- meaningful, open procedures for adoption and enforcement of rules governing the association's daily activities;
- mandated notice to unit owners of a variety of additional events;
- more open and clear rules of adoption of budgets, subject to unit owner approval.

Further, there has been considerable publicity across the country regarding alleged abuse in the foreclosure process when unit owners fail to pay sums due the association. To address this specific issue, the Act proposes new and considerable restrictions on the foreclosure process as it applies to common interest communities.

- In all these respects, the 2008 amendments enhance the considerable protections for unit owners' rights that exist under the existing provisions of UCIOA.
- Beyond the unit owner/association issues, the revised Act addresses several other significant issues in the field. Among several subjects detailed below, they include:
- the importance of confirming that the costs of services provided to unit owners by the association will enjoy the benefit of the association's statutory lien;
- considerable discretion for an association to decide whether or not to strictly enforce its rules and governing documents;
- new provisions dealing with termination or restructuring of a project in the face of a natural disaster;
- creation of a 'cooling off' period before an association commences construction litigation against a developer;
- increased mandatory insurance, and other topics.

A summary of all amendments made in 2008 can be found on the website for the Uniform Laws Commission; go to www.uniformlaws.org and follow the links to the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act.

UNIFORM COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT (1994) PREFATORY NOTE

The Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act (“UCIOA”) was adopted at the 1982 Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (the “ULC”). It combined, in a single comprehensive law, prior uniform laws in this area (the Uniform Condominium Act (1980), the Uniform Planned Community Act (1980), and the Model Real Estate Cooperative Act (1981)). By 1994, UCIOA had become the law in at least five States, while the Uniform Condominium Act, or substantially similar laws, exist in 21 States. The Uniform Planned Community Act is the law in one State.

In 1994, the ULC adopted significant amendments to UCIOA. Following an intensive study of UCIOA by the Joint Editorial Board for Real Property Acts,¹ the ULC appointed a Drafting Committee to write the necessary amendments and additions. Changes to UCIOA should result in corresponding changes in these prior laws; consequently, practitioners in approximately half the American jurisdictions need to have a basic understanding of the changes.

The following is a brief summary of the proposed changes:

1. The definition of “common elements” (Section 1-103(4)), which is a very basic concept, has been amended to clarify that (a) the common elements may include easements, including easements for the benefit of unit owners and (b) real estate may be owned or leased by the association and not be subject to the declaration.

2. A fundamental precept of UCIOA is that full and adequate disclosure to purchasers is a viable alternative to governmental registration and supervision. Declarants are bound by representations made in the declaration, by the models or samples they use, and by the public offering statements, and are held to statutory limitations and standards to protect consumers. Among the basic representations made by declarants are those which describe the scope of development rights and their duration. *See*, Section 2-105(a)(7), (8), (9), and (10).

However, in very large projects, a declarant’s ability to predict the future of a project to be built out over a longer period of time is very limited. Changes in market conditions, the economy, and demographics can occur without warning, forcing changes in even the most preliminary of plans. For that reason, a new Section 2-123 has been added. By its terms, if the declaration identifies the community as a “master planned community,” reserving the right to create at least 500 units for residential purposes and the declarant owns or controls more than 500 acres on which those units may be built, then much of the information which otherwise must appear in the declaration from the outset is not required until the declaration is amended as units are created. Further, the public offering statement requirements apply only to units being offered or which have

¹The Joint Editorial Board was created in 1977 by joint agreement of the ULC and the American Bar Association’s Section on Real Property, Trusts and Probate Law to assist in the promulgation of Uniform Acts subject to its jurisdiction. Thereafter, the American College of Real Estate Lawyers became a co-sponsor of the JEB.

been declared. Finally, the provisions of Section 3-103 regarding transition of control of the unit owners association are amended to permit longer declarant control. As a result, additional flexibility is given for “master planned communities,” but the declarant continues to be subject to the obligations of good faith and the standards of unconscionability.

3. Section 2-105(a)(12), as originally crafted, required that a declaration must contain “any restrictions (i) on use, occupancy, and alienation of units” Taken literally, if a declaration does not contain any restrictions, none could be imposed by rule or regulation of the association. *But compare* Section 3-102(a)(1) (an association may adopt “rules and regulations”) and Section 3-102(a)(6) (an association may “regulate the use, maintenance, repair, replacement, and modification of common elements”).

In considering the implications of this result, the ULC agreed that uses or occupancy of a unit which affect other units or the common elements are appropriate for regulation, and that unit uses or occupancies with no measurable impact on other units or the common elements should be subject to a different approach to regime regulation as detailed in new Section 3-102(c).

For these reasons, Section 2-105 has been amended to (a) permit (rather than mandate) the declaration to contain restrictions on use and occupancy of units and (b) permit the association to adopt rules and regulations of units to prevent uses which violate the declaration, and to adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding occupancy of or behavior in units insofar as the occupancy or behavior might affect other unit owners. Section 3-102 has been amended to add subsection (c).

4. As originally drafted, only the most basic provisions of UCIOA Section 1-203 applied if a planned community contained no more than 12 units and was not subject to development rights or if the declaration limited the common expense liability to a relatively small amount. Further, if a planned community contained more than 12 units or was subject to development rights, but the declaration limited the common expense liability to a slightly higher amount, no public offering statement was required to be delivered to an original buyer and no resale certificate was required on resale. *See* UCIOA (1982) Section 4-101(b)(7).

The 1994 Act has deleted Section 4-101(b)(7). An amendment to Section 1-203 expands that provision so that only the very basic provisions of the Act will apply if a planned community is not subject to development rights and either (1) contains no more than 12 units or (2) is of any size so long as the annual average common expense liability, exclusive of optional user fees and insurance premiums paid the association, does not exceed \$300 (subject to the adjustment provisions of Section 1-115).

5. UCIOA’s thrust in the area of consumer protection is to protect residential purchasers. Revised Section 1-207(a) provides that a common interest community is not subject to UCIOA at all if it contains only units restricted to nonresidential use, unless the developer elects otherwise. Nonetheless, developers of some commercial and industrial regimes might want the UCIOA’s benefits, subject to its burdens. Section 1-207 also provides that the declaration may explicitly opt into UCIOA or only the basic three provisions of Sections 1-105, 1-106, and 1-107, and gives commercial developers greater flexibility.

6. Unlike most laws which, when enacted, contain repealer provisions for laws on the same subject, UCIOA contemplates that pre-existing laws governing common interest communities will remain in effect. Section 1-206 contains provisions allowing “old Act” regimes to come under the provisions of UCIOA and describes the procedures that must be followed. Amendments to the section clarify the original intent of UCIOA in this regard.

7. The role of surveyors and architects may be lessened by amendments to Section 2-109. In some instances, approximations will suffice and, if the declaration contains a narrative description, unit boundaries and common elements need not be shown on plats and plans.

8. Amendments to Section 2-112 permit relocation of boundaries between units and common elements in order to accommodate additions to units.

9. As originally crafted, UCIOA mandated that the declaration set forth a time limit within which reserved development rights and other special declarant rights must be exercised. *See* UCIOA (1982) Section 2-105(a)(8). UCIOA (1994) has added a provision which will permit the time limit to be extended.

10. Unruly and disruptive tenants have been a significant problem in association administration. Revised Section 3-102 gives rights to associations to enforce the declaration, bylaws, and rules and regulations not only against the unit owner but also the tenant. Associations may now levy fines against tenants and enforce the rights of the unit owner as landlord.

11. UCIOA and its predecessors distinguished between the standards of conduct applicable to executive board members appointed by the declarant and elected by the unit owners. Section 3-103(a). Experience under this Act demonstrates that the stated standards require further clarity. As amended, UCIOA sets out clearer (and more easily understood) standards: members of the executive board appointed by the declarant will be subject to the standard of care applicable to trustees, and members elected by the unit owners will be subject to the degree of care required of a director of a nonprofit corporation, subject to the business judgment rule.

12. Revised Section 3-111 clarifies that no period of limitation regarding an association’s claims against the declarant will run against the association, including warranty claims, until the period of declarant control terminates.

However, because a declarant ought not to warrant the common elements for an inordinate period of time (which may be the result if the period of declarant control is substantial), Section 4-116(d) authorizes the declarant to cause an independent committee of the executive board, during the period of declarant control, to evaluate and enforce warranty claims involving the common elements.

This section has also been amended to require that a tort claim based on ownership of common elements be brought against the association, and not against individual unit owners.

13. UCIOA permitted a condominium association or a planned community association to convey or encumber common elements under the restrictions of Section 3-112(a). Subsection (g)

stated the general rule that a conveyance or encumbrance would not affect the priority or validity of pre-existing encumbrances. UCIOA (1994) better protects the rights of the holders of those interests.

14. In order to ensure that association rights in bankruptcy are protected, Section 3-116 provides that the association's lien is a statutory lien and makes clear that the lien for unpaid assessments arises, as a matter of law, upon adoption of the statutory amendment for all existing associations and from the creation of the regime for all regimes created after adoption of the amendments.

15. The contents of the resale certificate have been revised. All too often, preparers of these certificates have been unsure about the degree and extent of information required to be provided. The changes make more objective the information to be provided.

The Underlying Concept of UCIOA

Nearly without exception, UCIOA achieves the goal of uniformity among all three forms of ownership simply by consolidating the three prior Acts of the Conference and adding a very few generic definitions. The principal new definition is "common interest community."

Because of the use of consistent definitions and policies in the three Acts preceding UCIOA, consolidation of the three in the merged Act was a relatively simple task. The section numbering system of UCIOA is entirely parallel with the other three Acts, and the language of UCIOA tracks, as applicable, with the cognate sections of those three Acts. Differences in result between the three Acts are preserved where appropriate. At the same time, during the drafting of UCIOA, in a few instances, it became clear that some differences in result were of form rather than legitimate substance. In those cases, the substantive result of one or more of the three Acts was changed to reflect a policy generally applicable in all forms.

The result is that a State wishing to consider legislation in the common interest ownership field has a range of choices from which to select. Many States will wish to adopt comprehensive legislation, providing maximum flexibility and certainty to all developers, lenders, and title insurers, while at the same time providing all unit purchasers and their associations a uniform level of disclosure, warranty protection, and other rights. In those States, the consolidated Act is a workable and desirable long-term solution. Other States may wish simply to adopt a modern condominium statute to replace an existing but plainly outdated, statutory structure. In those States, UCA alone is the obvious choice. Finally, in States where existing "second" or "third" generation condominium statutes are seen as satisfactory, but a need for additional certainty and structure is desirable for planned communities or cooperatives, the two Acts governing those forms of ownership are available. Following adoption of one of the three constituent Acts, it would be very feasible, by a few carefully considered amendments, to adopt UCIOA and thereby extend coverage to include all forms of ownership in the field.

UNIFORM COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT (2021)

[ARTICLE] 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

[PART] 1

DEFINITIONS AND OTHER GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1-101. SHORT TITLE. This [act] may be cited as the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act (2021).

SECTION 1-102. APPLICABILITY. Applicability of this [act] is governed by [Part] 2 of this [article].

SECTION 1-103. DEFINITIONS. In this [act]:

(1) “Affiliate of a declarant” means any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a declarant. For purposes of this definition:

(A) a person controls a declarant if the person:

(i) is a general partner, officer, director, or employer of the declarant;

(ii) directly or indirectly or acting in concert with one or more other persons, or through one or more subsidiaries, owns, controls, holds with power to vote, or holds proxies representing, more than 20 percent of the voting interest in the declarant;

(iii) controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the declarant; or

(iv) has contributed more than 20 percent of the capital of the declarant;

(B) a person is controlled by a declarant if the declarant:

(i) is a general partner, officer, director, or employer of the person;

(ii) directly or indirectly or acting in concert with one or more other

persons, or through one or more subsidiaries, owns, controls, holds with power to vote, or holds proxies representing, more than 20 percent of the voting interest in the person;

(iii) controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the person; or

(iv) has contributed more than 20 percent of the capital of the person; and

(C) control does not exist if the powers described in this paragraph are held solely as security for an obligation and are not exercised.

(2) “Allocated interests” means the following interests allocated to each unit:

(A) in a condominium, the undivided interest in the common elements, the common expense liability, and votes in the association;

(B) in a cooperative, the common expense liability, the ownership interest, and votes in the association; and

(C) in a planned community, the common expense liability and votes in the association.

(3) “Assessment” means the sum attributable to each unit and due to the association pursuant to Section 3-115.

(4) “Association” or “unit owners association” means the unit owners association organized under Section 3-101.

(5) “Bylaws” means the instruments, however denominated, that contain the procedures for conduct of the affairs of the association regardless of the form in which the association is organized, including any amendments to the instruments.

(6) “Common elements” means:

(A) in the case of:

(i) a condominium or cooperative, all portions of the common interest community other than the units; and

(ii) a planned community, any real estate within a planned community which is owned or leased by the association, other than a unit; and

(B) in all common interest communities, any other interests in real estate for the benefit of unit owners which are subject to the declaration.

(7) “Common expense liability” means the liability for common expenses allocated to each unit pursuant to Section 2-107.

(8) “Common expenses” means expenditures made by, or financial liabilities of, the association, together with any allocations to reserves.

(9) “Common interest community” means real estate described in a declaration with respect to which a person, by virtue of the person’s ownership of a unit, is obligated to pay for a share of real estate taxes, insurance premiums, maintenance, or improvement of, or services or other expenses related to, common elements, other units, or other real estate described in the declaration. The term does not include an arrangement described in Section 1-209 or 1–210. For purposes of this paragraph, ownership of a unit does not include holding a leasehold interest of less than [20] years in a unit, including renewal options.

(10) “Condominium” means a common interest community in which portions of the real estate are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of the real estate is designated for common ownership solely by the owners of those portions. A common interest community is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in the unit owners.

(11) “Conversion building” means a building that at any time before creation of the common interest community was occupied wholly or partially by persons other than purchasers

and persons that occupy with the consent of purchasers.

(12) “Cooperative” means a common interest community in which the real estate is owned by an association, each of whose members is entitled by virtue of the member’s ownership interest in the association to exclusive possession of a unit.

(13) “Dealer” means a person in the business of selling units for the person’s own account.

(14) “Declarant” means any person or group of persons acting in concert that:

(A) as part of a common promotional plan, offers to dispose of the interest of the person or group of persons in a unit not previously disposed of; or

(B) reserves or succeeds to any special declarant right.

(15) “Declaration” means the instrument, however denominated, that creates a common interest community, including any amendments to the instrument.

(16) “Development rights” means any right or combination of rights reserved by a declarant in the declaration to:

(A) add real estate to a common interest community;

(B) create units, common elements, or limited common elements within a common interest community;

(C) subdivide units or convert units into common elements; or

(D) withdraw real estate from a common interest community

(17) “Dispose” or “disposition” means a voluntary transfer to a purchaser of any legal or equitable interest in a unit, but the term does not include the transfer or release of a security interest.

(17A) “Electronic” means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

(18) “Executive board” means the body, regardless of name, designated in the declaration or bylaws to act on behalf of the association.

(19) “Identifying number” means a symbol or address that identifies only one unit in a common interest community.

(20) “Leasehold common interest community” means a common interest community in which all or a portion of the real estate is subject to a lease the expiration or termination of which will terminate the common interest community or reduce its size.

(21) “Limited common element” means a portion of the common elements allocated by the declaration or by operation of Section 2-102(2) or (4) for the exclusive use of one or more but fewer than all of the units.

(22) “Master association” means:

(A) a unit owners association that serves more than one common interest community; or

(B) an organization that holds a power delegated under Section 2-120(a)(1).

(23) “Offering” means any advertisement, inducement, solicitation, or attempt to encourage any person to acquire any interest in a unit, other than as security for an obligation. An advertisement in a newspaper or other periodical of general circulation, or in any broadcast medium to the general public, of a common interest community not located in this state, is not an offering if the advertisement states that an offering may be made only in compliance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the common interest community is located.

(24) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity. [In

the case of a land trust, the term means the beneficiary of the trust rather than the trust or the trustee.]

(25) “Planned community” means a common interest community that is not a condominium or a cooperative. A condominium or cooperative may be part of a planned community.

(26) “Proprietary lease” means an agreement with the association pursuant to which a member is entitled to exclusive possession of a unit in a cooperative.

(27) “Purchaser” means a person, other than a declarant or a dealer, that by means of a voluntary transfer acquires a legal or equitable interest in a unit other than:

(A) a leasehold interest, including renewal options, of less than 20 years; or

(B) as security for an obligation.

(28) “Real estate” means any leasehold or other estate or interest in, over, or under land, including structures, fixtures, and other improvements and interests that by custom, usage, or law pass with a conveyance of land though not described in the contract of sale or instrument of conveyance. The term includes parcels with or without upper or lower boundaries and spaces that may be filled with air or water.

(29) “Record”, used as a noun, means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(30) “Residential purposes” means use for dwelling or recreational purposes, or both.

(31) “Rule” means a policy, guideline, restriction, procedure, or regulation of an association, however denominated, which is not set forth in the declaration or bylaws.

(32) “Security interest” means an interest in real estate or personal property, created by contract or conveyance, which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term

includes a lien created by a mortgage, deed of trust, trust deed, security deed, contract for deed, land sales contract, lease intended as security, assignment of lease or rents intended as security, pledge of an ownership interest in an association, and any other consensual lien or title retention contract intended as security for an obligation.

(33) “Special declarant rights” means rights reserved for the benefit of a declarant to:

(A) complete improvements the declarant is not obligated to make that are indicated on plats and plans filed with the declaration or described in the public offering statement;

(B) under Section 2-110, exercise any development right;

(C) under Section 2-115, maintain sales offices, management offices, signs advertising the common interest community, and models;

(D) under Section 2-116, use easements through the common elements for the purpose of making improvements within the common interest community or within real estate which may be added to the common interest community;

(E) under Section 2-120, make the common interest community subject to a master association;

(F) under Section 2-121, merge or consolidate a common interest community with another common interest community of the same form of ownership

(G) under Section 3-103(d), appoint or remove any officer of the association or any master association or any executive board member during any period of declarant control;

(H) under Section 3-120(c), control any construction, design review, or aesthetic standards committee or process;

(I) under Section 3-108, attend meetings of the unit owners and, except during an executive session, the executive board; and

(J) under Section 3-118, have access to the records of the association to the same extent as a unit owner.

(34) “Time share” [has the meaning in [cite to definition of “time share” in appropriate state statute]] [means an ownership right in, or right to use, a unit for less than a full year during any year on a recurring basis for more than one year, even if the years are not consecutive].

(35) “Unit” means a physical portion of the common interest community designated for separate ownership or occupancy, the boundaries of which are described pursuant to Section 2-105(a)(5). If a unit in a cooperative is owned by a unit owner or is sold, conveyed, voluntarily or involuntarily encumbered, or otherwise transferred by a unit owner, the interest in that unit which is owned, sold, conveyed, encumbered, or otherwise transferred is the right to possession of that unit under a proprietary lease, coupled with the allocated interests of that unit, and the association’s interest in that unit is not thereby affected.

(36) “Unit owner” means a declarant or other person that owns a unit, or a lessee of a unit in a leasehold common interest community whose lease expires simultaneously with any lease the expiration or termination of which will remove the unit from the common interest community, but does not include a person having an interest in a unit solely as security for an obligation. In a condominium or planned community, the declarant is the owner of any unit created by the declaration. In a cooperative, the declarant is treated as the owner of any unit to which allocated interests have been allocated until that unit has been conveyed to another person.

Legislative Note: A state that defines “time share” or a similar term such as “timeshare plan” or “time-share interest” in another statute should cross-reference the definition in the first bracketed option of paragraph (34). A state that does not define the term should use the second bracketed option of paragraph (34).

Comment

1. The first clause of this section permits the defined terms used in the Act to be defined

differently in the declaration and bylaws. Regardless of how terms are used in those documents, however, terms have an unvarying meaning in the Act, and any restricted practice which depend on the definition of a term is not affected by a changed term in the documents.

Example: A declarant might vary the definition of “unit owner” in the declaration to exclude himself in an attempt to avoid assessments for units which he owns. The attempt would be futile, since the Act defines a declarant who owns a unit as a unit owner and defines the liabilities of a unit owner.

To emphasize this outcome, the introductory language to Section 1-103 was amended in 2008 to delete the phrase “In the declaration and bylaws, unless specifically provided otherwise or the context otherwise requires, and...,” leaving only the introductory words “In this Act”. These words are deleted simply as surplus statutory text, without an intent to change the effect of the statute. The drafter of a declaration or bylaws is always entitled to use whatever words in lieu of defined terms as the drafter chooses, but this Act will override such a usage when substantive requirement in this Act is avoided in a declaration or in bylaws.

2. The definition of “Affiliate of a declarant” (Section 1-103(1)) is similar to the definition of 12 U.S.C. Section 1730a, which prescribes the authority of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to regulate the activities of savings and loan holding companies, and in 15 U.S.C. Section 78c(a)(18), which defines persons deemed to be associated with a broker or dealer for purposes of the federal securities laws.

The objective standards of the definition permit a ready determination of the existence of affiliate status to be made. Unlike 12 U.S.C. Section 1730a(a)(2)(B), no power is vested in an agency to subjectively determine the existence of “control” necessary to establish affiliate status. Thus, affiliate status does not exist under the Act unless these objective criteria are met.

As a result of this definition, the association may, in some instances, be a declarant. Under the definition of “Affiliate of a declarant,” it is possible that 20% of the unit owners may “act in concert” to control the activities of the association. While the mere casting of these votes at an association meeting would not normally constitute “concerted action” by those unit owners, other acts by individual unit owners might constitute such concerted action. The consequences of that result are determined under Section 3-104.

3. Definition (2), “Allocated interests,” refers to all of the interests which this Act requires the declaration to allocate to the common interest communities. “Allocated interests” is defined differently with respect to the three forms of Ownership.

First, the important interests, common to all projects, are the proportionate shares of common expense liabilities, and votes in the association, allocated to each unit. In either a cooperative, condominium, or planned community, every unit in the project must have a share of the votes and common expense liabilities.

Second, because the common elements are “owned” by the association in a planned community or cooperative, in contrast to a condominium, there is no common element interest

allocated to unit owners in a planned community or cooperative.

Third, in a cooperative, because unit owners have traditionally had an ownership interest in the cooperative corporation, either in the form of stock or a membership certificate, the Act continues to require allocation of an “ownership interest in the association” to each unit.

The common element or ownership interest has limited significance. One situation in which the common element interest allocation would be important, however, is the distribution of insurance proceeds following a loss where an entire condominium project is not repaired or replaced and insurance proceeds are distributed to unit owners. *See* Section 3-113(h). *See also* Section 2-118(j)(2).

4. Definition (6), “Common elements” is bifurcated. The Act adopts the UCA and MRECA definition with respect to condominiums or cooperatives. However, the Act adopts UPCA’s definition with respect to planned communities.

5. Definitions (6) and (35), treating “Common elements” and “Units,” should be examined in light of Section 2-102, which specifies in detail how the differentiation between units and common elements is to be determined in any given common interest community to the extent that the declaration does not provide a different scheme. No exhaustive list of items comprising the common elements is necessary in this Act or in the declaration, as long as the boundaries between units and common elements can be ascertained with reasonable certainty. The common elements include by definition all of the real estate in the condominium or cooperative not designated as part of the units.

6. The 1994 amendment to the definition of common elements in Section 1-103(6) addresses and clarifies a real estate arrangement found in some common interest planned communities – that is, easements or other forms of servitudes which benefit the community and which run either to the unit owners association or to all the unit owners in the association. Examples of such interests include access easements to a land locked parcel on which the community is located, easements for shared parking, etc. This easement, as any commonly held interest in real estate, is and should be a common element. In reciprocal easement communities, the easements may be the only common elements.

7. The drafters also seek to distinguish between real estate owned or leased by the unit owners association which is subject to the declaration, and similar real estate which is not subject to the declaration.

In a planned community, if that real estate is subject to the declaration – that is, it is “within the planned community” – it meets the definition of a common element. If that real estate is not within the planned community, title may be held by the association, but it is not a common element unless the declaration is amended in accordance with this Act to incorporate that real estate as part of the real estate subject to the declaration.

Most common interest communities are not likely to experience a need to acquire real estate in addition to the land originally submitted to the declaration. However, it is not difficult to

envison cases where that result would be desirable to the unit owners – for example, to acquire additional parking areas or open space. There is no reason to either prohibit the association from securing this result, or to require the formalities of an amendment of the declaration to redefine the boundaries of the common interest community; this would typically require a two-thirds vote of the unit owners under Section 2-117(a).

This distinction will have practical consequences. For example, real estate which is not a common element may be taxed by the local assessor, unless exempt under other state law, notwithstanding the rule in Section 1-104 of the Act that the common elements may not be separately taxed. Further, non-common element real estate may be bought and sold by the association without the need to observe the requirements for conveying or encumbering common elements stated in Section 3-112.

In a condominium, fee title to the common elements is vested in the unit owners, not the unit owners association. Thus, in the condominium, all the real estate subject to the declaration, except the units, is a “portion of the common interest community” and therefore is a common element. Real estate which is not subject to the declaration is neither a unit nor a common element.

However, the desired substantive result discussed above is the same for all forms of common interest communities. Accordingly, the drafters contemplate that the condominium or cooperative association could also acquire title to real estate which is physically located outside the condominium or cooperative boundaries, in its own name, which would not automatically become a common element.

8. Definition (9), “Common interest community,” is new to this Act. The term creates one comprehensive definition of those interests governed by the Act. This generic definition, derived from the definition of planned community in UPCA, is used through the Act to refer collectively to the three particular forms of common interest community: condominiums, cooperatives, and planned communities.

Each of those forms in turn, has a separate definition. “Condominium” and “cooperative” are defined precisely as they are in the Acts which apply to those forms. The definition of “planned community,” however, is new, and, under UCIOA, becomes a residual concept. Any ownership arrangement which is a common interest community but which does not meet the definition of either a condominium or cooperative, would be a planned community. Thus, there are but three forms of common interest community: (1) condominiums; (2) cooperatives; and (3) everything else.

The 2008 amendments to the definition of “common interest community” accomplish two main goals.

First, they make clear that the mutual obligations of unit owners - obligations which arise “by virtue of” that ownership - to pay a share of the project’s expenses may include a share of services provided to unit owners or other expenses provided either to the common elements or the units. Second, the amended definition makes clear that several common real estate arrangements described in new sections 1-209 and 1-210 are excluded from the definition. Section 1-209 thus

resolves the question of whether cost-sharing arrangements between an association and either another association or a 3d party require creation of a new association [they do not]. New section 1-210 also confirms that a variety of simple, traditional arrangements, such as a shared driveway, party wall, or shared well, which some have argued would technically satisfy the definition of “common interest community” in the Act as originally drafted, are not subject to the Act unless the drafter chooses that result.

9. Definition (10), “Condominium” makes clear that, unless the real estate title to the common elements is vested in the owners of the units, the project is not a condominium. Thus, for example, if title to the common elements is in an association in which each unit owner is a member, the project is not a condominium, but a planned community.

10. Definition (11), “Conversion building,” is important because of the protection which the Act provides in Section 4-112 for tenants of buildings which are being converted into a common interest community. The definition distinguishes between buildings which have never been occupied by any person before the time that the building is submitted to the cooperative form of ownership, and buildings, whether new or old, which have been previously occupied by tenants. In the former case, because there have been no tenants in the building, the building would not be a conversion building, and no protection of tenants is necessary.

11. Definition (12), “Cooperative,” makes clear that the Act applies only to cooperatives which constitute common interest communities. The common interest community real estate, moreover, must be owned by the association, which, under Section 3-101, may be organized as a profit or non-profit corporation, trust, trustee, partnership, or depending on the option adopted in a particular State, as an unincorporated association. In requiring, as does Section 3-101, that the association consist exclusively of “unit owners” – defined in MRECA as “proprietary lessees” – the definition tracks the usual requirements of cooperative instruments, which exclude from association membership persons who are not owners or proprietary lessees of the units.

The definition also recognizes the fundamental link between association membership and occupancy rights in providing that unit owners who are the members of the association are entitled to exclusive possession of their units under a proprietary lease – *see* Definition (26) – by virtue of their ownership interests in the assets of the association.

The ownership interest of a cooperative unit owner is a composite interest, which consists of the owner’s ownership interests in the association and his right to occupy a unit pursuant to a proprietary lease. This interest, since it includes the proprietary interest under a lease, may not, as a theoretical matter, exist until a proprietary lease has in fact been executed by the declarant for the units in the cooperative. The definition “unit” resolves this theoretical gap by providing that the declarant is treated as the owner of cooperative interests which have not yet been created.

12. Definition (13), “Dealer,” is a newly defined term in UCIOA. It was not used in any of the three separate Acts. It replaces, in many sections, the words “person in the business of selling (either) real estate (or) cooperative interests for his own account.” Use of the term in UCIOA does not change the substantive results in any of the three Acts.

13. Definition (14), “Declarant,” is designed to exclude persons who may be called upon to execute the declaration in order to ratify the creation of the common interest community, but who are not intended to be charged with the responsibilities imposed on all declarants by this Act if that is all they do. Examples of such persons include holders of pre-existing liens and, in the case of leasehold common interest communities, ground lessors. (Of course, such a person may become a declarant by subsequently succeeding to a Special declarant right.) Other persons similarly protected by the narrow wording of this definition include real estate brokers, because they do not offer to dispose of their own interest in a unit. Similarly, unit owners reselling their units are not declarants because these units were “previously disposed of” when originally conveyed.

If the association, itself, or in conjunction with another declarant, is offering units for sale to others, and if those units have not previously been sold or otherwise disposed of, then the association itself is a declarant.

Finally, a person who, while in control of the association, chooses not to exercise that control, is still a declarant.

The last bracketed clause in this definition must be deleted in any State which chooses not to enact Article 5 of the Act.

14. Definition (15), “Declaration,” is defined as “the instrument, however denominated, that create a common interest community, including any amendments to the instrument.” Thus, the term would not only include the traditional condominium declaration with which most practitioners are familiar, or the declaration of covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CC & R’s) so common in planned unit developments. It would also include, for example, a series of deeds to units with common mutually beneficial restrictions, or to any other instruments which create the relationship which constitutes a common interest community. If those recorded instruments create that relationship, then those documents constitute a declaration and must contain, for new projects, the information required by Section 2-105.

The declaration of a cooperative does not include the proprietary leases of the individual units, although a sample of such a lease might be attached as an exhibit to the declaration.

Similarly, the definition of “declaration” of any common interest community does not refer to the bylaws of the association or the documents creating the association. Such documents do not “create” the common interest community, but merely regulate its use after creation. The bylaws may, but need not be, an exhibit to the declaration.

15. Definition (16), “Development rights,” includes a panoply of sophisticated development techniques that have evolved over time throughout the United States and which have been expressly recognized and regulated in the case of condominiums, in an increasing number of jurisdictions, beginning with Virginia in 1974.

The concept of “development rights” lies at the heart of one of the principal goals of the Act, which is to maximize the flexibility available to a developer seeking to adjust the size and mix of a project to the demands of the marketplace, both before and after creation. The principal

constraint on that flexibility is the obligation of disclosure, and its impact on marketing. Thus “development rights” include the rights to:

(a) Increase the size or density of a project, either by adding real property to it, or by creating new units, common elements or limited common elements on either the original land or within the original buildings, or on any other land or buildings subsequently added;

(b) Change the mix of units, common elements, and limited common elements, either by subdividing units, or by converting units into common elements or limited common elements; and

(c) Reduce the size of a project by withdrawing real property – whether land, entire buildings, or particular units – from it.

As a matter of simple logic, there are few other things that could be done to a real property regime which are not include within the concept of development rights. This great flexibility, particularly when coupled with the broad definitions of “unit” and “real estate,” the power to create leasehold projects, and the right to subordinate unit mortgages to blanket mortgage on either the units or common elements, is an important element in the Act.

For example, a declarant may be building (or converting) a 50-unit building on Parcel A with the intention, if all goes well, to “expand” the common interest community by adding an additional building on Parcel B, containing additional units, as part of the same common interest community. If he reserves the right to do so, *i.e.*, to “add real estate to a common interest community,” he has reserved a “development right.”

In certain cases, however, the declarant may desire, for a variety of reasons, to include both parcels in the common interest community from the outset, even though he may subsequently be obliged to withdraw all or part of one parcel. Assume, for example, that in the example just given the declarant intends to build an underground parking garage that will expand into both parcels. If the project is a success, his documentation will be simpler if both parcels were included in the common interest community from the beginning. If his hopes are not realized, however, and it becomes necessary to withdraw all or part of Parcel B from the common interest community and devote it to some other use, he may do so if he has reserved such a development right “to withdraw real estate from the common interest community.” The portion of the garage which extends into Parcel B may be left in the common interest community (separated from the remainder of Parcel B by a horizontal boundary), or the garage may be divided between Parcels A and B with appropriate cross-easement agreements.

The right “to create units, common elements, or limited common elements” has frequently been useful in the case of commercial or mixed use common interest communities, where the declarant needs to retain a high degree of flexibility to meet the space requirements of prospective purchasers who may not approach him until the common interest community has already been created. For example, an entire floor of a high-rise building may be intended for commercial buyers, but the declarant may not know in advance whether one purchaser will want to buy the whole floor as a single unit or whether several purchasers will want the floor divided into service units, separated by common element walls and served by a limited common element corridor. This

development right is sometimes useful even in purely residential common interest communities, especially those designed to appeal to affluent buyers. Similarly, the development rights “to subdivide units or convert units into common elements” is most often of value in commercial common interest communities, but may be useful in certain kinds of residential common interest communities as well.

16. Definition (17), “Dispose” or “Disposition,” includes voluntary transfers to purchasers of any interest in a unit, other than as security for an obligation. Consequently, the grant of a mortgage or other security interest is not a “disposition,” nor is any transfer of any interest to a person who is excluded from the definition of “Purchaser,” *infra*. However, the term includes more than conveyances and would, for example, cover contracts of sale.

17. Definition (20), “Leasehold common interest community,” should be distinguished from land which is leased to a common interest community but not subjected to the common interest community regime. A leasehold common interest community means, by definition, real estate which has been subjected to the common interest community form of ownership. In such a case, units located on the leasehold real estate are typically leased for long terms. At the expiration of such a lease, the common interest community unit or the real estate underlying the unit would be removed from the common interest community if the lease were not exercised or renewed. On the other hand, real estate may not be subjected to common interest community ownership, but may be leased directly to the association or to one or more unit owners for a term of years.

17A. Definition (22), “Master association,” recognizes two types of master associations: (1) an organization holding a power delegated from a unit owners association; and (2) an organization that is the unit owners association for more than one common interest community. The 2021 amendments allow a master association to be organized as any type of legal entity authorized by state law.

18. In this Act, in contrast to UPCA, Definition (25), “Planned Community,” is a residual concept. That is, any common interest community which fails to fall into the category of a condominium or a cooperative is, by definition, a planned community. The definition also indicates that a planned community may have a condominium or cooperative as a constituent element.

19. Definition (26), “proprietary lease,” describes that instrument initially executed by a cooperative association with the purchaser of a unit, granting the right of exclusive occupancy of a unit. The term and its significance is more fully treated in the Comments to the definition of “Unit.”

20. Definition (27), “Purchaser,” includes a person who acquires any interest in a unit, even as a tenant, if the lease including renewal options, entitles him to occupy the premises for more than 20 years. Excluded from the definition, however, are mortgagees, declarants, and dealers. Persons excluded from the definition of “purchaser” do not receive certain benefits under Article 4, such as the right to a public offering statement (Section 4-102(c)) and the right to rescind (Section 4-108).

21. Definition (28), “Real estate,” is very broad, and is very similar to the definition of “real estate” in Section 1-201(16) of the Uniform Land Transactions Act.

Although often thought of in two-dimensional terms, real estate is a three-dimensional concept, and the third dimension is usually important in the condominium and planned community context. Where real estate is described in only two dimensions (length and width), it is correctly assumed that the property extends indefinitely above the earth’s surface and downwards to a point in the center of the planet. In most condominium and planned communities, however, as in so-called “air rights” projects, ownership does not extend “from the center of the earth to the heavens” because units are stacked on top of units or units and common elements are interstratified. In such cases, the upper and lower boundaries must be identified with the same precision as the other boundaries.

22. The definition of “residential purposes” includes “recreational purposes.” This common sense definition is used in order to avoid repeated use of a lengthier defined term, such as “residential or consumer owned recreational purposes.”

The Act contemplates that “recreational purposes” would be “consumer owned” recreational purposes commonly marketed for sale to individual owners – uses such as dock spaces for boats, campgrounds, airplane tie downs, etc. By including these kinds of uses within the definition, the Act intends to provide the same consumer protections which it offers to individual residential purchasers – persons who typically buy for their own use – as distinguished from commercial users. Thus, the definition would exclude commercial recreational facilities which are operated as a business or available to the public on a fee for use basis, such as movie theaters, athletic or country clubs, golf courses, and the like.

Further, the definition is not intended to override, and thus perhaps expand on, existing local zoning ordinances which permit only “residential” use.

However, by including these recreational purposes within the defined term “residential purposes,” no change in the plain and traditional meaning of the word “residential” is intended. Thus, the drafters recognize that owners of residential units – *i.e.*, a unit which is designed for use as a residential dwelling – may hold those units for investment purposes, or that individual owners may occasionally or regularly rent their units on an individual or rental pool basis. This is a common practice, for example, with residential communities built near ski or ocean resort areas. Rental occupancy does not change the residential character of the common interest community, or the consumer protections that must be offered to purchasers.

23. Definition (32), “Security interest,” encompasses any interest in real or personal property which secures payment or performance of an obligation. Thus, for example, regardless of whether or not the units in a cooperative are treated as real or personal property pursuant to Section 1-105(a), a lender’s interest in a unit securing the debt is a “security interest.” This definition is adapted from Sections 3-102 and 3-103 of the Uniform Land Transactions Act.

24. Definition (33), “Special declarant rights,” seeks to isolate those rights reserved for the benefit of a declarant which are unique to the declarant and not shared in common with other unit

owners. The list, while short, encompasses virtually every significant right which a declarant might seek in the course of creating or expanding a common interest community.

Any person who possesses a special declarant right would be a “declarant,” including any who succeed under Section 3-104 to any of those rights. Thus, the concept of special declarant rights triggers the imposition of obligations on those who possess the rights. Under Section 3-104, those obligations vary significantly, depending upon the particular special declarant rights possessed by a particular declarant. These circumstances are described more fully in the Comments to Section 3-104.

The 2008 amendment created three new “special declarant rights” and, like all special declarant rights, they are rights which exist only to the extent they are “reserved for the benefit of a declarant” in the declaration. *See* § 2-105(a)(8). The most unusual of the 3 is the right to control what is commonly called a design review committee. Under the amended Act, no such committee may exist unless properly authorized in the declaration. *See* § 2-105(a)(14).

In contrast, the new special declarant rights to attend unit owner meetings and to access records of the association resolve questions that have arisen in practice and that track the reasonable expectations of the parties.

The 2021 amendments limit the special declarant right described in Section 1-103(33)(A) to the completion of improvements that the declarant is not obligated to make. Improvements that the declarant is obligated to make (*see* Section 4-119) are no longer addressed by this special declarant right. The declarant has a statutory easement under Section 2-116, which is sufficient to enable the declarant to complete obligatory improvements; the easement exists whether or not the declarant has reserved any special declarant rights.

In addition, the 2021 amendments add cross references to most of the descriptions of special declarant rights to make it clear that the substance of the right is defined by the relevant section, and is not a freestanding right that may have other characteristics.

25. Definition (34), “Time share,” defines arrangements for multiple persons to occupy units at different periods of time.

When this Act was first promulgated in 1982, such concepts as “time share” and “interval ownership” were relatively new; they were neither fully developed nor generally accepted in the marketplace. Moreover, the nature of the relationship between the various forms of common interest ownership and time fractionalization of real estate was not at all clearly understood.

In these circumstances, the Conference adopted a “minimalist” approach in dealing with the concept of time sharing. To that end, the Act simply defined the term “time share” and required that the public offering statement under Section 4-105 disclose any time shares provided for by the declaration. Otherwise, this Act did not attempt to regulate time sharing. That task was left to other state law. Experience over the intervening years suggests that this minimalist approach remains appropriate.

A time-share development is subject to this Act whenever the ownership arrangement meets the definition of a “common interest community.” If it does, then the Act applies the same way as it does for other common interest communities unless the state has a separate time-share statute that exempts the development from provisions of this Act. For example, a common interest community containing time shares must have a declaration conforming to Section 2-105 and must adopt budgets under Section 3-123.

The 2021 amendments revise the definition of “time share” to conform to modern practice. Most states have enacted statutes that regulate time shares, sometimes as a freestanding act and sometimes as part of their brokerage act, deceptive trade practices act, or other act. Many states have designated a state agency that is responsible for time-share regulation. It is preferable that this Act and the state’s time-share statute define “time share” the same way. For states that do not have a suitable statutory definition, the definition of “time share” offers language that closely tracks the key elements of current definitions of “time share” in states that regulate large numbers of time-share developments. The definition also is compatible with the Bankruptcy Code’s definition of “timeshare plan.” 11 U.S.C. § 101(53D).

26. Definition (35), “Unit,” describes a tangible, physical part of the project rather than a right in, or claim to, a tangible physical part of the property. Therefore, for example, the sale of a unit to 5 persons as tenants in common does not create 5 new units – there are, rather, 5 owners of the unit. (Under the section on voting (Section 3-110), a majority of the tenants in common are entitled to cast the vote assigned to that unit.)

Similarly, in a cooperative, the unit remains a physical part of the real estate; its legal title is vested in the association while the right to possession is held by the unit owner under a proprietary lease. The definition, however, makes it clear that the association’s interest in the unit is unaffected by transfers of interests in that unit to or by unit owners. The unit owner’s interest is a composite interest, which consists of an ownership interest in the association, coupled with the right to occupy a unit pursuant to a lease.

The definition makes clear that in the case of a cooperative, if a unit owned by a unit owner is sold, conveyed, or encumbered or otherwise transferred by the unit owner, the interest in such unit which is affected is the right to possession of that unit under a proprietary lease, coupled with the allocated interests of that unit. In recognizing the relationship between the physical “unit” and the nature of a unit owner’s interest in that unit, and by describing that relationship concisely in the definition, the merged Act was able to delete the definition of “cooperative interest” as it was used in MRECA.

27. Definition (36), “Unit owner,” contemplates that a seller under a land installment contract would remain the unit owner until the contract is fulfilled. As between the seller and the buyer, various rights and responsibilities must be assigned to the buyer by the contract itself, but the association would continue to look to the seller (for payment of any arrears in common expense assessments, for example,) as long as the seller holds title.

The definition makes it clear that a declarant, so long as he owns units in a common interest community, is the unit owner of any unit created by the declaration, and is therefore subject to all

of the obligations imposed on other unit owners, including the obligation to pay common expense assessments. This provision is designed to resolve ambiguities on this point which have arisen under several existing state statutes.

In the special case of a cooperative, the declarant is treated as the owner of a unit or “potential unit” to which allocated interests have been allocated, until that unit is conveyed to another.

The definition includes the buyers of time shares only if they directly hold an estate or long-term leasehold in the unit. Then they own the unit as real property and are treated the same as other multiple owners of a single unit under the act. Time-share unit owners may exist in a condominium, a planned community, or in a cooperative.

Example 1: A fee simple owner of a condominium unit records a time-share declaration for her unit and conveys fee simple time-share estates to 12 different persons, each receiving the right to occupy the unit for one month each year. The deeds of conveyance are recorded. The 12 owners have time shares as defined in Section 1-103(34) and they are “unit owners” under Section 1-103(36). Collectively the 12 owners hold the single allocation of votes allocated to their unit. Section 2-107(a). A majority in interest of the 12 owners determines how to cast their unit’s vote unless the declaration for the condominium community or the time-share declaration expressly otherwise provides. Section 3-110(b)(2).

Example 2: A cooperative has 10 members, each holding the right to possess one unit under a proprietary lease. The member of the association who owns Unit 6 records a time-share declaration for her unit. The member agrees to sell time-share leaseholds to 6 different persons, each of whom will receive the right to occupy the unit for two months each year. The sales close, with the member turning in her proprietary lease to the association. The association then cancels this proprietary lease and issues 6 new proprietary leases to the time-share buyers. The 6 buyers have time shares as defined in Section 1-103(34) and they are “unit owners” under Section 1-103(36).

When a unit is devoted to time shares that are classified as personal property (*e.g.*, a license, a membership, or contract rights), then the time-share owners are not unit owners. In this situation, someone else necessarily holds title to the unit. It may be the developer, a trustee, a corporation, an association, or another entity. That person is the unit owner, holding title for the benefit of the time-share owners, and its obligations and rights, including voting rights, are the same as an entity who owns a regular unit for the benefit of shareholders, members, or other individuals.

28. The 2008 amendments create five new definitions: “Assessment” [Section 1-103(3)]; “Bylaws”, [Section 1-103(5)], “Common expense liability” [Section 1-103 (7)], “Record” [Section 1-103(29)] and “Rule” [Section 1-103(31)].

By defining the term “assessment” as the “sum attributable to each unit and due to the association pursuant to Section 3-115”, the Act ties the term directly to the common expense

liability of each unit, and to those sections of the Act where each unit's common expense liability is calculated. It also distinguishes each unit's assessment from the other sums that may be due from a unit owner – such as the sums described in Section 3-116(a) – which are not a part of the association's budget and therefore are not included in that unit's assessment but which “are enforceable in the same manner as unpaid assessments.”

The definition of “bylaws” reflects the common functional meaning of that term, regardless of what different phrase might be used in the declaration to describe this instrument. The definition makes clear that: (i) the bylaws is the instrument that “contains the procedures for conduct of the affairs of the association” - as distinguished from the substantive role played by the declaration; (ii) the functional role of the bylaws remains consistent under the Act even if the association is organized as, for example, a limited liability company where the term “bylaws” is not used in the statute authorizing such entities and the instrument serving that function is identified as an “operating agreement”; and (iii) amendments to the bylaws are incorporated into the amended document for purposes of this Act.

However, regardless of the name of the instrument used in the declaration, this Act mandates the minimum contents of the bylaws; see Section 3-106. Further, any provision of the State's statutes governing the content of the bylaws or, as appropriate, the operating agreement, to the extent inconsistent with the requirements of Section 3-106, would be overridden by this Act; see Section 1-108.

Third, “common expense liability” is defined primarily by reference to the substantive section of the Act where the term is used. The term appears in earlier versions of the Act without being defined.

The new definition of “Record” in Section 1-103 (29) makes clear that the definition applies only when the term is used as a noun. The definition derives directly from federal and statute statutes governing electronic signatures; the term is commonly substituted for the word “writing” or “written” in other law.

The new definition of “Rule” in Section 1-103 (31), amended in 2021, is broad. A rule is any policy, guideline, restriction, procedure, or regulation of the association that is not contained in the declaration or bylaws. Section 3-102(a)(1) permits the association to adopt, amend, and repeal rules subject to the restrictions of Section 3-120. Note that Section 3-120(g) states that the “association's internal business operating procedures need not be adopted as rules”. This distinction permits the association's executive board or its management company to adopt or amend at will the wide variety of internal management procedures that govern the association's daily business activities - as opposed to the conduct of persons or the use and appearance of property. It may be helpful to provide a few examples of what the drafters contemplate might be typical internal business procedures that need not be adopted as rules:

- The association wishes to solicit bids from potential contractors for a particular project or service and adopts a procedure for soliciting, reviewing and accepting those bids.
- The board approves a management contract with an outside management company. The

management contract contains various procedures governing how the manager is going to carry out its duties with regard to the management of the association.

- The recreation committee adopts a sign-up procedure for using the pool table in the clubhouse.

SECTION 1-104. NO VARIATION BY AGREEMENT. Except as expressly provided in this [act], the effect of its provisions may not be varied by agreement, and rights conferred by it may not be waived. Except as otherwise provided in Section 1-207, a declarant may not act under a power of attorney, or use any other device, to evade the limitations or prohibitions of this [act] or the declaration.

Comment

1. The Act is generally designed to provide great flexibility in the creation of common interest communities and, to that end, the Act permits the parties to vary many of its provisions. In many instances, however, provisions of the Act may not be varied, because of the need to protect purchasers, lenders, and declarants. Accordingly, this section adopts the approach of prohibiting variation by agreement except in those cases where it is expressly permitted by the terms of the Act itself. This section should be read in conjunction with new Section 1-117 (Mandatory and Default Rules), added by the 2021 amendments, which provides a list of provisions of the Act that the declaration or bylaws may vary. The list replaces, with some modifications, a list of sections that may be varied by agreement contained in Comment 4 to the original Act. It was the judgment of the drafters that practitioners are better served by making the list part of the statute.

2. A significant consumer protection in this Act is the requirement for consent by specified percentages of unit owners to particular actions or changes in the declaration. In order to prevent declarants from evading these requirements by obtaining powers of attorney from all unit owners, or in some other fashion controlling the votes of unit owners, this section forbids the use by a declarant of any device to evade the limitation or prohibition of the Act or of the declaration.

3. The second sentence of the section is an important limitation upon the rights of a declarant. Today it is the practice in many jurisdictions, particularly those proscribing expansion of a condominium or planned community by statute, for a declarant to secure powers of attorney from all unit purchasers permitting the declarant unilaterally to expand the condominium or planned community by “unanimous consent” to include new units and to reallocate common element interests, common expense liability, and votes. With such powers of attorney, many declarants have purported to comply with the typical provision of “first generation” condominium statutes requiring unanimous consent for amendments of the declaration concerning such matters. The Act bars this practice.

4. The second sentence of this section invalidates any device used by a declarant that has

the intent or effect of evading the limitations or prohibitions of this Act.

Example: A declarant establishes a common interest community, retaining title to the road system providing access to the community from a nearby highway and to all of the units. The road system is not part of the common elements described in the declaration, and persons other than unit owners are allowed to use the road system. Instead, the declarant grants right-of-way easements to use the roads to the association and the unit owners. The easement instrument obligates the declarant or its assignee to repair and maintain the roads and obligates the unit owners to pay substantial fees to use the roads that far exceed the declarant's reasonable and projected repair and maintenance costs. This device is invalid because the road easements are in fact common elements, even though not described as such in the declaration. *See* Section 1-103(6) (Definition of Common elements) and Comment 6 (access easement that benefits common interest community "is and should be a common element"). In addition, the obligation to pay for use of the roads is in substance a maintenance contract that the association may terminate unilaterally after the period of declarant control ends.

5. While freedom of contract is a principle of this Act, and variation by agreement is accordingly widely available, freedom of contract does not extend so far as to permit parties to disclaim obligations of good faith, *see* Section 1-113, or to enter into contracts which are unconscionable when viewed as a whole, or which contain unconscionable terms. *See* Section 1-112. This section derives from Section 1-102(3) of the Uniform Commercial Code.

SECTION 1-105. SEPARATE TITLES AND TAXATION.

(a) In a cooperative, unless the declaration provides that a unit owner's interest in a unit and its allocated interests is real estate for all purposes, that interest is personal property. [That interest is subject to the provisions of [insert reference to state homestead exemptions], even if it is personal property.]

(b) In a condominium or planned community:

(1) If there is any unit owner other than a declarant, each unit that has been created, together with its interest in the common elements, constitutes for all purposes a separate parcel of real estate.

(2) If there is any unit owner other than a declarant, each unit must be separately taxed and assessed, and no separate tax or assessment may be rendered against any common elements for which a declarant has reserved no development rights.

(c) Any portion of the common elements for which the declarant has reserved any development right must be separately taxed and assessed against the declarant, and the declarant alone is liable for payment of those taxes.

(d) If there is no unit owner other than a declarant, the real estate comprising the common interest community may be taxed and assessed in any manner provided by law.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) of this section follows the MRECA provisions. The classification of the unit and its allocated interests as real property or as personal property is significant for purposes of such matters as tenure, sales, recordation, transfer taxes, property taxes, estate and inheritance taxes, testate and intestate succession, mortgage lending, the perfection, priority and enforcement of liens, and rights of redemption.

Subsection (a) resolves an important theoretical and practical issue which pervades the cooperative field: whether a unit owner in a cooperative holds an interest in real or in personal property. Subsection (a) permits the declarant to decide that issue for each cooperative on a project-by-project basis.

The issue arises from the fact that the unit owner's interest in the cooperative typically has elements of both real and personal property. His interest includes both a beneficial interest in the association – either through stock ownership or membership – which is clearly a personal property interest, and a long term “proprietary” or ownership interest under a proprietary lease in an apartment – clearly an interest in real estate.

While this is in many ways a highly theoretical issue, it has many practical consequences. For example, if the unit owner's interest is a real estate interest, then that interest – aside from the association's interest – may be subject to real property taxes and conveyance taxes; the recording laws would apply to conveyance of those interests; and real estate foreclosure laws would apply to foreclosure of a lien against those interests. Moreover, a security interest in the unit owner's stock or membership certificate would not be effective against the stock without a security instrument being recorded on the land records. In general, none of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code would be applicable to that interest, and all of the conveyancing rules would apply.

On the other hand, if the interest is a personal property interest – the result required by this section in the absence of a provision in the declaration that the interest is real property – then all of Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code would apply to security interests in the unit, the real estate conveyancing rules would not apply, and the interest would be treated for all purposes as personal property.

2. This Act, of course, would apply in all respects regardless of the characterization of the unit owner's interests. Thus, for example, recording to the declaration is required, whether or not

the owner's interest in a cooperative interest is real or personal property, because the cooperative itself is the real estate.

3. Whether an institutional lender may lawfully make loans on the unit owner's interest may or may not depend on whether that interest is characterized as real or personal property. That issue is not affected by this Act, however, but by other state law which may permit loans to be made by certain institutional lenders only if secured by an interest in real estate.

4. If a unit owner's interest is a real property interest, recordation of the proprietary lease in the land records is constructive notice of the unit owner's rights. If the unit owner's interest is a personal property interest, recordation of the lease in the land records would be ineffective as constructive notice of that interest, and Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code does not provide a mechanism for filing evidence of that ownership interest. It is likely, however, that holders of security interests in units which are personal property would adopt a procedure similar to that followed in Illinois with respect to land trusts, which have been held to be personal property in that State. Under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code and Illinois common law, the secured party files notice of the lien and the lien is thereby perfected for five years, when it must be renewed.

5. Subsection (b) integrates the language of UCA and UPCA regarding condominiums and planned communities. A condominium or planned community may be created, by the recordation of a declaration, long before the first unit is conveyed. This happens frequently, for example, with existing rental apartment projects which are converted into either condominiums or planned communities. Subsection (d) spares the local taxing authorities from having to assess each unit separately until such time as the declarant begins conveying units, although separate assessment from the date the common interest community is created may be permitted under general state law, which permits or requires separate taxation of individual parcels of real estate. When separate tax assessments become mandatory under this section, the assessment for each unit must be based on the value of that individual unit, under whatever uniform assessment mechanism prevails in the State or locality. Importantly, no separate tax bill on the common elements is to be rendered to the association or the unit owners collectively, even though, in the context of planned communities, the common elements owned by the association might be subject to taxation as a separately owned parcel of real estate, in the absence of this provision. Any common element subject to development rights, however, must be separately assessed and taxed to the declarant, *see* subsection (c), in recognition of the independent economic value that those development rights have. This would be true even if the real estate subject to development rights is a part of the common interest community and lawfully "owned" by the unit owners in common, since the rights are in fact an asset of the declarant.

6. If there is any doubt in a particular State whether a unit occupied as a residential dwelling is entitled to treatment as any other residential single-family detached dwelling under the homestead status, this section should be modified to ensure that units are similarly treated.

7. Unlike the law of some States, this section imposes no limitations on the power of a jurisdiction to tax units based on the fair market value of the individual units, rather than on the project as a whole. In most jurisdictions, experience has shown that upon conversion of an

apartment building to a common interest form of ownership, the fair market value of the units exceeds the fair market value of that building prior to conversion. Accordingly, a jurisdiction under this Act may impose real estate taxes on common interest community units which reflect the fair market value of those units in the same way that the jurisdiction taxes other forms of real estate.

8. Questions have arisen regarding the consequences of foreclosure of a tax lien on units or development rights in a common interest community.

Under one theory, because real estate taxes are liens on real estate which have priority over all subordinate interests, foreclosure of the real estate tax lien on a unit could result in partial termination of the common interest community, and thus remove the unit from the common interest community. This result would follow if the tax lien were treated under Section 2-118(l) as a “lien . . . against a portion of the real estate comprising the common interest community [which] has priority over the declaration”

Such a result, however, is inconsistent with the expectations of other unit owners in the complex. The appropriate result is that because, under this section, each parcel of real estate is a separate parcel for tax purposes, foreclosure of a tax lien on that parcel simply results in a sale or transfer of an interest in that parcel, as part of the common interest community, unless the parcel being foreclosed is withdrawable real estate.

9. It is also possible that a taxing authority may seek to foreclose on a declarant’s development rights. Foreclosure of real estate taxes levied against withdrawable real estate, just as in the case of a foreclosure by a voluntary lienholder, may result in removal of that real estate from the common interest community; *see* Section 2-118(k). However, foreclosure of real estate owned by the declarant which has not yet been added to the common interest community will have no effect on the common interest community unless the taxing authority also acquires the development right to add that real estate to the common interest community.

10. Under Section 3-104(c), of course, foreclosure of a tax lien for unpaid taxes levied against development rights would permit the taxing authority to take title to those development rights and exercise or transfer them as they could any other interest in real estate. However, development rights lapse pursuant to Section 2-110 if they are not exercised within the time limit established by the declaration. This result, implicit under the Act, is expressly the law in some States. *See, e.g., Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 47-229(e)*. If development rights lapse when a tax lien against those rights exists under Section 1-105(c), then whether or not those development rights apply to common elements which have previously been added to the common interest community makes no difference; the municipal lien holder is in no different position than a lender who holds a security interest in those development rights. Accordingly, while the tax lien itself would not be enforceable against the land it would continue to be the obligation of the declarant, as provided in the last clause of this subsection.

**SECTION 1-106. APPLICABILITY OF LOCAL ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS,
AND BUILDING CODES.**

(a) A building code may not impose any requirement upon any structure in a common interest community which it would not impose upon a physically identical development under a different form of ownership.

(b) In condominiums and cooperatives, no zoning, subdivision, or other real estate use law, ordinance, or regulation may prohibit the condominium or cooperative form of ownership or impose any requirement upon a condominium or cooperative which it would not impose upon a physically identical development under a different form of ownership.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (b), the provisions of this [act] do not invalidate or modify any provision of any building code, zoning, subdivision, or other real estate use law, ordinance, rule, or regulation governing the use of real estate.

Comment

1. The purpose of this section is to resolve the relative roles of the state and local communities in regulating the creation of common interest communities. The underlying concept is to make clear that the municipality has a legitimate interest in regulating the use of real estate, in accordance with long established zoning, building code, and similar practices, and that such practices continue to have equal applicability to common interest communities as they do to purely rental projects. With respect to forms of ownership, however, this Act, as a state enactment, preempts the field and accordingly, except as provided in the Act, the municipality may not regulate the form of ownership, as opposed to the use of that real estate.

2. Consistent with the concept described in Comment 1, subsection (a) prohibits discriminatory application of building codes against common interest communities by local law making authorities. Thus, if a building code imposes a requirement which cannot be met if property is owned as a common interest community but which would not be violated if all of the property constituting the common interest community were owned by a single owner, this section makes it unlawful to apply that requirement or restriction to the common interest community. For example, in the case of a high-rise apartment building, if a building code requirement imposing a minimum fire wall rating between apartments would not prevent a rental apartment building from being built, this Act would override any requirement that might impose a higher fire wall rating between apartments merely because the same building might be owned as a common interest community.

3. While subsection (a) prevents discrimination against all forms of common interest communities under building codes, subsection (b) does not prevent local law making authorities from using zoning, subdivision, and other real estate regulations to specifically regulate the

planned community form of ownership, in ways different from rental project, or condominiums. This distinction simply recognizes the existing practice in some communities that permits a local zoning board, as a condition of granting a cluster housing zoning permit, to require the right of prior plan approval. However, such regulations may not be used to proscribe the condominium or cooperative form of ownership, or to discriminate against these two types of common interest communities. Accordingly, a community could not prevent a condominium conversion by applying setback requirements between apartments which would not apply if all the apartments were owned by a single owner, or by requiring more parking for condominiums than for rental apartments.

4. Subsection (c) makes clear that, except for the prohibition on discrimination against common interest communities under building codes, and except for the prohibition on the use of zoning, subdivision, and other real estate laws, ordinances, or regulations to ban or discriminate against cooperatives and condominiums, the Act has no effect on real estate or personal property laws. For example, a particular parcel of real estate submitted to the common interest community form of ownership might be of such size that all of the real estate is required to support a proposed density of units or to satisfy minimum setback requirements. Under this Act, part of the submitted real estate might be subject to a development right entitling the declarant to withdraw it from the common interest community, but the mere reservation of this right would not constitute a subdivision of the parcel into separate ownership. If a declarant or foreclosing lender at a later time sought to exercise the option to withdraw the real estate, however, withdrawal would constitute a subdivision and would be illegal if the effect of withdrawal would be to violate setback requirements, or to exceed the density of units permitted on the remaining parcel.

SECTION 1-107. EMINENT DOMAIN.

(a) If a unit is acquired by eminent domain or part of a unit is acquired by eminent domain leaving the unit owner with a remnant that may not practically or lawfully be used for any purpose permitted by the declaration, the award must include compensation to the unit owner for that unit and its allocated interests, whether or not any common elements are acquired. Upon acquisition, unless the decree otherwise provides, that unit's allocated interests are automatically reallocated to the remaining units in proportion to the respective allocated interests of those units before the taking, and the association shall promptly prepare, execute, and record an amendment to the declaration reflecting the reallocations. Any remnant of a unit remaining after part of a unit is taken under this subsection is thereafter a common element.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a), if part of a unit is acquired by eminent domain, the

award must compensate the unit owner for the reduction in value of the unit and its interest in the common elements, whether or not any common elements are acquired. Upon acquisition, unless the decree otherwise provides, (i) that unit's allocated interests are reduced in proportion to the reduction in the size of the unit, or on any other basis specified in the declaration and (ii) the portion of the allocated interests divested from the partially acquired unit are automatically reallocated to that unit and to the remaining units in proportion to the respective allocated interests of those units before the taking, with the partially-acquired unit participating in the reallocation on the basis of its reduced allocated interests.

(c) If part of the common elements is acquired by eminent domain, the portion of the award attributable to the common elements taken must be paid to the association. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, any portion of the award attributable to the acquisition of a limited common element must be equally divided among the owners of the units to which that limited common element was allocated at the time of acquisition.

(d) The court [decree] must be recorded in every [county] in which any portion of the common interest community is located.

Comment

1. The provisions of this statute are not intended to supplant the usual rules of eminent domain but merely to supplement those rules in addressing the unique problems which eminent domain raises in the context of a common interest community. Nevertheless, because the law of eminent domain differs widely among the various States, the law of each State should be reviewed to ensure that the eminent domain code and this section are properly integrated. For example, subsection (a) uses the words "the award must include compensation to the unit owner." This language, a change first made in MRECA, suggests that, under other state law, compensation for other interests may be required in an appropriate case and the section does not limit that result.

2. When a unit is taken or partially taken by eminent domain, this section provides for a recalculation of the allocated interests of all units.

Example 1: Suppose that all allocated interests in a nine-unit common interest community were originally allocated to the units on the basis of size. If eight of the units

are all equal in size and one is twice as large as the others, the allocated interests would be 20% for the largest unit and 10% for each of the other eight units.

Suppose that one of the smaller units is removed from the common interest community by a condemning authority. Subsection (a) provides that the allocated interests would automatically shift, at the time of the taking, so that the larger unit would have $22^{2/9}$ % while each of the small units would have $11^{1/9}$ %.

Example 2: Suppose, in Example 1, that the condemnation only reduced the size of one of the smaller units by 50%, leaving the remaining half of the unit usable. Subsection (b) provides that the allocated interests would automatically shift to $5^{5/19}$ % for the partially taken unit, $21^{10/19}$ % for the largest unit, and $10^{10/19}$ % for each of the other units. Note that the fact that the partially taken unit was reduced to half its former size does not mean that its allocated interests are only half as large as before the taking. Rather, that unit participates in the reallocation in proportion to its reduced size. That is why the partially taken units' reallocated interests are $5^{5/19}$ % rather than 5%.

3. An important issue raised by this section is whether or not a governmental body acquiring a unit by eminent domain has a right to also take that unit's allocated interests and thereby assume membership in the association by virtue of its power of eminent domain. While there is no question that a governmental body may acquire any real property by eminent domain, there is no case law on the question of whether or not the governmental body may take a unit as part of a common interest community or must take the unit and have the unit excluded from the common interest community.

Subsection (a) merely requires that the taking body compensate the unit owner for all of his unit and its allocated interests, whether or not any common elements are acquired. The Act also requires that the allocated interests are automatically reallocated upon taking to the remaining units unless the decree provides otherwise. Whether or not the decree may constitutionally provide otherwise in the case of a particular taking (for example, by allocating the allocated interests to the government) is an unanswered question.

4. In the circumstances of a taking of part of a unit, it is important to have some objective test by which to measure the portion of allocated interests to be reallocated. Subsection (b) sets forth a formula based on relative size, but permits the declaration to vary that formula to some other more appropriate formula in a particular circumstance. The right to vary the formula in the declaration is important, since it is clear that the formula set forth in the statute may in some instances result in gross inequities.

Example 1: Suppose in a commercial common interest community consisting of four units, each unit consists of a factory and parking lot, and the declaration provides that each unit's common expense liability, including utilities, is equal. Suppose further that the area of the factory building and parking lot in unit number one are equal, and that $\frac{1}{2}$ the parking lot is taken by eminent domain, leaving the factory and $\frac{1}{2}$ the lot intact. Under the formula set out in the statute, unit number one's common expense liability would be reduced even though its utilities might not be reduced at all, thus resulting in a windfall for

the unit owner.

Example 2: Suppose that a common interest community contains ten units, each of which is allocated a 1/10 undivided interest in the association. Suppose further that a taking by eminent domain reduces the size of one of the units by 50%. In such case, the ownership interest of all the units will be reallocated so that the partially-taken unit has a 1/19 undivided interest in the common elements and the remaining nine units each has a 2/19 undivided interest in the common elements. Thus, the partially-taken unit has a common element interest equal to 1/2 of the common element interest allocated to each of the other units. Note that this is not equivalent to the partially-taken unit having a 5% undivided interest and the remaining nine units each having a 10% undivided interest.

5. Even before the amendment formally acknowledging the reallocation of percentages required by this section is recorded, the reallocation is deemed to have occurred simultaneously with the taking. This rule is necessary to avoid the hiatus that otherwise could occur between the taking and the reallocation of interests, votes, and liabilities.

Legislative Note: The practice of the states may vary with respect to the documentation of eminent domain awards, and the word “decree” should therefore be considered for amendment as appropriate.

SECTION 1-108. SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW

APPLICABLE. The principles of law and equity, including the law of corporations [,] [and] any other form of organization authorized by the law of this state [,and unincorporated associations], the law of real estate, and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, eminent domain, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, receivership, substantial performance, or other validating or invalidating cause supplement the provisions of this [act], except to the extent inconsistent with this [act].

Comment

1. This Act displaces existing law relating to common interest communities and other law only as stated by specific sections and by reasonable implication therefrom. Moreover, unless specifically displaced by this statute, common law rights are retained. The listing given in this section is merely an illustration, no listing could be exhaustive.

2. The bracketed language concerning unincorporated associations should be deleted if the enacting State requires incorporation of a unit owners’ association. *See* the parallel language contained in Section 3-101.

SECTION 1-109. CONSTRUCTION AGAINST IMPLICIT REPEAL. This [act] being a general act intended as a unified coverage of its subject matter, no part of it shall be construed to be impliedly repealed by subsequent legislation if that construction can reasonably be avoided.

Comment

This section derives from Section 1-104 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

SECTION 1-110. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. This [act] shall be applied and construed so as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this [act] among states enacting it.

Comment

This Act should be construed in accordance with its underlying purpose of making the law uniform with respect to all forms of common interest communities, as well as the purposes stated in the Prefatory Note of simplifying, clarifying, and modernizing the law of common interest communities, promoting the interstate flow of funds to common interest communities, and protecting consumers, purchasers, and borrowers against common interest community practices which may cause unreasonable risk of loss to them. Accordingly, the test of each section should be read in light of the purpose and policy of the rule or principle in question, and also of the Act as a whole.

SECTION 1-111. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this [act] or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this [act] which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this [act] are severable.

Legislative Note: Include this section only if this state lacks a general severability statute or a decision by the highest court of this state stating a general rule of severability.

SECTION 1-112. UNCONSCIONABLE AGREEMENT OR TERM OF CONTRACT.

(a) The court, upon finding as a matter of law that a contract or contract clause was

unconscionable at the time the contract was made, may refuse to enforce the contract, enforce the remainder of the contract without the unconscionable clause, or limit the application of any unconscionable clause in order to avoid an unconscionable result.

(b) Whenever it is claimed, or appears to the court, that a contract or any contract clause is or may be unconscionable, the parties, in order to aid the court in making the determination, must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to:

(1) the commercial setting of the negotiations;

(2) whether a party has knowingly taken advantage of the inability of the other party reasonably to protect his interests by reason of physical or mental infirmity, illiteracy, inability to understand the language of the agreement, or similar factors;

(3) the effect and purpose of the contract or clause; and

(4) if a sale, any gross disparity, at the time of contracting, between the amount charged for the property and the value of that property measured by the price at which similar property was readily obtainable in similar transactions. A disparity between the contract price and the value of the property measured by the price at which similar property was readily obtainable in similar transactions does not, of itself, render the contract unconscionable.

Comment

This section is similar to Section 2-302 of the Uniform Commercial Code and Section 1-311 of the Uniform Land Transactions Act. The rationale and Comments provided in those sections are equally applicable to this section.

SECTION 1-113. OBLIGATION OF GOOD FAITH. Every contract or duty governed by this [act] imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance or enforcement.

Comment

This section sets forth a basic principle running throughout this Act: in transactions involving common interest communities, good faith is required in the performance and

enforcement of all agreements and duties. Good faith, as used in this Act, means observance of two standards: “honesty in fact,” and observance of reasonable standards of fair dealing. While the term is not defined, the term is derived from and used in the same manner as in Section 1-201 of the Uniform Simplification of Land Transfers Act, and Sections 2-103(i)(b) and 7-404 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

SECTION 1-114. REMEDIES TO BE LIBERALLY ADMINISTERED. The remedies provided by this [act] shall be liberally administered to the end that the aggrieved party is put in as good a position as if the other party had fully performed. However, consequential, special, or punitive damages may not be awarded except as specifically provided in this [act] or by other rule of law.

Comment

The 2008 deletion of subsection (b) in Section 1-114 does not substantively amend the Act, since the same concept is embedded in amended Section 4-117 of the Act.

SECTION 1-115. ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR AMOUNTS.

(a) From time to time the dollar amount specified in Section 1-203 must change, as provided in subsections (b) and (c), according to and to the extent of changes in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. City Average, All Items 1967 = 100, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, (the “Index”). The Index for December, 1979, which was 230, is the Reference Base Index.

(b) The dollar amount specified in Section 1-203 and any amount stated in the declaration pursuant to that section, must change on July 1 of each year if the percentage of change, calculated to the nearest whole percentage point, between the Index at the end of the preceding year and the Reference Base Index is 10 percent or more, but (i) the portion of the percentage change in the Index in excess of a multiple of 10 percent must be disregarded and the dollar amount shall change only in multiples of 10 percent of the amount appearing in this [act] on the date of enactment; (ii) the dollar amount must not change if the amount required by this section is that currently in effect

pursuant to this [act] as a result of earlier application of this section; and (iii) in no event may the dollar amount be reduced below the amount appearing in this [act] on the date of enactment.

(c) If the Index is revised after December, 1979, the percentage of change pursuant to this section must be calculated on the basis of the revised Index. If the revision of the Index changes the Reference Base Index, a revised Reference Base Index must be determined by multiplying the Reference Base Index then applicable by the rebasing factor furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. If the Index is superseded, the Index referred to in this section is the one represented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as reflecting most accurately changes in the purchasing power of the dollar for consumers.

Comment

1. The 1994 revision deleted the reference to Section 4-101(b)(7) to reflect the fact that another amendment deletes that section from the Act.

2. Subsection (c) requires recalculation of the Consumer Price Index if the Reference Base Index should be changed by the Department of Labor.

In 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics did in fact change the CPI for Urban and Clerical Workers, which used a 1967 base year, by adopting a rebasing factor. The new Index uses a base year of “1982-84 = 100.”

While the index referenced in this Uniform Act is now obsolete, the drafters declined to modify the Uniform Act to delete reference to the old index. As of mid-1993, all the States which had adopted a version of UCIOA incorporated this indexing section. There is no reason to suggest that those adoptions were in error or that they even require amendment, since the statute as drafted has a functioning and mandatory self-correction mechanism.

However, States which choose to adopt this Act after 1994 should revise subsection (a) – as Nevada did, for example – to refer to “1982-84 = 100,” rather than “1967 = 100.”

Subsection (c) of the Act requires an adopting State to revise the Reference Base Index when, as is now the case, the “revision of the index changes the Reference Base Index.” The rebasing factor for the 1967 Index furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is 0.3357175. Applying that rebasing factor to the original December, 1979 Reference Base Index of 230 yields a Revised Reference Base Index of 77.215, or 77.

The December 1994 Index (using the 1982-84 = 100 Base) was 147.2. Accordingly, a

recalculation of the \$300 figure in Section 1-203 as of July 1, 1995 would be done as follows:

December 1979 Index = 77 (1967 Reference Base Index of 230, multiplied by the rebasing factor and rounded to the nearest whole percent).

December 1994 Index = 147.0 (Using 1982-84 = 100 Index for the end of 1994, the year preceding 1995, rounded to the nearest whole percent).

Difference = 70.0

70 is 90.9% of the Reference Base Index, or more than a 10% increase. Thus, on July 1, 1995, the \$300 amount specified in Section 1-203 would increase. Because the amount of increase “in excess of a multiple of 10% must be disregarded,” the dollar amount of \$300 increases by 90%, or \$270. Therefore, as of July 1, 1995 the triggering dollar amount would be \$570, or \$47.50 per month.

SECTION 1-116. RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. This [act] modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001, et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

Comment

In 2000, Congress enacted the “Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act”, 106 PUB.L.NO. 229, 114 Stat. 464, 15 U.S.C. § 7001, *et seq.* (popularly known as “E42 Sign”). E-Sign largely tracks the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA). Section 102 of E-Sign, entitled “Exemption to preemption”, provides in pertinent part that:

(a) A State statute, regulation, or other rule of law may modify, limit, or supersede the provisions of section 101 with respect to State law only if such statute, regulation, or rule of law—

(1) constitutes an enactment or adoption of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1999” [with certain exceptions] or

(2)(A) specifies the alternative procedures or requirements for the use or acceptance (or both) of electronic records or electronic signatures to establish the legal effect, validity, or enforceability of contracts or other records, if [they meet certain criteria] and

(B) if enacted or adopted after the date of the enactment of this Act, makes specific reference to this Act.

15 U.S.C. § 7002(a). The inclusion of this section is necessary to comply with the requirement that the act “make[] specific reference to this Act” pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 7002(a)(2)(B) if the act contains a provision authorizing electronic records or signatures in place of writings or written signatures.

SECTION 1-117. MANDATORY AND DEFAULT RULES.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the declaration or bylaws may not vary a provision of this [act] that gives a right to or imposes an obligation or liability on a unit owner, declarant, association, or executive board.

(b) The declaration or bylaws may vary the following provisions as provided in the provision:

(1) Section 1-105(a), concerning classification of a cooperative unit as real estate or personal property;

(2) Section 1-107(b) and (c), concerning reallocation of allocated interests and allocation of proceeds after a taking by eminent domain;

(3) Sections 1-202, 1-203, 1-206, 1-207, and 5-101, concerning elections regarding applicability of this [act];

(4) Section 2-102, concerning boundaries between units and common elements;

(5) Section 2-108(b), concerning reallocation of limited common elements;

(6) Section 2-109(e), concerning horizontal boundaries of units;

(7) Section 2-111, concerning alterations of units and common elements made by unit owners;

- (8) Section 2-112(a), concerning relocation of boundaries between units;
- (9) Section 2-113(a), concerning subdivision of units;
- (10) Section 2-115, concerning signs maintained by a declarant;
- (11) Section 2-116(a) and (c), concerning easements through, and rights to use, common elements;
- (12) Section 2-117(a), concerning the percentage of votes required to amend the declaration;
- (13) Section 2-118(a) and (i), concerning the percentage of votes required to terminate a common interest community and priority of creditors of a cooperative;
- (14) Section 3-102(a)(14), concerning an association's assignment of rights to future income;
- (15) Section 3-103(a), concerning the executive board acting on behalf of the association;
- (16) Section 3-107(a), concerning responsibility for maintenance, repair, and replacement of units and common elements;
- (17) Section 3-108, concerning meetings;
- (18) Section 3-109, concerning quorum requirements for meetings;
- (19) Section 3-110, concerning voting, proxies, and ballots;
- (20) Section 3-112(a), (b), and (g), concerning the percentage of votes required to convey or encumber common elements and the effect of conveyance or encumbrance of common elements;
- (21) Section 3-113, concerning insurance for a nonresidential common interest community;

(22) Section 3-114, concerning payment of surplus funds of the association;

(23) Section 3-116(a), concerning treatment of fees, costs, charges, and other sums as assessments for lien purposes; and

(24) Section 3-123(a), concerning the percentage of votes required to reject a budget.

Comment

This section, added by the 2021 amendments, draws a line between provisions of the declaration and bylaws that are mandatory and those that are “default” rules, *i.e.*, a rule that becomes operative in the absence of a different provision on the subject in the declaration or bylaws. Subsection (a) states the general rule that provisions of this Act are not subject to override in the governing instruments (the declaration and bylaws) when they confer rights or impose obligations and liabilities on unit owners, declarants, associations, and executive boards. Subsection (b) provides a list of default provisions of the act that are changeable by the governing instruments.

[PART] 2

APPLICABILITY

SECTION 1-201. GENERAL APPLICABILITY TO COMMON INTEREST

COMMUNITIES. Except as otherwise provided in this [part] and [Article] 5, this [act] applies to all common interest communities. An amendment to this [act] applies to all common interest communities subject to the [act], regardless of when the amendment becomes effective.

Comment

1. The original Act approved in 1982 applied to all common interest communities created within the State after the “effective date” of the legislation adopting the Act. Common interest communities created earlier were generally grandfathered, regulated by preexisting state law, whether statutory (for condominiums) or largely common law (for planned communities and cooperatives). The original Act applied a list of nineteen sections of the Act to “preexisting common interest communities” in former Section 1-204).

The 2021 amendments represent a major change in policy. The Act now applies to all common interest communities, regardless of time of creation. This change responds to concerns that grandfathering old communities, thus creating two sets of law based on the age of communities, has created complex issues for both the legal community and residents. The

administration of law and practice within a state is considerably improved by uniformity, *i.e.*, by having the same law apply to *all common interest communities* to the maximum feasible extent. Transition provisions are contained in a new Article 5.

2. The amended Act retains the exemptions that existed under earlier versions of the Act for “small” cooperatives, “small” planned communities, and planned communities with “small” assessments. *See* Sections 1-202 and 1-204. These exemptions apply regardless of whether the common interest community was created before or after the effective date of the Act; they represent a policy judgment that the relative costs of creating and operating these smaller and simpler forms of ownership are such that the declarants and subsequent owners should be permitted the choice of which portions of the Act apply to the common interest community.

3. “Creation” of a common interest community pursuant to this Act occurs upon recordation of a declaration pursuant to Section 2-101; however, the definition of “Common Interest Community” in Section 1-103(9) contemplates that *de facto* common interest communities may exist, if the nature of the ownership interest fits the definition, and the Act would apply to such a project. Any real estate project that includes individually owned units meeting the definition is therefore subject to the Act. No intent to subject the project to the Act is required, and an express intention to the contrary would be invalid and ineffective.

4. The 1994 amendment makes clear that if an amendment to the Act is adopted after the Act is initially adopted in any State, the same body of law will thereafter apply to all common interest communities created under the Act or subjected to it. This is the corporate model, and avoids an interpretation that immunizes common interest communities from the effect of future amendments to the Act.

SECTION 1-202. EXCEPTION FOR SMALL COOPERATIVES. If a cooperative contains no more than 12 units and is not subject to any development rights, it is subject only to Sections 1-106 (Applicability of Local Ordinances, Regulations, and Building Codes) and 1-107 (Eminent Domain) of this [act] unless the declaration provides that the entire [act] is applicable.

Comment

1. Section 1-201 provides generally that the Act applies to all cooperatives “created” within the State after the Act’s effective date. Under Section 1-202, however, only two sections of this Act automatically apply to a cooperative created after the effective date of this Act if that cooperative contains only 12 units or less and is not subject to development rights. Importantly, Section 1-105, which permits the declarant to determine whether the cooperative interests are real or personal property, does not apply unless the declarant elects to have the entire Act apply. Thus, the determination of whether the cooperative interests in a small cooperative created after the effective date of the Act are real or personal property may depend on other state laws. The Act, however, also permits such a cooperative to elect to be subject to the entire Act.

2. The default rule of the Act is that only two sections of the Act automatically apply to a “small” cooperative. However, the fact that the declarant may choose not to have the entire Act apply to a cooperative which meets the criteria of this section does not mean that the same declarant may not also choose to incorporate discrete provisions of the Act directly into the documents creating that cooperative. This might be done by simply repeating the text of the statute as a provision of the declaration. If this were to occur, those provisions would then apply as a matter of contract rather than by statute, and a reviewing court would presumably review them under the common law or other statutory law of the State, rather than under this Act.

3. The 1994 amendment to Section 1-207 adopts the policy that a non-residential common interest community of any type is not subject to the Act unless the declarant elects that result. The 1994 amendment to this section reflects that policy, since the original text was more restrictive for nonresidential cooperatives.

SECTION 1-203. EXCEPTION FOR SMALL AND LIMITED EXPENSE

LIABILITY PLANNED COMMUNITIES.

(a) Unless the declaration provides that this entire [act] is applicable, a planned community that is not subject to any development right is subject only to Sections 1-105, 1-106, and 1-107, if the community:

(1) contains no more than 12 units; or

(2) provides in its declaration that the annual average common expense liability of all units restricted to residential purposes, exclusive of optional user fees and any insurance premiums paid by the association, may not exceed \$300, as adjusted pursuant to Section 1-115.

(b) The exemption provided in subsection (a)(2) applies only if:

(1) the declarant reasonably believes in good faith that the maximum stated assessment will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the planned community; and

(2) the declaration provides that the assessment may not be increased above the limitation in subsection (a)(2) during the period of declarant control without the consent of all unit owners.

Comment

1. Section 1-201 provides generally that the Act applies to all planned communities “created” within the State after the Act’s effective date. Section 1-203, however, makes only a few of the Act’s sections applicable to either planned communities containing 12 or fewer units with no development rights or to *de minimis* planned communities – as measured by the size of its common expense assessments – unless the planned community’s declaration makes the entire Act applicable.

2. The 1994 amendment incorporates into Section 1-203 two limitations that previously existed in Section 4-101(b)(7).

(a) Subsection (a), which was formerly all of Section 1-203, was amended to increase the number of planned communities which are not automatically subject to the full provisions of the Act. This has been accomplished by increasing the dollar amount in subsection (a)(2) from \$100 per year to \$300 per year.

(b) Subsection (b) was added to incorporate an important limitation on the flexibility granted to declarants to create planned communities which are subject to only a few sections of the Act. Again, the limitation derives from former Section 4-101(b)(7). Specifically, the exemption in (a)(2) applies to “de minimis” planned communities, that is, communities, regardless of size, with very few common elements and “commonness” measured by the fact that the maximum annual common charges, exclusive of optional fees and insurance premiums, were once only \$100 a year and are now \$300 a year. Under subsection (b), this cap must be reasonable and not amendable during the period of declarant control.

SECTION 1-204. [RESERVED].

SECTION 1-205. [RESERVED].

SECTION 1-206. AMENDMENTS TO GOVERNING INSTRUMENTS.

(a) The declaration or bylaws of a cooperative under Section 1-202 or a planned community under Section 1-203 may be amended to:

(1) provide that all the sections listed in Section 5-104(a) apply to the cooperative or planned community; or

(2) achieve any other result permitted by this [act], regardless of what applicable law provided before this [act] was adopted.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in Section 2-117(i) and (j), an amendment under this section to the declaration or bylaws of a common interest community created before [the effective

date of this [act]] must be adopted in conformity with any procedures and requirements for amending the instruments specified by those instruments or, if there are none, in conformity with the amendment procedures of this [act]. If an amendment grants to a person a right, power, or privilege permitted by this [act], any correlative obligation, liability, or restriction in this [act] also applies to the person.

Comment

1. This section provides a straightforward mechanism by which the documents of small cooperatives, small planned communities, and planned communities with small assessments may be amended to take advantage of desirable provisions of the Act. These communities also may elect to adopt the entire Act under Sections 1-202 and 1-203.

2. In considering the permissible amendments under Section 1-206 for pre-Act common interest communities, it is important to distinguish between the law, governing the procedure for amending declarations, and the substance of the amendments themselves. An amendment to the declaration of a community created under “old” law, even if permissible under this Act, must nevertheless be adopted “in conformity with the procedures and requirements specified” by the original instruments, and in compliance with the old law.

Example: Suppose an “old” cooperative declaration and “old” state law both provide that approval by 100% of the unit owners is required to amend the declaration, but the unit owners wish to amend the declaration to provide for only 67% of the unit owners’ approval of future amendments, as permitted by Section 2-117 of this Act. The amendment would not be valid unless 100% of the unit owners approved it, because of the procedural requirement of the declaration and “old” law. Once approved, however, only 67% would be required for subsequent amendments.

3. The last sentence of Section 1-206 addresses the potential problem of a declarant seeking to take undue advantage of the amendment provisions to assume a power granted by the Act without being subject to the Act’s limitations on the power. The last sentence insures that, if declarants or other persons assume any of the powers and rights which the Act grants, the correlative obligations, liabilities, and restrictions of the Act also apply to that person, even if the amendment itself does not require that result.

Example: Assume that, pursuant to the provisions of “old” cooperative law, a declarant may exercise control over the association for only three years from the date the cooperative is created, but the control may be maintained during that period for so long as declarant owns any units. In the absence of any amendment, a provision in the declaration taking full advantage of the “old” law would be valid and enforceable. Assume further that, in the second year following creation of the cooperative in question, this Act is adopted. The declarant then properly amends the declaration pursuant to Section 1-206 to extend the

period of declarant control for five years from the date of creation. The amendment would effectively extend control for two additional years, because Section 3-103(d) does not limit the number of the years the declarant may specify as a control period. Nevertheless, if the declarant, before that extended time limit has expired, conveys 75 percent of the units that may ever be a part of the cooperative, or fails for two years to exercise development rights or offer units for sale in the ordinary course of business, the period of declarant control would terminate by virtue of the limitations in Section 3-103(d). That limitation is imposed on the declarant even if the amendment called for retaining control for so long as any units were owned by declarant, and despite the provision in the “old” law permitting such a restriction.

4. In subsection (b), the “declaration or bylaws” of an “old” community include governing instruments with different names, *e.g.*, “master deed, rules and regulations.” See the broad definitions of “declaration” and bylaws” in Section 1-103.

5. The 2008 changes to subsection (b) are important exceptions to the general rule that amendments to existing declarations and bylaws must be adopted in conformity with the procedures for amendments contained in those documents. Lawyers in the field have long recognized that the amendment process can be fatally impeded by provisions commonly found in the declarations of existing communities. Two of the most significant are requirements that amendments cannot be effective unless approved by a specified number of unit lenders, or unless approved by very large and often unrealistic majorities of unit owners. Recognizing this issue, Connecticut approved amendments to Connecticut’s version of Section 2-117(i) and (j) in 1995 which are very similar to those appearing here; *see* Connecticut Public Act 95-187. Practice under those amendments demonstrates the significant value these relaxed procedures add in accomplishing desired amendments in pre-act declarations.

SECTION 1-207. APPLICABILITY TO NONRESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), this section applies only to a common interest community in which all units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential purposes.

(b) A nonresidential common interest community is not subject to this [act] except to the extent the declaration provides that:

(1) this entire [act] applies to the community;

(2) [Articles] 1 and 2 apply to the community; or

(3) in the case of a planned community or a cooperative, only Sections 1-105,

1-106, and 1-107 apply to the community.

(c) If this entire [act] applies to a nonresidential common interest community, the declaration may also require, subject to Section 1-112, that:

(1) notwithstanding Section 3-105, any management, maintenance, operations, or employment contract, lease of recreational or parking areas or facilities, and any other contract or lease between the association and a declarant or an affiliate of a declarant continues in force after the declarant turns over control of the association; and

(2) notwithstanding Section 1-104, purchasers of units must execute proxies, powers of attorney, or similar devices in favor of the declarant regarding particular matters enumerated in those instruments.

(d) A common interest community that contains units restricted exclusively to nonresidential purposes and other units that may be used for residential purposes is not subject to this [act] unless the units that may be used for residential purposes would comprise a common interest community that would be subject to this [act] in the absence of the nonresidential units or the declaration provides that this [act] applies as provided in subsection (b) or (c).

Comment

1. The 1994 amendments to this section permit all nonresidential common interest communities to “opt out” of the Act; the original section was limited to planned communities.

However, the 2008 amendment to subsection (b)(3) now precludes the possibility that the declaration for a non-residential project organized as a condominium may provide that only Sections 1-105 (Separate Titles and Taxation), 1-106 (Applicability of Local Ordinances, Regulations and Building Codes), and 1-107 (Eminent Domain) apply to the community. The judgment of the drafters was that, by definition, a condominium was a creature of statute and it was therefore statutorily improper to suggest that a statutorily created form of ownership could exist without the other provisions of the statute also applying to it.

However, except for mixed use projects, the revised section continues to be restricted to common interest communities which contain only nonresidential units. The term “residential purposes” is defined and discussed in detail in Section 1-103(27) and its Comments.

In addition, the revised section offers the declarant of a nonresidential common interest community significantly more flexibility than was allowed in the original section. This change

responds to those concerns which commentators have identified as important to developers of commercial common interest communities.

The default rule is that the Act does not apply at all to a nonresidential common interest community.

However, the declarant may want the Act to apply in at least some circumstances. Therefore, subsection (c) (b) provides a mechanism by which the declarant may elect simply to have the Act's rules on eminent domain, separate taxation, and applicability of local ordinances apply to the project. These three sections all establish default rules which are likely to be desirable from both the declarant's and future owners' perspectives.

The 2008 amendment to subsection (b) of this section increases the flexibility of document drafters in non-residential projects. Previously, the drafter was limited to 3 choices: (i) applying the default rule, that is, none of the Act applies, which would require a very substantial drafting effort to address all the issues covered by the statute; (ii) the entire Act applies, which brings the consumer protection complexities of Articles 3 and 4 of the Act, even with the drafting exceptions permitted by subsection (c), or (iii) only 3 sections of the Act apply, which resolve important issues of other state statutes but are otherwise insignificant in the drafting process.

With the new option contained in (b)(2), the drafter has an additional choice, and that is to apply only Articles 1 and 2 of the Act to the non-residential project. By electing this option, the document drafter can take advantage of the provisions validating legal structures of the common interest community, and thus allow shorter, clearer and more certain documents for non-residential projects than practice has permitted under the existing Act.

2. Finally, a declarant may find the full range of the Act to be a desirable outcome, particularly in light of those many sections which permit waiver or variation by agreement. Those sections already permitting waiver are detailed in the Official Comments to Section 1-104.

However, even in that case, the revised section provides two additional major enhancements to flexibility.

First, the section contemplates that the declaration may provide that the entire Act applies but that the declarant may require that the association must continue certain contracts and leases in place after turnover, even though such contracts would otherwise be subject to cancellation by the Association under Section 3-105.

Second, the section allows the declarant to use proxies, powers of attorney, or other devices to accomplish other results which would be prohibited in the case of residential common interest communities. The sole limitation in both instances is the rule of unconscionability in Section 1-112.

3. Subsection (d) addresses the Act's applicability to mixed use projects. The default rule is nonapplicability unless the definition of a common interest community would be met "in the absence of the nonresidential units." Thus, if the "residential" units and their obligations under the

declaration did not satisfy the definitional threshold in Section 1-103(7) – basically, a payment obligation on the unit extending by covenant to “non-unit” expenses – the Act would not apply.

SECTION 1-208. APPLICABILITY TO OUT-OF-STATE COMMON INTEREST

COMMUNITIES. This [act] does not apply to a common interest community located outside this state, but Sections 4-102 and 4-103 and, to the extent applicable, Sections 4-104 through 4-106, apply to a contract for the disposition of a unit in that common interest community signed in this state by any party unless exempt under Section 4-101(b).

Comment

This section reflects the fact that there are practical as well as constitutional limits regarding the extent to which a State should or may extend its jurisdiction to out of state transactions. A State may, of course, properly exercise its authority to protect its citizens from false or misleading information regarding common interest communities located in other States but sold in that State. However, where sales contracts are executed wholly outside the enacting State and relate to common interest communities located outside the State, it seems more appropriate for the courts of the jurisdiction(s) in which the common interest community is located and where the transaction occurs to have jurisdiction over the transaction.

SECTION 1-209. OTHER EXEMPT REAL ESTATE ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) An arrangement between the associations for two or more common interest communities to share the costs of real estate taxes, insurance premiums, services, maintenance or improvements of real estate, or other activities specified in their arrangement or declarations does not create a separate common interest community.

(b) An arrangement between an association and the owner of real estate that is not part of a common interest community to share the costs of real estate taxes, insurance premiums, services, maintenance or improvements of real estate, or other activities specified in their arrangement does not create a separate common interest community. However, assessments against the units in the common interest community required by the arrangement must be included in the periodic budget for the common interest community, and the arrangement must be disclosed in all public offering

statements and resale certificates required by this [act].

Comment

This section, adopted in 2008, addresses once again the scope of the Act. It should be considered in connection with the revised definition of “Common Interest Community”. The sub-sections address two separate aspects of this issue:

- Whether contractual arrangements for cost sharing between two or more common interest communities require creation of a third separate common interest community; and
- Whether contractual arrangements for cost sharing between an association and an owner of real estate located outside the common interest community’s boundaries require creation of a separate common interest community.

The following analysis may help frame the issues.

First, there appear to be numerous situations in which a declaration of easements or a covenant to share costs would suffice to establish the relationship between two parcels without the need to establish another unit owners association to “manage” that relationship. Also, the sharing is not always a matter of shared use – it might be a shared concern for maintenance of public rights-of-way through a community, or shared benefit of a roving security patrol, or sharing of costs of street lights on thoroughfares.

Here are examples of common situations:

1) A homeowners association maintains the entry features, median and right-of-way landscaping, and sidewalks along a public street that also serves a commercial parcel (e.g., hotel or country club). The developer wants the hotel or country club to be obligated to pay a share of the costs that the association incurs in performing this maintenance, so it records a declaration on the club or hotel parcel with a covenant obligating the club/hotel to share costs incurred by the association in performing this responsibility and setting out a formula for computing its share. If both parties are agreeable, no purpose is served by another association.

2) Same situation except that the hotel is performing the maintenance instead of the association. The association is obligated under the covenant to share the costs to pay its share and a formula is set out in the covenant for computing the association’s share, which it then includes in its common expense budget and collects as part of its regular assessment, and pays to the hotel. There is no need here for another association in which the property owners and hotel are members, with organizational documents, contracts, meetings, etc. The hotel doesn’t want to be subject to membership in an association controlled by other property owners and the existing association can adequately represent the interest of its members in dealing with the hotel.

3) Assume a vertical subdivision with a commercial parcel on the ground floor and a 15-story residential condominium above it. There is a recorded instrument creating reciprocal easements, obligating the condominium association to insure the entire building, among other

things, and obligating the commercial owner to share certain costs incurred by the condominium association in accordance with a formula set out in the recorded instrument. Again, if the parties accept this arrangement, no purpose is served by mandating creation of another association.

4) Four residential condominium projects share a common road. The first association to be created is responsible for maintaining the road. Each of the other three, at the time it is created, is made subject to a recorded covenant to share cost requiring it to pay 1/4 of the cost that the first association incurs in maintaining the road. Again, there is little benefit conferred in mandating creation of a master association to own and maintain the road.

Subsection (a) makes clear that in the case of arrangements between associations, a separate association would not be required in any of the foregoing instances.

However, the drafters did not intend that the section result in an arrangement where the unit owners are left without a remedy in those instances where, for example, the sharing arrangement appears to unreasonably allocate the costs or other important aspects of the arrangement between the parties.

Cost, of course, would be only one concern of unit owners and their associations arising out of an agreement to share in the use of and expenses for other land. The drafters are aware of situations in which developers have included amenities, such as clubhouses, swimming pools, tennis courts, as well as access roads, in one community and then grant to a second community the right to use the facilities together with the obligation to pay a pro rata share of the cost of operation. The decisions concerning the operation and maintenance of the facilities, however, remain with the first community. Such arrangements have the potential to breed frustration, acrimony, and abuse.

One of the examples above suggests that a residential association and a commercial venture such as a hotel share certain common facilities and expenses and that the hotel might defer to the residential association for the operation of these amenities. This may not always be realistic. Since the hotel developer, if it is not the declarant itself, usually has a seat at the table while the overall structure of the community is being negotiated, while the individual unit owners do not, the developer of the hotel may seek to negotiate a deal best suited to its needs, perhaps to the detriment of the unit owners. Whether or not the deal as it is finally structured contains some semblance of a “reasonable” formula for cost sharing, the other, non-financial terms of the arrangement may vest control, decision making, etc., including the level of maintenance desired, solely with the hotel.

In several provisions, the Act does offer remedies for such circumstances, and those provisions would apply here with equal force. By way of example, if the arrangement were created for purposes of avoiding the limitations of the Act, if the organizers of the arrangement had not acted in good faith, or if the allocated interests between the associations were unconscionable, the mandates of sections 1-104, 1-108 and 1-112 would apply.

In the case of arrangements between associations and third parties other than associations, sub-section (b) avoids the need for a separate unit owner association so long as the costs to be borne by the unit owners in the existing association are reflected in the periodic budget for the

association and are subject to approval by the unit owners.

SECTION 1-210. OTHER EXEMPT COVENANTS. A covenant that requires the owners of separately owned parcels of real estate to share costs or other obligations associated with a party wall, driveway, well, or other similar use does not create a common interest community unless the owners otherwise agree.

Comment

While these various forms of simple shared arrangements might arguably satisfy the definition of “common interest community,” there is no policy reason to vary common practice, which is to treat these arrangements as governed exclusively by the agreement of the parties, supplemented by common law. Accordingly, the 2008 amendments expressly exclude these arrangements from the Act.

[ARTICLE] 2

CREATION, ALTERATION, AND TERMINATION OF COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES

SECTION 2-101. CREATION OF COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES.

(a) A common interest community may be created pursuant to this [act] only by recording a declaration executed in the same manner as a deed and, in a cooperative, by conveying the real estate subject to that declaration to the association. The declaration must be recorded in every [county] in which any portion of the common interest community is located and must be indexed [in the grantee’s index] in the name of the common interest community and the association and [in the grantor’s index] in the name of each person executing the declaration.

(b) In a condominium, a declaration, or an amendment to a declaration, adding units may not be recorded unless all structural components and mechanical systems of all buildings containing or comprising any units thereby created are substantially completed in accordance with the plans, as evidenced by a recorded certificate of completion executed by an independent [registered] engineer, surveyor, or architect.

Comment

1. Under subsection (a), a common interest community is created pursuant to this Act only by recording a declaration. As with any instrument affecting real estate, the declaration must be recorded in every recording district in which any portion of the common interest community is located and must be indexed in the manner described in subsection (a). Specific indexing rules are suggested in brackets and should be used in those States where this result would not otherwise occur. For example, the declaration commonly has not been indexed in the grantee's index in the name of the common interest community. Moreover, when multiple persons execute the declaration, the declaration has often been indexed solely in the name of the declarant and not in the name, for example, of lenders and other persons who might have executed the declaration. Because it is important that the names of the association and all persons executing the declaration appear in the index in order to locate all instruments in the land records, that language is not included in brackets.

In the case of a cooperative, there is a second requirement for creation in addition to the recording requirements applicable to all common interest communities discussed above. The declarant must convey the real estate subject to that declaration to the association, since the association (in the form of a corporation, trust, or other entity described in Section 3-101) must hold title to that real estate. This requirement may contrast with the current practice in some jurisdictions under which the declarant may retain title to the real estate until proprietary leases for all or most units have been executed. This requirement tracks the language of the Model Real Estate Cooperative Act.

2. In Section 1-103, the Act defines the term "Declaration" as any instruments the instrument, however denominated, which create a common interest community, including any amendments to those instruments the instrument; "common interest community" in turn is defined as "real estate with respect to which a person, by virtue of his ownership of a unit, is obligated to pay for real estate taxes, insurance premiums, maintenance, or improvement of other real estate described in a declaration. "Ownership of a unit" does not include "holding a leasehold interest of less than 20 years in a unit, including renewal options." It is important to realize that other covenants, conditions, or restrictions applicable to the real estate in the common interest community might be recorded before or after the instruments are recorded which divide the real estate into units and common elements. Until the actual recordation of the document which accomplished that result, however, the common interest community has not been created.

3. A common interest community has not been lawfully created unless the requirements of this section have been complied with. Nevertheless, a project which meets the definition of a "common interest community" in Section 1-103(7) is subject to this Act even if this or other sections of the Act have not been complied with.

4. Mortgagees and other lienholders need not execute the declaration, and foreclosure of a mortgage or other lien will not, of itself, terminate a condominium or planned community. However, if that lien is prior to the declaration itself, the lienholder may exclude that real estate from the condominium or planned community. *See* Section 2-118(k) and (l). Moreover, the declarant may wish to obtain agreements from mortgagees or other lienholders that they will give

partial releases permitting lien-free conveyance of condominium or planned community units. *See* Section 4-111(a).

5. Except when development proceeds pursuant to Section 5-103, this Act contemplates that substantial completion must be reached before a unit may be conveyed. *See* Section 4-120. In the case of a condominium, substantial structural completion is also required before the condominium is created. The purpose of imposing these requirements is to insure that a purchaser will in fact take title to a unit which may be used for its intended purpose.

If a condominium were said to consist from the beginning of a certain number of units, even though some of those units had not yet been completed or even begun, serious problems would arise if the remaining units were never constructed and if no obligation to complete the construction could be enforced against any solvent person. If the insolvent owner of the unbuilt units failed to pay his common expense assessments, for example, the unit owners' association might be left with no remedy except a lien of doubtful value against mere cubicles of airspace. Moreover, votes in the unit owners' association could be assigned to units, and those votes could be cast, even though the units were never built. The Act, therefore, requires that significant construction take place before units are assigned an interest in the common elements, a vote in the association, and a share of the common expense liabilities, and before units are conveyed. This requirement of substantial structural and mechanical completion (or the alternative bonding procedure and other assurances required by Section 5-103) reduces the possibility that a failure to complete will upset the expectations of purchasers or otherwise harm their interests in case the declarant becomes insolvent and no solvent person has the obligation to complete the unit.

6. In the case of a condominium, Section 2-101(b) requires that "all structural components and mechanical systems of all buildings containing or comprising any units" which will be created by recording a declaration, must be substantially completed in accordance with the plans. The intent of subsection (b) is that if any buildings are depicted on the plats and plans which are required by Section 2-109, and these buildings contain or comprise spaces which become units by virtue of recording the declaration, the structural components and mechanical systems of these buildings must be substantially complete before the declaration is recorded. This is required even though the plats and plans recorded pursuant to Section 2-109 depict only the boundaries of the buildings and the units created in those buildings, and not the structural components or mechanical systems (which need not be shown). If the boundaries of units are not depicted, of course, then no units are created. If the declarant fails to comply with this section, title is not affected. *See* Comment 8, below.

The concept of "structural components and mechanical systems" is one commonly understood in the construction field and this Comment is not intended as a comprehensive list of those components. For example, however, the term "structural components" is generally understood to include those portions of a building necessary to keep any part of the building from collapsing, and to maintain the building in a weather tight condition. This would include the foundations, bearing walls and columns, exterior walls, roof, floors, and similar components. It would clearly not include such components as interior non-bearing partitions, surface finishes, interior doors, carpeting, and the like. Similarly, typical examples of "mechanical systems" include the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and other like systems. Whether or not "electrical

systems” are included within the meaning of the term depends on local practice.

7. Section 4-120 requires that, before an individual unit is conveyed, the unit must be “substantially completed.” “Substantial completion” is a well understood term in the construction industry. For example, the American Institute of Architects Document A 201, General Conditions of the Contract for Construction (1976 Ed.) at para. 8.1.3, states:

The Date of Substantial Completion of the Work . . . is the date certified by the Architect when construction is sufficiently complete, in accordance with the Contract Documents (that is, the owner-contractor agreement, the conditions of the contract, and the specifications and all addenda and modifications), so the Owner can occupy or utilize the Work . . . for the use for which it is intended.

This standard is also one often used by building officials in issuing certificates of occupancy. It does not suggest that the unit is “entirely completed” as that term is understood in the construction industry; lesser details, such as sticking doors, leaking windows, or some decorative items, might still remain, and the Act contemplates that they need not be completed prior to lawful conveyance.

8. Sections 2-101(b) and 4-120 require that completion certificates be recorded, or local certificates of occupancy be issued, as evidence of the fact that the required levels of construction have been met. In the case of “substantial completion,” issuance of “a certificate of occupancy authorized by law,” as is commonly required by local ordinance or state building codes, will suffice. Once the certificates have been recorded or issued, as the case may be, good title to the units may be conveyed in reliance on the record. It is possible, of course, that the declarant may have failed to complete the required levels of construction; no certificate of completion may have been filed or the architect, surveyor, or engineer (whichever is appropriate in a particular jurisdiction) may have filed a false certificate. Such acts would create a cause of action in the purchaser under Section 4-117, but would not affect the validity of the purchaser’s title to the unit.

9. The requirement of “substantial completion” does not mean that the declarant must complete all buildings in which all possible units would be located before creating the condominium. If only some of the buildings in which units may ultimately be located have been “structurally” completed, the declarant may create a condominium in which he reserves particular development rights (Section 2-105(a)(8)). In such a project, only the completed units might be treated as units from the outset, and the development rights would be reserved to create additional units, either by adding additional real estate and units to the condominium, by creating new units on common elements, or by subdividing units previously created. The optional units may never be completed or added to the condominium; however, this will not affect the integrity of the condominium as originally created.

10. Requiring “substantial completion” of the structural components and mechanical systems in the buildings containing or comprising the units in a condominium may encourage creation of more phased condominiums under Section 2-105 in projects which were once in fact built in phases, but under a single non-expandable declaration. Experience in the several States where significantly more rigorous requirements are imposed by statute, however, has shown that

this does not create a difficult situation either for the developer or lender. Moreover, it appears likely that the size of the initial phase of a multi-building project will be dictated largely by economics, as occurs in most jurisdictions today, rather than this Act. Finally, many lenders and developers are increasingly sensitive to the secondary mortgage market requirements, particularly those of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). Experience indicates that the pre-sale requirements imposed by FNMA and FHLMC frequently dictate that multi-building projects be structured on a phased or expandable basis.

11. The requirement of completion would be irrelevant in some types of common interest communities, such as campsite condominiums or some subdivision planned unit developments where the units might consist of unimproved lots and the airspace above them, within which each purchaser would be free to construct or not construct a residence. Any residence actually constructed would ordinarily become a part of the “unit” by the doctrine of fixtures, but nothing in this Act would require any residence to be built before the lots could be treated as units.

12. The term “independent” architect, surveyor, or engineer in subsection (b) and elsewhere in the Act distinguishes any such professional person who acts as an independent contractor in his relationship to the declarant or lender.

SECTION 2-102. UNIT BOUNDARIES. Except as provided by the declaration:

(1) If walls, floors, or ceilings are designated as boundaries of a unit, all lath, furring, wallboard, plasterboard, plaster, paneling, tiles, wallpaper, paint, finished flooring, and any other materials constituting any part of the finished surfaces thereof are a part of the unit, and all other portions of the walls, floors, or ceilings are a part of the common elements.

(2) If any chute, flue, duct, wire, conduit, bearing wall, bearing column, or any other fixture lies partially within and partially outside the designated boundaries of a unit, any portion thereof serving only that unit is a limited common element allocated solely to that unit, and any portion thereof serving more than one unit or any portion of the common elements is a part of the common elements.

(3) Subject to paragraph (2), all spaces, interior partitions, and other fixtures and improvements within the boundaries of a unit are a part of the unit.

(4) Any shutters, awnings, window boxes, doorsteps, stoops, porches, balconies, patios,

and all exterior doors and windows or other fixtures designed to serve a single unit, but located outside the unit's boundaries, are limited common elements allocated exclusively to that unit.

Comment

1. It is important for title purposes, for purposes of defining maintenance responsibilities, and for other reasons to have a clear guide as to which parts of a common interest community constitute the units and which parts constitute common elements. This section fills the gap left when the declaration merely defines unit boundaries in terms of floors, ceilings, and perimeter walls, and is particularly useful in the case of cooperatives, in which the recording of plats and plans is not required. *See* Section 2-105(a)(5).

The provisions of this section may be varied, of course, to the extent that the declarant wishes to modify the details for a particular common interest community.

For example, in a townhouse project structured as a condominium or planned community, it may be desirable that the unit boundaries constitute the exterior surfaces of the roof and exterior walls, with the center line of the party walls constituting the perimeter boundaries of the units in that plane, and the undersurface of the bottom slab dividing the unit itself from the underlying land. Alternately, the boundaries of the units at the party walls might be extended to include actual division of underlying land itself. In those cases it would be inappropriate for walls, floors, and ceilings to be designated as boundaries, and the declaration would describe the boundaries in the above manner.

2. The differentiations made clear here, in conjunction with the provisions of Section 3-107, will assist in minimizing disputes which have historically arisen in association administration with respect to liability for repair of such things as pipes, porches, and other components of a building which unit owners may expect the association to pay for and which the association may wish to have repaired by unit owners. Problems which may arise as a result of negligence in the use of components – such as stoops and pipes – are resolved by Section 3-107, which imposes liability on a unit owner who causes damage to common elements, or under the broader provisions of Section 3-115(c), which permits the association to assess common expenses “caused by the misconduct of any unit owner” exclusively against that person. This would include, of course, not only damages to common elements, but fines or unusual service fees, such as clean-up costs, incurred as a result of the unit owner's misuse of the common elements.

3. The differentiation between components constituting common elements and components which are part of the unit is particularly important in light of Section 3-107(a), which (subject to the exceptions therein mentioned) makes the association responsible for upkeep of common elements and each unit owner individually responsible for upkeep of his unit.

4. The differentiation between unit components and common element components may or may not be important for insurance purposes under the Act. While the common elements in a project must always be insured, the units themselves need not be insured by the Association unless the project contains units divided by horizontal boundaries. *See* Section 3-113(a) and (b). In a

“high-rise” configuration, however, Section 3-113(a) contemplates that both will normally be insured by the association (exclusive of improvements and betterments in individual units) and that the cost of such insurance will be a common expense. That common expense may be allocated, however, on the basis of risk if the declaration so requires. *See* Section 3-115(c)(3).

SECTION 2-103. CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDITY OF DECLARATION AND BYLAWS.

- (a) All provisions of the declaration and bylaws are severable.
- (b) The rule against perpetuities does not apply to defeat any provision of the declaration, bylaws or rules.
- (c) If a conflict exists between the declaration and the bylaws, the declaration prevails except to the extent the declaration is inconsistent with this [act].
- (d) Title to a unit and common elements is not rendered unmarketable or otherwise affected by reason of an insubstantial failure of the declaration to comply with this [act]. Whether a substantial failure impairs marketability is not affected by this [act].

Comment

1. Subsection (b) does not totally invalidate the rule against perpetuities as applied to common interest communities. The language does provide that the rule against perpetuities is ineffective as to documents which govern the common interest community during the entire life of the project, regardless how long that should be. With respect to deeds or devises of units, however, the policies underlying the rule against perpetuities continue to have validity and remain applicable under this Act.

2. In considering the effect of failures to comply with this Act on title matters, subsection (a) refers only to defects in the declaration – which includes the plats and plans in the case of condominiums and planned communities – because the declaration is the instrument which creates and defines the units and common elements. No reference is made to other instruments, such as bylaws, because these instruments have no impact on title, whether or not recorded. However, in all cases of violations of the Act, a failure of the bylaws – or any other instrument – to comply with the Act, would entitle any affected person to appropriate relief under Section 4-117.

3. No special prohibition against racial or other forms of discrimination is included in this Act because the provisions of generally applicable state and federal law apply as much to common interest communities as to other forms of real estate.

4. Some examples may help to clarify what sort of defects in the declaration are to be regarded as “insubstantial” within the meaning of the first sentence of subsection (d).

Suppose the declaration allocates common element interests to all the units, but fails to indicate the formula for the allocation as required by Section 2-107. This would be a substantial defect if the assigned interests were unequal, but if all units were assigned identical interests it would be possible to infer that the basis of the allocation was equality – and the failure of the declaration to say so would be an insubstantial defect. Were this to happen in a common interest community where the right to add new units is reserved, however, it should be noted that a subsequent amendment to the declaration adding new units could not use any formula other than equality for reallocating the common elements interests unless a different formula were specified pursuant to Section 2-107(c).

Other examples of insubstantial defects that might occur include failure of the declaration to include the word “condominium,” “cooperative,” or “planned community,” as required by Section 2-105(a)(1), or failure of the plats or plans in the case of condominium and planned communities, to comply satisfactorily with the requirements of Section 2-109(a) that they be “clear and legible,” so long as they can at least be deciphered by persons with proper expertise. Failure to organize the unit owners’ association at the time specified in Section 3-101 would not be a defect in the declaration at all, and would not affect the validity or marketability of titles in the common interest community. It would, however be a violation of this Act, and create a claim for relief under Section 4-117.

5. Each State has case or statutory law dealing with marketability of titles, and the question of whether substantial failure of the declaration to comply with the Act affects marketability of title should be determined by that law and not by this Act.

SECTION 2-104. DESCRIPTION OF UNITS. A description of a unit which sets forth the name of the common interest community, the [recording data] for the declaration, the [county] in which the common interest community is located, and the identifying number of the unit, is a legally sufficient description of that unit and all rights, obligations, and interests appurtenant to that unit which were created by the declaration or bylaws.

Comment

1. The intent of this section is that no description of a unit in a deed, lease, deed of trust, mortgage, or any other instrument or document shall be subject to challenge for failure to meet any common law or other requirements, so long as the requirements of this section are satisfied, and so long as the declaration itself, together with the plats and plans which are a part of the declaration, provides a legally sufficient description.

2. The last sentence makes clear that an instrument which does meet those requirements

includes all interests appurtenant to the unit. As a result, it will not be necessary under this Act to continue the practice, common in some jurisdictions, of describing in the instrument conveying title to a unit the common element interests, or limited common elements, that are appurtenant to that unit or make reference to surveys or subsequent amendments to declarations.

SECTION 2-105. CONTENTS OF DECLARATION.

(a) The declaration must contain:

(1) the names of the common interest community and the association and a statement that the common interest community is either a condominium, cooperative, or planned community;

(2) the name of every [county] in which any part of the common interest community is situated;

(3) a legally sufficient description of the real estate included in the common interest community;

(4) a statement of the maximum number of units that the declarant reserves the right to create;

(5) in a condominium or planned community, a description of the boundaries of each unit created by the declaration, including the unit's identifying number or, in a cooperative, a description, which may be by plats or plans, of each unit created by the declaration, including the unit's identifying number, its size or number of rooms, and its location within a building if it is within a building containing more than one unit;

(6) a description of any limited common elements, other than those specified in Section 2-102(2) and (4), as provided in Section 2-109(b)(10) and, in a planned community, any real estate that is or must become common elements;

(7) a description of any real estate, except real estate subject to development rights, that may be allocated subsequently as limited common elements, other than limited common

elements specified in Section 2-102(2) and (4), together with a statement that they may be so allocated;

(8) a description of any development right and any other special declarant rights reserved by the declarant, a time limit within which each of those rights must be exercised, and a legally sufficient description of the real estate to which each development right applies;

(9) if any development right may be exercised with respect to different parcels of real estate at different times, a statement to that effect together with:

(A) either a statement fixing the boundaries of those portions and regulating the order in which those portions may be subjected to the exercise of each development right or a statement that no assurances are made in those regards; and

(B) a statement as to whether, if any development right is exercised in any portion of the real estate subject to that development right, that development right must be exercised in all or in any other portion of the remainder of that real estate;

(10) any other conditions or limitations under which the rights described in paragraph (8) may be exercised or will lapse;

(11) an allocation to each unit of the allocated interests in the manner described in Section 2-107;

(12) any restrictions on alienation of the units, including any restrictions on leasing which exceed the restrictions on leasing units which executive boards may impose pursuant to Section 3-120(d) and on the amount for which a unit may be sold or on the amount that may be received by a unit owner on sale, condemnation, or casualty loss to the unit or to the common interest community, or on termination of the common interest community;

(13) the [recording data] for recorded easements and licenses appurtenant to or

included in the common interest community or to which any portion of the common interest community is or may become subject by virtue of a reservation in the declaration;

(14) any authorization pursuant to which the association may establish and enforce construction and design criteria and aesthetic standards as provided in Sections 3-106 and 3-120; and

(15) all matters required by Sections 2-106, 2-107, 2-108, 2-109, 2-115, 2-116, and 3-103.

(b) The declaration may contain any other matters the declarant considers appropriate, including any restrictions on the uses of a unit or the number or other qualifications of persons who may occupy units.

Comment

1. Many statutes and other regulatory schemes in the multi-owner project field do not separate the functions of a recorded declaration and an unrecorded public offering statement or disclosure documents. As a result, many of the developer's representations and assurances concerning his future plans must appear in the declaration as well as the public offering statement, even though they have nothing to do with the legal structure or title of the project. This results in duplicative requirements and unnecessarily complex declarations.

This Act makes a functional distinction between the declaration and the public offering statement. It only requires the declaration to contain those matters which affect the legal structure or title of the common interest community. This includes the reserved powers of the declarant to exercise development rights within the common interest community. A narrative description of those rights, however, and the possible consequences flowing from their exercise, are required to be disclosed only in the public offering statement and not in the declaration.

In the case of condominiums and planned communities, plats and plans are made part of the declaration by Section 2-109, and their content may in part provide some of the information required by this section.

2. This section requires a statement of the name of the association for the common interest community itself, in order that the declaration may be indexed in the name of the association. *See* Section 2-101.

3. The Act requires that the declaration for a common interest community situated in two or more recording districts be recorded in each of those districts. While the bracketed language refers

to the “county” as the recording district in which the declaration is to be recorded, in States where recording is done at the city, town, or parish level the bracketed language should be amended accordingly.

4. Paragraph (a)(4) requires the declarant to state the largest number of units he reserves the right to build. This Act imposes no time limit, measured by an absolute number of years, at the expiration of which the declarant must relinquish control of the association. Instead, declarant control ends when 75% of the maximum number of units which may be created by the declarant have been sold, or at the end of a two-year period during which development is not proceeding. *See* Section 3-103(d). The flexibility afforded by this section may be important to a declarant as he responds to unanticipated future changes in his market.

In theory, a declarant might overstate the maximum number of units in an attempt to artificially extend the period of declarant control, since the time might never come when a declarant had sold 75% of that number of units. As a practical matter, however, as the following example points out, such a practice would not likely achieve long-term control.

Example: A declarant reserves the right to build 100 units, even though zoning would permit only 75 units on the site, and the declarant actually plans on building only 50 units. As a result of the reservation, the declarant would not lose control of the association under the 75% rule stated in Section 3-103(d)(i) even when all 50 units had been built and sold, because that percentage applies to all potential units, not units actually built. *See* Section 3-103(d)(i)(1).

However, there are practical constraints on the declarant’s decision in this matter. Substantial exaggeration of the future density of the development might tend to impede sales of units in that project. Moreover, such a statement might also produce negative governmental reaction to proposals which might require local approval.

Even if the declarant did overstate the number of units to retain control, however, other limitations imposed by Section 3-103(d) will require turnover at an appropriate time. In the example, once the declarant had exercised the right to add the last of the 50 units which he intended to build, the two-year period imposed by Section 3-103(d)(ii) and (iii) would begin to run and the declarant would lose the right to control the association two years from the time the last units were added, even though he had reserved the right to add more units.

5. Paragraph (a)(5) requires that the boundaries of each unit created by the declaration be identified. The words “created by the declaration” emphasize that, in an expandable project, new units may be created in the future by amendments to the declaration. Until those new units are actually added to the project by amending the declaration, however, they are not units within the meaning of that defined term, and they need not be described.

6. Section 2-102 makes it possible in many condominiums or planned communities to satisfy paragraph (a)(5) of this section by merely providing the identifying number of units and stating that each unit is bounded by its ceiling, floor, and walls. The plats and plans will show where those ceilings, floors, and walls are located, and Section 2-102 provides all other details,

except to the extent the declaration may make additional or contradictory specifications because of the unique nature of the project.

In the case of many cooperatives, it is possible to satisfy paragraph (a)(5) of this section by merely providing the identifying number of the unit, the size of the unit in square feet or its number of rooms, and its location within a building if it is in a building containing more than one unit. Thus, for example, it would be possible to describe a cooperative unit as follows: “Unit Number 243, consisting of 800 square feet, located on the fourth floor of Building A.”

7. Paragraph (a)(6) makes clear that the limited common elements described in Section 2-102(2) and (4) need not be described in the declaration. These limited common elements are typically porches, balconies, patios, or other amenities which may be included in a project. Such improvements are treated by the Act as limited common elements, rather than either common elements or parts of units, in order to minimize the attention which the documents need to give them, and to secure the result that would be desired in the usual case. Thus, if these improvements remain limited common elements, and no special provisions concerning them are included in the declaration, they may be used only by the units to which they are physically attached; maintenance of those improvements must be paid for by the association; and such improvements need not be specifically referred to in the declaration. In the case of all common interest communities, except cooperatives, porches, balconies, and patios must be shown on the plats and plans (*see* Section 2-109(b)(10)), but other limited common elements described in Section 2-102(2) and (4) need not be shown.

8. Paragraph (a)(7) contemplates that the common elements in the project may be allocated as limited common elements at some future time, either by the declarant or the association. For example, a swimming pool might serve an entire project during early phases of development. At the outset that pool might be a common element which all the unit owners may use. At a later time, with more units and additional pools built in subsequent phases, either the declarant or the association might determine that the first pool should become a limited common element reserved for the use only of units in the first phase, while the other pools should be reserved exclusively for units in the subsequent phases. Such a potential allocation should be described in the declaration pursuant to this section. The method of subsequent allocation is discussed in Section 2-108.

9. Paragraph (a)(8) requires that the declaration describe all development rights and other special declarant rights which the declarant reserves. The declaration must state the time limit within which each of those rights must be exercised. The Act imposes no maximum time limit for the exercise of those rights, and contemplates that those rights may be exercised after the period of declarant control terminates. The declaration must describe the real estate to which each development right applies.

10. Paragraph (a)(12)(ii) includes certain requirements which were not originally applicable to condominiums and planned communities under UCA and UPCA, respectively. Tracking MRECA, paragraph (a)(12)(ii) requires the declaration to include any information which restricts the amount for which a unit may be sold, or the amount to be received by a unit owner upon sale, condemnation, or casualty loss. Such restrictions are increasingly common in the development of “limited equity” common interest communities or common interest communities

which are designed to minimize the increased value of the common interest community upon resale in order to preserve housing for a particular income group. The Act in no way restricts the use of such provisions, but does require that explicit provisions concerning such restrictions appear in both the declaration and the Public Offering Statement.

11. Paragraph (a)(14) is a cross-reference to other sections of the Act which require the declaration to contain particular matters. Some of these sections, such as Section 2-107 on the allocation of allocated interests, will affect all projects. Others, such as Section 2-106 on leasehold common interest communities, will apply only to particular lands of projects.

12. Subsection (b) contemplates that, in addition to the content required by subsection (a), other matters may also be included in the declaration if the declarant or lender feel they are appropriate to the particular project. In particular, the draftsman should carefully consider any desired provisions which would vary any of the many sections of the Act where variation is permitted, including such matters as expanding or restricting the association's powers.

13. The 1994 amendments to subsections (a)(12) and (b) of this section are part of the drafters' efforts to clarify the law of "use and occupancy" restrictions in common interest communities, and make that law more rational.

Specifically, these amendments describe the pattern of what use and occupancy restrictions must appear in the declaration, what amendment procedures must be used to change those use and occupancy restrictions, what discretion the executive board has in enforcing such restrictions, and what protection the Act provides to unit owners, either to be free of regulation inside their units, or to be protected from new restrictions on a once permitted activity.

This is a complex subject, and amendments in several sections of the Act were required.

The amendments begin in Section 2-105. Previously, the Act **required** all use, occupancy, and alienation restrictions to appear in the declaration; *see* old Section 2-105(a)(12). No amendment to a "use" restriction was allowed, except with unanimous consent; *see* old Section 2-117(d). The Act was unclear as to whether or not such things as leasing restrictions or pet rules were "use" restrictions requiring unanimous consent.

The 1994 amendment to this section makes made two important changes. First, leasing restrictions which exceed the restrictions allowed by the secondary mortgage market, *see* Section 3-102(c)(2), still must appear in the declaration. No other use or occupancy restrictions must appear in the declaration, but any such restrictions may so appear. *See* Section 2-105(b). Presumably, a provision in the declaration pursuant to this subsection (b) could permit the executive board to develop evolving use restrictions, in its discretion.

New subsection (b) also seeks generally to distinguish between "**uses** of a unit" and "the number or qualifications of persons who **occupy** units;" this distinction emphasizes that "occupancy" focuses on characteristics of individual persons while "use" focuses on the purposes to which the space is devoted.

Amendments to other sections bear on these issues in important ways. *See, e.g.*, Section 2-117(d) and (f) and Section 3-102.

14. Subsection (a)(14) was adopted in 2008; it requires that if the unit owners association is to be authorized to establish and enforce construction and design criteria or aesthetic standards, that authority must appear in the declaration. This mandate tracks the requirement that if the declarant is to have that power during the time it is developing the project, the declarant must treat that power as a special declarant right; see Section 1-103 (33)(H).

If the association is so empowered, then, pursuant to Section 3-106(a)(4) and (7), the bylaws would have to provide for administration of that program if administration is to be done by any committee or officer other than the executive board. Further, under Section 3-120(c), the association would adopt criteria for consideration of design criteria, and procedures for enforcing them.

Taken together, these requirements are intended to instill a reasonable and transparent process regarding a subject which has been controversial in the common interest community field.

SECTION 2-106. LEASEHOLD COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES.

(a) Any lease the expiration or termination of which may terminate the common interest community or reduce its size [, or a memorandum thereof,] must be recorded. Every lessor of those leases in a condominium or planned community shall sign the declaration. The declaration must state:

(1) the [recording data] for the lease [or a statement of where the complete lease may be inspected];

(2) the date on which the lease is scheduled to expire;

(3) a legally sufficient description of the real estate subject to the lease;

(4) any right of the unit owners to redeem the reversion and the manner whereby those rights may be exercised, or a statement that they do not have those rights;

(5) any right of the unit owners to remove any improvements within a reasonable time after the expiration or termination of the lease, or a statement that they do not have those rights; and

(6) any rights of the unit owners to renew the lease and the conditions of any renewal, or a statement that they do not have those rights.

(b) After the declaration for a leasehold condominium or leasehold planned community is recorded, neither the lessor nor the lessor's successor in interest may terminate the leasehold interest of a unit owner who makes timely payment of a unit owner's share of the rent and otherwise complies with all covenants which, if violated, would entitle the lessor to terminate the lease. A unit owner's leasehold interest in a condominium or planned community is not affected by failure of any other person to pay rent or fulfill any other covenant.

(c) Acquisition of the leasehold interest of any unit owner by the owner of the reversion or remainder does not merge the leasehold and fee simple interests unless the leasehold interests of all unit owners subject to that reversion or remainder are acquired.

(d) If the expiration or termination of a lease decreases the number of units in a common interest community, the allocated interests must be reallocated in accordance with Section 1-107(a) as if those units had been taken by eminent domain. Reallocations must be confirmed by an amendment to the declaration prepared, executed, and recorded by the association.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) requires that the lessor of any lease in a condominium or planned community which, upon termination, will terminate the condominium or planned community or reduce its size, must sign the declaration. This requirement insures that the lessor has consented to use of his land as a condominium or planned community. Note that such a signature is not required in the case of a lease in a cooperative. This distinction between the types of common interest communities tracks that made by UCA, UPCA, and MRECA.

2. Subsection (a)(1) provides alternative bracketed language which should be considered by each State based on its practice. In any State where the recording acts do not specify the essential terms which must be included in a memorandum of lease, either this section should be supplemented to specify the essential terms, or the bracketed language relating to such memoranda should be deleted.

3. This section sets out requirements concerning leasehold common interest communities which are not typically contained in the laws of most States. In particular, it requires that the

declaration describe the rights of the unit owners, or state that they have no rights concerning a variety of significant matters. This section also contains a number of other consumer protection provisions. However, in contrast to the result under some States' condominium laws, neither the unit owners nor the association have a statutory right to renewal of a lease upon termination.

4. In the case of leasehold condominiums and planned communities, the most significant matter of consumer protection in this section is subsection (b), which provides that unit owners who pay their share of the rent of the underlying lease may not be deprived of their enjoyment of the leasehold premises.

Subsection (b) is intended to protect the leasehold condominium or planned community "unit owner" regardless of whether he is a lessee, sublessee, or even further down in a chain of transfer of leasehold interests. *See* Section 1-103(32). Thus, for example, if the "unit owner" is a sublessee, the term "lessor (or) his successor in interest" includes not only the lessor, but also the lessee.

Subsection (b) further protects the unit owner by assuring that he will not share with his fellow unit owners any collective obligations toward their common lessor. All obligations are instead fractionalized so that no unit owner can be made liable or otherwise penalized for a default by any of his fellows. Thus, a default by the association in payment of the rent due to a lessor, in a case where the lease of common elements ran to the association, would not permit the lessor to terminate continued use of those common elements by those unit owners who then pay their share of the rent.

Subsection (b) does not address the issue of whether a unit owner's tenant may cure a default by the unit owner under the unit owner's lease so as to prevent termination of the unit owner's lease.

Example: Assume that A leases 100 acres of land to B for 50 years. B, in turn, leases the same 100 acres to C, for the duration of the 50 year term. C creates a condominium on the leasehold land, and thereby becomes the declarant; thereafter, he leases a unit in the condominium to D, together with a lease of this allocated undivided interest in the leasehold underlying the unit, for the duration of the 50 year term. D then leases his unit to E for a term of five years.

Both A and B must execute the declaration; *see* Section 2-106(a). So long as D meets his obligations to C – or any other persons – under the declaration and his sublease, D's interest in the leasehold may not be terminated by either A, B, or C; *see* Section 2-106. For that reason, A and B will likely take appropriate steps to protect their interests in the event that D makes timely payment to C, if called for in the declaration or lease, but C fails to meet his obligations to either A or B. If D fails to make timely payment to C – or to B or A if those persons have so required – then D's interest may be terminated by the person entitled to payment, unless E is entitled to cure. E may cure and thereby prevent default, however, only if other law of the State permits transferees of partial interests to cure defaults of his transferor. Since E is not a unit owner, he is not entitled to rights under this Act.

However, this section does not permit a unit owner in a cooperative to preserve his interest in the cooperative by paying his pro-rata share of the rent in the event the association fails to pay rent due under a ground lease. This distinction flows from the differences in the nature of a cooperative and a condominium or a planned community, and it tracks the distinction made by UCA and UPCA, and MRECA.

5. Subsection (d) considers the problems created when termination of a lease reduces the size of a common interest community. In the event that some units are thereby withdrawn from the common interest community, reallocation of the allocated interests would be required; the section describes how that reallocation would occur.

SECTION 2-107. ALLOCATION OF ALLOCATED INTERESTS.

(a) The declaration must allocate to each unit:

(1) in a condominium, a fraction or percentage of undivided interests in the common elements and in the common expenses of the association, and a portion of the votes in the association;

(2) in a cooperative, an ownership interest in the association, a fraction or percentage of the common expenses of the association, and a portion of the votes in the association; and

(3) in a planned community, a fraction or percentage of the common expenses of the association, and a portion of the votes in the association.

(b) The declaration must state the formulas used to establish allocations of interests.

Those allocations may not discriminate in favor of units owned by the declarant or an affiliate of the declarant.

(c) If units may be added to or withdrawn from the common interest community, the declaration must state the formulas to be used to reallocate the allocated interests among all units included in the common interest community after the addition or withdrawal.

(d) The declaration may provide: (i) that different allocations of votes shall be made to the units on particular matters specified in the declaration; (ii) for cumulative voting only for the

purpose of electing members of the executive board; and (iii) for class voting on specified issues affecting the class if necessary to protect valid interests of the class. A declarant may not utilize cumulative or class voting for the purpose of evading any limitation imposed on declarants by this [act] nor may units constitute a class because they are owned by a declarant.

(e) Except for minor variations due to rounding, the sum of the common expense liabilities and, in a condominium, the sum of the undivided interests in the common elements allocated at any time to all the units must each equal one if stated as a fraction or 100 percent if stated as a percentage. In the event of discrepancy between an allocated interest and the result derived from application of the pertinent formula, the allocated interest prevails.

(f) In a condominium, the common elements are not subject to partition, and any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale, or other voluntary or involuntary transfer of an undivided interest in the common elements made without the unit to which that interest is allocated is void.

(g) In a cooperative, any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale, or other voluntary or involuntary transfer of an ownership interest in the association made without the possessory interest in the unit to which that interest is related is void.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) treats allocated interests differently in each type of common interest community. The distinctions made in parts (i) - (iii) track those made in the corresponding subsection of UCA, UPCA, and MRECA, for condominiums, planned communities, and cooperatives, respectively.

2. Most existing condominium statutes and cooperative documents require a single common basis, usually related to the “value” of the units, to be used in the allocation of common element interests, or ownership interests in cooperatives, votes in the association and common expense liabilities. Following UCA, UPCA, and MRECA, this Act departs radically from such requirements by permitting each of these allocations to be made on different bases, and by permitting allocations which are unrelated to value.

Thus, a common interest community’s applicable allocations might be made equally among all units, or in proportion to the relative size of each unit, or on the basis of any other

formula the declarant may select, regardless of the value of those units. Moreover, “size” might be used, for example, in allocating common expenses and common element interests (or ownership interest), while equality is used in allocating votes in the association. This section does not require that the formulas used by the declarant be justified, but it does require that the formulas be explained. The sole restriction on the formulas to be used in these allocations is that they not discriminate in favor of the units owned by the declarant. Otherwise, each of the separate allocations may be on any basis which the declarant chooses, and none of the allocations need be tied to any other allocation.

3. While the flexibility permitted in allocations is broader than that commonly used today, it is likely that the traditional bases for allocation will continue to be used, and that the allocation for all allocated interests will often be based on the same formulas. Most commonly, those bases include size, equality, or value of units. Each of these is discussed below.

4. If size is chosen as a basis of allocation, the declarant must choose between reliance on area or volume, and the choice must be indicated in the declaration. The declarant might further refine the formula by, for example, excluding unheated areas from the calculation or by partially discounting such areas by means of a ratio. Again, the declarant must indicate the choices he has made and explain the formula he has chosen.

5. Most existing condominium statutes require that “value” be used as the basis of all allocations. Under this Act a declarant is free to select such a basis if he wishes to do so. For example, he might designate the “par value” of each unit as a stated number of dollars or points. However, the formula used to develop the par values of the various units would have to be explained in the declaration. For example, the declaration for a high rise project might disclose that the par value of each unit is based on the relative area of each unit on the lower floors, but increases by specified percentages at designated higher levels. The formula for determining area in this example could be further refined in the manner suggested in Comment 4, above, and any other factors (such as the direction in which a unit faces) could also be given weight so long as the weight given to each factor is explained in the declaration.

6. The purpose of subsection (c) is to require a comprehensive scheme for reallocation of allocated interests in a common interest community subject to development rights, and afford some advance disclosure to purchasers of units in the first phase of an expandable common interest community of how allocated interests will be reallocated if additional units are added.

7. Subsection (d) represents a significant departure from the practice in most States concerning the allocation of votes. The usual rule is that a single allocation of votes is made to each unit, and that allocation applies to all matters on which those votes may be cast. This section recognizes that the increasingly complex nature of some projects requires different allocations on particular questions. Different allocations may be appropriate, for example, in a project where common expense liabilities, or questions concerning rules and regulations, affect different units differently.

Example: In a mixed commercial and residential project, the declaration might provide that each unit owner would have an equal vote for the election of the Board of

Directors. However, on matters concerning ratification of the common expense budget, where the commercial unit owners pay a much larger share than their proportion of the total units, the vote of commercial unit owners might be increased so that they exceed the number of votes the residential owners hold. Alternatively, of course, it might be possible to treat this question as a class voting matter, but the draftsman is provided flexibility in this section to choose the most appropriate solution.

8. This section recognizes that there may be certain instances in which class voting in the association would be desirable. For example, in a mixed-use planned community or condominium consisting of both residential and commercial units, there may be certain kinds of issues upon which the residential or commercial unit owners should have a special voice, and the device described in Comment 7 is not desired. To prevent abuse of class voting by the declarant, subsection (d) permits class voting only with respect to specified issues directly affecting the designated class and only insofar as necessary to protect valid interests of the designated class.

Example: Owners of town house units, in a single project consisting of both town house and high-rise buildings, might properly constitute a separate class for purposes of voting on expenditures affecting only the town house units, but they might not be permitted to vote by class on rules for the use of facilities used by all the units. The subsection further provides that the declarant may not use the class voting device for the purpose of evading any limitation imposed on declarants by this Act (*e.g.*, to maintain declarant control beyond the period permitted by Section 3-103).

9. The last clause of subsection (d) prohibits a practice common in planned communities, where units owned by declarant constitute a separate class of units for voting and other purposes. Upon transfer of title, those units lose these more favorable voting rights. This section makes clear that the votes and other attributes of ownership of a unit may not change by virtue of the identity of the owner. The Act provides other, more balanced, devices for those circumstances which such classes were legitimately intended to address, principally declarant control of the association. *See* Section 3-103(d).

10. Questions have arisen concerning the drafters' intent regarding the language in subsection (b), which prohibits the declaration in allocating votes and common expense liabilities among the units, from "discriminating in favor of units owned by the declarant." Specifically, the question is whether this section imposes a special level of scrutiny on the allocation of votes and common expense liability to units that the declarant may own, compared to similar units that are owned by persons who are not declarants.

The answer is that the language means what it says: that is, if the allocated interests would change at the time the declarant sold the unit, then the allocated interests are improper because they discriminate in favor of the declarant's ownership of that unit. However, if the allocation of common expenses and votes is permanent rather than dependent on the owner's identity and one whose formula is identified in the declaration, then the allocation is proper. Subject to the obligations of good faith in Section 1-113 and the prohibition on unconscionable terms in Section 1-112, this would be true even if the effect of the allocation were to create a relative benefit in favor of units that the declarant or its affiliate intended to own for an indefinite period.

Example: A common interest community consists of a high-rise building containing 10 floors of equal size. There are 4 units on each floor except the top floor, where there is only 1 ‘penthouse’ unit. Even though the penthouse unit is four times the size of the units on the 9 other floors, and is clearly more valuable than the other 36 units, the declaration allocates an equal share of the common expenses to all the units, including the penthouse unit. The effect of this allocation is that the penthouse unit bears a 1/37th share of the common expenses – this is only 25% of the cost on a per square foot basis – of the share borne by each unit owner on a lower floor.

Assume that the declaration properly contains the formula used for the allocation of common expenses among the units and properly discloses the material and unusual circumstance that the penthouse benefits substantially from the formula used to allocate expenses.

The fact that the declarant intends to retain ownership of the penthouse unit and live in that unit for an indefinite period does not mean that the standard contained in section 2-107 (b) has been violated. However, the Act would be violated if the declaration provided that, upon the declarant’s sale of the penthouse, the formula for allocating common expenses would be changed to an allocation among all the units based on their relative sizes.

In the example, this appears to yield an unjust result and a court might be invited to consider the extent to which the declarant had acted in bad faith or unconscionably in making such an allocation. Nevertheless, any other rule would simply encourage challenges to any allocation of common expenses, since an argument can always be made that any allocation – whether done on relative size, number of rooms, “value”, location within a building, equality or any other basis - inevitably works to the relative disadvantage of some owners compared to others in the same community.

SECTION 2-108. LIMITED COMMON ELEMENTS.

(a) Except for the limited common elements described in Section 2-102(2) and (4), the declaration must specify to which unit or units each limited common element is allocated. An allocation may not be altered without the consent of the unit owners whose units are affected.

(b) Except as the declaration otherwise provides, a limited common element may be reallocated by an amendment to the declaration executed by the unit owners between or among whose units the reallocation is made. The persons executing the amendment shall provide a copy thereof to the association.

(c) A common element not previously allocated as a limited common element may be so

allocated only by an amendment to the declaration. A unit owner may request the executive board to amend the declaration to allocate all or part of a common element as a limited common element for the exclusive use of the owner's unit. The board may prescribe in the amendment a condition or obligation, including an obligation to maintain the new limited common element or pay a fee or charge to the association. If the board approves the amendment, the board shall give notice to all unit owners of its action and include a statement that unit owners may object in a record to the amendment not later than 30 days after delivery of the notice. The amendment becomes effective if the board does not receive a timely objection. If the board receives a timely objection, the amendment becomes effective only if the unit owners vote under Section 3-110, whether or not a quorum is present, to approve the amendment by a vote of at least 67 percent of the votes cast, including at least 67 percent of the votes cast that are allocated to units not owned by the declarant. If the amendment becomes effective, the association and the owner of the benefitted unit shall execute the amendment.

(d) The association shall record the amendment as provided in Section 2-117. If an amendment changes information shown in a plat or plan concerning a common element or limited common element other than a common wall between units, the association shall prepare and record a revised plat or plan.

Comment

1. Like all other common elements, limited common elements in a condominium are "owned" by all the unit owners on an undivided interest basis but managed by the Association, unless the declaration otherwise provides. In a planned community or cooperative, the common elements are owned by the association. The use of a limited common element in all cases, however, is reserved to less than all of the unit owners. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, the association is responsible for the upkeep of a limited common element and the cost of such upkeep is assessed against all the units. *See* Sections 3-107(a) and 3-115(c)(1). This might include the costs of repainting all shutters or balconies, for example, which are limited common elements pursuant to Section 2-102(4). Accordingly, there may be occasions where, to meet the expectations of owners and to have costs borne directly by those who benefit from those amenities,

the declaration might provide that the costs will be borne, not by all unit owners as part of their common expense assessments, but only by the owners to which the limited common elements are assigned.

2. The use of common elements which are not “limited” within the meaning of this Act may nevertheless be restricted by the unit owners’ association pursuant to the powers set forth in Section 3-102(a)(6) and (10), unless that power is limited in the declaration. For example, the association might assign reserved parking spaces to designated unit owners, or even to persons who are not unit owners. Such a parking space would differ from a limited common element in that its use would be merely a personal right of the person to whom it is assigned and this section would not have to be complied with to allocate it or to reallocate it.

3. Because a mortgage, deed of trust, or security interest may restrict the borrower’s right to transfer the use of a limited common element without the lender’s consent, the terms of the encumbrance should be examined to determine whether the lender’s consent or release is needed to transfer that right of use to another person.

4. *See* also Comments 7 and 8 to Section 2-105.

5. The 2021 amendments revise subsection (c) to make it easier to reallocate a common element as a limited common element. Often a unit owner’s request for reallocation results in a minor change and is not important to other unit owners. Subsection (c) allows action by the executive board, with a procedure for notice to the unit owners, who may object and require a vote on the matter.

SECTION 2-109. PLATS AND PLANS.

(a) Plats and plans are a part of the declaration, and are required for all common interest communities except cooperatives. Separate plats and plans are not required by this [act] if all the information required by this section is contained in either a plat or plan. Each plat and plan must be clear and legible and contain a certification that the plat or plan contains all information required by this section.

(b) Each plat must show or project:

(1) the name and a survey or general schematic map of the entire common interest community;

(2) the location and dimensions of all real estate not subject to development rights, or subject only to the development right to withdraw, and the location and dimensions of all

existing improvements within that real estate;

(3) a legally sufficient description of any real estate subject to development rights, labeled to identify the rights applicable to each parcel, but plats and plans need not designate or label which development rights are applicable to each parcel if that information is clearly delineated in the declaration;

(4) the extent of any encroachments by or upon any portion of the common interest community;

(5) to the extent feasible, a legally sufficient description of all easements serving or burdening any portion of the common interest community;

(6) except as otherwise provided in subsection (h), the approximate location and dimensions of any vertical unit boundaries not shown or projected on plans recorded pursuant to subsection (d) and that unit's identifying number;

(7) except as otherwise provided in subsection (h), the approximate location with reference to an established datum of any horizontal unit boundaries not shown or projected on plans recorded pursuant to subsection (d) and that unit's identifying number;

(8) a legally sufficient description of any real estate in which the unit owners will own only an estate for years, labeled as leasehold real estate;

(9) the distance between non-contiguous parcels of real estate comprising the common interest community;

(10) the approximate location and dimensions of any porches, decks, balconies, garages, or patios allocated as limited common elements, and show or contain a narrative description of any other limited common elements; and

(11) for real estate not subject to development rights, all other matters customarily

shown on land surveys.

(c) A plat may also show the intended location and dimensions of any contemplated improvement to be constructed anywhere within the common interest community. Any contemplated improvement shown must be labeled either MUST BE BUILT or NEED NOT BE BUILT.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (h), to the extent not shown or projected on the plats, plans of the units must show or project:

(1) the approximate location and dimensions of the vertical boundaries of each unit, and that unit's identifying number;

(2) the approximate location of any horizontal unit boundaries, with reference to an established datum, and that unit's identifying number; and

(3) the approximate location of any units in which the declarant has reserved the right to create additional units or common elements, identified appropriately.

(e) Unless the declaration provides otherwise, the horizontal boundaries of part of a unit located outside a building have the same elevation as the horizontal boundaries of the inside part and need not be depicted on the plats and plans.

(f) Upon exercising any development right, the declarant shall record either new plats and plans necessary to conform to the requirements of subsections (a), (b), and (d), or new certifications of plats and plans previously recorded if those plats and plans otherwise conform to the requirements of those subsections.

(g) A certification of a plat or plan required by this section or Section 2-101(b) must be made by an independent [registered] surveyor, architect, or engineer.

(h) Plats and plans need not show the location and dimensions of the units' boundaries or

their limited common elements if:

- (1) the plat shows the location and dimensions of all buildings containing or comprising the units; and
- (2) the declaration includes other information that shows or contains a narrative description of the general layout of the units in those buildings and the limited common elements allocated to those units.

Comment

1. This section makes clear that plats and plans are a part of the declaration and are required for condominiums and planned communities, but not for cooperatives. That distinction tracks that made by UCA, UPCA, and MRECA.

2. The terms “plat” or “plan” have been given a variety of meanings by custom and usage in the various jurisdictions. Under this Act, it is important to recognize that a “plat” need not mean “survey” of the entire real estate constituting a project at the time the initial plat is recorded, although through amendments to the plat as development proceeds, it ultimately becomes a survey of the entire project.

As to “plan,” the Act does not use that term to mean the actual building plans used for construction of the project. Instead, the required content of the plans in this Act is described in subsection (d). Essentially, the plans constitute a boundary survey of each unit. Typically, the walls will be the vertical (“up and down” or “perimetric”) boundaries, and the floors and ceilings will be the horizontal boundaries. Importantly, these boundaries need not be physically measured, but may instead be projected from the plat or from actual building construction plans. Thus, the plans under this Act are not conceived to be “as built” plans.

3. Subsection (c) permits, but does not require, the plats to show the location of contemplated improvements. Since construction of contemplated improvements by a declarant involves the exercise of development rights, a declarant may not create any improvement within real estate where no development rights have been reserved, unless the plats actually show that proposed improvement or unless the association (which the declarant may control) makes the improvement pursuant to Section 3-102(a)(7). Of course, as to existing unit owners, the improvements which may be made by the declarant and the areas within which they may be made, are limited by his contract with those unit owners. Since this is true, the Declarant may not violate that contract directly – by undertaking improvements for which he reserved no rights – or indirectly by making improvements through the association which he controls or by seeking to amend the declaration in violation of the contract. Moreover, under Section 2-117(d), no amendment to the declaration may create or increase special declarant rights without the unanimous consent of the unit owners.

Within land subject to development rights construction may take place in accordance with the reserved rights, even if no contemplated improvements are shown on the plats. As to the declarant's obligation to complete an improvement that is shown, *see* Section 4-119(a).

4. As noted in the Comments to Section 2-101, a condominium or planned community unit may consist of unenclosed ground and/or airspace, with no "building" involved. If this were true of all units in a particular condominium, the provisions of Section 2-109 relating to plans (but not plats) would be inapplicable.

5. In detailing the required contents of the plats, two different types of legal description are contemplated. First, in subsection (b)(1), the plat must show at least a general schematic map of the entire project. While this may be by survey, the Act recognizes that a survey may be unduly expensive or impractical in a large project, and accordingly permits a general schematic map of the entire project at the commencement of development. With respect to those portions of the project, however, where no future development may take place, the flexibility of a general schematic map is not permitted by the statute. As development ceases in particular phases, subsection (b)(2) contemplates that the locations and dimensions of that real estate will be identified. As this process continues, all of the real estate originally shown in a general schematic map will have been surveyed, and the location and dimensions of that real estate identified, at the expiration of development rights. In addition, subsection (2) contemplates that existing improvements must be shown within real estate where no further development will take place. This does not include the units which may be within each building, but it does include the external physical dimensions of the buildings themselves. The nature of "existing improvements" required to be surveyed under subsection (2) should be determined by local practices in the particular State.

6. Subsection (f) describes the amendments to the plats and plans which must be made as development rights are exercised. This section requires that the plats and plans be amended at each stage of development to reflect actual progress to date. If an original schematic map was recorded as permitted by subsection (b)(1), the survey required by subsection (b)(2) would also constitute the amendments required by subsection (f).

7. The terms "horizontal" and "vertical" are now commonly understood to refer, respectively, to "upper and lower" and "lateral or perimetric." Thus, Section 2-102 contemplates that the perimetric walls may be designated as the "vertical" boundaries of a unit and the floor and ceiling as its "horizontal" boundaries. That is the sense in which the words "horizontal" and "vertical" are to be understood in this section and throughout this Act.

8. Sections 4-118 and 4-119 state the effect of labeling an improvement "MUST BE BUILT" or "NEED NOT BE BUILT," as required by subsection (b)(3).

9. The 1994 amendments to subsections (6), (7), and (10) seek to balance the need for disclosure and certainty in understanding what a unit owner "owns," with the practical limitations of the surveying profession. The balance struck in the 1994 amendments to this section requires that the plat or survey – as a minimum – actually show only the kinds of limited common elements that most people would understand to be an important appurtenance to their units. All other kinds of limited common elements – parking spaces, window boxes, etc., – may be either shown on the

survey or simply described in words.

10. New subsection (h) eliminates the need for any unit boundary survey so long as the building location is shown on the project survey and a practical means exists by which the potential purchaser can understand the unit layout and its assigned common elements. This is a common practice in the sale of cooperative units.

11. The 2008 amendment in subsection (c)(3) relieves the declarant from the obligation of identifying each applicable development right in the labeling of those portions of the plats and plans that show land subject to development rights if the actual development rights for each such parcel are “clearly delineated” in the declaration itself. While constituting a marginal reduction in the information shown on the plats and plans, the fact is that in some complexes, the reduced information may make the documents more legible. In any event, the statute continues to require disclosure of this information in the declaration.

SECTION 2-110. EXERCISE OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.

(a) To exercise any development right reserved under Section 2-105(a)(8), the declarant shall prepare, execute, and record an amendment to the declaration (Section 2-117) and in a condominium or planned community comply with Section 2-109. The declarant is the unit owner of any units thereby created. The amendment to the declaration must assign an identifying number to each new unit created, and, except in the case of subdivision or conversion of units described in subsection (b), reallocate the allocated interests among all units. The amendment must describe any common elements and any limited common elements thereby created and, in the case of limited common elements, designate the unit to which each is allocated to the extent required by Section 2-108 (Limited Common Elements).

(b) Development rights may be reserved within any real estate added to the common interest community if the amendment adding that real estate includes all matters required by Section 2-105 or 2-106, as the case may be, and, in a condominium or planned community, the plats and plans include all matters required by Section 2-109. This provision does not extend the time limit on the exercise of development rights imposed by the declaration pursuant to Section 2-105(a)(8).

(c) Whenever a declarant exercises a development right to subdivide or convert a unit previously created into additional units, common elements, or both:

(1) if the declarant converts the unit entirely to common elements, the amendment to the declaration must reallocate all the allocated interests of that unit among the other units as if that unit had been taken by eminent domain (Section 1-107); and

(2) if the declarant subdivides the unit into two or more units, whether or not any part of the unit is converted into common elements, the amendment to the declaration must reallocate all the allocated interests of the unit among the units created by the subdivision in any reasonable manner prescribed by the declarant.

(d) If the declaration provides, pursuant to Section 2-105(a)(8), that all or a portion of the real estate is subject to a right of withdrawal:

(1) if all the real estate is subject to withdrawal, and the declaration does not describe separate portions of real estate subject to that right, none of the real estate may be withdrawn after a unit has been conveyed to a purchaser; and

(2) if any portion is subject to withdrawal, it may not be withdrawn after a unit in that portion has been conveyed to a purchaser.

Comment

1. This section generally describes the method by which any development right may be exercised. Importantly, while new development rights may be reserved within new real estate which is added to the common interest community, the original time limits on the exercise of these rights which the declarant must include in the original declaration may not be extended. Thus, the development process may continue only within the self-determined constraints originally described by the declarant.

2. The reservation and exercise of development rights is typically closely coordinated with financing for the project. As a result, lender review and control of that process is common, and the financing documents reflect the proposed development process.

A typical construction loan mortgage on a portion of a phased condominium or planned community might provide that as soon as that portion of land is added (or, if the portion is also

designated withdrawable land, as soon thereafter as anyone other than the declarant becomes the unit owner of a unit in the withdrawable land) the mortgage on that land and on any buildings containing units built on that land before it was added converts into a mortgage on all of the units located within that portion, together in the case of a condominium, with their respective common element interests. In the case of a condominium, the common element interest of those units will, of course, extend to the common elements in other sections of the condominium. Therefore, conveyance of the units in that phase to the lender or to a purchaser at a foreclosure sale would automatically transfer all of those units' common element interest, as a result of the requirements of Sections 2-107(f) and 2-110(a).

3. A lender who holds a mortgage lien on one portion of a condominium or planned community may not cause that portion to be withdrawn from the condominium or planned community unless the portion constitutes withdrawable real estate in which there is no unit owner other than the declarant. Even then, except in the case of foreclosure, the amendment effectuating the withdrawal must be executed by the declarant.

Therefore, a lender may wish to require that an amendment withdrawing the portion on which he has a mortgage be executed by the declarant and placed in escrow at the time the loan is made in order to protect against a recalcitrant borrower. Alternatively, a lender after foreclosure under Section 2-118(k) may require an amendment from the association. Also a lender could itself execute the amendment if the lender buys in at a foreclosure sale or takes a deed in lieu of foreclosure and elects to become a declarant under Section 3-104(c) or (a).

4. As indicated in the Comments to Section 1-106, the withdrawal of real estate from a common interest community may constitute a subdivision of land under the applicable subdivision ordinance. Under most subdivision ordinances, the owner of the real estate is regarded as the "subdivider." In the event of a withdrawal under this section, however, the declarant is in fact the subdivider because of his unique interest in and control over the real estate, even though the real estate, for title purposes, is a common element until withdrawn. Accordingly, he would bear the cost of compliance with any subdivision ordinance required to withdraw a part of the real estate from the common interest community.

5. Subsection (c) deals with special problems surrounding allocated interests when the declarant subdivides or converts units which were originally created in the declaration into additional units, common elements, or both. This development right permits the declarant to defer a final decision as to the size of certain units by permitting the subdivision of larger interior spaces into smaller units. The declarant may thus "build to suit" for purchasers' needs or to meet changing market demand.

For example, a declarant of a five-story office building common interest community may have purchasers committed at the time of the filing of the common interest community declaration but a lack of purchasers for the upper two floors. In such a circumstance, the declarant could designate the upper two floors as a unit, reserving to himself the right to subdivide or convert that unit into additional units, common elements or a combination of units and common elements as needed to suit the requirements of ultimate purchasers.

If, at a later time, a purchaser wishes to purchase half of one floor as a unit, the declarant could exercise the development right to subdivide his two-floor unit into two or more units. He may also wish to reserve a portion of the divided floor as a corridor which will constitute common elements. In that case, he would proceed pursuant to this subsection to reallocate the allocated interests among the units in the manner described in this section.

Alternatively, the declarant may ultimately decide that the entire two floors should be turned over to the unit owners' association not as a unit but as common elements to be used perhaps as a cafeteria serving the balance of the building, or for retail space to be rented by the association. In that case, should he choose to make the entire two floors common elements, the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) would apply.

The declarant may state in his declaration any conditions or limitations on the time limits reserved for the exercise of development rights which would cause that development right to lapse before the time established in the declaration. It would, of course, be possible for a declarant to voluntarily relinquish those rights prior to the time that they automatically lapsed, and an instrument recorded by the declarant would be effective to cause that lapse, subject, of course, to any constraints imposed on voluntary relinquishment by the declarant's lender.

SECTION 2-111. ALTERATIONS OF UNITS. Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, a unit owner:

(1) may make any improvements or alterations to his unit that do not impair the structural integrity or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the common interest community;

(2) may not change the appearance of the common elements, or the exterior appearance of a unit or any other portion of the common interest community, without permission of the association;

(3) after acquiring an adjoining unit or an adjoining part of an adjoining unit, may remove or alter any intervening partition or create apertures therein, even if the partition in whole or in part is a common element, if those acts do not impair the structural integrity or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the common interest community. Removal of partitions or creation of apertures under this paragraph is not an alteration of boundaries.

Comment

1. This section deals with permissible alterations of the interior of a unit, and impermissible alterations of the exterior of a unit and the common elements, in ways which reflect common practice. The stated rules, of course, may be varied by the declaration where desired.

2. Subsection (3) deals in a unique manner with the problem of creating access between adjoining units owned by the same person. The subsection provides a specific rule which would permit a door, stairwell, or removal of a partition wall between those units, so long as structural integrity is not impaired. That alteration would not be an alteration of boundaries, but would be an exception to the basic rule stated in subsection (2).

3. In considering permissible alteration of the interior of a unit, an example may be useful. A nail driven by a unit owner to hang a picture might enter a portion of the wall designated as part of the common elements, but this section would not be violated because structural integrity would not be impaired. Moreover, no trespass would be committed because each unit owner, as a part or beneficial owner of the common elements, has a right to utilize them subject only to such restrictions as may be created by the Act, the declaration, bylaws, and the unit owners' association pursuant to Section 3-102.

4. Removal of a partition or the creation of an opening between adjoining units would permit the units to be used as one, but they would not become one unit. They would continue to be separate units within the meaning of Section 1-105 and would continue to be treated separately for the purposes of this Act.

5. In addition to the restrictions placed on unit owners by this section, the declaration or bylaws may restrict a unit owner from altering the interior appearance of his unit. Although this might be an undue restriction if imposed upon the primary residence of a unit owner, it may be appropriate in the case of time-share or other common interest communities.

SECTION 2-112. RELOCATION OF UNIT BOUNDARIES.

(a) Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, the boundaries between adjoining units may be relocated by an amendment to the declaration upon application to the association by the owners of those units. If the owners of the adjoining units have specified a reallocation between their units of their allocated interests, the application must state the proposed reallocations. Unless the executive board determines, within 30 days, that the reallocations are unreasonable, the association shall prepare an amendment that identifies the units involved and states the reallocations.

(b) The boundary of a unit may be relocated only by an amendment to the declaration. A

unit owner may request the executive board to amend the declaration to include all or part of a common element within the owner's unit. The board may prescribe in the amendment a fee or charge payable by the unit owner to the association in connection with the relocation. The board may approve the amendment only if the unit owners vote under Section 3-110, whether or not a quorum is present, to approve the amendment by a vote of at least 67 percent of the votes cast, including at least 67 percent of the votes cast that are allocated to units not owned by the declarant.

(c) The association and the owners of the units whose boundaries are relocated shall execute an amendment under this section. The amendment must contain words of conveyance between the parties. The association shall record the amendment as provided in Section 2-117. The association (i) in a condominium or planned community shall prepare and record plats or plans necessary to show the altered boundaries of affected units, and their dimensions and identifying numbers, and (ii) in a cooperative shall prepare and record amendments to the declaration, including any plans necessary to show or describe the altered boundaries of affected units, and their dimensions and identifying numbers.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) changes the effect of most current declarations, under which the boundaries between units may not be altered without unanimous or nearly unanimous consent of the unit owners.

2. Subsection (a) contemplates that upon relocation of the unit boundaries, no reallocation of allocated interests will occur if none is specified in the application. If a reallocation is specified but the executive board deems it unreasonable, then the applicants have the choice of resubmitting the application with a reallocation more acceptable to the board, or going to court to challenge the board's findings as unreasonable.

3. The rule in subsection (a) governing the relocation of boundaries between units is a default rule, which provisions of the declaration may vary. For both subsections (a) and (b), zoning regulations and other state law may limit the relocation of unit boundaries. For example, neighboring lot owners may not relocate their boundary if the result is that one lot would violate the minimum lot size specified by zoning. Similarly, a unit owner cannot add a common element to the owner's unit for the purpose of constructing an improvement that would violate a setback line.

4. Experience under the original Act indicates that it does not adequately address the frequently occurring issue of new additions to existing units, which commonly encroach on the common elements. While the use of limited common elements is a possible device to address this question – and while this new subsection does not prohibit use of that device – the drafters believe that new subsection (b), added in the 1994 amendments and revised in the 2021 amendments, offers a more direct means to address this situation.

This revision provides a mechanism to alter the boundary between a unit and the common elements and sets out a rule with respect to association action to accomplish that result. In the absence of this rule, Section 2-117(d) mandates that a change in a unit boundary requires unanimous consent of all owners. With this amendment, unanimity is no longer required.

The 2021 amendments to subsection (b) continue to allow a unit owner to request that part of a common element be added to the owner’s unit, with changes to conform the language and procedure in many respects to the new procedure under Section 2-108(c) for changing a common element to a limited common element. The amendments delete the requirement of a quorum for the unit owners’ vote on the basis that often the requested boundary relocation will be minor and not of significant interest to other unit owners. Subsection (b) expressly allows the association to require that the unit owner pay a fee or charge, which might be one-time or periodic. Depending on the nature of the relocation, the association may also decide that it is necessary or advisable to require an increase in the allocated interest of the unit under Section 2-107, which would necessarily entail decreasing the allocated interests of other unit owners.

Example: The declaration might be amended to state that the owner of a unit with a 100 square foot addition shall, in addition to regularly calculated monthly common charges, pay a monthly fee of \$10, increased each year by a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the association budget.

5. If the only common element being incorporated into a unit is a wall separating two adjoining units owned by different owners, the amendment should be made under Section 2-112(a), not (b). However, if one owner owns two adjoining units, the wall may be removed pursuant to Section 2-111 without altering the boundaries, and without the need for any amendment to the declaration.

6. The distinctions made by subsection (c) as to information required in the amendment, track the distinctions found in the corresponding UCA, UPCA, and MRECA provisions, for condominiums, planned communities, and cooperatives, respectively.

SECTION 2-113. SUBDIVISION OF UNITS.

(a) If the declaration expressly so permits, a unit may be subdivided into two or more units.

Subject to the declaration and law other than this [act], upon application of a unit owner to subdivide a unit, the association shall prepare, execute, and record an amendment to the

declaration including, in a condominium or planned community, the plats and plans subdividing that unit.

(b) The amendment to the declaration must be executed by the owner of the unit to be subdivided, assign an identifying number to each unit created, and reallocate the allocated interests formerly allocated to the subdivided unit to the new units in any reasonable manner prescribed by the owner of the subdivided unit or on any other basis the declaration requires.

Comment

1. This section provides for subdivision of units by unit owners, thereby creating more and smaller units than were originally created. The underlying policy of this section is that the original development plan of the project must be followed, and the expectations of unit owners realized. Accordingly, unless subdivision of the units is expressly permitted by the original declaration, a unit may not be subdivided into two or more units unless the declaration is amended to permit it. A subdivision itself is accomplished by an amendment to the declaration.

2. At the same time, situations will often occur where future subdivision is appropriate, and this section permits the declaration to provide for it.

3. An analogous concept in the context of development rights is subdivision of units by a declarant.

4. If a unit owned only by the declarant – as opposed to the same unit if owned by another person – may be subdivided into two or more units but cannot be converted in whole or in part into common elements, it is still a unit that may be subdivided or converted into two or more units or common elements, within the meaning of the definition of development rights. It is therefore governed by Section 2-110 and not by this section.

SECTION 2-114. BUILDING ENCROACHMENT.

Alternative A

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of a building or the vertical or lateral movement of a building results in an encroachment due to a divergence between the existing physical boundaries of a unit and the boundaries described in the declaration under Section 2-105(a)(5), an easement for the encroachment exists between adjacent units and between units and adjacent common areas.

Alternative B

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of a building or the vertical or lateral movement of a building results in an encroachment due to a divergence between the existing physical boundaries of a unit and the boundaries described in the declaration under Section 2-105(a)(5), the existing physical boundaries of the unit are its legal boundaries, rather than the boundaries described in the declaration.

End of Alternatives

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply if the encroachment:

(1) extends beyond five feet, as measured from any point on the common boundary along a line perpendicular to the boundary; or

(2) results from willful misconduct of the unit owner that claims a benefit under subsection (a).

(c) This section does not relieve a declarant or other person of liability for failure to adhere to plats or plans or a representation in the public offering statement.

Legislative Note: Two approaches are presented as alternatives because a number of states have previously adopted the “easement solution” of Alternative A or the “adjustment of boundary” solution of Alternative B. A state may choose to continue its existing law on the topic.

Comment

1. Two approaches are presented here as alternatives, since uniformity on this issue is not essential, and various States have adopted one approach or the other. Both theories recognize the fact that the actual physical boundaries involving buildings may differ somewhat from what is shown on the plats and plans or other governing instruments. The easement approach of Alternative A creates easements for whatever discrepancies may arise, while the “change in legal boundaries” approach of Alternative B would make the title lines move to follow movement of the physical boundaries caused by such discrepancies or subsequent settling or shifting.

2. The 2021 amendments retain the core rules of the original section, but with some changes. The original scope covered all encroachments involving units and common areas. The amendments limit the scope of this section to *building* encroachments; *i.e.* encroachments between adjoining units in a building and between the building part of a unit and an adjoining common

element. These encroachments stem from the construction of and subsequent changes to buildings and their component parts. The section as revised does not address other encroachments and boundary problems, such as misplaced fences and misplaced monuments. Another change introduces a five-foot limit to the width of an encroachment that may be remedied by an implied easement or a change in the legal boundary. Other state law determines the rights and obligations of the parties for greater encroachments.

3. When this section applies, an easement is created, or the boundary is relocated, by operation of law. There is no need to amend the declaration or prepare an easement instrument, deed, or another instrument.

SECTION 2-115. USE FOR SALES PURPOSES. A declarant may maintain sales offices, management offices, and models in units or on common elements in the common interest community only if the declaration so provides and specifies the rights of a declarant with regard to the number, size, location, and relocation thereof. In a cooperative or condominium, any sales office, management office, or model not designated a unit by the declaration is a common element. If a declarant ceases to be a unit owner, he ceases to have any rights with regard thereto unless it is removed promptly from the common interest community in accordance with a right to remove reserved in the declaration. Subject to any limitations in the declaration, a declarant may maintain signs on the common elements advertising the common interest community. This section is subject to the provisions of other state law and to local ordinances.

Comment

1. This section prescribes the circumstances under which portions of the common interest community – either units or common elements – may be used for sales offices, management offices, or models. The basic requirement is that the declarant must describe his rights to maintain such offices in the declaration. There are no limitations on that right, so that either units owned by the declarant or other persons, or the common elements themselves, may be used for that purpose. Typical common element uses might include a sales booth in the lobby of a building, or a trailer or temporary building located outside the buildings on the grounds of the property.

2. In addition, this section contains a permissive provision permitting advertising on the common elements. The declarant may choose to limit his rights in terms of the size, location, or other matters affecting the advertising. The Act, however, imposes no limitations. At the same time, the last sentence of the section recognizes that state or local zoning or other laws may limit advertising, both in terms of size and content of the advertising, or the use of the units or common

elements for such purposes. This section makes it clear that local law would apply in those cases.

SECTION 2-116. EASEMENT AND USE RIGHTS.

(a) Subject to the declaration, a declarant has an easement through the common elements as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of discharging the declarant's obligations or exercising special declarant rights, whether arising under this [act] or reserved in the declaration.

(b) Subject to Sections 3-102(a)(6) and 3-112, the unit owners have an easement in the common elements for access to their units.

(c) Subject to the declaration and rules, the unit owners have a right to use the common elements that are not limited common elements and all real estate that must become common elements for the purposes for which they were intended.

Comment

1. This section grants to declarant an easement across the common elements, subject to any self-imposed restrictions on that easement contained in the declaration. At the same time, the easement is not an easement for all purposes and under all circumstances, but only a grant of such rights as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of exercising the declarant's rights. Thus, for example, if other access were equally available to the land where new units are being created, which did not require the declarant's construction equipment to pass and repass over the common elements in a manner which significantly inconvenienced the unit owners, a court might apply the "reasonably necessary" test contained in this section to consider limitations on the declarant's easement. The rights granted by this section may be enlarged by a specific reservation in the declaration.

2. The declarant is also required to repair and restore any portion of the common interest community used for the easement granted under this section. *See* Section 4-119(b).

3. This section also grants unit owners in a planned community an easement for access, support, and enjoyment in the common elements because unit owners hold a beneficial, but no fee, interest in the common elements. These rights may be limited by the declaration.

4. Subsection (c), amended in 2008, clarifies the extent to which unit owners may use the common elements in several ways which the drafters believe were previously implicit, but are now explicit.

First, the section previously applied only to planned communities, when the same policies clearly should apply to all forms of common interest communities. The amendment accomplishes

that result.

Second, in the prior draft, the owners' right to use was statutorily subject to the association's right to regulate that use under Section 3-102(a)(6), and to the association's right to encumber or sell the common elements under Section 3-112. In contrast, the 2008 amendments make that right to use subject to all provisions of the declaration and rules and, while the statutory references have been deleted, the Act still applies with full force to the common interest community.

Third, the original text made no distinction between the common elements and limited common elements. However, since the very definition of limited common elements precludes the unbridled use of limited common elements, the 2008 amendment makes that outcome explicit.

Finally, the original text suggested that unit owners could use the common elements for "all other purposes", in addition to the purpose of "access" to their units. It is plain, of course, that various common elements - parking lots, roofs, elevators, for example - may not literally be used for "all...purposes" but simply for their intended purposes.

SECTION 2-117. AMENDMENT OF DECLARATION.

(a) Except in cases of amendments that may be executed by a declarant under Section 2-109(f) or 2-110, the association under Section 1-107, 2-106(d), 2-108(c), 2-112, or 2-113, or certain unit owners under Section 2-108(b), 2-113(b), or 2-118(b), and except as limited by subsections (d), (f), (g), and (h), the declaration, including any plats and plans, may be amended only by vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which at least [67] percent of the votes in the association are allocated, unless the declaration specifies a different percentage for all amendments or for specific subjects of amendment. If the declaration requires the approval of another person as a condition of its effectiveness, the amendment is not valid without that approval.

(b) No action to challenge the validity of an amendment adopted by the association pursuant to this section may be brought more than one year after the amendment is recorded.

(c) Every amendment to the declaration must be recorded in every [county] in which any portion of the common interest community is located and is effective only upon recordation. An

amendment must be indexed [in the grantee's index] in the name of the common interest community and the association and [in the grantor's index] in the name of the parties executing the amendment.

(d) Except to the extent expressly permitted or required by other provisions of this [act], no amendment may create or increase special declarant rights, increase the number of units, change the boundaries of any unit, or change the allocated interests of a unit, in the absence of unanimous consent of the unit owners.

(e) Amendments to the declaration required by this [act] to be recorded by the association must be prepared, executed, recorded, and certified on behalf of the association by any officer of the association designated for that purpose or, in the absence of designation, by the president of the association.

(f) An amendment to the declaration may prohibit or materially restrict the permitted uses of or behavior in a unit or the number or other qualifications of persons who may occupy units only by vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which at least 80 percent of the votes in the association are allocated, unless the declaration specifies that a larger percentage of unit owners must vote or agree to that amendment or that such an amendment may be approved by unit owners of units having at least 80 percent of the votes of a specified group of units that would be affected by the amendment. An amendment approved under this subsection must provide reasonable protection for a use or occupancy permitted at the time the amendment was adopted.

(g) The time limits specified in the declaration pursuant to Section 2-105(a)(8) within which reserved development rights must be exercised may be extended, and additional development rights may be created, if persons entitled to cast at least 80 percent of the votes in the association, including 80 percent of the votes allocated to units not owned by the declarant, agree

to that action. The agreement is effective 30 days after an amendment to the declaration reflecting the terms of the agreement is recorded unless all the persons holding the affected special declarant rights, or security interests in those rights, record a written objection within the 30-day period, in which case the amendment is void, or consent in writing at the time the amendment is recorded, in which case the amendment is effective when recorded.

(h) A provision in the declaration creating special declarant rights that have not expired may not be amended without the consent of the declarant.

(i) If any provision of this [act] or of the declaration requires the consent of a holder of a security interest in a unit as a condition to the effectiveness of an amendment to the declaration, that consent is deemed granted if a refusal to consent in a record is not received by the association within 60 days after the association delivers notice of the proposed amendment to the holder at an address for notice provided by the holder or mails the notice to the holder by certified mail, return receipt requested, at that address. If the holder has not provided to the association an address for notice, the association shall provide notice to the address in the security interest of record.

Notwithstanding this section, an amendment to the declaration that affects the priority of a holder's security interest or the ability of that holder to foreclose its security interest may not be adopted without that holder's consent in a record if the declaration requires that consent as a condition to the effectiveness of the amendment.

(j) If the declaration contains a provision requiring that amendments to the declaration may be adopted only by the vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which more than 80 percent of the votes in the association are allocated, the amendment is approved:

(1) if:

(A) unit owners of units to which at least 80 percent of the votes in the

association are allocated vote for or agree to the proposed amendment;

(B) no unit owner votes against the proposed amendment; and

(C) notice of the proposed amendment is delivered to the unit owners

holding the votes in the association which have not voted or agreed to the proposed amendment

and no written objection to the proposed amendment is received by the association within 60 days

after the association delivers notice; or

(2) unit owners of units to which at least 80 per cent of the votes in the association are allocated vote for or agree to the proposed amendment but at least one unit owner objects to the proposed amendment and, pursuant to an action brought by the association in [insert appropriate court] against all objecting unit owners, the court finds that the objecting unit owners do not have an interest, different in kind from the interests of the other unit owners, that the voting requirement of the declaration was intended to protect.

Comment

1. This section recognizes that the declaration, as the perpetual governing instrument for the common interest community, may be amended by various parties at various times in the life of the project. The basic rule, stated in subsection (a), is that the declaration, including the plats and plans, may only be amended by vote of 67% of the unit owners. The section permits a larger percentage to be required by the declaration, and also recognizes that, in an entirely nonresidential common interest community, a smaller percentage might be appropriate.

In addition to that basic rule, subsection (a) lists the other instances where the declaration may be amended by the declarant alone without association approval, or by the association acting through its board.

The 2008 amendments to subsection (a) significantly ease the ability of the document drafter to vary the process for adoption of amendments to the declaration. Under prior law, all amendments to the declaration – other than the variety of “special” amendments exempted in the introductory clause – required a 67% unit owner vote unless a larger vote was required. This amendment permits the declaration to provide for any percentage unit owner vote – whether smaller or larger – and also allows the declaration to mandate different percentages of votes of different subjects.

Note that subsection (a) permits the amendment to be accomplished “by vote or

agreement” of unit owners. The distinction between those two processes is clear, and the “agreement” permitted under Section 2-117(a) could be quite different than, for example, a ballot without a meeting, as permitted in Section 3-110(d). It is the practice in some jurisdictions, particularly in larger common interest communities, to circulate what amount to petitions asking unit owners to “sign off” on proposed amendments, or agreement forms with many counterparts, all of which are deemed to be part of a single agreement. These are useful procedures and would comprise valid forms of “agreement”, so long as appropriate safeguards were in place to confirm the validity of the signatures on the “petition” or counterparts.

The 2008 amendment in (a) also allows the declaration to require “another person” to consent to the effectiveness of an amendment, and states that the amendment is not effective without such consent. This amendment reflects an expansion of the concept contained in subsection (i) that various interested parties - lenders, project sponsors, municipalities that might have underwritten a subsidized project - might seek to insure the continued vitality of a project by requiring continued involvement in the project through a compulsory document oversight.

In contrast, the provision is not intended to grant the declarant an indirect means of reserving a veto right over amendments that the declarant found objectionable following the mandated turnover of declarant control of the association in Section 3-103 (d), (e) and (f). Such an attempt to extend control of the project would plainly violate that statute, as well as a range of other provisions of the Act, including Sections 1-104, 1-112, 1-113 and 1-114.

At the same time, the declarant plainly has a legitimate interest in the continued validity of its reserve special declarant rights, and subsection (h) expressly prohibits amendment of any reserved special declarant right before its expiration without the declarant’s consent.

2. Section 1-104 does not permit the declarant to use any device, such as powers of attorney executed by purchasers at closings, to circumvent subsection (d)’s requirement of unanimous consent. This section does not supplant any requirements of common law or of other statutes with respect to conveyancing if title to real property is to be affected.

3. Subsection (c) describes the mechanics by which amendments recorded by the association are filed, and resolves a number of matters often neglected by bylaws.

4. The 1994 revision to subsection (d) deletes the prohibition on amendments which restrict the uses of units. Before 1994, Section 2-105(a)(12) required that the declaration specify all restrictions on use, occupancy, and alienation of units. The deleted provision in subsection (d) created the anomaly that unanimous consent was required to amend a use restriction but a lesser number could amend restrictions on occupancy or alienation of a unit.

5. New subsection (f), also adopted in 1994, responds to the growing belief that restrictions on use and occupancy which unit owners would like to impose after the declaration is recorded ought to be adopted only by a super majority and only after providing protection for those whose use or occupancy will be affected by the amendment. For example, a community may seek to prohibit pets after a number of owners have purchased and occupied their units in reliance on the absence of such a restriction. Under this amendment, if the community votes to impose the

limitation, it can do so only with the vote of a high percentage of owners and only on such conditions as reasonably protect the interests of existing pet owners. Whether the amendment “grandfathers” the right of the existing pet to remain or the right of the current owner to have a pet is not determined by the language of the subsection but will depend on the circumstances of each community and its owners.

The 2008 amendment to subsection (f) reflects the practical reality that, in large projects, requiring an 80% vote of all unit owners to change a use restriction in the community may be impossible to secure. For that reason, the amendment allows the declaration to designate the units that might be affected by a change in use amendment, and allows an 80% vote of only that group of units.

6. New subsection (g), adopted in 1994, addresses the possibility that development rights may be about to expire – and thus potentially halt completion of the project – at a time which neither the association nor the unit owners find desirable. This section allows extension of development rights, or creation of new rights, by a vote of the same percentage of unit owners as would be required to sell the common elements in the common interest community.

7. Subsections (i) and (j), adopted in 2008, are adapted from the Connecticut version of this Act, codified as C.G.S. § 47-237. A version of subsections (i) and (j) has proved extremely useful in that state. This draft expands the Connecticut statute by applying those provisions not only to communities created under UCIOA, but to pre-existing communities that now fall partially under the Act, since some of the most difficult mortgagee consent provisions can be found in the documents of older communities. These may arguably have made some sense in the earlier days of development when most unit mortgages were held by local financial institutions concerned that unit owners might routinely adopt irresponsible amendments, and when the lenders whose consent was required were often readily available. Now that most mortgages are held by distant entities unable to respond to requests for needed amendments in a timely way, however, provisions requiring lender approval frequently hinder communities in their efforts to adopt necessary changes to their documents.

SECTION 2-118. TERMINATION OF COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY.

(a) Except for a taking of all the units by eminent domain, foreclosure against an entire cooperative of a security interest that has priority over the declaration, or in the circumstances described in Section 2-124, a common interest community may be terminated only by agreement of unit owners of units to which at least 80 percent of the votes in the association are allocated, including at least 80 percent of the votes allocated to units not owned by the declarant, and with any other approvals required by the declaration. The declaration may require a larger percentage of total votes in the association for approval, but termination requires approval by at least 80 percent

of the votes allocated to units not owned by the declarant. The declaration may specify smaller percentages only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses.

(b) An agreement to terminate must be evidenced by the execution of a termination agreement, or ratifications thereof, in the same manner as a deed, by the requisite number of unit owners. The termination agreement must specify a date after which the agreement is void unless it is recorded before that date. A termination agreement and all ratifications thereof must be recorded in every [county] in which a portion of the common interest community is situated and is effective only upon recordation.

(c) A termination agreement may provide for the sale of some or all of the common elements and units of the common interest community following termination. If, pursuant to the agreement, any real estate in the common interest community is to be sold following termination, the termination agreement must set forth the minimum terms of the sale.

[(d) Reserved.]

(e) The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract for the sale of real estate in a common interest community, but the contract is not binding on the unit owners until approved pursuant to subsections (a) and (b). If any real estate is to be sold following termination, title to that real estate not already owned by the association vests on termination in the association as trustee for the holders of all interests in the units. Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the sale. Until the sale has been concluded and the proceeds thereof distributed, the association continues in existence with all powers it had before termination. Proceeds of the sale must be distributed to unit owners and lien holders as their interests may appear, in accordance with subsections (h), (i), (j), and (m). Unless otherwise specified in the termination agreement, as long as the association holds title to the real estate, each unit owner and

the unit owner's successors in interest have an exclusive right to occupancy of the portion of the real estate that formerly constituted the unit. During the period of that occupancy, each unit owner and the unit owner's successors in interest remain liable for all assessments and other obligations imposed on unit owners by this [act] or the declaration.

(f) Termination does not change title to a unit or common element not to be sold following termination unless the termination agreement otherwise provides.

(g) Following termination of the common interest community, the proceeds of sale of real estate, together with the assets of the association, are held by the association as trustee for unit owners and holders of liens on the units as their interests may appear.

(h) Following termination of a condominium or planned community, creditors of the association holding liens on the units which were [recorded] [docketed] [insert other procedures required under state law to perfect a lien on real estate as a result of a judgment] before termination may enforce those liens in the same manner as any lien holder. All other creditors of the association are to be treated as if they had perfected liens on the units immediately before termination.

(i) In a cooperative, the declaration may provide that all creditors of the association have priority over any interests of unit owners and creditors of unit owners. In that event, following termination, creditors of the association holding liens on the cooperative which were [recorded] [docketed] [insert other procedures required under state law to perfect a lien on real estate as a result of a judgment] before termination may enforce their liens in the same manner as any lien holder, and any other creditor of the association is to be treated as if the creditor had perfected a lien against the cooperative immediately before termination. Unless the declaration provides that all creditors of the association have that priority:

(1) the lien of each creditor of the association which was perfected against the association before termination becomes, upon termination, a lien against each unit owner's interest in the unit as of the date the lien was perfected;

(2) any other creditor of the association is to be treated upon termination as if the creditor had perfected a lien against each unit owner's interest immediately before termination;

(3) the amount of the lien of an association's creditor described in paragraphs (1) and (2) against each of the unit owners' interest must be proportionate to the ratio which each unit's common expense liability bears to the common expense liability of all of the units;

(4) the lien of each creditor of each unit owner which was perfected before termination continues as a lien against that unit owner's unit as of the date the lien was perfected;

(5) the assets of the association must be distributed to all unit owners and all lien holders as their interests may appear in the order described above; and

(6) creditors of the association are not entitled to payment from any unit owner in excess of the amount of the creditor's lien against that unit owner's interest.

(j) The respective interests of unit owners referred to in subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (m) are as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (4), the respective interests of unit owners are the fair market values of their units, allocated interests, and any limited common elements immediately before the termination, as determined by appraisal made by one or more independent appraisers selected by the association. The appraisal must be distributed to the unit owners and becomes final unless:

(A) disapproved not later than 30 days after distribution by unit owners of units to which at least 25 percent of the votes in the association are allocated; or

(B) a unit owner objects in a record not later than 30 days after distribution to the determination of value of the owner's unit.

(2) A unit owner that objects under paragraph (1)(B) may select an appraiser to represent the owner and make an appraisal of the owner's unit. If the association's appraisal and the unit owner's appraisal of the fair market value of the owner's interest differ, a panel consisting of an appraiser selected by the association, the unit owner's appraiser, and a third appraiser mutually selected by the first two appraisers shall determine, by majority vote, the value of the unit owner's interest. The determination of value by the panel is final.

(3) The proportion of any unit owner's interest to that of all unit owners is determined by dividing the fair market value of that unit owner's unit and its allocated interests by the total fair market values of all the units and their allocated interests.

(4) If any unit or any limited common element is destroyed to the extent that an appraisal of the fair market value thereof before destruction cannot be made, the interests of all unit owners are:

(A) in a condominium, their respective common element interests immediately before the termination;

(B) in a cooperative, their respective ownership interests immediately before the termination; and

(C) in a planned community, their respective common expense liabilities immediately before the termination.

(k) In a condominium or planned community, except as otherwise provided in subsection (l), foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against the entire common interest community does not terminate, of itself, the common interest community, and foreclosure or

enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the common interest community, other than withdrawable real estate, does not withdraw that portion from the common interest community. Foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against withdrawable real estate, or against common elements that have been subjected to a security interest by the association under Section 3-112, does not withdraw, of itself, that real estate from the common interest community, but the person taking title thereto may require from the association, upon request, an amendment excluding the real estate from the common interest community.

(l) In a condominium or planned community, if a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the real estate comprising the common interest community has priority over the declaration and the lien or encumbrance has not been partially released, the parties foreclosing the lien or encumbrance, upon foreclosure, may record an instrument excluding the real estate subject to that lien or encumbrance from the common interest community.

(m) A termination agreement complying with this section may provide for termination of fewer than all of the units in a common interest community, subject to the following rules:

(1) In addition to the approval required by subsection (a), the termination agreement must be approved by at least 80 percent of the votes allocated to the units being terminated.

(2) The termination agreement must reallocate under Section 2-107 the allocated interests for the units that remain in the common interest community after termination.

(3) The aggregate values of the units and common elements being terminated must be determined under subsection (j). The termination agreement must specify the allocation of the proceeds of sale for the units and common elements being terminated and sold.

(4) Security interests and liens on remaining units and remaining common elements

continue, and security interests and liens on units being terminated no longer extend to any remaining common elements.

(5) The unit owners association continues as the association for the remaining units.

(6) The association shall record with the termination agreement under subsection (b) an amendment to the declaration or an amended and restated declaration.

Comment

1. Historically, there were instances, particularly during the 1930's where cooperatives were terminated, often as a result of foreclosure following the association's failure to pay debt service. Those terminations created enormously complex problems for the cooperatives concerned. Subsequently, terminations of planned communities and condominiums have presented equally complex problems, which this section addresses.

2. For all common interest communities, this Act seeks to deal comprehensively with the problems created by both voluntary and involuntary termination. These include such matters as the percentage of unit owners which should be required for termination; the time frame within which written consents from all unit owners must be secured; the manner in which common elements and units should be disposed of following termination, both in the case of sale and nonsale of all of the real estate; the circumstance under which sale of units may be imposed on dissenting owners; the powers held by the board of directors on behalf of the association to negotiate a sales agreement; the practical consequences to the project from the time the unit owners approve the termination until the transfer of title and occupancy actually occurs; the impact of termination on liens on the units and common elements; distribution of sales proceeds; the effect of foreclosure or enforcement of liens against the entire common interest community with respect to the validity of the project; and other matters.

3. Recognizing that unanimous consent from all unit owners would be impossible to secure as a practical matter in a project of any size, and recognizing as well that a vote of the stockholders of a corporation under state corporate law may not adequately protect the interests of the minority, subsection (a) states a general rule that 80% of the votes in the association are required for termination of a project. The declaration may require a larger percentage of the votes and in a non-residential project, it may also permit a smaller percentage. Pursuant to Section 2-119 (Rights of Secured Lenders), lenders may require that the declaration specify a larger percentage of unit owner consent or, more typically, require the consent of a percentage of the lenders before the project may be terminated.

4. As a result of subsection (a) unless the declaration requires unanimous consent for termination, the declarant may be able to terminate the common interest community despite the unanimous opposition of other unit owners if the declarant owns units to which the requisite number of votes are allocated. Such a result might occur, for example, should a declarant be unable to continue sales in a project where some sales have been made. The 2021 amendments to

subsection (a) retain the requirement that 80% of the unit owners agree to termination of the common interest community, but add the requirement of agreement by 80% of the unit owners other than the declarant. This prevents a declarant who has sold relatively few units from accomplishing a termination over the objection of most or all of the unit purchasers.

5. Subsection (b) describes the procedure for execution of the termination agreement. It recognizes that not all unit owners will be able to execute the same instrument, and permits execution or ratification of the master termination agreement. Since the transfer of an interest in real estate is being accomplished by the agreements, each of the ratifications must be executed in the same manner as a deed. Importantly, the agreement must specify the time within which it will be effective; otherwise, the project might be indefinitely in “limbo” if ratifications had been signed by some, but not all, required unit owners, and the signing unit owners fail to revoke their agreements. The agreement becomes effective only when it is recorded.

6. The 2021 amendments revise and simplify subsections (c) and (d) of the original Act, replacing them with a single new subsection (c). Subsection (c) deals with a sale of units and common elements following termination.

There are three substantive changes from the prior version:

First, the scope is expanded to include cooperatives.

Second, the original Act authorized a sale of “all of the common elements and units”; the revision allows for the sale of some but not all common elements and units.

Third, a major change in policy is the expansion of the scope of subsection (c) by removing the limitation of the rule to communities with “only units having horizontal boundaries,” a typical high-rise building. In a community with some or all “non-stacked units,” subsection (d) of the original Act required unanimous consent of unit owners for sale after termination. Revised subsection (c) simplifies by allowing the sale of units after termination, regardless of whether units have horizontal boundaries, with an 80% vote.

7. Subsection (e) describes the powers of the association during the pendency of the termination proceedings. It empowers the association to negotiate for the sale, but makes the validity of any contract dependent on the unit owner approval. This subsection also makes clear that, upon termination, title to the real estate shall be held by the association, so that the association may convey title without the necessity of each unit owner signing the deed. Finally, this subsection makes clear that, until the association delivers title to the property, the project will continue to operate as it had prior to the termination, thus insuring that the practical necessities of operation of the real estate regime will not be impaired.

8. Subsection (f) addresses the circumstance when title to real estate in the common interest community will not be sold pursuant to the termination agreement.

In this circumstance, the original Act shifted title to all common elements to the unit owners in tenancy in common, shifted title to the units to a tenancy in common in communities

having only horizontal-boundary units, with no shifting of title for communities having other units. The 2021 amendments to subsection (f) simplify this process by ending statutorily mandated shifting. Instead, new subsection (f) defers to the termination agreement. Title to real estate that is not to be sold remains in place, but the unit owners may provide for a different outcome, including a conversion of some or all of their real estate to tenancy in common, in their termination agreement.

9. Subsections (g), (h), and (i) deal with the very complex calculations and priorities which might result upon termination of a common interest community. Those questions involve competing claims of first mortgage holders on individual units, other secured and unsecured creditors of individual unit owners, judgment creditors of the association, creditors of the association to whom a security interest in the common elements has been granted and unsecured creditors of the association.

Those subsections accord different treatment to these issues, depending upon the type of common interest community involved. The separate approaches continue the distinctive treatment which condominiums, planned communities and cooperatives have received under UCA, UPCA, and MRECA, respectively. Each approach will be discussed and demonstrated in the Comments below.

Termination of Condominiums and Planned Communities

10. Subsection (h) establishes general rules with respect to competing claims, but leaves to state law the resolution of the priorities of those competing claims.

The examples which follow illustrate the relative effects of several provisions set out in the Act, based on application of an assumed state lien priority rule of “first in time, first in right.” In those instances, particularly involving mechanics’ liens, where state law often establishes priorities at variance with that rule, that result is also indicated.

Example 1:

Hypothetical for Examples 1A-1H: A planned community consists of five detached single family homes on five individually owned lots, together with a sixth lot which is undeveloped but intended for future construction of a swimming pool serving all units. The development is served by a private road. Lot 6 and the private road are common elements owned by the association.

The declaration provides that the Act applies to this development (which would otherwise be exempt as a “small” planned community under Section 1-203). The documents also provide that: (1) upon termination, all units and the common elements must be sold; (2) the association is permitted to encumber Lot 6, and to grant a security interest in that lot for any purpose; and (3) votes and common expense liabilities are allocated equally among the units. For purposes of the example, we have assumed that the documents do not require the consent of first mortgage holders before the unit owners may vote to terminate.

The five units were originally sold at equal prices of \$50,000. Common expenses in the project are \$100 per unit, per month, and are used for a variety of purposes, including insurance and upkeep of the units and common elements. At the time the units were conveyed, each of them was released from all liens affecting the planned community which were senior to the declaration, and the common elements were deeded to the association free of all liens.

A shopping center developer has offered \$380,000 for the purchase of the entire planned community. The association’s members unanimously vote in favor of termination, and otherwise comply with Section 2-118. The appraisal required by Section 2-118(j) shows that the units are still of equal value.

Example 1A: At the time of termination, the five units were financed as follows:

Unit 1: The owner’s first mortgage had an unpaid balance of \$50,000.

Unit 2: The owner’s first mortgage had an unpaid balance of \$40,000.

Unit 3: The owner’s first mortgage had an unpaid balance of \$25,000.

Units 4 and 5: The owners paid cash, and there is no mortgage on either unit.

In addition, all common expenses had been paid when due. The other assets of the association, including reserves, bank account, and all other personal property, total \$20,000.

Under the Act (Section 2-118(g)), the association, following sale, holds the proceeds of sale together with the assets of the association, “as trustee for unit owners and holders of liens on the units as their interests may appear.” In these circumstances, the interests of each party in the total value of \$400,000 would be as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Share of Proceeds	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Due 1 st					
Mortgage Holders	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-
Due Owners	30,000	40,000	55,000	80,000	80,000

Example 1B: The facts stated in Example 1A remain true. However, at termination, Unit 1 has failed to pay its common expenses for 12 months. In these circumstances, the interests of each party would be as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Share of Proceeds	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Due Association					
(Priming 1st					
Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due 1 st					
Mortgage Holders	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-

Due Association (Not Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due Owners	28,000	40,000	55,000	80,000	80,000

In this example, both the lenders and the association are fully paid because the sales proceeds exceed the liens on the units. Note, however, that six months of the unpaid assessments prime the first mortgage pursuant to Section 3-116(b). Thus, if the sales proceeds had been only \$50,000 per unit, rather than \$80,000, the results with respect to Unit 1 would have been as follows:

Sales Proceeds	\$50,000
6-Month Assessment Due Association	\$600
Balance	\$49,400
Paid to 1st Mortgage Holder	\$49,400
Loss to 1st Mortgage Lender	(\$600)
Loss to Association	(\$600)

Of course, the association has, and the lender may have, a claim against the unit owner, personally, for the unpaid sums due them. Importantly, however, neither the other unit owners nor their units are subject to any liability for those claims.

Because the lien of the first mortgage holder, at termination or foreclosure, is junior to the first six months of unpaid assessments due the association, lenders may protect themselves under the Act by requiring the escrow of six months' common expense assessments, as they often do for real property taxes.

Example 1C: The facts stated in Example 1B remain true. However, after all the units were initially sold, but before termination, 80% of the unit owners agree to build a swimming pool on Lot 6. The association contracts with XYZ Pool Company to build the pool for \$100,000. XYZ does not take a security interest in the common elements, as it might have done under Section 3-112; and does not act to perfect any available mechanics' lien under state law. The pool is properly completed. When the association fails to pay, XYZ sues the association, secures a judgment, and properly perfects its judgment pursuant to Section 3-111 (Tort and Contract Liability). As provided in Section 3-111, liens resulting from judgments against the association are governed by Section 3-117. At the time of termination, XYZ has not been paid, and its claim amounts to \$100,000.

Section 3-117(a) provides that a "judgment for money against the association," if perfected as a lien on real property under state law, "is a lien in favor of the judgment lienholder against all of the units." However, the last sentence also provides that the judgment is not a lien on the common elements. Accordingly, XYZ holds a \$20,000 lien on each of the units as of the date the lien is perfected. In these circumstances, the interests of the parties are as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Share of Proceeds	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Due Association (Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due 1 st Mortgage Holders	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-
Due Association (Not Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due XYZ	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Due Owners	8,800	20,000	35,000	60,000	60,000

Example 1D: All facts stated in Example 1C remain true, except that XYZ Pool Company, at the time it contracts to build the pool, takes a security interest in Lot 6, pursuant to Section 3-112, and that security interest includes a release of that real estate, upon default, from all restrictions imposed on the real estate by the declaration. At termination, XYZ has not instituted any action against the association to enforce its claim.

In these circumstances, XYZ, as a secured creditor with respect to Lot 6, holds an interest superior to the declaration, and would have the right to exclude that real estate from the project. Any sale of the entire planned community would be subject to the superior interest of XYZ. For that reason, in the normal circumstances, the association would not be able to secure a release of that lien unless XYZ were paid in full from the proceeds of the sale, which would have the effect of reducing the value of the sale to \$280,000. Note that this has the economic effect of placing the XYZ claim, at termination, ahead of prior first mortgages. For this reason, first mortgage holders will typically require their consent before common elements may be subjected to a lien.

Example 1E: The facts stated in Example 1C remain true so that XYZ holds only a perfected judgment lien, not a security interest in the common elements.

After the XYZ lien was perfected, a \$50,000 uninsured judgment is entered against the owner of Unit 4, resulting from his personal business. The lien is perfected, and rests only against Unit 4. In these circumstances, the interests of the parties are as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Share of Proceeds	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Due Association (Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due 1 st Mortgage Holders	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-

Due Association (Not Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due XYZ	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Personal Lien, Unit 4	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	-0-
Due Owners	8,800	20,000	35,000	10,000	60,000

Example 1F: The facts stated in Example 1E remain true. After the swimming pool is built, a neighbor's child falls into the untended and unfenced pool, and is injured. The child sues the association. One month after the personal judgment against Unit 4 is perfected, the child secures a judgment against the association for \$100,000 more than the association's insurance. Under state law, the tort judgment, when perfected, constitutes a lien only from the date judgment is entered, and does not enjoy a higher priority. In these circumstances, the interests of the parties are as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Share of Proceeds	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Due Association (Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due 1 st Mortgage Holders	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-
Due Association (Not Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due XYZ	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Personal Lien, Unit 4	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	-0-
Tort Lien	8,800	20,000	20,000	10,000	20,000
Due Owners	-0-	-0-	15,000	-0-	40,000

Note that the child's lien realizes only \$78,800; the estate is not entitled to participate in the proceeds available to Units 3 and 5 to satisfy the unmet claims against Units 1 and 4, because those units are liable only for their pro rata share of the claim, which is the same amount any of those units would have had to pay prior to termination in order to secure a partial release. Thus, if Unit 5, prior to termination, had secured a partial release for \$20,000 from the estate, the result would be the same.

Note also that the value of the common elements is not segregated from the values of the units, since the sales' values of the units reflect all of the value of the real estate. Similarly, note that, after termination, the tort claimant is not entitled to reach or segregate the personal property of the corporation, valued before termination at \$20,000, even though he could have reached the bank account or other assets prior to termination. Any other rule would create enormous complexity, would impose arbitrary losses on creditors out of priority, and would tend to shift

economic losses to unit owners who had paid their share of claims.

Example 1G: The facts stated in Example 1F remain true. After the Unit 4 personal lien is perfected, but, one week before the tort judgment against the association is perfected, P Paving Company begins repaving the private road. Work is completed one week after the tort judgment is perfected. The association fails to pay P \$50,000 upon completion as agreed, and P immediately records its mechanics' lien. Under state law, a mechanics' lien, if recorded within 60 days of the time work is completed, holds priority as of the day work began. State law does not, however, grant the mechanics' lien priority over any liens perfected before work began. P Paving sues on its lien, and secures a judgment. In these circumstances, the interests of the parties are as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Share of Proceeds Due Association	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
(Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Due 1 st Mortgage Holders	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-
Due Association (Not Priming 1 st Mortgage)	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
XYZ Pool Lien	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Personal Lien, Unit 4	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	-0-
P Paving Lien	8,800	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Tort Lien	-0-	10,000	20,000	-0-	20,000
Due Owners	-0-	-0-	5,000	-0-	30,000

Note that, just as in the case of the tort lien, when Unit 1 could not contribute its share of the mechanics' lien, the remaining units are not liable for the balance.

In the example, the common expense lien arises before the P Paving lien had arisen. If the common expense lien arose after the P Paving lien, we would be faced with circular liens, where: (a) the P Paving lien would prime the common expense lien; (b) six months of the common expense lien would prime the mortgage; and (c) the mortgage would prime the P Paving lien. Such circular lien problems, however, are not unique in the law.

Example 1H: The facts stated in example 1G remain true. Assume Unit 5, before termination, paid its pro rata share of both the P Paving lien and the tort lien. This reduces the P Paving lien to \$40,000, and the tort lien to \$80,000. Under Section 3-117, this entitles Unit 5 to a partial release of both claims, and neither P Paving nor the child has a further claim against Unit 5. The interests of the parties are as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Share of Proceeds	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Common Expense Lien	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
First Mortgage Lien	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-
Common Expense Lien	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
XYZ Pool Lien	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-0-
Personal Lien, Unit 4	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	-0-
P Paving Lien	8,800	10,000	10,000	10,000	-0-
Tort Lien	-0-	10,000	20,000	-0-	-0-
Due Owners	-0-	-0-	5,000	-0-	80,000

All the results stated above would be the same as to a condominium.

Example 2: The facts stated in example 1G remain true. Assume, however, that, at the outset, Unit 5 was twice as large as the others, sold for \$100,000, or twice as much as the others, and twice the common expense liability was allocated to it. At termination, it remains twice as valuable. In those circumstances, the results on sale are as follows:

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Sale Proceeds	66,666	66,666	66,666	66,666	133,332
Common Expense Lien	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
First Mortgage Lien	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-
Common Expense Lien	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
XYZ Pool Lien	15,466	16,666	16,666	16,666	33,333
Personal Lien, Unit 4	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	-0-
P Paving Lien	-0-	10,000	13,333	-0-	26,666
Tort Lien	-0-	1,667	16,666	-0-	33,333
Due Owners	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000

Note that **all** the liens are allocated in accordance with each unit's common expense liability, since no special provision was made for allocating the costs of the pool, the paving, or the tort claim. Unit 5 probably did not contemplate the size of its exposure; nevertheless, fewer dollars were available to creditors upon termination than in Example 1G.

Example 3: The facts stated in Example 1G remain true, including the fact that Unit 5 was

originally sold at the same price (\$50,000) as the remaining units. Upon appraisal, however, assume that, because of improvements, Unit 5 is now worth \$75,000. Three other units have remained at \$50,000, while Unit 1 was neglected, and is now worth only \$40,000. Common expense liabilities never changed. In this example, the total value of the units is now \$265,000. Since sales proceeds are distributed in accordance with fair market values, the following distribution of proceeds would apply:

Unit 1:	(15.09433%)	\$ 60,377
Unit 2:	(18.86793%)	\$ 75,472
Unit 3:	(18.86793%)	\$ 75,472
Unit 4:	(18.86793%)	\$ 75,472
Unit 5:	(28.30188%)	\$113,207
	100.00000%	\$400,000

UNIT #	1	2	3	4	5
Sales Proceeds	60,377	75,472	75,472	75,472	113,207
Common Expense Lien	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
First Mortgage Lien	50,000	40,000	25,000	-0-	-0-
Common Expense Lien	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
XYZ Pool Lien	9,177	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Personal Lien, Unit 4	-0-	-0-	-0-	50,000	-0-
P Paving Lien	-0-	10,000	10,000	5,472	10,000
Tort Lien	-0-	5,472	20,000	-0-	20,000
Due Owners	-0-	-0-	472	-0-	63,207

In this example, the equal distribution of common expense liability coupled with the “fair value” distribution of sales proceeds create the greatest losses for the creditors of the association.

11. Subsection (j)(4) is an exception to the “fair market value” rule. It provides that, if appraisal of any condominium unit cannot be made, either through pictures or comparison with other units, so that any unit’s appropriate share in the overall proceeds cannot be calculated, then the distribution will fall back on the only objective, albeit artificial, standard available, which is the common element interest allocated to each unit.

12. Foreclosure of a mortgage or other lien or encumbrance does not automatically terminate the condominium or planned community, but, if a mortgagee or other lienholder (or any other party) acquires units with a sufficient number of votes, that party can cause the condominium or planned community to be terminated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

Termination of Cooperatives

13. Subsection (i) deals with the very complex calculations and priorities which might result upon termination of a cooperative, in light of the possibility that the association itself might have its own secured creditors, while unit owners and their creditors would seek to enforce their own claims against the proceeds of sale. The Act recognizes, in considering this issue, that there are two competing interests to be resolved. On the one hand, cooperative developers and lenders have traditionally financed cooperatives through loans to the cooperative association secured by one or more blanket mortgages on the cooperative's real estate. Any uniform proposal to reduce the priorities of some or all such mortgages in favor of creditors secured only by interests in some of the units would have a negative effect on that traditional form of financing.

At the same time, it has become increasingly evident that the frequent inability of unit owners to readily resell their units may be traced in part to the reluctance of spot lenders to place mortgages on individual units which may always be subordinate to the claims of the association's secured creditors, even when those associations creditors obtain their security interest at a date later than the date of the spot loan. As a result, the Conference was urged to draft the Act in a manner which would enhance the financing of individual units.

This section became the focal point for much of that debate. In resolving it, the Act takes a middle approach, by providing the declarant an election among priority systems.

Subsection (i) permits the declarant to include in the declaration a provision that all the association's creditors, upon termination, will have priority over all the interests of unit owners and their creditors. If the declaration does so provide, the association's creditors would enforce their liens in their normal priority, while unsecured creditors of the association would be treated as if they had perfected their liens immediately prior to termination. Only when all of the association's creditors had been satisfied would the unit owners and their creditors be entitled to participate in the proceeds of sale. Such a result, while significantly different from the result flowing under UCA or UPCA, is a recognition of the fundamental differences between the financing of condominiums and cooperatives. Such a provision would likely maximize the ability of the cooperative to secure initial and subsequent blanket financing, while tending to discourage spot loans for units. Alternatively, subsection (i) contemplates that the declarant may wish to enhance the financeability of units while insuring that the initial blanket financing of a cooperative will not be jeopardized. Accordingly, it provides that, in the absence of a provision in the declaration which grants senior priority to the association's creditors, the liens of all creditors with an interest in the cooperative's property would be fractionalized upon termination, and would constitute a lien against each unit proportionate to that unit's common expense liability. No lien would lie against the cooperative's real estate as a whole, but a senior blanket mortgage, for example, would constitute a first lien against every unit in proportion to the common expense liabilities of the various units.

14. In the case of fractionalized liens, a particularly complex series of creditors' rights questions arise upon termination. Those questions involve competing claims of holders of first security interests on individual units, the secured and unsecured creditors of individual unit owners, as well as blanket mortgagees and judgment creditors of the association. The second part of subsection (i) attempts to establish general rules with respect to these competing claims, but leaves to state law the resolution of the priorities of those claims. In considering his problem, in the

analogous context of condominiums and planned communities, which mandate fractionalized liens upon termination, Comment 10 above includes examples of how these competing claims might be resolved. If all creditors of the association have priority over all creditors of unit owners, of course, the examples set out in Comment 10 have to be adjusted appropriately.

Other Provisions

15. Subsection (j) describes the method by which the interests of proprietary lessees are to be calculated, and adopts an appraisal procedure for allocation of the sales proceeds in all three forms of ownership.

It departs significantly from the usual result under most condominium acts. Under those acts the proceeds of the sale of the entire project are distributed upon termination to each unit owner in accordance with the common element interest which was allocated at the outset of the project. Of course, in an older development, those original allocations will bear little resemblance to the actual value of the units. For that reason, the Act adopts an appraisal procedure for distribution of the sales proceeds. As suggested in the examples on the distribution of proceeds, this appraisal may dramatically affect the amount of dollars actually received by unit owners.

16. The 2021 amendments to subsection (j)(1) require the association to distribute its appraisal to the unit owners so that they may understand the likely financial consequences of the proposed termination for their units. Any appropriate method of distribution is allowed, including electronic delivery. The amendments add protection for unit owners who believe that the association's appraisal understates the fair market value of their unit. A unit owner who objects to the association's appraisal may obtain a separate appraisal, and in the absence of agreement on value a panel of three appraisers (the association's appraiser, the unit owner's appraiser, and a third appraiser selected by the first two) determine the value of the owner's unit. This new procedure is based on a provision in the Illinois Condominium Act, 765 ILCS 605/15.

17. With respect to the association's role as trustee under subsection (g), *see* Section 3-119.

18. "Foreclosure" in subsection (k) includes deeds in lieu of foreclosure, and "liens" includes tax and other liens on real estate which may be converted or withdrawn from the project.

19. The termination agreement should adopt or contain any restrictions, covenants, and other provisions for the governance and operation of the property formerly constituting the common interest community which the owners deem appropriate. These might closely parallel the provisions of the declaration and bylaws. This is particularly important in the case of a common interest community which is not to be sold pursuant to the terms of the termination agreement.

20. Subsection (l) recognizes the possibility that a pre-existing lien might not have been released prior to the time the condominium or planned community declaration was recorded. Recordation of the declaration should not constitute a changing of the priority of those liens; and it is contrary to all expectations that a prior lienholder may be involuntarily subjected to the condominium or planned community documents. For that reason, this section permits the nonconsenting prior lienholder upon foreclosure to exclude the real estate subject to his lien from

the condominium or planned community.

21. The 1994 amendment to subsection (k) clarifies the effect of foreclosure of a security interest in common elements which the association may have granted under Section 3-112.

22. The 2021 amendments add new subsection (m) to authorize a partial termination of the common interest community. Currently, most states do not have a statutory mechanism for partial terminations of common interest communities. Florida added a partial-termination provision to its condominium act in 2011. Fla. Stat. § 718.117.

A partial termination may serve the best interests of a community in a number of different circumstances. A natural disaster or other casualty may destroy one building while leaving other buildings intact. A partial termination of the destroyed building and its adjacent real estate may be preferable to reconstruction. A developer may declare multiple phases, construct buildings for only the first one, and when a subsequent unbuilt phase becomes infeasible, a partial termination may remove the unbuilt developer-owned units. Changes in the neighborhood may make one part of a community unsuitable for continued residential use; for example, the government may replace a two-lane road adjoining the community with a high-speed six-lane highway.

New subsection (m) sets forth procedures and furnishes guidance for partial termination. It authorizes partial termination with a vote of 80 percent of the unit owners, including 80 percent of the owners of units being terminated. Partial termination is the same concept as the withdrawal of real estate from the common interest community when the withdrawn real estate includes declared units. Partial termination under this act may be accomplished only pursuant to this section or pursuant to the development right of a declarant to withdraw real estate. *See* Section 2-110(d). A mere amendment to the declaration to reduce the size of the community by withdrawing units is not effective. *See* Section 2-117(d).

SECTION 2-119. RIGHTS OF SECURED LENDERS.

(a) The declaration may require that all or a specified number or percentage of the lenders who hold security interests encumbering the units or who have extended credit to the association approve specified actions of the unit owners or the association as a condition to the effectiveness of those actions, but no requirement for approval may operate to (i) deny or delegate control over the general administrative affairs of the association by the unit owners or the executive board, or (ii) prevent the association or the executive board from commencing, intervening in, or settling any litigation or proceeding, or (iii) prevent any insurance trustee or the association from receiving and distributing any insurance proceeds except pursuant to Section 3-113.

(b) A lender who has extended credit to an association secured by an assignment of income (Section 3-102(14)) or an encumbrance on the common elements (Section 3-112) may enforce its security agreement in accordance with its terms, subject to the requirements of this [act] and other law. Requirements that the association must deposit its periodic common charges before default with the lender to which the association's income has been assigned, or increase its common charges at the lender's direction by amounts reasonably necessary to amortize the loan in accordance with its terms, do not violate the prohibitions on lender approval contained in subsection (a).

Comment

1. In a number of instances, particularly sale or encumbrances of common elements, or termination of a planned community, a lender's security may be dramatically affected by acts of the association. For that reason this section permits the declaration to provide that lender ratification of specified actions of the association is a condition of their effectiveness.
2. There are three important limitations on the rights of lender consent. They are: (1) a prohibition on control over the general administrative affairs of the association; (2) restrictions on control over the association's powers during litigation or other proceedings; and (3) prohibition of receipt or distribution of insurance proceeds prior to application of those proceeds for rebuilding.
3. It is important that lenders not be able to step in and unilaterally act as receiver or trustee of the association. There may, of course, be occasions when a court of competent jurisdiction would order appointment of a receiver for an association. While this would be possible in a court proceeding, the Act prohibits private contractual granting of such a power.
4. Since it may well be that the association might find itself involved in litigation which would be adverse to the interests of the lender or the declarant, it is inappropriate for a secured party to be able to control the course of litigation in the absence of the consent of the other parties. In an appropriate case, of course, where the lenders' interests are affected, a lender might seek to intervene as a party.
5. Section 3-113 specifies the distribution of insurance proceeds. In particular, it prevents distribution of those proceeds to lenders until the intended purpose of the insurance has been met. For that reason, under this section the declaration may not provide the lender a right to receive insurance proceeds in any manner except the manner provided in Section 3-113.
6. In addition to the provisions of the declaration, the provisions of individual deeds to units may require that unit owner to secure his lender's consent before taking particular actions.

7. The delegation of consent powers to the lenders may, of course, be limited to particular kinds or classes of lenders – such as holders of first security interests – and may also establish eligibility criteria. Such criteria may include, for example, notice requirements. It is possible, for example, to require that only those lenders who notify the association may have consent powers, or be for a specified period of time – say, during the period of declarant control.

8. The 1994 changes in subsections (a) and (b) are designed to resolve issues which lenders to associations have raised regarding their authority to require approval of association activities as conditions of the effectiveness of those actions, and to include otherwise standard lending requirements in their loan documents.

SECTION 2-120. MASTER ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) A declaration may:

(1) delegate a power under Section 3-102(a) from the unit owners association to a master association;

(2) provide for exercise of the powers under Section 3-102(a) by a master association that also serves as the unit owners association for the common interest community; and

(3) reserve a special declarant right to make the common interest community subject to a master association.

(b) All provisions of this [act] applicable to unit owners associations apply to the master association, except as modified by this section.

(c) A unit owners association may delegate a power under Section 3-102(a) to a master association without amending the declaration. The executive board of the unit owners association shall give notice to the unit owners of a proposed delegation and include a statement that unit owners may object in a record to the delegation not later than 30 days after delivery of the notice. The delegation becomes effective if the board does not receive a timely objection from unit owners of units to which at least 10 percent of the votes in the association are allocated. If the board receives a timely objection by at least 10 percent of the votes, the delegation becomes effective only if the unit owners vote under Section 3-110 to approve the delegation by a majority vote. The

delegation is not effective until the master association accepts the delegation.

(d) A delegation under subsection (a)(1) may be revoked only by an amendment to the declaration.

(e) At a meeting of the unit owners which lists in the notice of the meeting the subject of delegation of powers from the executive board to a master association, the unit owners may revoke the delegation by a majority of the votes cast at the meeting. The effect of revocation on the rights and obligations of parties under a contract between a unit owners association and a master association is determined by law of this state other than this [act].

(f) Unless it is acting in the capacity of a unit owners association, a master association may exercise the powers set forth in Section 3-102(a)(2) only to the extent expressly permitted in the declarations of common interest communities which are part of the master association or expressly described in the delegations of power from those common interest communities to the master association.

(g) After a unit owners association delegates a power to a master association, the unit owners association, its executive board members, and its officers are not liable for an act or omission of the master association with respect to the delegated power.

(h) The rights and responsibilities of unit owners with respect to the unit owners association set forth in Sections 3-103, 3-108, 3-109, 3-110, and 3-112 apply in the conduct of the affairs of a master association only to persons who elect the executive board of a master association, whether or not those persons are otherwise unit owners within the meaning of this [act].

(i) Not later than 90 days after termination of a period of declarant control of the master association, the executive board of the master association must be elected in one of the following

ways:

(1) The unit owners of all common interest communities subject to the master association elect all members of the master association's executive board.

(2) The unit owners in, or the executive board of, each common interest community subject to the master association elect one or more members of the master association's executive board if the instruments governing the master association apportion the seats on the board to each common interest community in a manner roughly proportional to the number of units in each common interest community.

(j) A period of declarant control of the master association under subsection (i) terminates not later than the earlier of:

(1) the termination under Section 3-103 of all periods of declarant control of all common interest communities subject to the master association under Section 3-103; or

(2) [60] days after conveyance to unit owners other than a declarant of [three-fourths] of the units that may be created in all common interest communities subject to the master association.

Comment

1. It is common in large or multi-phased condominiums or planned communities, particularly those developed under existing laws, for the declarant to create a master or umbrella association which provides management services or decision-making functions for a series of smaller projects.

2. Subsection (a) states the general rule that the powers of a unit owners' association may be exercised by, or delegated to, a master association if the declaration for the common interest community so provides. The declaration may have originally provided for a master association; alternatively, the unit owners of several common interest communities may amend their declarations in similar fashion to provide for this power.

3. Subsection (b) makes it clear that, if any of the powers of the unit owners' association may be exercised by, or delegated to, a master association, all other provisions of this Act that apply to a unit owners' association also apply to that master association, except as modified by this

section. Accordingly, provisions on notice, voting, quorums, records, meetings, and other matters which apply to the unit owners' association would apply with equal validity to such a master association.

4. The original section required that all delegations to a master association be set forth in the declaration. The 2021 amendments add subsection (c) to allow the executive board of the common interest community to delegate powers to a master association, subject to review by the unit owners. A decision to delegate powers to a master association often has a substantial impact on unit owners. If, after notice, at least 10% of the unit owners object to a board delegation, the delegation is effective only if approved by the unit owners at a meeting or by ballot without a meeting under Section 3-110.

5. Subsections (d) and (e), added by the 2021 amendments, address revocation of a delegation of a power to a master association. For a delegation set forth in the declaration, the normal procedures for amending the declaration apply. *See* Section 2-117 (Amendment of Declaration). New subsection (e) has a special rule for revocation by the unit owners of a board-approved delegation of powers to a master association. By a majority vote at any meeting in which the subject of revocation is listed in the meeting notice, the unit owners may revoke a delegation by majority vote. As the last sentence of subsection (e) indicates, the statutory right to revoke does not override any contract rights a master association may have under an existing contract. For example, other law determines whether the association is obligated to pay damages if revocation terminates a contract before its scheduled expiration date.

6. Subsection (f) limits the ability of a master association to exercise the powers of the unit owners' association, except in those cases where the master association is actually acting as the only association for one or more common interest communities. In those cases where it is not so acting, however, the only powers of the unit owners' association which the master association may exercise are the ones expressly permitted in the declaration or in the delegation of power. This is in significant contrast with the rule of Section 3-102 that all of the powers described in that section may be exercised unless limited by the declaration.

7. Subsection (g) clarifies the liability of the unit owners association and its executive board members and its officers when the common interest community for which the unit owners association acts has delegated a power to a master association. In that instance, subsection (g) makes it clear that the association and its board members and officers have no liability for acts and omissions of the master association board; under subsection (b), that liability lies with the members of the master association.

8. Subsection (h) addresses the question of the rights and responsibilities of the unit owners in their dealings with the master board. A variety of sections enumerated in subsection (h) provide certain rights and powers to unit owners in their dealings with their association. In the affairs of the master association, however, it is incongruous for the unit owners to maintain those same rights if those unit owners do not in fact elect the master board. Thus, for example, the rules for the election of directors, meetings, notice of meetings, and quorums apply "only to persons who elect the executive board of a master association." Under subsection (i), after the period of declarant control ends, the persons who elect the executive board of the master association will be unit owners or

executive board members of each common interest community subject to the master association.

9. Subsection (i), added by the 2021 amendments, replaces a subsection of the original Act dealing with the election of the executive board of the master association. Subsection (i) is a mandatory rule, which requires an election of the master association board by an “at-large” election of the master board (paragraph 1) or the designation of particular seats on the board to each common interest community (paragraph 2). The objective is to ensure that all unit owners through their individual sub-associations have the ability to elect a fair number of the members of the master association’s executive board. For “at-large” voting under paragraph (1), only unit owners – not the executive boards of the sub-associations – vote for members of the master association board. If “seats” are allocated to the communities under paragraph (2), the governing documents for each individual common interest community will determine whether the owners or their board cast the master-association votes allocated to their community.

Between alternatives (1) and (2), “at large” voting by all unit owners under (1) is the default rule; seats or districts under (2) are allowed only if the governing instruments for the master association apportion the board seats and do so fairly, *i.e.*, “in a manner roughly proportional to the number of units in each common interest community.” Subsection (j) defines “period of declarant control of the master association” for purposes of subsection (i), drawing on Section 3-103.

Example: A master association serves two condominium communities, which each has their own sub-association. Community A has 20 units and a 5-member board. Community B has 40 units and a 3-member board. Under paragraph (1), the master association may have a 6-member board with at-large seats, allocating 20 master-association votes to Community A and 40 master-association votes to Community B. Alternatively, under paragraph (2) each community may have its own seats on the master association board, with Community A having 2 seats and Community B having 4 seats. Under existing subsection (e), the size of the sub-association boards determines how many votes each sub-association holds under existing paragraphs (“ways”) (2) and (4). New subsection (i)(2) makes size of the sub-association boards irrelevant – in this example, it does not matter that smaller Community A has a bigger board than Community B. Under paragraph (2), either association may provide for the election of its members by unit owners or by executive boards.

SECTION 2-121. MERGER OR CONSOLIDATION OF COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES.

(a) Any two or more common interest communities may be merged or consolidated under subsection (b) into a single common interest community by agreement of the unit owners or exercise of a special declarant right. In the event of a merger or consolidation, unless the agreement otherwise provides, the resultant common interest community is the legal successor, for

all purposes, of all of the pre-existing common interest communities, and the operations and activities of all associations of the pre-existing common interest communities are merged or consolidated into a single association that holds all powers, rights, obligations, assets, and liabilities of all pre-existing associations.

(b) An agreement of two or more common interest communities to merge or consolidate pursuant to subsection (a) must be evidenced by an agreement prepared, executed, recorded, and certified by the president of the association of each of the pre-existing common interest communities following approval by owners of units to which are allocated the percentage of votes in each common interest community required to terminate that common interest community. If a special declarant right is exercised in a common interest community, approval by the unit owners is not required and the declarant may execute the agreement on behalf of the common interest community. The agreement must be recorded in every [county] in which a portion of the common interest community is located and is not effective until recorded.

(c) Every merger or consolidation agreement must provide for the reallocation of the allocated interests in the new association among the units of the resultant common interest community either (i) by stating the reallocations or the formulas upon which they are based or (ii) by stating the percentage of overall allocated interests of the new common interest community which are allocated to all of the units comprising each of the pre-existing common interest communities, and providing that the portion of the percentages allocated to each unit formerly comprising a part of the pre-existing common interest community must be equal to the percentages of allocated interests allocated to that unit by the declaration of the pre-existing common interest community.

Comment

1. There may be circumstances where common interest communities may wish to merge or consolidate their activities by the creation of a single common interest community; this section provides for that possibility.

Subsection (a) makes it clear that a merger or consolidation may occur by the same vote of the unit owners necessary to terminate the common interest community. If two or more common interest communities are merged or consolidated, the resulting common interest community is for all purposes the legal successor of the pre-existing common interest community, with a single association for all purposes. In the event common interest communities did not wish to completely merge or consolidate their affairs, it would also be possible for them to create a master association pursuant to Section 2-120.

2. Under subsection (b), the merger or consolidation agreement is treated for recording purposes as an amendment to the declaration, and the same requirements for approval are mandated as for termination.

3. Subsection (c) does not state a minimum requirement for the contents of a merger or consolidation agreement, and any additional clauses not inconsistent with subsection (c) may be included. The important point that subsection (c) makes is that the reallocation of the allocated interests must be carefully stated.

Subsection (c) states two alternative rules in this respect. First, the reallocations may be accomplished by stating specifically the allocation of allocated interests to each unit, or by stating the formulas by which those interests may be allocated to each unit in all of the preexisting common interest communities. Alternatively, the merger or consolidation agreement may state the percentage of overall allocated interests allocated to “all of the units comprising each of the pre-existing common interest communities.” The agreement might then also provide that the position of the percentage allocated to each unit from along the shares allocated to each common interest community will be equal to the percentage of allocated interests allocated to that unit by the declaration of the pre-existing common interest community. An example of how this alternative formulation would operate may be useful.

Example: Assume that two adjoining planned communities wish to merge their activities into one planned community. Assume that the first planned community consists of 10 one-bedroom units, with an annual budget of \$10,000. Assume further that each of the units, being identical, has an equal common expense liability of 10% and one vote per unit.

The second planned community consists of 40 units, with 20 two-bedroom units and 20 three-bedroom units. The budget of the second planned community consists of \$70,000 per year. Each of the two-bedroom units has been allocated a 2% common expense liability, while each of the three-bedroom units has been allocated a 3% common expense liability. Finally, each of the units in the second planned community also has an equal vote.

There is no provision in the Act which mandates a particular allocation among planned communities one and two as to either common expense liabilities or votes. Should the unit owners wish to retain as much similarity to their previous common expense liabilities, however, and

should they wish to retain equal voting in a merged project, it would be possible for them, pursuant to subsection (c)(ii), to state “the percentage of overall common expense liabilities and votes in the new association” as follows: as to common expense liabilities, they might allocate 12.5% of the common expense liabilities in the merged project to planned community 1, and 87.5% thereof to planned community 2. If the agreement further provided that “the portion of the percentages allocated to each unit formerly comprising a part on the pre-existing planned community must be equal to the percentages of allocated interests allocated to that unit by the declaration of the pre-existing planned community” as required by subsection (c), each unit in planned community one would then have allocated to it 1.25% of the common expense liabilities in the new planned community. It happens that 1.25% of the common expenses of a merged planned community which has a budget of \$80,000 equals \$1,000.

Under the same rationale, if each of the two-bedroom units in the second planned community, to which were formerly allocated 2% of the common expense liabilities, now has allocated 2% of the 87.5% allocated to the second planned community, each of those units would then have allocated to it 1.75% of the common expense liabilities of the new planned community. 1.75% of \$80,000 is \$1,400. Similarly, each of the three-bedroom units would then have allocated to it 2.625% of the common expense liabilities in the merged planned community. That percentage of the common expense liabilities of \$80,000 would yield an annual cost of \$2,100, the same cost as previously obtained in planned community 2.

Further, the unit owners are free to allocate votes among the units in any way which they see fit. Of course, if they choose to allocate equal votes to all the units, which was the method previously used in both planned communities, this would have the effect of giving 20% of the votes to planned community 1, even though planned community one had only 12.5% of the common expense liabilities. It may be, however, that this tracks with the expectations of the unit owners in both planned communities. Alternatively, planned community one might be allocated 12.5% of the votes, which, when divided up among the 10 units, would give each one-bedroom unit a .125 vote. If 87.5% of the votes were allocated equally among the unit owners in the second planned community, then each of the unit owners in planned community two would have .21875 votes.

If some other configuration was to be desired, then the allocations would of necessity be made pursuant to paragraph (c)(i) rather than (c)(ii). The same result would be reached in a merger of planned communities or cooperatives.

4. The 2021 amendments provide a procedure for the exercise of a special declarant right to merge or consolidate common interest communities. An agreement of unit owners is not required when the declarant has a special declarant right. When two communities are merged, the same declarant may have a special declarant right in both communities, but this is not necessary.

SECTION 2-122. ADDITION OF UNSPECIFIED REAL ESTATE. In a planned community, if the right is originally reserved in the declaration, the declarant in addition to any other development right, may amend the declaration at any time during as many years as are

specified in the declaration for adding additional real estate to the planned community without describing the location of that real estate in the original declaration; but, the amount of real estate added to the planned community pursuant to this section may not exceed 10 percent of the real estate described in Section 2-105(a)(3) and the declarant may not in any event increase the number of units in the planned community beyond the number stated in the original declaration pursuant to Section 2-105(a)(5).

Comment

In assembling land for large “new town” planned communities, developers have from time to time been unable to secure small parcels of real estate within the outer boundaries of the development at the time the original covenants for the development were recorded. Subsequently, however, for a variety of reasons, those parcels may become available and would logically form a part of the overall development. As a matter of policy, there is no reason to prohibit the amendment of the declaration to permit the addition of that land to the development, so long as that addition does not substantially increase the potential common expenses of the unit owners, nor the density of the project as originally project by the declarant in his public offering statement.

This section was designed to address this relatively unusual problem. It permits the declarant to add those after-acquired parcels of real estate to the development. This power is available only if the declarant makes clear in his original declaration that this development right has been reserved. The section also requires the declarant to impose his own time limit on the period during which this development right may be exercised. To foreclose the possibility of an increase in the density of the project beyond that which was originally contemplated, the section also prohibits the declarant from increasing the number of units in the planned community beyond the number originally stated in the declaration. Finally, to impose a reasonable limitation on the amount of new land that may be added, the amount of real estate added to the planned community pursuant to this section may not exceed 10% of the real estate originally subjected to the declaration.

SECTION 2-123. MASTER PLANNED COMMUNITIES.

(a) The declaration for a common interest community may state that it is a master planned community if the declarant has reserved the development right to create at least [500] units that may be used for residential purposes, and at the time of the reservation that declarant owns or controls more than [500] acres on which the units may be built.

(b) If the requirements of subsection (a) are satisfied, the declaration for the master planned

community need not state a maximum number of units and need not contain any of the information required by Section 2-105(a)(3) through (14) until the declaration is amended under subsection (c).

(c) When each unit in a master planned community is conveyed to a purchaser, the declaration must contain:

(1) a sufficient legal description of the unit and all portions of the master planned community in which any other units have been conveyed to a purchaser; and

(2) all the information required by Section 2-105(a)(3) through (14) with respect to that real estate.

(d) The only real estate in a master planned community subject to this [act] are units that have been declared or which are being offered for sale and any other real estate described pursuant to subsection (c). Other real estate that is or may become part of the master planned community is only subject to other law and to any other restrictions and limitations that appear of record.

(e) If the public offering statement conspicuously identifies the fact that the community is a master planned community, the disclosure requirements contained in [Article] 4 apply only with respect to units that have been declared or are being offered for sale in connection with the public offering statement and to the real estate described pursuant to subsection (c).

(f) Limitations in this [act] on the addition of unspecified real estate do not apply to a master planned community.

(g) The period of declarant control of the association for a master planned community terminates in accordance with any conditions specified in the declaration or otherwise at the time the declarant, in a recorded instrument and after giving notice in a record to all the unit owners, voluntarily surrenders all rights to control the activities of the association.

Comment

Section 2-123 was adopted in 1994 in response to concerns expressed from the development community. Developers' counsel asserted that the Act's constraints on the development process were not realistic in very large communities. First, they argued, the size and time parameters suggested in Section 2-105 were illusory in large projects. Those self imposed limits presumably have value in smaller projects, where buyers might reasonably expect an end to the development process in the vicinity of their homes and where the limits could therefore form part of the basis for the bargain between buyer and seller. However, those limits could not serve that purpose in very large projects. There, development might reasonably be expected to continue for decades, and the ultimate number of units could simply not be projected with any degree of certainty at the outset of the project. Furthermore, while a developer could impose purely artificial limits to satisfy the legal requirements of the Act – say, a 1000 year development period and a one million unit density cap – such statements could not possibly give comfort or certainty to any buyer, and would create a certain tone of cynicism if they became routinely used.

Other constraints on the development process – such as the period of declarant control of the association – seemed equally difficult to justify in the abstract, once the drafters assumed a sufficiently large project of the sort currently being developed throughout the United States. The drafters adopted the “500 units/500 acres” standard as an objective cut off point after ample evidence suggested that developers of smaller projects could readily satisfy the Act's existing requirements for documentation.

The drafters accordingly determined that the appropriate concept was to view the development process from the perspective of potential buyers of the units being offered for sale at any time in a large project. At that point, the developer should be required to describe what units and common elements were subject to the Act, and how the various relationships which the Act imposes exist at that time with respect to the submitted real estate.

The drafters also expect that the common law doctrines of good faith and unconscionability will continue to be applied by the courts in appropriate circumstances to impose subjective limitations on developer practices. *See, e.g., Barclay v. Deveau*, 384 Mass. 676 (1981) holding that a declarant must surrender control of the association to the unit owners after a reasonable time.

SECTION 2-124. TERMINATION FOLLOWING CATASTROPHE. If substantially all the units in a common interest community have been destroyed or are uninhabitable and the available methods for giving notice under Section 3-121 of a meeting of unit owners to consider termination under Section 2-118 will not likely result in receipt of the notice, the executive board or any other interested person may commence an action in [insert appropriate court] seeking to terminate the common interest community. During the pendency of the action, the court may issue whatever orders it considers appropriate, including appointment of a receiver. After a hearing, the

court may terminate the common interest community or reduce its size and may issue any other order the court considers to be in the best interest of the unit owners and persons holding an interest in the common interest community.

Comment

This section, adopted in 2008, is broadly based on a Florida statute that was adopted as the result of several condominium projects that could not be rebuilt following storm damage. *See Fla. Stat. Ann. Section 718.117(4), (5)*. In those cases, termination was appropriate, but it proved impossible to secure the needed unit owner vote to terminate the project.

In such circumstances, the section permits “any interested” person to petition the court for an order terminating the common interest community or reducing its size. Recognizing that the statute cannot contemplate every possible eventuality, the section grants the court powers to issue whatever temporary orders the court deems “appropriate,” including the power to appoint a receiver. Further, after a hearing, the court is empowered to “issue any other order the court considers to be in the best interest of the unit owners and persons holding an interest in the common interest community.”

SECTION 2-125. ADVERSE POSSESSION; PRESCRIPTIVE EASEMENT. A unit owner or person claiming through a unit owner may not acquire title by adverse possession to, or an easement by prescription in, a common element in derogation of the title of another unit owner or the association.

Comment

1. This section, added by the 2021 amendments, is broadly based on a Minnesota statute that protects registered land from loss by prescription or adverse possession. Minn. Stat. § 508.02. This section responds to what appears to be an increase in the frequency of litigation involving claims of adverse possession within common interest communities. For a representative case, see *Pisano v. Thunberg*, 2021 WL 2656937 (Mass. Land Ct. 2021) (interpreting condominium statute as not allowing unit owner to gain title by adverse possession to common area covered by owner’s deck extension).

2. This section protects all the common elements from loss of title by claims of adverse possession or prescriptive easement by a limited immunity. This immunity is limited to real estate defined as “common elements” in the Act. The section precludes only a claim made by a unit owner “or a person claiming through a unit owner” (this phrase protects common elements from claims made by tenants of unit owners or similar persons). When the unit owners own the common elements in tenancy in common, this provision modifies existing law by not allowing a unit owner to acquire adverse possession by proving an “ouster” of the other cotenants. When the association

owns the common elements, this provision modifies existing law, which in most states lacks reported law clearly delineating the requirements for a person to acquire adverse possession title to property owned by an association of which the person is a member.

3. The section leaves intact the enacting State's substantive law of adverse possession to govern claims made by the association or the unit owners collectively as tenants in common. Claims of this type may be asserted when the common elements are subject to a title defect: a person other than association or the unit owners owns or has a potential claim to a common element. An adverse possession claim of this type protects the unit owners' interest in the common elements, rather than jeopardizing the unit owners' expectations of ownership and use of the common elements.

4. The last phrase in this section, "in derogation of the title of the other unit owners or the association," limits the scope of immunity to claims that impair the community's title to and use of the common elements. The state's normal rules of adverse possession determine when the unit owners may use the doctrine of adverse possession to obtain or perfect title to a common element.

Example 1: A condominium community has a recreational field (a common element) situated between a building with units and the northern boundary of the community's real estate. A unit owner on the ground floor extends her patio by eight feet into the recreational field. The state has a ten-year statute of limitations for the recovery of possession of real property. Even if the unit owner maintains her extended patio in place for more than 10 years and satisfies all the other elements of adverse possession (actual possession that is open, notorious, continuous, and exclusive), this section prevents her from acquiring title by adverse possession to the area occupied by the patio encroachment. Her acquisition would be "in derogation of the title of the other unit owners," who (along with her) own the area as tenants in common.

Example 2: A condominium community has a recreational field (a common element) situated between a building with units and the northern boundary of the community's real estate. Due to a surveying error, the description of the northern boundary contained in the original declaration pursuant to section 2-105(a)(3) lies 10 feet too far to the north. The entire recreational field, including the 10-foot strip, is a common element. The neighbor who owns the adjacent parcel to the north has paramount title to the 10-foot strip. The state has a ten-year statute of limitations for the recovery of possession of real property. More than ten years after installation of the recreational field, the neighbor brings a cause of action against the association to recover possession of the 10-foot strip. The answer to the litigation filed by the association raises the affirmative defense that the unit owners (and the association as their agent) have acquired title to the strip by adverse possession. This section does not apply because their claim is not "in derogation of the title of the other unit owners or the association." It is in derogation of the neighbor's title. Thus, the state's normal rules of adverse possession will determine whether the neighbor or the unit owners prevail.

[ARTICLE] 3

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY

SECTION 3-101. ORGANIZATION OF UNIT OWNERS ASSOCIATION. A unit owners association must be organized no later than the date the first unit in the common interest community is conveyed. The membership of the association at all times consists exclusively of all unit owners or, following termination of the common interest community, of all former unit owners entitled to distributions of proceeds under Section 2-118 or their heirs, successors, or assigns. The association must have an executive board. The association must be organized as a profit or nonprofit corporation, trust, limited liability company, partnership, [unincorporated association,] or any other form of organization authorized by the law of this state.

Comment

1. The first purchaser of a unit is entitled to have in place the legal structure of the unit owners' association. The existence of the structure clarifies the relationship between the developer and other unit owners and makes it easy for the developer to involve unit owners in the governance of the common interest community even during a period of declarant control reserved pursuant to Section 3-103(d).

2. The bracketed language preserves the flexibility existing in practically all States today to organize the association of a condominium, cooperative or planned community as a profit or nonprofit corporation, trust or partnership. Most associations are either corporations or unincorporated associations, but occasionally developers or their lawyers have found trust or partnership forms valuable. Although at least one State (Georgia) requires the organization of a condominium association in corporate form, it is not desirable to mandate this result in a uniform act. If a State wishes to mandate incorporation, it should delete the bracketed language.

3. Regardless of the form in which the Association is organized, the Act restricts membership in the association to those persons who are 'unit owners' as that term is defined in Section 1-103 (32). This rule should be considered together with three other provisions of the Act: (i) the requirement in Section 2-101 (b) that at least in a condominium, a unit may not be 'created' until the structural components and mechanical systems of that unit - to the extent the unit is intended to contain such components and systems - will be such are completed; (ii) the requirement in Section 2-107 (b) that the declaration must allocate votes and a share of the common expense liabilities to each unit pursuant to formulas that do not discriminate in favor of units owned by the declarant; and (iii) the restriction in Section 2-117 (d) that the allocations of votes and common expense liabilities to the units may not be amended except by unanimous consent of all the unit owners.

Taken together, these sections seek to avoid the potential for either intentional declarant overreaching – by, for example, allocating more votes to units the declarant owns in order to extend control of the association beyond the timeframes allowed under the Act in Section 3-103(d) – or inadvertent uncertainty in failed projects as a result of allocating votes and common expense liabilities to ‘ghost’ or ‘paper’ units that are never built. Rather, the philosophy of the Act is to make certain that only persons with an actual economic interest in a ‘real’ unit will have a vote in the affairs of the association and that the patterns for voting and allocating the relative costs of maintaining the community’s property will not be subject to developer abuse.

4. This does not mean that the declarant should not or cannot participate in the activities of the association. First, it is clear under Section 2-110 (a) that the declarant is the initial owner of every unit when it is created. Accordingly, until every unit is sold, the declarant is a ‘unit owner’ and has the same rights to participate in its capacity as a unit owner as would any other person who owned that same unit. Further, even if the declarant temporarily ceased being a unit owner, its representative could still attend unit owner meetings and have access to the association’s records so long as the declarant held any development right, if it reserved those special declarant rights. See §1-103(33).

5. In addition, the Act recognizes the unique role of the declarant during the development phase, and the expectations of the declarant’s lenders that the development can be constructed in accordance with the plans, free from the risks of interference by other unit owners and the association. Accordingly, the Act includes the important concepts of “Development Rights” [Section 1-103 (14)] and ‘Special Declarant Rights’ [Section 1-103 (29)]. Among the significant special declarant rights is the right to control the owners association during the time reasonably necessary to control the project and sell the units. See, e.g., *Investors Ltd. Of Sun Valley v. Sun Mountain Condos., Phase I, Inc. Homeowners Ass’n*, 106 Idaho 855, 683 P.2d 891 (1984), *Barclay v. Deveau*, 415 N.E.2d 239 (Mass. Ct. App. 1981), *vacated*, 384 Mass. 676, 429 N.E. 2d. 323 (1981). Taken together with the substantive provisions of the Act governing those concepts, the Act makes clear both that the developer will be meaningfully engaged in every aspect of the Association’s and the projects activities during the time when development is underway, and that the unit owners themselves will be free of the developer’s control at an appropriate time.

This section allows the document drafter to select any form of legal organization permitted under state law for the Unit Owners Association; this Act then supplements the requirements of those ‘entity’ statutes by a number of requirements unique to unit owner associations. Notwithstanding this permitted flexibility, experience under both this Act, most non-UCIOA condominium statutes and most planned communities created at common law indicates that nearly all unit owner associations are organized as non-stock corporations under the States’ non-stock corporation acts.

In the rare case where the association may be organized as another form of legal entity, such as a limited liability company, the drafter will be required to address the differences between this Act and the requirements of the State’s LLC statute. In the limited liability company context, it may well be that the ‘bylaws’ mandated by this Act will in fact be part either of the declaration or the management agreement required by the LLC statute. So long as the mandated content in Section 3-106 appears in whatever document the drafter chooses, the requirements of this Act will

have been satisfied.

SECTION 3-102. POWERS AND DUTIES OF UNIT OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) and other provisions of this [act], the association

(1) shall adopt and may amend bylaws and may adopt and amend rules;

(2) shall adopt and may amend budgets under Section 3-123, may collect assessments for common expenses from unit owners, and may invest funds of the association;

(3) may hire and discharge managing agents and other employees, agents, and independent contractors;

(4) may institute, defend, or intervene in litigation or in arbitration, mediation, or administrative proceedings in its own name on behalf of itself or two or more unit owners on matters affecting the common interest community, subject to Section 3-124;

(5) may make contracts and incur liabilities;

(6) may regulate the use, maintenance, repair, replacement, and modification of common elements;

(7) may cause additional improvements to be made as a part of the common elements;

(8) may acquire, hold, encumber, and convey in its own name any right, title, or interest to real estate or personal property, but:

(A) common elements in a condominium or planned community may be conveyed or subjected to a security interest only pursuant to Section 3-112; and

(B) part of a cooperative may be conveyed, or all or part of a cooperative may be subjected to a security interest, only pursuant to Section 3-112;

(9) may grant easements, leases, and licenses through or over the common elements, but a grant to a unit owner that benefits the owner's unit is allowed only by reallocation under Section 2-108(c) of the common element to a limited common element;

(10) may impose and receive any payments, fees, or charges for:

(A) the use, rental, or operation of the common elements, other than limited common elements described in Section 2-102(2) and (4); and

(B) services provided to unit owners;

(11) may impose charges for late payment of assessments and, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, may impose reasonable fines for violations of the declaration, bylaws, and rules of the association;

(12) may impose reasonable charges for the preparation and recordation of amendments to the declaration, resale certificates required by Section 4-109, or statements of unpaid assessments;

(13) may provide for the indemnification of its officers and executive board and maintain directors and officers liability insurance;

(14) except to the extent limited by the declaration, may assign its right to future income, including the right to receive assessments;

(15) may exercise any other powers conferred by the declaration or bylaws;

(16) may exercise all other powers that may be exercised in this state by organizations of the same type as the association;

(17) may exercise any other powers necessary and proper for the governance and operation of the association;

(18) may require that disputes between the association and unit owners or between

two or more unit owners regarding the common interest community be submitted to nonbinding alternative dispute resolution as a prerequisite to commencement of a judicial proceeding; and

(19) may suspend any right or privilege of a unit owner that fails to pay an assessment, but may not:

(A) deny a unit owner or other occupant access to the owner's unit;

(B) suspend a unit owner's right to vote;

(C) prevent a unit owner from seeking election as a director or officer of the association; or

(D) withhold services provided to a unit or a unit owner by the association if the effect of withholding the service would be to endanger the health, safety, or property of any person.

(b) The declaration may not limit the power of the association beyond the limit authorized in subsection (a)(18) to:

(1) deal with the declarant if the limit is more restrictive than the limit imposed on the power of the association to deal with other persons; or

(2) institute litigation or an arbitration, mediation, or administrative proceeding against any person, subject to the following:

(A) the association shall comply with Section 3-124, if applicable, before instituting any proceeding described in Section 3-124 (a) in connection with construction defects; and

(B) the executive board promptly shall provide notice to the unit owners of any legal proceeding in which the association is a party other than proceedings involving enforcement of rules or to recover unpaid assessments or other sums due the association.

(c) If a tenant of a unit owner violates the declaration, bylaws, or rules of the association, in addition to exercising any of its powers against the unit owner, the association may:

(1) exercise directly against the tenant the powers described in subsection (a)(11);

(2) after giving notice to the tenant and the unit owner and an opportunity to be heard, levy reasonable fines against the tenant for the violation; and

(3) enforce any other rights against the tenant for the violation which the unit owner as landlord could lawfully have exercised under the lease or which the association could lawfully have exercised directly against the unit owner, or both.

(d) The rights referred to in subsection (c)(3) may be exercised only if the tenant or unit owner fails to cure the violation within 10 days after the association notifies the tenant and unit owner of that violation.

(e) Unless a lease otherwise provides, this section does not:

(1) affect rights that the unit owner has to enforce the lease or that the association has under other law; or

(2) permit the association to enforce a lease to which it is not a party in the absence of a violation of the declaration, bylaws, or rules.

(f) The executive board may determine whether to take enforcement action by exercising the association's power to impose sanctions or commencing an action for a violation of the declaration, bylaws, and rules, including whether to compromise any claim for unpaid assessments or other claim made by or against it. The executive board does not have a duty to take enforcement action if it determines that, under the facts and circumstances presented:

(1) the association's legal position does not justify taking any or further enforcement action;

(2) the covenant, restriction, or rule being enforced is, or is likely to be construed as, inconsistent with law;

(3) although a violation may exist or may have occurred, it is not so material as to be objectionable to a reasonable person or to justify expending the association's resources; or

(4) it is not in the association's best interests to pursue an enforcement action.

(g) The executive board's decision under subsection (f) not to pursue enforcement under one set of circumstances does not prevent the executive board from taking enforcement action under another set of circumstances, but the executive board may not be arbitrary or capricious in taking enforcement action.

(h) The executive board shall establish a reasonable method for unit owners to communicate among themselves and with the executive board on matters concerning the association.

Comment

1. This section permits the declaration, subject to the limitations of subsection (b), to include limitations on the exercise of any of the enumerated powers. The bracketed language making a specific reference to unincorporated associations is not intended to exclude other forms of association; the unincorporated association would have such powers, subject to the declaration, regardless of the legal status of an unincorporated association in the State. If a State wishes to permit the association to be unincorporated and the law of the State is unclear whether an unincorporated association would have such powers in the absence of the language, the bracketed language should be retained and the brackets removed.

2. Required provisions of the bylaws of the association, referenced in paragraph (1), are set forth in Section 3-106.

3. This Act makes clear that the association can sue or defend suits even though the suit may involve only units as to which the association itself has no ownership interest. In the absence of a statutory grant of standing such as that set forth in paragraph (4), some courts have held that a condominium association, because it has no ownership interest in the condominium, has no standing to bring, defend, or to intervene in litigation or administrative proceedings in its own name.

4. Paragraph (8) refers to the power granted by Section 3-112, upon a vote of the requisite

number of unit owners, to sell or encumber common elements in a condominium or planned community or to sell part or encumber all or part of a cooperative without a termination of the common interest community.

Paragraph (9) permits the association to grant easements, leases, and licenses with respect to the common elements without a vote of the unit owners. In practice, most of these grants are for temporary and limited purposes and do not significantly interfere with unit owners' rights to use and enjoy the common elements. The 2021 amendments remove the association's power to make a grant to a unit owner that benefits the owner's unit. Such a grant may have the practical effect of increasing the size or value of the owner's unit; for example, allowing an owner to extend a patio or deck into a common-element lawn. Under the amendment, this objective may be accomplished only by reallocation under Section 2-108(c) of the common element to a limited common element, which requires that the executive board notify all unit owners of the proposed reallocation and, if any unit owner objects, mandates a vote of the unit owners.

The prohibition in paragraph (9) applies only when the grant to a unit owner "benefits the owner's unit." If the grant benefits the owner for a different reason, the prohibition does not apply. For example, a unit owner who operates a restaurant or provides landscaping services may properly obtain a grant that allows the owner to sell food or perform landscaping work on the common elements.

5. The powers granted the association in paragraph (11) to impose charges for late payment of assessments and to levy fines for violations of the association's rules reflect the need to provide the association with sufficient powers to exercise its "governmental" functions as the ruling body of the common interest community. These powers are intended to be in addition to any rights which the association may have under other law.

Under the Act, fines levied by the Association must be "reasonable" and may be imposed only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing. Moreover, in an effort to minimize potential abuse of the association's powers, the 2008 amendments to the Act bar any foreclosure of a unit if the only sums due are fines and related charges; *see* § 3-115(p). However, the Act does not codify the precise dollar amount of late charges or fines, or detail the standards for conduct of a hearing. Thus, the Act does not follow the enactments of States such as North Carolina which impose a default cap on the amount of late fees; *see* North Carolina 2005 Session Law 2005-422, § 47F-3-102, and detailed default provisions regarding the conduct of the hearing; *Id.*, at § 47F-3-107.1.

6. Under paragraph (14), the declaration may provide for the assignment of income of the association, including common expense assessment income, as security for, or payment of, debts of the association. The power may be limited in any manner specified in the declaration – for example, the power might be limited to specified purposes such as repair of existing structures, or to income from particular sources such as income from tenants, or to a specified percentage of common expense assessments. The power, in many instances, should help materially in securing credit for the association at favorable interest rates. The inability of associations to borrow because of a lack of assets, in spite of its income stream, has been a significant problem.

The 2008 amendments to Section 3-102 (a) (14) reverse the presumption in the 1994 Act as to whether the association may pledge its common expense assessments as security for a loan. Previously, the Act provided that the Association could only do so “to the extent the declaration expressly so provides.” Because many declarations do not so provide, the Act as drafted forced the Association to amend its declaration in order to borrow funds, since lenders will commonly require a pledge of the income stream as a condition to extending credit to the Association.

The increasing use of this important financing technique and the extraordinarily low default rate on such loans across the country caused the drafters to empower the Association to borrow funds with a pledge of its income stream, subject only to the restrictions appearing in the declaration. Moreover, under Section 1-204, this section automatically applies to common interest communities created under prior law.

It may be appropriate for the declaration to include some restrictions on such borrowing, such as a requirement that the proposal to borrow funds be put to a vote of the unit owners before the loan is closed. However, while some commentators urged that the Act require a majority vote of unit owners before the Association borrows any funds, the drafters sought again to avoid a fixed rule that may be inappropriate in some communities, and instead chose to defer such decision-making to the drafters of each community’s declaration or to the discretion of the executive board, or the unit owners, in a particular case.

7. If the association is incorporated, it may, pursuant to paragraph (16), exercise all other powers of a corporation. Similarly, if the association is unincorporated, the association may, by virtue of paragraph (16), exercise all other powers of an unincorporated association. Inconsistent provisions of state corporation or unincorporated association law are subject to the provisions of this Act, as provided in Section 1-108.

8. The 1994 amendment to this section provides important new statutory authority to an association, but also states limits on the association’s power.

9. New subsections (c), (d), and (e), and (f) enable the association to enforce directly against a tenant or other occupant of a leased unit all the powers which either the statutes or the project documents provide against that person. The section also provides the association all the powers the owner itself would have under the lease against the tenant, so long as the violation of the lease also violates the project documents. Finally, subsection (d) permits the association, landlord, and tenant to contract in the lease itself for powers beyond those granted by the statute.

10. New Thus, subsection (a)(18) permits the association to impose mandatory nonbinding arbitration or other non-judicial procedures to resolve disputes in the development before litigation commences. The drafters believe that non-judicial dispute resolution should be available to parties as an economical and efficient form of alternative dispute resolution.

11. The 2008 amendments, in Section 3-120, significantly expand the association’s rulemaking authority. In order to consolidate all of the Act’s provisions on rules in one section, former sub-section (c) of section 3-102 has been relocated to new Section 3-120(f).

12. While Section 3-102(a) (2) was amended in 2008 to expressly enable the association to “invest funds of the association,” the drafters concluded that the investment standards contained in Uniform Prudent Investor Act and similar statutes should not apply to the association’s investment of reserves or other funds of the association.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the reserves of most common interest community associations, as a matter of practice, are invested in cash or near-cash (i.e., short term bond fund) equivalents.

The UPIA by its terms applies to trust investing. It is the nearly universal practice for associations to be organized as non-stock corporations or – occasionally – other forms of business entities but rarely as trusts. In these cases, the business judgment rule rather than the prudence norm of trust law applies.

Beyond that, however, and regardless of the form of organization, the drafters concluded that it ought not make special provision for association investments in this Act because actual or contingent liquidity needs will predominate in most circumstances affecting the association. Unlike a family trust, an association board is not meant to be making long-term investment decisions for capital growth; accordingly, most such investing is appropriately done in interest-bearing cash equivalents.

Finally, because the subject has not been problematic in practice, the drafters saw no need to make special provision for it. Of course, subject to the business judgment rule, in those unusual cases where long term capital growth might be appropriate, UCIOA would not bar a board’s decision to invest the reserves in suitable vehicles designed to achieve that goal.

13. The 2008 amendments to Section 3-102 (a)(19) of the Act allow the executive board to “suspend and right or privilege of a unit owner that fails to pay an assessment”; this is similar to statutes in other States; *compare, e.g.*, North Carolina § 47F-3-102 (11). However, unlike other States, Section 3-102 (a)(19) specifically precludes suspending the right to vote or the right to run for an association office if a unit owner has not paid her assessments.

14. Subsection (b) was amended in 2008 to focus on the extent to which a declarant may insert provisions into a declaration designed to impede the association’s future flexibility and discretion in managing its affairs. The amended text preserves the basic rule in the earlier Act that prevents the declarant from imposing unique limits on the association’s power to deal with the declarant.

The amended section cross references new Section 3-124, which imposes a “cooling off” period before an association may commence coercive proceedings against a declarant arising out of the project’s construction. Consistent with the overarching goal in the 2008 amendments to re-balance the association’s relationship with individual unit owners, the amended section requires that unit owners be notified of all significant legal proceedings to which the association is a party.

15. New subsection (f) addresses the important question of whether the Association may “selectively enforce” its rules or whether it is obliged to enforce the rules to the letter in every

instance, at the risk of being found by a court to have failed to meet its fiduciary duties, or to have waived its right to enforce the rules in some future instance as a consequence of its failure to enforce the rules in this instance.

In evaluating the alternative outcomes here, the extreme positions are clear. On the one hand, one could assert that the Board's obligation is to strictly enforce or attempt to enforce every alleged breach of the rules, so that the board can never be accused of selective enforcement, favoritism, breach of duty, or waiver.

Alternatively, the board could be held free of any obligation to enforce at any time, without in any way constraining its ability to enforce the same rules at a later time against the same or different persons in those cases where the board decided it would do so.

In the middle is a rule of law that would guide the Board's exercise of discretion. There are a number of theoretical standards that might guide the Board's discretion; they include: (i) the 'business judgment rule'; (ii) arbitrary and capricious; (iii) reasonableness; (iv) bad faith; (v) discriminatory or other improper purposes; (vi) "best interests of the association"; (vii) "good cause"; or (viii) perhaps the Latin maxim "*De minimis non curat lex*"- the notion that "the law does not care about insignificant matters."

There have also been legislative proposals in various states in response to the issue of discretionary rules enforcement, although there does not appear to be a consensus position. Several of those proposals were considered by the drafters.

The text in subsection (f) represents a middle position to guide an Executive Board as it considers whether or how to enforce a particular rule. The text identifies those circumstances where the Board might conclude, in any given case, not to enforce the rules as they have been drafted. These criteria are premised, of course, in all instances on the recognition that the decision-making process of the Executive Board is subject to the "Business Judgment Rule"; see Comments to Section 3-103.

In those circumstances where the Board declines to enforce a rule, nothing in this Act precludes an individual unit owner from seeking independently to enforce the rules in a particular instance pursuant to Section 4-117. Alternatively, the unit owner could seek to require enforcement of the rule by the Executive Board for a breach of its duty; such a suit would be measured by the extent the board had abused its discretion under subsection (f).

16. While subsection (f) deals with the executive board's discretion in enforcing its rules in any single instance, sub-section (g) states the basic principle that the board's decision in one instance is not binding in another future instance, under another set of circumstances. At the same time, the subsection emphasizes that the Board may not act in an arbitrary or capricious fashion.

As with every provision of this Act, Section 1-108 makes clear that "principles of law and equity...supplement the provisions of this Act, except to the extent inconsistent with this Act". In the case of 3-102(g), it is clear that other principles of law and equity, including the law of waiver and course of performance, would supplement this section. Such principles have been often been

applied by courts in appropriate circumstances as they consider the extent to which an absence of enforcement over time has modified recorded covenants affecting real estate, and this Act does not modify those principles, except as stated in (g).

SECTION 3-103. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the declaration, the bylaws, subsection (b), or other provisions of this [act], the executive board acts on behalf of the association. In the performance of their duties, officers and members of the executive board appointed by the declarant shall exercise the degree of care and loyalty to the association required of a trustee. Officers and members of the executive board not appointed by the declarant shall exercise the degree of care and loyalty to the association required of an officer or director of a corporation organized, and are subject to the conflict of interest rules governing directors and officers, under [insert reference to state nonprofit corporation law]. The standards of care and loyalty described in this section apply regardless of the form in which the association is organized.

(b) The executive board may not:

(1) amend the declaration except as provided in Section 2-117;

(2) amend the bylaws;

(3) terminate the common interest community;

(4) elect members of the executive board but may fill vacancies in its membership for the unexpired portion of any term or, if earlier, until the next regularly scheduled election of executive board members; or

(5) determine the qualifications, powers, duties, or terms of office of executive board members.

(c) The executive board shall adopt budgets as provided in Section 3-123.

(d) Subject to subsection (e), the declaration may provide for a period of declarant control

of the association, during which a declarant, or persons designated by the declarant, may appoint and remove the officers and members of the executive board. A declarant may voluntarily surrender the right to appoint and remove officers and members of the executive board before the period ends. In that event, the declarant may require during the remainder of the period that specified actions of the association or executive board, as described in a recorded instrument executed by the declarant, be approved by the declarant before they become effective. Regardless of the period provided in the declaration, and except as provided in Section 2-123(g), a period of declarant control terminates no later than the earliest of:

(1) [60] days after conveyance of [three-fourths] of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant;

(2) two years after all declarants have ceased to offer units for sale in the ordinary course of business;

(3) two years after any right to add new units was last exercised; or

(4) the day the declarant, after giving notice in a record to unit owners, records an instrument voluntarily surrendering all rights to control activities of the association.

(e) Not later than 60 days after conveyance of [one-fourth] of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant, at least one member and not less than 25 percent of the members of the executive board must be elected by unit owners other than the declarant. Not later than 60 days after conveyance of [one-half] of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant, not less than [one-third] of the members of the executive board must be elected by unit owners other than the declarant.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in Section 2-120(i), not later than the termination of any period of declarant control, the unit owners shall elect an executive board of at least three

members, at least a majority of whom must be unit owners. Unless the declaration provides for the election of officers by the unit owners, the executive board shall elect the officers. The executive board members and officers shall take office upon election or appointment.

(g) A declaration may provide for the appointment of specified positions on the executive board by persons other than the declarant during or after the period of declarant control. It also may provide a method for filling vacancies in those positions, other than by election by the unit owners. However, after the period of declarant control, appointed members:

- (1) may not comprise more than [one third] of the board; and
- (2) have no greater authority than any other member of the board.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) makes officers and members of the executive board appointed by the declarant liable as trustees of the unit owners with respect to their actions or omissions as members of the board. This provision imposes a very high standard of duty because the board is vested with great power over the property interests of unit owners, and because there is a great potential for conflicts of interest between the unit owners and the declarant. The 1994 amendments add precision by changing the standard of care for declarant-appointed officers and members from “fiduciary” to “trustee.” The law contemplates many forms of fiduciary relationships; among them, the trustee’s duty is the highest.

Originally, subsection (a) specified that officers and members elected by the unit owners have a duty of “ordinary and reasonable care.” The 1994 amendments conform the Act to expectations of owners, officers, members of executive boards, and courts. The duties owed by an elected officer or board member ought to parallel the standards imposed on persons holding equivalent positions in non-profit corporations in the state where the common interest community is located.

For both declarant-appointed and elected officers and members, subsection (a) looks to other state law to measure the standard of care and the basis of liability. For declarant-appointed persons, the law of trusts determines the precise content of the fiduciary duties, as well as other duties including conflict-of-interest rules, owed to the unit owners. For elected officers and members, the standards of conduct and the standards of liability are determined by the state’s nonprofit corporation statute. This applies regardless of the organizational type of the association. Thus, for example, if an association were organized as a limited liability company (LLC), the standards for its officers and board members would not be affected by the state’s LLC statute.

A majority of states have adopted a version of the ABA’s Model Nonprofit Corporation

Act (MNCA) (3d ed. 1987; as of 2021, the ABA was preparing a 4th edition). MNCA Section 8.30 sets forth standards of conduct, and section 8.31 sets forth standards of liability for directors. Executive board members are treated as “directors” whether or not they have the formal title of “director” as a member of the association’s governing board. MNCA Section 8.42 prescribes standards of conduct for officers; they include a duty to act with the care of “an ordinarily prudent person.” State statutes that do not track the MNCA may impose different rules for director conduct, such as a trust rule or the rules applicable to directors of standard, for-profit corporations, as well as different rules for officers.

2. Executive board members frequently will obtain the benefits of the business judgment rule under subsection (a). The business judgment rule is a standard of liability, not a standard of conduct. The rule curtails judicial review of board decisions by creating a presumption of sound business judgment. As long as the board decision might serve a rational business purpose, courts do not interfere by substituting their own ideas of what is or is not a correct or reasonable decision. The rule also presumes that the directors act in good faith, on an informed basis, and with the honest belief that their action furthers the best interests of the corporation. The business judgment rule began as common-law rule for evaluating the conduct of directors of for-profit corporations. Now many courts apply the rule in the non-profit context generally and as the basis for evaluating the activities of boards of unit owners associations. *See, e.g.,* Reiner v. Ehrlich, 66 A.3d 1132 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 2013); Committee for a Better Twin Rivers v. Twin Rivers Homeowners Association, 929 A.2d 1060 (N.J. 2007); 40 West 67th Street v. Pullman, 790 N.WE.2d 1174 (N.Y. 2003).

Subsection (a) does not codify the business judgment rule. Its application to executive boards depends on judicial adoption and on other state statutes. Nor does MNCA Section 8.31 codify the business judgment rule, but it has several components, one of which reflects some of the principal elements of the common-law business judgment rule.

3. Subsections (d) and (e) recognize the practical necessity for the declarant to control the association during the developmental phases of a project. However, any executive board member appointed by the declarant pursuant to subsection (d) is liable as a fiduciary to any unit owner for his acts or omissions in such capacity.

4. Subsection (d) permits a declarant to surrender his right to appoint and remove officers and executive board members prior to the termination of the period of declarant control in exchange for a veto right over certain actions of the association or its executive board. This provision is designed to encourage transfer of control by declarants to unit owners as early as possible, without impinging upon the declarant’s rights (for the duration of the period of declarant control) to maintain ultimate control of those matters which he may deem particularly important to him. It might be noted that the declarant at all times (even after the expiration of the period of declarant control) is entitled to cast the votes allocated to his units in the same manner as any other unit owner.

5. Subsection (e), in combination with subsection (d), provides for a gradual transfer of control of the association to the unit owners from the declarant. Such a gradual transfer is preferable to a one-time turnover of control since it assures that the unit owners will be involved, to

some extent, in the affairs of the association from a relatively early date and that some unit owners will acquire experience in dealing with association matters.

6. Subsection (d) has been amended in the 1994 amendment to add a new fourth category regarding voluntary relinquishment of retained rights to control any aspect of the affairs of the association. This category frequently has been written into declarations under the Act. The amendment incorporates this practice and is important in order to track the time when statutes of limitation involving the declarant begin to run. *See* Section 3-111.

7. Subsection (g), adopted in 2008, is designed to accommodate the possibility, especially in senior living projects and in subsidized “first time home buyer” complexes, that it may assist the long term viability of the project if a non-controlling percentage of the directors – appointed by persons other than unit owners – could provide independent outside expertise to the Board, even if those directors are not directly responsive to the owners themselves. As drafted, the new provision contains safeguards intended to adequately guard against the potential for abuse by the original declarant or outside lenders. Such directors could sit only if the declaration provided for such an outcome.

New subsection (g) must be read in conjunction with subsection (a), which emphasizes that the duty of care and loyalty of all directors is to the association and not to the appointing authority. This clear statement of duty should ameliorate the concerns of undue influence that may flow from potential conflicting interests from “outside” directors.

As with any provision of the declaration, this provision for ‘outside directors’ could be removed from the declaration by the vote or agreement of unit owners holding 67% of the voting power in the association, or any other number or percentage required for amendment contained in the declaration. The potential for amendment provides an alternative form of protection against the possibility that if the unit owners conclude that the “outside” directorships are detrimental to unit owners, the owners can rid themselves of the system. However, as provided in Section 2-117(a), the unit owners’ ability to enact such an amendment may be subject to approval of the amendment by another person.

8. The transition process in which control of the unit owners association passes from declarant control to unit owner control is one that frequently leads to disagreements between the declarant and the unit owners who may be disgruntled about a range of matters: construction quality, management of the association and its funds, allegations of unfulfilled representations, or other matters. The subject has been addressed in a number of treatises; *see, e.g.,* Hyatt, *Condominium and Homeowner Association Practice: Community Association Law*, Chap. 13, Declarant Control of Association: Transition, at 251 (3d ed. 2000).

The original Act and some of the 2008 amendments seek to address various aspects of the transition process. For example, new Section 3-124 imposes a “cooling off” period before the association may commence litigation against the declarant and those in its employ concerning construction defects, while existing Section 3-105 allows the unit owners association, after transition occurs, to terminate contracts entered into by the declarant on the association’s behalf while the declarant controls the association.

Some States, in adopting this Act, have included amendments that expand the obligations of declarants during the time they control the association and at the time of transition. *See, e.g.*, Conn. Gen. Stat. 47-245 (h) and (i) [the cognate provision to UCIOA § 3-103] which requires that, first, during the period of declarant control, the declarant must regularly provide the unit owners with a current financial statement of the association; and, second, within 30 days after turnover of control, the declarant must also deliver to the association all property of the unit owners and of the association held or controlled by the declarant.

SECTION 3-104. SPECIAL DECLARANT RIGHTS.

(a) In this section:

(1) “Involuntary transfer” means a transfer by foreclosure of a mortgage, deed in lieu of foreclosure, tax sale, judicial sale, or sale in a bankruptcy or receivership proceeding of real estate owned by a declarant.

(2) “Non-affiliate successor” means a person that succeeds to a special declarant right and is not an affiliate of the declarant that transferred the special declarant right to the person.

(b) A special declarant right is an interest in real estate. The interest is appurtenant to:

(1) all units owned by the declarant, and

(2) real estate that is subject to a development right.

(c) A declarant that no longer owns a unit or a development right ceases to have any special declarant rights.

(d) A declarant may voluntarily transfer part or all of a special declarant right only by an instrument that describes the special declarant right being transferred. The transfer becomes effective when recorded in every [county] in which any portion of the common interest community is located.

(e) Except as otherwise provided subsection (h), (i), (k), or (l), a successor to a special declarant right is subject to all obligations and liabilities imposed on the transferor by this [act] or the declaration.

(f) If a declarant transfers a special declarant right to an affiliate of the declarant, the transferor and the successor are jointly and severally liable for all obligations and liabilities imposed on either person by this [act] or the declaration. Lack of privity does not deprive a unit owner of standing to maintain an action to enforce any obligation or liability of the transferor or successor.

(g) A declarant that transfers a special declarant right to a non-affiliate successor:

(1) remains liable for an obligation or liability imposed by this [act] or the declaration, including a warranty obligation, that arose before the transfer; and

(2) is not liable for an obligation or liability imposed on the successor by this [act] or the declaration that arose after the transfer.

(h) A non-affiliate successor that succeeds to fewer than all special declarant rights held by the transferor is not subject to an obligation or liability that relates to a special declarant right not transferred to the successor.

(i) A non-affiliate successor is not liable for an obligation or liability imposed by this [act] or the declaration that relates to:

(1) a misrepresentation by a previous declarant;

(2) a warranty obligation on an improvement made by a previous declarant or before the common interest community was created;

(3) breach of a fiduciary obligation by a previous declarant or the previous declarant's appointees to the executive board; or

(4) an obligation or liability imposed on the transferor as a result of the transferor's act or omission after the transfer.

(j) If an involuntary transfer includes a special declarant right, the transferee may elect to

acquire or reject the special declarant right. A transferee that elects to acquire the special declarant right is a successor declarant. The election is effective only if the judgment or instrument conveying title describes the special declarant right.

(k) A successor to a special declarant right by an involuntary transfer may declare in a recorded instrument the successor's intent to hold the right solely for transfer to another person. After recording the instrument, the successor may not exercise a special declarant right, other than a right under Section 3-103(d) to control the executive board, and an attempt to exercise a special declarant right in violation of this subsection is void. A successor that complies with this subsection is not liable for an obligation or liability imposed by this [act] or the declaration other than liability for the successor's act or omission under Section 3-103(d).

(l) This section does not subject a successor to a special declarant right to a claim against or obligation of a transferor, other than a claim or obligation imposed by this [act] or the declaration.

Comment

1. This complex section was substantially revised in the 2021 amendments to articulate more clearly each of the policy choices addressed. The section deals with the issue of the extent to which obligations and liabilities imposed upon a declarant by this Act are transferred to a third party by a transfer of the declarant's interest in a common interest community. There are two parts to the problem. First, what obligations and liabilities to unit owners (both existing and future) should a declarant retain, notwithstanding his transfer of interests. Second, what obligations and liabilities may fairly be imposed upon the declarant's successor in interest.

2. This section strikes a balance between the obvious need to protect the interests of unit owners and the equally important need to protect innocent successors to a declarant's rights, especially persons such as mortgagees whose only interest in the project is to protect their debt security. The general scheme of the section is to impose upon a declarant continuing obligations and liabilities for promises, acts, or omissions undertaken during the period that he was in control of the community, while relieving a declarant who transfers all or part of his special declarant rights in a project of such responsibilities with respect to the promises, acts, or omissions of a successor over whom he has no control. Similarly, the section absolves a nonaffiliated transferee of responsibility for the promises, acts, or omissions of a transferor declarant over which he had no control. Finally, the section makes special provision for the interests of certain successor declarants (*e.g.*, a mortgagee who succeeds to the rights of the declarant pursuant to a "deed in lieu of foreclosure" and who holds the project solely for transfer to another person) by relieving such

persons of virtually all of the obligations and liabilities imposed upon declarants by this Act.

3. Subsection (b), added by the 2021 amendments, makes all special declarant rights interests in real property. Each special declarant right is automatically appurtenant to all units owned by the declarant in the common interest community and to all real estate that is subject to development rights. In effect, a special declarant right is a “floating” servitude; it is appurtenant to the declarant’s real estate in the common interest community as it changes over time – reduced when the declarant sells units and makes other transfers and increased when the declarant adds units or other real estate to the common interest community. A related revision to Section 2-105(a)(8) drops the requirement that the declaration sufficiently describe “the real estate to which each [special declarant right] applies” except for a development right.

4. Subsection (c), added by the 2021 amendments, is a mandatory rule that automatically terminates all special declarant rights when a declarant no longer owns units or development rights in the common interest community.

5. Subsection (d) provides that a declarant’s voluntary transfer of special declarant rights requires recording an instrument which reflects a transfer of those rights. This recordation requirement is important to determine the duration of the period of declarant control pursuant to Section 3-103(d) and (e), as well as to place unit owners on notice of all persons entitled to exercise the special rights of a declarant under this Act. For this reason, recording in the land records is required even when a declarant transfers a special declarant right in connection with a transfer of units in a cooperative when those units might be classified as personal property.

6. Subsection (d) allows all types of voluntary transfers of special declarant rights. Because a transfer of “part or all of a special declarant right” is allowed, a special declarant right is divisible. A declarant may transfer a special declarant right on an exclusive or non-exclusive basis. This section states no rules for involuntary transfers of special declarant rights (*e.g.*, sales to satisfy judgment liens, tax sales) but they are allowed; the law generally recognizes that rights that may be voluntarily transferred are transferable involuntarily.

7. In a common interest community, a mortgage recorded prior to the recordation of the declaration would have priority over any rights of declarants or unit owners arising under the declaration. However, under Section 2-118(k) and (l), foreclosure of such a mortgage does not automatically terminate the effectiveness of a **condominium** or **planned community** declaration; the declaration becomes ineffective as to the land covered by the prior mortgage only if the purchaser at the foreclosure sale records an instrument excluding the real estate from the condominium or planned community. If the purchaser on the foreclosure of the prior mortgage elects to have the real estate remain in the condominium or planned community, it becomes a successor declarant subject to the general rules of this section, including those applicable to persons who acquire special declarant rights by virtue of involuntary transfers (subsections (j) and (k)).

However, under the Act, foreclosure of a mortgage which is prior to a **cooperative** declaration automatically removes the real estate from the cooperative since there is nothing in the Act which would change the ordinary rule that the foreclosure of a mortgage which is prior to any

restrictive covenants or easements results in a transfer free of those “junior interests.” *See* Section 2-118(k) and (l).

Therefore, in the absence of some contractual arrangement between the mortgagee and the association under which the buyer at the foreclosure sale has a right to reconvey the property to the association, the purchaser at the foreclosure sale could not succeed to any development rights of the declarant since the property would be removed from the cooperative by the foreclosure sale itself. However, there is nothing in the act which would preclude the developer from having the association contractually obligate itself to retake title to foreclosed property on specified terms. If the underlying mortgage is of the entire cooperative property, there would probably be no advantage in such an arrangement since the foreclosing mortgagee with the entire project could set up his own cooperative association and undertake new marketing efforts without regard to the obligations and liabilities of the prior cooperative association. If, on the other hand, the mortgage is on only a portion of the cooperative project there may be distinct advantage in giving the purchaser at the foreclosure sale the power to reconvey the property to the association and having the purchaser become owner of the units which would exist or could be created in the property. In such a case, the position of the mortgagee would be essentially the same as that of a declarant who acquires the special declarant right to add additional land to the cooperative.

If the developer, while in control of the cooperative association, has had the cooperative association grant a mortgage in its real estate and has subordinated the declaration to the mortgage, the situation is the same as that just described: on foreclosure, that real estate would no longer be a part of the cooperative. Again, in the ordinary case no special declarant rights could pass to the purchaser at the foreclosure sale since he would not have any real estate in the cooperative. If, however, the association is obligated to accept a reconveyance of the real estate which has been foreclosed the purchaser at the foreclosure sale would have special declarant rights as just described.

If the declarant in a cooperative has given a mortgage or security interest in his own special declarant rights or in his unsold units, purchasers at the foreclosure sale would acquire rights as to property still in the cooperative and would therefore be able to succeed to the declarant’s special declarant rights.

8. Under subsection (f), a declarant that transfers a special declarant right to an affiliate (as defined in Section 1-103(1)) remains subject to all obligations and liabilities imposed by the Act or by the declaration and becomes jointly and severally liable with the affiliate successor declarant for all obligations and liabilities of the successor. This precludes declarants from evading their obligations and liabilities under this Act by transferring their interests to affiliated companies.

9. Under subsection (g), a declarant that transfers a special declarant right to a non-affiliate successor remains liable to unit owners (both existing and future) for all obligations and liabilities, including warranty obligations on all improvements made by the declarant, arising prior to the transfer.

10. Non-affiliate successors do not undertake all of the obligations and liabilities of the original declarant. In general, a non-affiliate successor becomes subject to all obligations and

liabilities imposed upon a declarant by the Act or by the declaration with respect to any promises, acts, or omissions undertaken subsequent to the transfer which relate to the transferred rights. A non-affiliate successor is not liable for the warranty obligations of the original declarant with respect to improvements to the project made by the original declarant or for any misrepresentation or breach of fiduciary duty by the original declarant prior to the transfer.

11. Subsection (i) protects successor declarants from certain obligations and liabilities of the transferor declarant who granted a special declarant right to the successor. This subsection relieves the successor only from obligations and liabilities “imposed by this [act] or the declaration.” This limitation means that a successor who uses improvements made by a previous declarant in the successor’s project is not necessarily relieved of an obligation to repair defects or make upgrades to the improvements. Other law, including contract and tort principles, will determine whether the successor who uses the transferor’s old improvements undertakes an obligation or liability.

12. Subsections (j) and (k) provide two special rules for transfers of special declarant rights by foreclosure sales and other “involuntary transfers” defined in Section 3-104(a)(1). First, the original Section adopted a policy that adds important flexibility, especially for foreclosing lenders, by allowing a transferee to elect to take all of the declarant’s special declarant rights, none of them, or only the right to maintain models, sales offices, and signs. The 2021 amendments confirm and expand flexibility by allowing a foreclosure purchaser or other grantee in an involuntary transfer to elect any or all of the special declarant rights that subject to the involuntary transfer. If an election is made, the rights *are* transferred in the instrument conveying title and the transferee becomes a successor declarant subject to the other provisions of this section. In the event of an involuntary transfer of **all** units and development rights to create additional units owned by a declarant, if the transferee does not elect the transfer of special declarant rights, under subsection (c) those special declarant rights cease to exist and any period of declarant control terminates.

Second, any person who succeeds to special declarant rights by an involuntary transfer may declare its intention (in a recorded instrument) to hold those rights solely for transfer to another person. Thereafter, the successor may transfer all special declarant rights to a third party acquiring title to any units owned by the successor but may not, prior to transfer, exercise any special declarant rights other than the right to control the executive board of the association under Section 3-103(c). A successor declarant who holds special declarant rights solely for transfer is relieved of any liability under the Act except liability for any acts or omissions related to its control of the executive board of the association. This “deep-freeze” provision protects a foreclosing lender who bids at foreclosure to buy the project solely for the purpose of subsequent resale. It permits a foreclosing lender to undertake such a transaction without incurring the full burden of declarant obligations and liabilities. At the same time, the provision recognizes the need for continuing operation of the association and, to that end, permits a foreclosing lender to assume control of the association for the purpose of ensuring a smooth transition.

13. A non-affiliate successor that acquires the special declarant right to maintain sales offices, management offices, signs, and models does not thereby become subject to any obligations or liabilities as a declarant, except for the obligation to provide a public offering statement and any liability resulting therefrom. *See* subsection (h). This provision also is designed

to protect mortgage lenders and contemplates the situation where a lender takes over a project and desires to sell out existing units without making any additional improvements to the project. This provision facilitates such a transaction by relieving the mortgage lender, in that instance, from the full burden of obligations and liabilities ordinarily imposed upon a declarant under the Act.

14. A declarant's development right to create additional units is a special declarant right that often has substantial value as collateral. A mortgage lender or other transferee at an involuntary transfer may elect to acquire the development right and then choose either to exercise the right or to limit liability by holding the right solely for the purpose of transfer under subsection (k).

SECTION 3-105. TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS AND LEASES.

(a) Within two years after the executive board elected by the unit owners pursuant to Section 3-103(f) takes office, the association may terminate without penalty, upon not less than [90] days' notice to the other party, any of the following if it was entered into before the executive board was elected:

(1) any management, maintenance, operations, or employment contract, or lease of recreational or parking areas or facilities; or

(2) any other contract or lease between the association and a declarant or an affiliate of a declarant;

(b) The association may terminate without penalty, at any time after the executive board elected by the unit owners pursuant to Section 3-103(f) takes office upon not less than [90] days' notice to the other party, any contract or lease that is not bona fide or was unconscionable to the unit owners at the time entered into.

(c) This section does not apply to:

(1) any lease the termination of which would terminate the common interest community or reduce its size, unless the real estate subject to that lease was included in the common interest community for the purpose of avoiding the right of the association to terminate a lease under this section; or

(2) a proprietary lease.

Comment

1. This section deals with a common problem in the development of condominium, planned community, and cooperative projects: the temptation on the part of the developer, while in control of the association, to enter into, on behalf of the association, long-term contracts and leases with himself or with an affiliated entity.

The Act deals with this problem in two ways. First, Section 3-103(a) imposes upon all executive board members appointed by the declarant liability as fiduciaries of the unit owners for all of their acts or omissions as members of the board. Second, Section 3-105 provides for the termination of certain contracts and leases made during a period of declarant control.

2. In addition to contracts or leases made by a declarant with himself or with an affiliated entity, there are also certain contracts and leases so critical to the operation of the common interest community and to the unit owners' full enjoyment of their rights of ownership that they too should be voidable by the unit owners upon the expiration of any period of declarant control. At the same time, a statutorily-sanctioned right of cancellation should not be applicable to all contracts or leases which a declarant may enter into in the course of developing a project. For example, a commercial tenant would not be willing to invest substantial amounts in equipment and other improvements for the operation of his business if the lease could unilaterally be canceled by the association. Accordingly, this section provides that (subject to the exception set forth in the last sentence thereof), upon the expiration of any period of declarant control, the association may terminate without penalty, any "critical" contract (*i.e.*, any management contract, employment contract, or lease of recreational or parking areas or facilities) entered into during a period of declarant control, any contract or lease to which the declarant or an affiliate of the declarant is a party, or any contract or lease previously entered into by the declarant which is not *bona fide* or which was unconscionable to the unit owners at the time entered into under the circumstances then prevailing.

3. The last sentence of the section addresses the usual leasehold common interest community situation where the underlying real estate is subject to a long-term ground lease. Because termination of the ground lease would terminate the community, this sentence prevents cancellation. However, in order to avoid the possibility that recreation and other leases otherwise cancelable under subsection (a) will be restructured to come within the exception, a subjective test of "intent" is imposed. Under the test, if a declarant's principal purpose in subjecting the leased real estate to the common interest community was to prevent termination of the lease, the lease may nevertheless be terminated.

4. The 1994 amendment to this section tracks the greater flexibility given declarants of nonresidential common interest communities in Section 1-207.

5. The 2008 amendments contain two significant amendments in this section, one that limits the rights of unit owners to cancel declarant-imposed contracts to a two-year period, and a second that significantly expands the variety of contracts subject to cancellation during that two

year period.

The first amendment limits the association's cancellation right to the 2 year period that begins when the unit owners assume control of the association. As drafted, contracts not cancelled during that 2 year period would become non-cancelable and presumably enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to the rules of unconscionability in section 1-112 and in subsection (c) of this section. The drafters concluded that, on balance, associations are better served by the ability of third parties to rely on the enforceability of contracts between themselves and the associations if the association's right to unilaterally cancel those contracts was subject to a reasonable outer limit of two years after the time the independent directors assumed office.

The two year limit seems especially appropriate since the 2008 amendments considerably increase the types of enumerated contracts that are subject to cancellation, to include maintenance and operations contracts, regardless of whether those contracts were entered into with the declarant or an independent third party.

Finally, the two year limitation on the power to cancel contracts does not apply to contracts that were not "bona fide" at the time entered into, or were unconscionable. This preserves the rule as it existed in earlier versions of the Act, and is consistent with Section 1-112.

SECTION 3-106. BYLAWS.

(a) The bylaws of the association must:

(1) provide the number of members of the executive board and the titles of the officers of the association;

(2) provide for election by the executive board or, if the declaration requires, by the unit owners, of a president, treasurer, secretary, and any other officers of the association the bylaws specify;

(3) specify the qualifications, powers and duties, terms of office, and manner of electing and removing executive board members and officers and filling vacancies;

(4) specify the powers the executive board or officers may delegate to other persons or to a managing agent;

(5) specify the officers who may prepare, execute, certify, and record amendments to the declaration on behalf of the association;

(6) specify a method for the unit owners to amend the bylaws;

(7) contain any provision necessary to satisfy requirements in this [act] or the declaration concerning meetings, voting, quorums, and other activities of the association; and

(8) provide for any matter required by law of this state other than this [act] to appear in the bylaws of organizations of the same type as the association.

(b) Subject to the declaration and this [act], the bylaws may provide for any other necessary or appropriate matters, including matters that could be adopted as rules.

Comment

1. Because the Act does not require the recordation of bylaws, it is contemplated that unrecorded bylaws will set forth only matters relating to the internal operations of the association and various “housekeeping” matters with respect to the common interest community. The Act requires specific matters to be set forth in the recorded declaration and not in the bylaws, unless the bylaws are to be recorded as an exhibit to the declaration.

2. The requirement, set forth in subsection (a)(5), that the bylaws designate which of the officers of the association has the responsibility to prepare, execute, certify, and record amendments to the declaration reflects the obligation imposed upon the association by several provisions of this Act to record such amendments in certain circumstances. These provisions include Section 1-107 (Eminent Domain), Section 2-106 (expiration of certain leases), Section 2-112 (Relocation of Boundaries Between Adjoining Units), and Section 2-113 (subdivision or conversion of units). Section 2-117(e) provides that, if no officer is designated for this purpose, it shall be the duty of the president.

3. By deleting the words “if any,” in sub-section (4) in 2008, the drafters did not intend a substantive change. As re-drafted, the Act does not require the Board to delegate any of its powers.

4. The Act does not prevent the bylaws from permitting the executive board to delegate all its powers to a manager or to another entity. Whether or not such a delegation were to take place, the law of principal and agent would apply to that relationship, and the executive board would remain responsible for fulfillment of its duties imposed under this Act.

5. As the definition of the term “bylaws” makes clear, the bylaws are intended to address procedural matters affecting the governance of the association. They are not intended to contain matters that might affect title to real property nor any of the covenants restricting the use of the units or the common property. That is one of the primary reasons why the Act requires that the declaration be recorded on the land records, while the bylaws need not be recorded.

6. The bylaws might include a broad range of qualifications for directors and officers. This

Act neither imposes constraints on what these qualifications might be or mandates any such qualifications, other than the requirement that, after the period of declarant control ends, a majority of directors must be unit owners. Other law, of course, such as laws prohibiting various forms of discrimination, may independently impose limits on permissible qualifications.

7. The 2008 amendment to Section 3-106(a)(6) requires the bylaws to state a method by which the unit owners may amend the bylaws. This provision complements the new text in Section 3-102 (b) that precludes the executive board from amending the bylaws.

SECTION 3-107. UPKEEP OF COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY.

(a) Except to the extent provided by the declaration, subsection (b), or Section 3-113(h), the association is responsible for maintenance, repair, and replacement of the common elements, and each unit owner is responsible for maintenance, repair, and replacement of his unit. Each unit owner shall afford to the association and the other unit owners, and to their agents or employees, access through his unit reasonably necessary for those purposes. If damage is inflicted on the common elements or on any unit through which access is taken, the unit owner responsible for the damage, or the association if it is responsible, is liable for the prompt repair thereof.

(b) In addition to the liability that a declarant as a unit owner has under this [act], the declarant alone is liable for all expenses in connection with real estate subject to development rights. No other unit owner and no other portion of the common interest community is subject to a claim for payment of those expenses. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, any income or proceeds from real estate subject to development rights inures to the declarant.

(c) In a planned community, if all development rights have expired with respect to any real estate, the declarant remains liable for all expenses of that real estate unless, upon expiration, the declaration provides that the real estate becomes common elements or units.

Comment

1. The Act permits the declaration to separate maintenance responsibility from ownership. This is commonly done in practice. In the absence of any provision in the declaration, maintenance responsibility follows ownership of the unit or rests with the association in the case of common

elements. Under this Act, limited common elements (which might include, for example, patios, balconies, and parking spaces) are common elements. *See* Section 1-103(19). As a result, under subsection (a), unless the declaration provides that unit owners are responsible for the upkeep of such limited common elements, the association will be responsible for their maintenance. Under Section 3-115(c), the cost of maintenance, repair, and replacement for such limited common elements is assessed against all the units in the common interest community, unless the declaration provides for such expenses to be paid only by the units **benefitted**. *See* Comment 1 to Section 2-108.

2. Under Section 2-110, a declarant may reserve the right to create units in portions of the common interest community originally designated as common elements. However, under Section 3-107(b), the developer is obligated to pay all of the expenses of (including real estate taxes properly apportionable to) that real estate even though, in the case of a planned community or cooperative, it has been conveyed to the association. As to real estate taxes, *see* Section 1-105(c).

SECTION 3-108. MEETINGS.

(a) The following requirements apply to unit owner meetings:

(1) An association shall hold a meeting of unit owners annually at a time, date, and place stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws.

(2) An association shall hold a special meeting of unit owners to address any matter affecting the common interest community or the association if its president, a majority of the executive board, or unit owners having at least 20 percent, or any lower percentage specified in the bylaws, of the votes in the association request that the secretary call the meeting. If the association does not notify unit owners of a special meeting within 30 days after the requisite number or percentage of unit owners request the secretary to do so, the requesting members may directly notify all the unit owners of the meeting. The unit owners may discuss at a special meeting a matter not described in the notice under paragraph (3) but may not take action on the matter without the consent of all unit owners.

(3) An association shall notify unit owners of the time, date, and place of each annual and special unit owners meeting not less than 10 days or more than 60 days before the meeting date. Notice may be by any means described in Section 3-121. The notice of any meeting

must state the time, date and place of the meeting and the items on the agenda, including:

(A) a statement of the general nature of any proposed amendment to the declaration or bylaws;

(B) any budget changes; and

(C) any proposal to remove an officer or member of the executive board.

(4) Unit owners must be given a reasonable opportunity at any meeting to comment regarding any matter affecting the common interest community or the association.

(5) A meeting of unit owners is not required to be held at a physical location if:

(A) the meeting is conducted by a means of communication that enables owners in different locations to communicate in real time to the same extent as if they were physically present in the same location; and

(B) the declaration or bylaws do not require that the owners meet at a physical location.

(6) In the notice for a meeting held at a physical location, the executive board may notify all unit owners that they may participate remotely in the meeting by a means of communication described in paragraph (5).

(b) The following requirements apply to meetings of the executive board and committees of the association authorized to act for the association:

(1) Meetings must be open to the unit owners except during executive sessions. The executive board and those committees may hold an executive session only during a regular or special meeting of the board or a committee. No final vote or action may be taken during an executive session. An executive session may be held only to:

(A) consult with the association's attorney concerning legal matters;

(B) discuss existing or potential litigation or mediation, arbitration, or administrative proceedings;

(C) discuss labor or personnel matters;

(D) discuss contracts, leases, and other commercial transactions to purchase or provide goods or services currently being negotiated, including the review of bids or proposals, if premature general knowledge of those matters would place the association at a disadvantage; or

(E) prevent public knowledge of the matter to be discussed if the executive board or committee determines that public knowledge would violate the privacy of any person.

(2) For purposes of this section, a gathering of board members at which the board members do not conduct association business is not a meeting of the executive board. The executive board and its members may not use incidental or social gatherings of board members or any other method to evade the open meeting requirements of this section.

(3) During the period of declarant control, the executive board shall meet at least four times a year. At least one of those meetings must be held at the common interest community or at a place convenient to the community. After termination of the period of declarant control, all executive board meetings must be at the common interest community or at a place convenient to the community unless the unit owners amend the bylaws to vary the location of those meetings.

(4) At each executive board meeting, the executive board shall provide a reasonable opportunity for unit owners to comment regarding any matter affecting the common interest community and the association.

(5) Unless the meeting is included in a schedule given to the unit owners, the secretary or other officer specified in the bylaws shall give notice of each executive board meeting to each board member and to the unit owners. The notice must be given at least 10 days before the

meeting and must state the time, date, place, and agenda of the meeting.

(6) If any materials are distributed to the executive board before the meeting, the executive board at the same time shall make copies of those materials reasonably available to unit owners, except that the board need not make available copies of unapproved minutes or materials that are to be considered in executive session.

(7) Unless the declaration or bylaws otherwise provide, the executive board may meet by telephonic, video, or other conferencing process if:

(A) the meeting notice states the conferencing process to be used and provides information explaining how unit owners may participate in the conference directly or by meeting at a central location or conference connection; and

(B) the process provides all unit owners the opportunity to hear or perceive the discussion and to comment as provided in paragraph (4).

(8) After termination of the period of declarant control, unit owners may amend the bylaws to vary the procedures for meetings described in paragraph (7).

(9) During the period of declarant control, without meeting, the executive board may act by unanimous consent as documented in a record authenticated by all its members. The secretary promptly shall give notice to all unit owners of any action taken by unanimous consent. After termination of the period of declarant control, the executive board may act by unanimous consent only to undertake ministerial actions or to implement actions previously taken at a meeting of the executive board.

(10) Even if an action by the executive board is not in compliance with this section, it is valid unless set aside by a court. An action seeking relief for failure of the executive board to comply with this section may not be brought more than [60] days after the minutes of the executive

board of the meeting at which the action was taken are approved or the record of that action is distributed to unit owners, whichever is later.

Comment

1. Original Section 3-108 was significantly amended and reorganized in 2008. New subsection (a) imposes a variety of requirements dealing exclusively with unit owner meetings, while subsection (b) contains new “open meeting” requirements for executive board meetings and meetings of committees which are authorized to act for the Board.

In addition to style changes in the previous 3-108, subsection (a) creates several new provisions designed to enhance unit owner participation in unit owner meetings. For example, paragraph (a)(4) requires that unit owners be provided the opportunity to address the executive board during each meeting of the unit owners. While this provision is an important part of the democratization process in community associations, it is implicit that the officers and executive board members have the inherent right to establish reasonable controls over the behavior of unit owners during the meetings. Thus, for example, the board could prevent unit owners from interrupting the regular conduct of business and the time of other speakers, and could, as well, set reasonable limits on the number of speakers at any one meeting, the repetitiveness of unit owner comments, and the aggregate time that unit owners may consume during the meeting.

2. Subsection (a)(2) provides that at a special meeting the unit owners “may not take action on a matter not described in the notice without the consent of all unit owners.” The purpose is to allow a member, who has no concern about the items listed in the agenda included in the notice, to decide not to attend the meeting, secure in the knowledge that other topics cannot be raised and voted on without his or her knowledge. A generic heading such as “New Business” would not be sufficient to permit action to be taken on items if they were not otherwise described in the notice. Subject to the normal rules governing meetings, at a special meeting, unit owners may raise and discuss any issues of their choosing, including the taking of nonbinding (straw) votes, which do not take or implement action. Unit owners by unanimous consent may avoid the rule against taking action on a matter not described in the meeting notice; typically, this would happen when all the unit owners are present at the special meeting.

In contrast, at an annual meeting, unit owners are entitled to vote on any matter, whether or not on an agenda.

3. Subsection (a)(3) continues to detail the procedures and minimum content of the notice sent to unit owners. Importantly, the notice must contain “a statement of the general nature of any proposed amendment to the declaration or bylaws,” rather than containing the precise text of any proposed amendment. Thus, the unit owners are entitled to make germane amendments to whatever text is proposed at the meeting; they are not bound to a “yes” or “no” vote on text fixed in that notice.

4. The 2008 and 2021 amendments acknowledge in several places that the “town meeting” model for unit owner meetings – where only those persons physically present at a meeting of unit

owners may vote – is no longer suited to a considerable number of communities, particularly larger communities and communities made up largely of second homes.

Section 3-108(a)(5) and (6) authorizes electronic unit owner meetings, in which everyone attends remotely, and hybrid meetings in which some attend at a physical location and some attend remotely. This section does not limit the types of technology that may be used for electronic attendance. They include telephonic and video conferencing technologies. Subparagraph (a)(5)(A) follows the language of the Uniform Electronic Wills Act (E-Wills Act) § 2(2) (2019), which refers to “two or more individuals in different locations communicating in real time to the same extent as if the individuals were physically present in the same location.” This language accommodates access for persons with disabilities.

Paragraph (a)(5) provides a default rule allowing electronic meetings unless prohibited by the declaration or bylaws. This allows the executive board to decide whether live or electronic meetings are preferable, given the characteristics of the common interest community and the circumstances.

Paragraph (a)(6) allows a hybrid unit owners meeting, with some unit owners attending remotely, a topic not addressed before the 2021 amendments. The paragraph permits the executive board to allow remote participation, without the need for authority in the declaration or the bylaws, and regardless of the content of those documents. It is not, however, mandatory; owners have no right to remote participation.

5. The 2021 amendments delete a default rule previously contained in Section 3-108(a)(7), which provided that meetings of the association must be conducted in accordance with *Robert’s Rules of Order* unless the bylaws otherwise provide. The reason was purely pragmatic: experience suggests that while association bylaws commonly fail to require a different procedure, those same associations frequently fail to follow the sometimes-complex rules contained in *Roberts Rules*, thus potentially invalidating decisions made at association meetings. Under the 2021 amendments, the association should specify the procedures that will govern the conduct of its meetings. The bylaws may select *Robert’s Rules of Order* or a more simplified set of meeting procedures; many models are available from online and other sources.

6. Subsection (b) sets out an entirely new set of “open meeting” requirements for meetings of the executive board and committees to which the board has delegated authority. The provisions are generally consistent with several existing state statutes; *see, e.g.*, Virginia Code Ann. § 55.1-1816. The highlights of the section are these:

First, the section provides generally that all meetings of the executive committee (except executive sessions) must be open to unit owners. To make this right meaningful, the section requires that unit owners be given notice of those meetings, access to the same materials provided to members of the executive board, and the right to speak at executive board meetings.

Second, while the executive board may meet in executive session, the purposes for which such meetings may be held, and the permissible outcomes of those meetings are considerably limited. Such sessions may only be held in conjunction with a regular or special meeting of the

executive board (and therefore noticed to unit owners); no final vote or action may be taken during an executive session; and the purposes for which an executive session may be held are considerably circumscribed.

Third, the Act provides that the board and its members “may not use incidental or social gatherings of board members or any other method to evade” the open meeting requirements of this section.

Fourth, the Act mandates that the executive board meet at least four times a year, and that those meetings “must be at” or “at a place convenient to” the common interest community.

Fifth, while the executive board may meet telephonically, by video or other conferencing method, it may only do so if unit owners have a means to participate in that conference and hear or perceive the proceedings.

Sixth, while the executive board may act without a meeting by unanimous written consent – a procedure uniformly allowed by all corporate statutes – they may do so after the period of declarant control “only to undertake ministerial actions or to implement actions previously taken at a meeting of the executive board.”

7. Subsection (b)(6) provides for unit owners to have access to materials distributed to the executive board before its meeting; an exception is made for unapproved minutes. After a meeting, it is clearly the better practice for the board to approve minutes and make them available to unit owners as soon as reasonably practicable. However, because the customs of common interest communities and the expectations of unit owners in those communities vary widely across the country, the drafters thought it inappropriate to impose a single standard regarding how or when to mandate approval of minutes and the manner of their circulation to unit owners. The association, however, may adopt a rule or bylaw governing the process and timing of approval of minutes for board meetings that is consistent with the community’s expectations.

8. Subsection (b)(10) seeks to strike a balance between the open meeting requirements of subsection (b) and the legitimate expectations of third parties who may rely on the action of an executive board that, in hindsight, was taken without complying with the notice or other constraints imposed on executive board actions by this section. Under this section, a decision of the executive board will be insulated from judicial challenge because of defective notice to unit owners or other failure if an action is not brought within 60 days after the minutes of the executive board at which the action is taken are distributed, or those minutes are approved, whichever is later.

SECTION 3-109. QUORUM.

(a) Unless the bylaws otherwise provide, a quorum is present throughout any meeting of the unit owners if at the beginning of the meeting persons entitled to cast [20] percent of the votes in the association attend in person, by proxy, or by means of communication under Section

3-108(a)(5) or (6).

(b) Unless the bylaws specify a larger number, a quorum of the executive board is present for purposes of determining the validity of any action taken at a meeting of the executive board only if individuals entitled to cast a majority of the votes on that board are present at the time a vote regarding that action is taken. If a quorum is present when a vote is taken, the affirmative vote of a majority of the board members present is the act of the executive board unless a greater vote is required by the declaration or bylaws.

Comment

Mandatory quorum requirements lower than 50 percent for meetings of the association are often justified because of the common difficulty of inducing unit owners to attend meetings. The problem is particularly acute in the case of resort common interest communities where many owners may reside elsewhere, often at considerable distances, for most of the year.

SECTION 3-110. VOTING; PROXIES; BALLOTS.

(a) Unit owners may vote at a meeting under subsection (b) or (c) or, when a vote is conducted without a meeting, by ballot in the manner provided in subsection (d).

(b) At a meeting of unit owners the following requirements apply:

(1) Unless the declaration or bylaws otherwise provide, unit owners may vote by voice vote, show of hands, standing, or any other method authorized at the meeting.

(2) If unit owners attend the meeting by a means of communication under Section 3-108(a)(5) or (6), the association shall implement reasonable measures to verify the identity of each unit owner attending remotely.

(c) Unless the declaration or bylaws otherwise provide, unit owners may vote by proxy subject to the following requirements:

(1) Votes allocated to a unit may be cast pursuant to a directed or undirected proxy executed by a unit owner.

(2) When a unit owner votes by proxy, the association shall implement reasonable measures to verify the identity of the unit owner and the proxy holder.

(3) A unit owner may revoke a proxy given pursuant to this section only by actual notice of revocation to the person presiding at a meeting.

(4) A proxy is void if it is not dated or purports to be revocable without notice.

(5) A proxy is valid only for the meeting at which it is cast and any recessed session of that meeting.

(6) A person may not cast undirected proxies representing more than [15] percent of the votes in the association.

(d) Unless the declaration or bylaws otherwise provide, an association may conduct a vote without a meeting. The following requirements apply:

(1) The association shall notify the unit owners that the vote will be taken by ballot without a meeting.

(2) The association shall deliver with the notice:

(A) instructions for casting a ballot;

(B) a paper ballot to every unit owner except a unit owner that has consented in a record to electronic voting; and

(C) if the association allows electronic voting, instructions for electronic voting.

(3) The ballot must set forth each proposed action and provide an opportunity to vote for or against the action.

(4) In the notice under paragraph (1) the association shall:

(A) state the percent of votes necessary to approve each matter other than

election of directors;

(B) specify the time and date by which a ballot must be delivered to the association to be counted, which time and date may not be fewer than [three] days after the date the association delivers the ballot; and

(C) describe the time, date, and manner by which unit owners wishing to deliver information to all unit owners regarding the subject of the vote may do so.

(5) A unit owner may revoke a ballot before the time and date under paragraph (4) by which the ballot must be delivered to the association. Unless the declaration or bylaws otherwise provide, a ballot is not revoked by death or disability after delivery to the association.

(6) Approval by ballot pursuant to this subsection is valid only if the number of votes cast by ballot equals or exceeds the quorum required to be present at a meeting authorizing the action.

(7) The association shall verify that each paper and electronic ballot is cast by the unit owner having a right to do so.

(8) A unit owner consents in a record to electronic voting by casting an electronic ballot.

(9) An association that allows electronic ballots shall create a record of electronic votes capable of retention, retrieval, and review.

(e) If the declaration requires that votes on specified matters affecting the common interest community be cast by lessees rather than unit owners of leased units:

(1) this section applies to lessees as if they were unit owners;

(2) unit owners that have leased their units to other persons may not cast votes on those specified matters;

(3) lessees are entitled to notice of meetings, access to records, and other rights respecting those matters as if they were unit owners.

(f) Unit owners are entitled to notice of all meetings at which lessees are entitled to vote.

(g) Votes allocated to a unit owned by the association must be cast in any vote of the unit owners in the same proportion as the votes cast on the matter by unit owners other than the association.

(h) Unless a different number or fraction of the votes in an association is required by this [act] or the declaration, a majority of the votes cast determines the outcome of a vote taken at a meeting or without a meeting.

(i) If a unit is owned by more than one person and:

(1) only one owner casts a vote, that vote must be counted as casting all votes allocated to the unit by the declaration; and

(2) more than one owner casts a vote for the unit, no vote from any owner of the unit may be counted unless the declaration provides a manner for allocating votes cast by multiple owners of a unit.

Comment

1. Subsection (e) addresses an increasingly important matter in the governance of common interest communities: the role of tenants occupying units owned by investors or other persons. Most present statutes require voting by owners in the association. However, it may be desirable to give lessees, rather than lessors, of units the right to vote on issues involving day-to-day operation both because the lessees may have a greater interest than the lessors and because it is desirable to have lessees feel they are an integral part of the common interest community.

2. The original Act allowed unit owners to vote only when physically present at the meeting or by proxy. The 2008 and 2021 amendments significantly alter that outcome and offer a very broad range of voting options.

3. The 2008 amendments add subsection (d) to permit voting by ballot without the need for a meeting, borrowing significantly from Florida statutes governing the election of directors of the unit owners association; *see* Fla. Stat. 718.112 (Bylaws) (2)(d)3. The 2021 amendments to

subsection (d) include rules for electronic ballots; the right of unit owners to revoke ballots; and requirements that the association verify the identity of unit owners casting ballots and create a record of electronic votes that is capable of retention, retrieval, and review.

4. Proxy voting has been the subject of some controversy in the states, primarily as a consequence of some unit owners seeking to collect very large numbers of undirected proxies to be cast at meetings where contested matters are to be voted on. Subsection (c) includes a number of default rules, including two restrictions added by the 2008 amendments: subsection (c)(5) limits the validity of proxy only to the meeting at which it is cast; and (c)(6) limits the proxies that any one person may cast to a percent set by statute. The 2021 amendments, in subsection (c)(2), add a requirement that the association must be able to verify the identity of the unit owner and the proxy holder. The declaration or bylaws may change the proxy rules, may prohibit proxy voting, or may relax or add further restrictions.

5. The 2008 amendments add subsection (g) to require the casting of votes allocated to units owned by the association in the proportion of the votes cast by other unit owners. The practical effect is that the association's votes are counted towards the quorum for any meeting, but will not affect the outcome of the voting by other unit owners.

SECTION 3-111. TORT AND CONTRACT LIABILITY; TOLLING OF LIMITATION PERIOD.

(a) A unit owner is not liable, solely by reason of being a unit owner, for an injury or damage arising out of the condition or use of the common elements. Neither the association nor any unit owner except the declarant is liable for that declarant's torts in connection with any part of the common interest community which that declarant has the responsibility to maintain.

(b) An action alleging a wrong done by the association, including an action arising out of the condition or use of the common elements, may be maintained only against the association and not against any unit owner. If the wrong occurred during any period of declarant control and the association gives the declarant reasonable notice of and an opportunity to defend against the action, the declarant who then controlled the association is liable to the association or to any unit owner for all tort losses not covered by insurance suffered by the association or that unit owner, and all costs that the association would not have incurred but for a breach of contract or other wrongful act or omission. Whenever the declarant is liable to the association under this section, the

declarant is also liable for all expenses of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees, incurred by the association.

(c) Except as provided in Section 4-116(d) with respect to warranty claims, any statute of limitation affecting the association's right of action against a declarant under this [act] is tolled until the period of declarant control terminates. A unit owner is not precluded from maintaining an action contemplated by this section because he is a unit owner or a member or officer of the association. Liens resulting from judgments against the association are governed by Section 3-117.

Comment

1. This section provides that any action in tort or contract arising out of acts or omissions of the association shall be brought against the association and not against the individual unit owners. This changes the law in States where plaintiffs are forced to name individual unit owners as the real parties in interest to any action brought against the association. The subsection also provides that a unit owner is not precluded from bringing an action in tort or contract against the association solely because he is a unit owner or a member or officer of the association.

2. In recognition of the practical control that can (and in most cases will) be exercised by a declarant over the affairs of the association during any period of declarant control permitted pursuant to Section 3-103, subsection (a) provides that the association or any unit owner has a right of action against the declarant for any losses (including both payment of damages and attorneys' fees) suffered by the association or any unit owner as a result of an action based upon a tort or breach of contract arising during any period of declarant control. To assure that the decision to bring such an action can be made by an executive board free from the influence of the declarant, the subsection also provides that any statute of limitations affecting such a right of action by the association shall be tolled until the expiration of any period of declarant control.

3. If a suit based on a claim which accrued during the period of developer control is brought against the association after control of the association has passed from the developer, reasonable notice to, and grant of an opportunity to the developer to defend, are conditions to developer liability. If, however, suit is brought against the association while the developer is still in control, obviously the developer cannot later resist a suit by the association for reimbursement on the grounds of failure to notify.

4. This draft makes clear what the drafters of the Uniform Condominium Act and the first version of this Act intended: that the form in which common elements are owned – whether in a condominium, planned community or cooperative – should not impose joint and several personal liability on condominium owners, when no such liability exists for owners in planned communities. Thus, the 1994 amendment to Section 3-111(a) rejects the decision in *Ruoff v. Harbor Creek Community Association*, 10 Cal.App.4th 1624, 13 Cal. Rptr 2d 755 (Cal.App.

1992). Rather, the result under both this section and Section 3-117 – which imposes liability on unit owners for unsatisfied judgments against the association in proportion to their common expense liabilities – is consistent with the decision in *Dutcher v. Owens*, 647 S.W.2d 948 (Texas 1983).

5. The 1994 amendment to new subsection (b) of this section makes clear that no period of limitation regarding an association’s claim against the declarant, including a limit appearing in this or any other section of this Act, begins to run against the association until the period of declarant control terminates. This would include warranty claims for common elements arising under Section 4-116, unless a declarant elects to permit an independent unit owner review as described in that section. *See* Section 4-116(d) and Comments.

Thus, for example, the six-year – or two-year – limitation period within which a claim for breach of warranty must be brought under Section 4-116(a) would not commence until the earlier of either: (a) the date on which the period of declarant control terminates by operation of law (*see* Sections 3-103(d) and 3-111(b)), or the date the declarant empowers an independent executive board committee to evaluate and enforce warranty claims. (*See* Section 4-116(d).)

SECTION 3-112. CONVEYANCE OR ENCUMBRANCE OF COMMON ELEMENTS.

(a) In a condominium or planned community, portions of the common elements may be conveyed or subjected to a security interest by the association if persons entitled to cast at least [80] percent of the votes in the association, including [80] percent of the votes allocated to units not owned by a declarant, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to that action; but all owners of units to which any limited common element is allocated must agree in order to convey that limited common element or subject it to a security interest. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to non-residential uses. Proceeds of the sale are an asset of the association, but the proceeds of the sale of limited common elements must be distributed equitably among the owners of units to which the limited common elements were allocated.

(b) Part of a cooperative may be conveyed and all or part of a cooperative may be subjected to a security interest by the association if persons entitled to cast at least [80] percent of the votes in

the association, including [80] percent of the votes allocated to units not owned by a declarant, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to that action; but, if fewer than all of the units or limited common elements are to be conveyed or subjected to a security interest, then all unit owners of those units, or the units to which those limited common elements are allocated, must agree in order to convey those units or limited common elements or subject them to a security interest. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses. Proceeds of the sale are an asset of the association. Any purported conveyance or other voluntary transfer of an entire cooperative, unless made pursuant to Section 2-118, is void.

(c) An agreement to convey common elements in a condominium or planned community, or to subject them to a security interest, or in a cooperative, an agreement to convey any part of a cooperative or subject it to a security interest, must be evidenced by the execution of an agreement, or ratifications thereof, in the same manner as a deed, by the requisite number of unit owners. The agreement must specify a date after which the agreement will be void unless recorded before that date. The agreement and all ratifications thereof must be recorded in every [county] in which a portion of the common interest community is situated, and is effective only upon recordation.

(d) The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract to convey an interest in a common interest community pursuant to subsection (a), but the contract is not enforceable against the association until approved pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c). Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the conveyance or encumbrance, including the power to execute deeds or other instruments.

(e) Unless made pursuant to this section, any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale, or other voluntary transfer of common elements or of any other part of a cooperative is void.

(f) A conveyance or encumbrance of common elements or of a cooperative pursuant to this section does not deprive any unit of its rights of access and support.

(g) Unless the declaration otherwise provides, if the holders of first security interests on 80 percent of the units that are subject to security interests on the day the unit owners' agreement under subsection (c) is recorded consent in writing:

(1) a conveyance of common elements pursuant to this section terminates both the undivided interests in those common elements allocated to the units and the security interests in those undivided interests held by all persons holding security interests in the units; and

(2) an encumbrance of common elements pursuant to this section has priority over all preexisting encumbrances on the undivided interests in those common elements held by all persons holding security interests in the units.

(h) The consents by holders of first security interests on units described in subsection (g), or a certificate of the secretary affirming that those consents have been received by the association, may be recorded at any time before the date on which the agreement under subsection (c) becomes void. Consents or certificates so recorded are valid from the date they are recorded for purposes of calculating the percentage of consenting first security interest holders, regardless of later sales or encumbrances on those units. Even if the required percentage of first security interest holders so consent, a conveyance or encumbrance of common elements does not affect interests having priority over the declaration, or created by the association after the declaration was recorded.

(i) In a cooperative, the association may acquire, hold, encumber, or convey a proprietary lease without complying with this section.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) provides that a condominium or planned community association may sell or encumber portions of the common elements and subsection (b) provides that a cooperative

association may sell part, or encumber all, of the cooperative. The difference in treatment of condominiums and planned communities, on the one hand, and cooperatives, on the other, arises out of the fact that in a cooperative title to the entire cooperative is in the association. Also, historically, cooperative associations have had greater control over the regime real estate, including the units, than has been the case in condominiums or planned communities.

The power given by subsections (a) and (b) can be exercised only on agreement of unit owners holding 80% of the votes in the association (80% is the percentage required for termination of a common interest community under Section 2-118). This power may be exercised during the period of declarant control, but, in order to be effective, 80% of nondeclarant unit owners must approve the action. The ability, without termination, to sell common elements in a condominium or planned community or to sell part of a cooperative gives common interest communities desirable flexibility. For example, the unit owners, some years after the initial creation of the common interest community may decide to convey away a portion of the open space which has been reserved as a part of the common elements because they no longer find the area useful or because they wish to use sale proceeds to make other improvements.

Similarly, the ability to encumber real estate in the common interest community gives the association power to raise money for improvements through the device of mortgaging the improvements themselves. Of course, recreational improvements will frequently not be sufficient security for a loan for their construction. Nevertheless, the ability to take a security interest in such improvements may lead lenders to be more favorably disposed toward making a loan in larger amounts and at lower interest rates.

2. Subsection (c) requires that the agreement for sale or encumbrance be evidenced by the execution of an agreement in the same manner as a deed by the requisite majority of the unit owners. The agreement then must be recorded in the land records. The recorded agreement signed by the unit owners is not the conveyance itself, but is rather a supporting document which shows that the association has full power to execute a deed or mortgage. Under subsection (d) it is contemplated that the association will execute the actual instrument of conveyance. Under subsection (f), a conveyance or encumbrance under this section may not deprive a unit owner of rights of access and support.

3. As originally written, subsection (g) was intended to cut off the interests of unit lenders whose lien extended to the owner's undivided interest, in the case of a condominium, or beneficial interest, in the case of a cooperative or planned community, in the common elements. The 1994 revision simply clarifies this intent, and states precisely the procedure needed to accomplish the desired result.

To the extent that a lien on a unit (whether in the nature of a security interest, tax lien, attachment, or construction lien) also reaches the owner's interest in the common elements, this amendment makes clear that a proper vote of unit owners and first mortgage holders cuts off that lien.

This section does not affect the interests of persons who hold a direct lien on the common elements nor does it affect the priority or validity of any interest with respect to the unit itself.

4. The introductory clause, “unless the declaration otherwise provides,” contemplates the possibility that the declarant or his construction lender may desire to completely prohibit the conveyance or encumbrance of common elements, may require unanimous consent of first mortgagees, or may require another outcome which varies the result of the default rule of this section. Nonetheless, the drafters believe that the default rule strikes an appropriate balance between the interests of security holders and the interests of the association. A rule which requires the consent of every holder of every interest in every unit in a common interest community imposes unreasonable transaction costs for an otherwise rational economic transaction.

On the other hand, the association ought not be able to dispose of its assets automatically and in all cases to the detriment of persons who have made loans to unit owners in reliance on the value of the common elements, without the consent of those persons. Thus, a default rule requiring the consent of a super-majority of first mortgagees should ensure that in the usual case, the interests of all lenders will be adequately protected without unduly restricting the needs of the association.

5. The effect of foreclosure of security interests granted pursuant to this section is governed by Section 2-118 (Termination).

SECTION 3-113. INSURANCE.

(a) Commencing not later than the time of the first conveyance of a unit to a person other than a declarant, the association shall maintain, to the extent reasonably available and subject to reasonable deductibles:

(1) property insurance on the common elements and, in a planned community, also on property that must become common elements, insuring against risks of direct physical loss commonly insured against, which insurance, after application of any deductibles, must be not less than 80 percent of the actual cash value of the insured property at the time the insurance is purchased and at each renewal date, exclusive of land, excavations, foundations, and other items normally excluded from property policies;

(2) commercial general liability insurance, including medical payments insurance, in an amount determined by the executive board but not less than any amount specified in the declaration, covering all occurrences commonly insured against for bodily injury and property damage arising out of or in connection with the use, ownership, or maintenance of the common

elements and, in cooperatives, also of all units; and

(3) fidelity insurance.

(b) In the case of a building that contains units divided by horizontal boundaries described in the declaration, or vertical boundaries that comprise common walls between units, the insurance maintained under subsection (a)(1), to the extent reasonably available, must include the units, but need not include improvements and betterments installed by unit owners.

(c) If the insurance described in subsections (a) and (b) is not reasonably available, the association promptly shall cause notice of that fact to be given to all unit owners. The declaration may require the association to carry any other insurance, and the association may carry any other insurance it considers appropriate to protect the association or the unit owners.

(d) Insurance policies carried pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) must provide that:

(1) each unit owner is an insured person under the policy with respect to liability arising out of the owner's interest in the common elements or membership in the association;

(2) the insurer waives its right to subrogation under the policy against any unit owner or member of the owner's household;

(3) no act or omission by a unit owner, unless acting within the owner's scope of authority on behalf of the association, voids the policy or is a condition to recovery under the policy; and

(4) if, at the time of a loss under the policy, there is other insurance in the name of a unit owner covering the same risk covered by the policy, the association's policy provides primary insurance.

(e) Any loss covered by the property policy under subsections (a)(1) and (b) must be adjusted with the association, but the insurance proceeds for that loss are payable to any insurance

trustee designated for that purpose, or otherwise to the association, and not to any holder of a security interest. The insurance trustee or the association shall hold any insurance proceeds in trust for the association, unit owners, and lien holders as their interests may appear. Subject to subsection (h), the proceeds must be disbursed first for the repair or replacement of the damaged property, and the association, unit owners, and lien holders are not entitled to receive payment of any portion of the proceeds unless there is a surplus of proceeds after the property has been completely repaired or replaced, or the common interest community is terminated.

(f) An insurance policy issued to the association does not prevent a unit owner from obtaining insurance for the owner's own benefit.

(g) An insurer that has issued an insurance policy under this section shall issue certificates or memoranda of insurance to the association and, upon request made in a record, to any unit owner or holder of a security interest. The insurer issuing the policy may not cancel or refuse to renew it until [30] days after notice of the proposed cancellation or non-renewal has been mailed to the association, each unit owner, and each holder of a security interest to whom a certificate or memorandum of insurance has been issued at their respective last known addresses.

(h) Any portion of the common interest community for which insurance is required under this section which is damaged or destroyed must be repaired or replaced promptly by the association unless:

- (1) the common interest community is terminated, in which case Section 2-118 applies;
- (2) repair or replacement would be illegal; or
- (3) [80] percent of the unit owners, including every owner of a unit or assigned limited common element that will not be rebuilt, vote not to rebuild.

(i) The cost of repair or replacement in excess of insurance proceeds, deductibles, and reserves is a common expense. If the entire common interest community is not repaired or replaced:

(1) the insurance proceeds attributable to the damaged common elements must be used to restore the damaged area to a condition compatible with the remainder of the common interest community; and

(2) except to the extent that other persons will be distributees:

(A) the insurance proceeds attributable to units and limited common elements that are not repaired or replaced must be distributed to the owners of those units and the owners of the units to which those limited common elements were allocated, or to lien holders, as their interests may appear; and

(B) the remainder of the proceeds must be distributed to all the unit owners or lien holders, as their interests may appear, as follows:

(i) in a condominium, in proportion to the common element interests of all the units; and

(ii) in a cooperative or planned community, in proportion to the common expense liabilities of all the units.

(j) If the unit owners vote not to rebuild any unit, that unit's allocated interests are automatically reallocated upon the vote as if the unit had been condemned under Section 1-107(a), and the association promptly shall prepare, execute, and record an amendment to the declaration reflecting the reallocations.

(k) This section may be varied or waived in the case of a common interest community all of whose units are restricted to nonresidential use.

Comment

1. Subsections (a) and (b) provide that the required insurance must be maintained only to the extent reasonably available. This permits the association to comply with the insurance requirements even if certain coverages are unavailable or unreasonably expensive.

2. Subsection (a) has been amended in 2008 to permit only “reasonable deductibles” in the context of mandatory insurance that the association must carry. The subject is one of some controversy in the field, since large premium increases in parts of the country, coupled with dropping property values, have caused some associations to explore all means of reducing common expense assessments; self-insurance in the form of large deductibles is one possible and superficially attractive means.

The issue becomes more complex because of the theoretical alternatives that present themselves for dealing with the consequences of substantial deductibles when the association suffers an actual loss.

Indeed, a recurring issue under Section 3-113 has been whether and under what circumstances the association may charge the cost of repair for damage to a unit or common elements to an individual unit owner, whether or not the association has insurance covering that loss.

The theoretical possibilities are several, including: (i) charging only the deductible to the damaged unit(s) regardless of fault; (ii) charging the entire cost of repair of units and common elements against the damaged units, regardless of fault, rather than filing a claim against the association’s policy; or (iii) doing either (i) or (ii) but only in circumstances evidencing “fault”.

During the drafting process, the drafters learned of legislative proposals requiring, for example, that “the amount of any deductible on any property and liability insurance maintained by the association is a common expense.” On the other hand, the drafters became aware of situations where association lawyers include in their declarations a provision that the amount of any deductible must be allocated among the units damaged, regardless of fault, or solely to the unit damaged if the owner was negligent.

The reasons most often advanced in support of this latter position is that the individual unit owner will most commonly carry a form of homeowners insurance for which the premiums are generally low and which, in any event, have already been paid. The argument is that by passing along the costs to the unit owner and thence to the individual carrier, the association will enjoy the benefits flowing from being able to carry larger deductibles, and from filing fewer claims with its primary insurance carrier.

Certain philosophical and practical consequences flow from the efforts to pass along risk to individual owners. One of the fundamental provisions of the Act from its inception was the concept, which remains in subsection (d)(2), that property and commercial general liability insurance policies must waive the carriers’ right of subrogation against any unit owner or member of the owner’s household. Thus, to the extent the association files a claim under its policy, the

individual unit owner would not be responsible to repay the insurance company.

This appears consistent with traditional insurance practice, since a homeowner that carries fire insurance on her own home and pays the premium for that policy, is not held liable for her own negligence when the house burns and the carrier is required to pay the cost of rebuilding. In the common interest ownership context, the insurance premiums are paid by the association, and the assessments to pay those premium dollars are typically raised by assessments against all the unit owners based on their relative shares of the common expenses.

Moreover, to the extent the association chooses to self-insure against so-called “first dollar” losses by purchasing a policy with a deductible, the benefit of the reduced premium paid by the association is typically shared by those same owners in the form of reduced common charges.

Thus, to the extent that any portion of the costs resulting from a casualty loss are passed through to the unit owners whose units are damaged, rather than paid by the association as a whole, the result is contrary to the policy underlying mandatory waiver of subrogation.

Nevertheless, the practical aspects of who pays, and under what circumstances, are difficult to ignore. Anecdotal evidence suggests that too-frequent claims against a carrier may result in dramatic premium increases, or in policy cancellation; careful directors of unit owner associations will surely seek to avoid those results. Moreover, unlike the individual home owner carrying an individual policy, the association suffers from the risk of the careless unit owner whose risky behavior incurs no consequences to himself, since the unit owner in a common interest community is not at risk of having his individual policy cancelled. In the absence of the same incentives, it is difficult to assume that individuals in the common interest community will behave with the same care that a single home owner will behave.

A closely related circumstance that may arise is when the association would prefer not to file a claim against its policy for a small loss, but the owner of the damaged unit wishes to do so, especially if the consequence of the association’s decision would be to force the damaged unit owner to pay.

The Act takes a middle position in all these regards; *see* the discussion of the 2008 amendments to § 3-115(e), which permit the association to pass along the cost of damage to the unit owner, in the circumstances described in that section.

3. Subsection (b) represents a significant departure from the present law as to condominiums and planned communities in virtually all States by requiring that the association obtain and maintain property insurance on **both** the common elements **and** the units within buildings with “stacked” units. *See* Comment 3. While it has been common practice in many parts of the country (either by custom or as mandated by statute) for associations to maintain property insurance on the common elements, it has generally not been the practice for the property insurance policy to cover individual units as well. However, given the great interdependence of the unit owners in the stacked unit situation, mandating property insurance for the entire building is the preferable approach. Moreover, such an approach will greatly simplify claims procedures, particularly where both common elements and portions of a unit have been destroyed. If common

elements and units are insured separately, the insurers could be involved in disputes as to the coverage provided by each policy.

4. The 2008 amendments require the association to carry more insurance than under earlier versions of the Act.

First, subsection (a)(3) requires the association to carry “fidelity” insurance. Typically, fidelity insurance protects against loss of money or physical property as a result of criminal behavior. Common claims under fidelity policies involve employee dishonesty, embezzlement, forgery, robbery, computer fraud, wire transfer fraud, counterfeiting, and other criminal acts.

Second, subsection (b) significantly expands the mandatory property and casualty coverage that associations must carry on units. The original Act mandated that units be covered by the association’s policy only if they were separated by “horizontal boundaries” – that is, where units in a building were “stacked” above or below one another, as in a high rise building. The 2008 amendment extends this mandatory coverage to townhouse projects or other units that share a common wall between units.

In a cooperative, the association must carry insurance on all units since legal title to all units is in the association.

5. The distinction between what is a common element and what is a unit with respect to the insurance coverage required by this section is complex. The definitions of common elements and a unit in Section 1-103(4) (6) and (31) (35) are not sufficient for this purpose. To determine the distinction between the common elements and units, one must refer first to the declaration’s section on unit boundaries. That section will define the unit boundaries. If the declaration fails to do so, and if ceilings, walls, or floors are boundaries, the provisions of Section 2-102 apply.

Section 2-102 provides that, if the declaration is silent, all non-loadbearing and non-structural portions of the walls, floors, and ceilings are part of the unit, while all loadbearing and structural portions of the walls, floors, and ceilings are common elements. Further, with respect to any structure partially within and partially outside of the boundaries of a unit, any portion thereof serving only that unit is a limited common element (*see* definition in Section 1-103(21)), and any portion thereof serving more than one unit or any portion of the common elements is a part of the common elements.

Under Section 2-102, all spaces, interior partitions, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems, and all other items within the boundaries of the unit which are attached to the unit boundaries, whether or not deemed fixtures under state law, are part of the unit.

Put simply, if any item is installed, constructed, repaired, or replaced by the declarant or his successor in connection with the original sale of a stacked unit, the item is insured by the association. Clearly, this does not include items of personal property easily movable within the unit or easily removable from the unit (whether or not deemed a fixture under state law), such as a vase, table, or other furnishings. If improvements or betterments are made to a unit by a unit owner, they will typically be covered under the owner’s insurance policy, even if the unit itself is

generally covered by the association's policy, since most policies exclude "improvements or betterments made by the owner," and the Act does not mandate improvements and betterments coverage. The subject is a complex one, and careful attention should be paid to it by the association's insurance advisor.

6. Although "all risk" coverage is not required as to conversion buildings, but merely fire and extended coverage, this is not intended to imply that such coverage is unnecessary. "All risk" coverage is not required because it may not be appropriate in the case of an unrenovated conversion where cost is a critical factor.

7. The minimum requirement as to the amount of insurance, which is 80% of the actual cash value, should not be viewed as a recommendation; rather, the 80% is a floor. Typically, many common interest community documents require insurance in an amount equal to **100% of the replacement cost** of the insured property. The Act permits greater flexibility, however, inasmuch as different types of construction and varieties of projects may not require such total coverage with its attendant higher premium cost.

8. Subsection (a)(2) covers only the liability of the association, and unit owners as members, but does not cover the unit owner's individual liability for his acts or omissions or liability for occurrences within his unit.

9. Clause (1) of subsection (h) would operate as follows: (1) if the common interest community consists of campsites, restoration after fire damage might consist of merely resodding the area damaged; (2) if the common interest community consists of separate garden-type buildings, restoration after fire damage might consist of demolishing the remaining structure and paving or landscaping the area; and (3) if the common interest community consists of a single high-rise building, restoration may not be required (if the building is substantially destroyed) inasmuch as "a condition compatible with the remainder of the common interest community" would be damaged and unrestored.

10. The scheme of this section, as set forth in subsection (h), is that any damage or destruction to any portion of the common interest community must be repaired (if repairs can be made consistent with applicable safety and health laws) absent a decision to terminate the common interest community or a decision by 80% of the unit owners (including the owners of any damaged units) not to rebuild. Unless a decision is made not to rebuild, any available insurance proceeds must be used to effectuate such repairs. For this reason, subsection (e) provides that any loss covered by the association's property insurance policy shall be adjusted with the association and that the proceeds for any loss shall be payable to the association or to any insurance trustee that may be designated for such purpose. Significantly, such insurance proceeds may not be paid to any mortgagee or other outside party. This provision is necessary to insure that insurance proceeds are available to effectuate any repairs or restoration to the common interest community that may be required.

If units or limited common elements are not rebuilt, insurance proceeds are to be distributed to lienholders or owners of units unless the declaration provides that such payments are to go to some other person.

11. The words “damaged or destroyed” appear in subsection (h), as part of a general requirement that “[a]ny portion of the common interest community for which insurance is required under this section which is **damaged or destroyed must be repaired** or replaced promptly by the association unless, the project is terminated, repair would be illegal, or 80% of the owners vote not to rebuild.”

These words may cause confusion among unit owners since the line between the rules for dealing with “damage and destruction” on one hand and “maintenance, repair and replacement” on the other are not clear.

Generally, in common insurance usage, “damage or destruction” deals with items commonly covered by insurance, while everything else is maintenance, repair or replacement. That is, a working distinction is that a portion of a common interest community is “damaged or destroyed” (or suffers damage or destruction) if it suffers physical damage that is of a type and is caused by an occurrence of a type commonly covered by the casualty insurance required by Section 3-113 of this Act or by the Declaration or for which insurance carried by the Association is in effect. Otherwise, to “maintain, repair and replace” (or to perform maintenance, repair and replacement) is the act of addressing and correcting deterioration, wear and tear, and obsolescence to the Property which is not covered by the casualty insurance required by Section 3-113.

SECTION 3-114. SURPLUS FUNDS. Unless otherwise provided in the declaration, any surplus funds of the association remaining after payment of or provision for common expenses and any prepayment of reserves must be paid annually to the unit owners in proportion to their common expense liabilities or credited to them to reduce their future common expense assessments.

Comment

1. Surplus funds of the association are generally used first for the pre-payment of reserves, and remaining funds are thereafter credited to the account of unit owners or paid to them. In some cases, however, unit owners might prefer that surplus funds be used for other purposes (*e.g.*, the purchase of recreational equipment). Accordingly, this section permits the declaration to specify any other use of surplus funds.

2. The requirements of this section track the requirements of the current Internal Revenue Code; *see* Rev. Rul. 70-607. The unit owners, of course, may vote to reverse this outcome. As a practical matter, in the everyday activities of the unit owners association, the matters addressed in this section will rarely arise.

SECTION 3-115. ASSESSMENTS.

(a) Until the association makes a common expense assessment, the declarant shall pay all

common expenses. After an assessment has been made by the association, assessments must be made at least annually, based on a budget adopted at least annually by the association.

(b) Except for assessments under subsections (c) through (f), or as otherwise provided in this [act], all common expenses must be assessed against all the units in accordance with the allocations set forth in the declaration pursuant to Section 2-107(a) and (b). The association may charge interest on any past due assessment or portion thereof at the rate established by the association, not exceeding [18] percent per year.

(c) The declaration may provide that:

(1) a common expense associated with the maintenance, repair, or replacement of a limited common element must be assessed against the units to which that limited common element is assigned, equally, or in any other proportion the declaration provides;

(2) a common expense identified in the declaration benefitting fewer than all of the units or their owners must be assessed exclusively against the units or unit owners benefitted, but if the common expense is for the maintenance, repair, or replacement of a common element other than a limited common element, the expense may be assessed exclusively against them only if the declaration reasonably identifies the common expense by specific listing or category;

(3) the costs of insurance must be assessed in proportion to risk; and

(4) the costs of utilities must be assessed in proportion to usage, whether metered or reasonably estimated.

(d) Assessments to pay a judgment against the association may be made only against the units in the common interest community at the time the judgment was entered, in proportion to their common expense liabilities.

(e) The association may assess exclusively against an owner's unit a common expense,

including expense relating to damage to or loss of property, caused by:

(1) willful misconduct of the unit owner or a guest or invitee of the unit owner; or

(2) failure of the unit owner to comply with a maintenance standard prescribed by the declaration or a rule, if the standard contains a statement that an owner may be liable for damage or loss caused by failure to comply with the standard.

(f) Before an association makes an assessment under subsection (e), the association must give notice to the unit owner and provide an opportunity for a hearing. The assessment is limited to the expense the association incurred under subsection (e) less any insurance proceeds received by the association, whether the difference results from the application of a deductible or otherwise.

(g) If common expense liabilities are reallocated, common expense assessments and any instalment thereof not yet due must be recalculated in accordance with the reallocated common expense liabilities.

(h) The association may adopt a rule that allows unit owners to prepay assessments at a reasonable discount.

Comment

1. This section contemplates that a declarant might find it advantageous, particularly in the early stages of project development, to pay all of the expenses of the common interest community himself rather than assessing each unit individually. Such a situation might arise, for example, where a declarant owns most of the units in the project and wishes to avoid building the costs of each unit separately and crediting payment to each unit. It might also arise in the case of a declarant who, although willing to assume all expenses of the common interest community, is unwilling to make payments for replacement reserves or for other expenses which he expects will ultimately be part of the association's budget. Subsection (a) grants the declarant such flexibility while at the same time providing that once an assessment is made against any unit, all units, including those owned by the declarant, must be assessed for their full portion of the common expense liability.

2. Common expenses are by their nature recurring, and the association must collect what the act calls the "periodic common expense assessment." Subsection (a) requires assessment "at least annually" and allows any shorter period. Monthly assessments are most commonly used. The association may choose to change its periodic common expense assessment if it determines a

shorter or longer period is appropriate.

3. Under subsection (c), the declaration may provide for assessment on a basis other than the allocation made in Section 2-107 as to limited common elements, other expenses benefitting fewer than all units, insurance costs, and utility costs.

4. The 2008 amendments expand the scope of subsection (c)(2) to allow the exclusive assessment of common expenses benefitting “owners” in addition to common expenses benefitting “units.” This fits with the 2008 amendment to the definition of “Common interest community” in Section 1-103(9), which is expanded to include obligations of unit owners “to pay for a share of ... services ..related to common elements, other units, or other real estate described in the declaration.” This reflects the increasing practice where, for example, assisted living communities organized as common interest communities are in the business of providing food, janitorial, nursing and other services to residents of individual units as part of the common expense budget of the association. This may occur whether or not the occupants are the owners of those units.

Clearly, there are other means by which those charges might be paid. For example, rather than including meals in the annual budget of the association and then having those costs reflected in the periodic common charge assessment, a more direct means would be to charge the beneficiaries of those services directly on a “fee for service” basis.

If some forms of unusual or unique services are to be included in the common expense budget for the entire association, rather than being charged to individual service recipients, then the drafter might use the mechanism permitted under (c)(2) to insure that the non-benefitted owners should not be assessed, and possibly have a lien against their units, for services provided to other persons. As drafted, however, the default rule does not yield that result; instead, services included in the regular budget would be charged to all unit owners, whether or not benefitted.

5. Subsection (c) was amended in 2021 with three significant changes. First, the subsection is revised to make it clear that for all three paragraphs (1)-(3), the declaration may change the default rule of Section 3-115(b) that unit owners pay common expenses according to their allocated interests only if the declaration has a provision that common expenses “must be assessed” differently. The provision in the declaration may not confer discretion on the executive board with respect to making an assessment.

Second, the revision to paragraph (c)(2) allows the association to assess a common expense for the maintenance, repair, or replacement of a common element exclusively against a benefitted unit only if the declaration “reasonably identifies the common expense by specific listing or category.” The purpose of this condition is to provide notice to unit owners of when they may expect to bear more than a proportionate share of common expenses based on the “benefit rule.” The source for this condition is UCC Article 9. UCC § 9-108(b), *Sufficiency of Description*, which provides: “. . . a description of collateral reasonably identifies the collateral if it identifies the collateral by: (1) specific listing; (2) category;” The UCC rules for describing collateral in security agreements and financing statements have proven to be generally successful in striking a balance between flexibility and notice to debtors and third parties. The term “categories” in paragraph (2) include heating and air conditioning equipment, elevators, and recreational facilities.

Third, paragraph (c)(3) is revised to make clear that assessing utilities “in proportion to usage” does not require separate metering if the assessment is based on a reasonable estimate of usage.

6. If additional units are added to a common interest community after a judgment has been entered against the association, the new units are not assessed any part of the judgment debt. Since unit owners will know the assessment, and since such unpaid judgment assessments would affect the price paid by purchasers of units, it would be complicated and unnecessary to fairness to reallocate judgment assessments when new units are added.

7. Subsection (g) refers to those instances in which various provisions of this Act require that common expense liabilities be reallocated among the units of a common interest community by amendment to the declaration. These provisions include Section 1-107 (Eminent Domain), Section 2-106(d) (expiration of certain leases), Section 2-110 (Exercise of Development Rights), and Section 2-113(b) (subdivision of units).

8. Subsection (e) originally provided that “[i]f any common expense is caused by the misconduct of any unit owner, the association may assess that expense exclusively against his unit.” The 2008 and 2021 amendments make substantial changes to indicate the circumstances under which the association may assess expenses exclusively against a unit owner whose “bad behavior” causes loss, damage, or expense.

The 2021 amendments authorize a charge-back only for “willful misconduct of the unit owner or a guest or invitee of the unit owner.” Negligence, whether “ordinary negligence” or “gross negligence” is not sufficient.

The 2021 amendments also authorize allocating liability for a unit owner’s failure to meet maintenance standards that causes damage outside the owner’s unit. For example, an association rule may require replacement of hot water heaters every 10 years, and an owner’s failure to replace may result in water damage to property outside of the owner’s unit.

Subsection (f), added in 2021, affords procedural protections for unit owners charged with “bad behavior” and provides that the owner is liable only for loss not covered by the association’s master insurance policy. The association is not allowed to expense. The unit owner, however, may be required to pay the deductible under the association’s policy. The source for revised subsection (e) and new subsection (f) is Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 47-257(e).

SECTION 3-116. LIEN FOR SUMS DUE ASSOCIATION; ENFORCEMENT.

(a) The association has a statutory lien on a unit for any assessment attributable to that unit or fines imposed against its unit owner. Any priority accorded to the association’s lien under this section is a priority in right and not merely a priority in payment from the proceeds of the sale of the unit by a competing lienholder or encumbrancer. Unless the declaration provides otherwise ,

reasonable attorney's fees and costs, other fees, charges, late charges, fines, and interest charged pursuant to Section 3-102(a)(10), (11), and (12), and any other sums due to the association under the declaration, this [act], or as a result of an administrative, arbitration, mediation, or judicial decision are enforceable in the same manner as unpaid assessments under this section. If an assessment is payable in installments, the lien is for the full amount of the assessment from the time the first installment thereof becomes due. [A lien under this section is not subject to [insert appropriate reference to state homestead, dower and curtesy, or other exemptions].]

(b) A lien under this section has priority over all other liens and encumbrances on a unit except:

(1) liens and encumbrances recorded before the recordation of the declaration and, in a cooperative, liens and encumbrances that the association creates, assumes, or takes subject to;

(2) except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), a first security interest on the unit recorded before the date on which the assessment sought to be enforced became delinquent or, in a cooperative, the first security interest encumbering only the unit owner's interest and perfected before the date on which the assessment sought to be enforced became delinquent;

(3) liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments or charges against the unit or cooperative; and

(4) mechanics' or materialmen's liens to the extent that law of this state other than this [act] gives priority to mechanics' or materialmen's liens.

(c) A lien under this section also has priority over a security interest described in subsection (b)(2), but only to the extent of:

(1) the unpaid amount of assessments for common expenses, not to exceed six months for each budget year of the association, as based on the periodic budget adopted by the

association under Section 3-115(a) for the applicable year; and

(2) reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the association in enforcing the association's lien.

(d) Unless the declaration otherwise provides, if two or more associations have liens for assessments created at any time on the same property, those liens have equal priority.

(e) Recording of the declaration constitutes record notice and perfection of the lien. No further recordation of any claim of lien for assessment under this section is required.

(f) A lien for unpaid assessments is extinguished unless proceedings to enforce the lien are instituted within [three] years after the full amount of the assessments becomes due.

(g) This section does not prohibit an action by an association against a unit owner to recover past due sums for which subsection (a) creates a lien or prohibit an association from taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

(h) A judgment or decree in any action brought under this section must include costs and reasonable attorney's fees for the prevailing party.

(i) The association upon request made in a record shall furnish to a unit owner a statement setting forth the amount of unpaid assessments against the unit. If the unit owner's interest is real estate, the statement must be in recordable form. The statement must be furnished within [10] business days after receipt of the request and is binding on the association, the executive board, and every unit owner.

(j) On nonpayment of an assessment on a unit, the association is entitled to obtain possession of the unit under [insert reference to forcible entry and detainer act of this State].

(k) The association's lien may be foreclosed as provided in this subsection and subsection

(p):

(1) in a condominium or planned community, the association's lien must be foreclosed in like manner as a mortgage on real estate [or by power of sale under [insert appropriate state statute]]];

(2) in a cooperative whose unit owners' interests in the units are real estate, the association's lien must be foreclosed in like manner as a mortgage on real estate [or by power of sale under [insert appropriate state statute]] [or by power of sale under subsection (1)]; [and]

(3) in a cooperative whose unit owners' interests in the units are personal property, the association's lien must be foreclosed in like manner as a security interest under [insert reference to Article 9, Uniform Commercial Code][;and]

[(4) in a foreclosure under [insert reference to state power of sale statute], the association shall give the notice required by statute or, if there is no such requirement, reasonable notice of its action to all lien holders of the unit whose interest would be affected].

[(l) If the unit owner's interest in a unit in a cooperative is real estate, the following requirements apply:

(1) The association, upon nonpayment of assessments and compliance with this subsection, may sell that unit at a public sale or by private negotiation and at any time, date, and place. The association shall give to the unit owner and any lessee of the unit owner reasonable notice in a record of the time, date, and place of any public sale or, if a private sale is intended, of the intention of entering into a contract to sell and of the time and date after which a private disposition may be made. The same notice must also be sent to any other person that has a recorded interest in the unit which would be cut off by the sale, but only if the recorded interest was on record seven weeks before the date specified in the notice as the date of any public sale or seven weeks before the date specified in the notice as the date after which a private sale may be made.

The notices required by this subsection may be sent to any address reasonable in the circumstances. A sale may not be held until five weeks after the sending of the notice. The association may buy at any public sale and, if the sale is conducted by a fiduciary or other person not related to the association, at a private sale.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, the unit owner is liable for any deficiency in a foreclosure sale.

(3) The proceeds of a foreclosure sale must be applied in the following order:

(A) the reasonable expenses of sale;

(B) the reasonable expenses of securing possession before sale; the reasonable expenses of holding, maintaining, and preparing the unit for sale, including payment of taxes and other governmental charges and premiums on insurance; and, to the extent provided for by agreement between the association and the unit owner, reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and other legal expenses incurred by the association;

(C) satisfaction of the association's lien;

(D) satisfaction in the order of priority of any subordinate claim of record;

and

(E) remittance of any excess to the unit owner.

(4) A good faith purchaser for value acquires the unit free of the association's debt that gave rise to the lien under which the foreclosure sale occurred and any subordinate interest, even though the association or other person conducting the sale failed to comply with this section. The person conducting the sale shall execute a conveyance to the purchaser sufficient to convey the unit and stating that it is executed by the person after a foreclosure of the association's lien by power of sale and that the person was empowered to make the sale. Signature and title or authority

of the person signing the conveyance as grantor and a recital of the facts of nonpayment of the assessment and of the giving of the notices required by this subsection are sufficient proof of the facts recited and of the authority to sign. Further proof of authority is not required even though the association is named as grantee in the conveyance.

(5) At any time before the association has disposed of a unit in a cooperative or entered into a contract for its disposition under the power of sale, the unit owners or the holder of any subordinate security interest may cure the unit owner's default and prevent sale or other disposition by tendering the performance due under the security agreement, including any amounts due because of exercise of a right to accelerate, plus the reasonable expenses of proceeding to foreclosure incurred to the time of tender, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs of the creditor.]

(m) In an action by an association to collect assessments or to foreclose a lien on a unit under this section, the court may appoint a receiver to collect all sums alleged to be due and owing to a unit owner before commencement or during pendency of the action. The receivership is governed by [insert state law generally applicable to receiverships]. The court may order the receiver to pay any sums held by the receiver to the association during pendency of the action to the extent of the association's common expense assessments based on a periodic budget adopted by the association pursuant to Section 3-115.

(n) An association may not commence an action to foreclose a lien on a unit under this section or to evict a unit owner under subsection (j) unless:

(1) the unit owner, at the time the action is commenced, owes a sum equal to at least [three] months of common expense assessments based on the periodic budget last adopted by the association pursuant to Section 3-115(a) and the unit owner has failed to accept or comply with a

payment plan offered by the association; and

(2) the executive board votes to commence a foreclosure action specifically against that unit or to evict the unit owner.

(o) Unless the parties otherwise agree, the association shall apply any sums paid by unit owners that are delinquent in paying assessments in the following order:

(1) unpaid assessments;

(2) late charges;

(3) reasonable attorney's fees and costs and other reasonable collection charges;

and

(4) all other unpaid fees, charges, fines, penalties, interest, and late charges.

(p) If the only sums due with respect to a unit are fines and related sums imposed against the unit, a foreclosure action may not be commenced against the unit unless the association has a judgment against the unit owner for the fines and related sums and has perfected a judgment lien against the unit under [insert reference to state statute on perfection of judgments].

(q) Every aspect of a foreclosure, sale, or other disposition under this section, including the method, advertising, time, date, place, and terms, must be commercially reasonable.

[(r) Foreclosure of a lien under this section does not terminate an interest that is subordinate to the lien to any extent unless the association provides notice of the foreclosure to the record holder of the subordinate interest.]

Legislative Note: *In a state that permits only judicial foreclosure of an association's lien, subsection (r) should be omitted. In a state that permits nonjudicial foreclosure, but by statute provides that a foreclosure sale does not extinguish a subordinate lien unless the subordinate lienholder was provided notice of the sale, subsection (r) should be omitted.*

Comment

1. Section 3-116(a) was amended in 1994 to delete the language "from the time the

assessment or fine becomes due.” The deleted clause was intended to make clear that the lien was enforceable at the time the assessment became due. Commentators have observed, however, that the language caused confusion with respect to priority issues. The intention of the statute, as demonstrated by the Comments, was that the inchoate statutory lien was the functional equivalent of real estate taxes except with respect to the special priorities identified in subsection (b) of the section. The deletion of the language as suggested makes clear that the lien arises immediately upon the effective date of the statute for old common interest communities and upon recording of the declaration for new common interest communities.

As a result of this deletion, it is clear that in the absence of an exception in a title insurance policy for common charges, a title insurer would be liable for post-insurance obligations which have a priority established prior to the time the policy was issued. This, however, is no different than in other inchoate liens such as real estate taxes and mechanics liens, all of which have become standard exceptions in the title industry.

2. To ensure prompt and efficient enforcement of the association’s lien for unpaid assessments, such liens should enjoy statutory priority over most other liens. Accordingly, subsection (b) provides that the association’s lien takes priority over all other liens and encumbrances except those recorded prior to the recordation of the declaration, those imposed for real estate taxes or other governmental assessments or charges against the unit, and first security interests recorded before the date the assessment became delinquent (except as provided in subsection (c), as described below).

As originally promulgated in 1982, subsection (c) provided that the association’s lien did have priority to the extent of six months of unpaid common expense assessments, based on the association’s periodic budget. In 2008, subsection (c) was amended to extend this limited priority to include the cost of the association’s reasonable attorneys’ fees and court costs.

The six-month limited priority for association liens constituted a significant departure from pre-existing practice, and was viewed as striking an equitable balance between the need to enforce collection of unpaid assessments and the need to protect the priority of the security interests of lenders in order to facilitate the availability of first mortgage credit to unit owners in common interest communities. This equitable balance was premised on the assumption that, if an association took action to enforce its lien and the unit owner failed to cure its assessment default, the first mortgage lender would promptly institute foreclosure proceedings and pay the unpaid assessments (up to six months’ worth) to the association to satisfy the association’s limited priority lien. This was expected to permit the mortgage lender to preserve its first lien and deliver clear title in its foreclosure sale – a sale that was expected to be completed within six months (in jurisdictions with nonjudicial foreclosure) or a reasonable period of time thereafter, thus minimizing the period during which unpaid assessments would accrue for which the association would not have first priority. Likewise, it was expected that in the typical situation, a unit would have a value sufficient to produce a sale price high enough for the foreclosing lender to recover both the unpaid mortgage balance and six months of assessments.

The real estate market facing common interest communities post-2007 is substantially different from the one contemplated by the drafters of the original UCIOA. Many units are

“underwater,” with values below the outstanding first mortgage balance. More significantly, long delays have developed in the completion of foreclosures. In states permitting only judicial foreclosures, these delays were often beyond lender control. In many situations, however, mortgage lenders strategically delayed the institution or completion of foreclosure proceedings on units affected by common interest assessments. When a lender acquires a unit at a foreclosure sale by way of a credit bid, it becomes legally obligated to pay assessments arising during the lender’s period of ownership. Some lenders have chosen to delay scheduling or completing a foreclosure sale, fearful that they may be unable to resell the unit quickly for an appropriate return in a depressed market. During this period of delay, neither the unit owner nor the mortgage lender is paying the common expense assessments – the unit owner is often unable or unwilling to do so, and the mortgagee is not legally obligated to do so prior to acquiring title. In the meantime, the association (and the remaining unit owners) bear the full financial consequences of this situation, because the association must either force the remaining owners to bear increased assessments to meet budgeted expenses or reduce expenditures for (or the level of) community maintenance, insurance and services.

If other unit owners have to pay the burden of increased assessments to preserve community services or amenities, the delaying lender receives a benefit in that the value of its collateral is preserved while the lender waits to foreclose. Yet this preservation comes through the community’s imposition of assessments that the lender does not have to pay or reimburse. This benefit constitutes unjust enrichment of the mortgage lender, particularly to the extent that the lender enjoys this benefit by virtue of a conscious decision to delay completing a foreclosure sale.

In addition to its inadequacy to protect the legitimate financial interests of community residents, the language used to create the limited priority lien in subsection (c) has also prompted a number of interpretive disputes. For example:

First, there has been a developing split of judicial authority as to whether subsection (c) creates in the association a true lien priority or merely a payment priority. For example, suppose that a condominium association forecloses its lien and conducts a sale following a unit owner’s default in assessment payments, and the first mortgage lender does not participate in the sale. As originally drafted, subsection (c) was intended to create a true lien priority, and thus the association’s foreclosure properly should be viewed as extinguishing the lien of the first lienholder (to the same extent that foreclosure of a real estate tax lien would extinguish an otherwise-first mortgage lien). See, e.g., *SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC v. U.S. Bank, N.A.*, ___ Nev. ___ (Nev. 2014); *Chase Plaza Condominium Ass’n, Inc. v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, ___ A.3d ___, 2014 WL 4250949 (D.C. Ct. App. 2014); *7912 Limbwood Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, ___ F.Supp.2d ___, 2013 WL 5780793 (D.Nev.2013); *Summerhill Village Homeowners Ass’n v. Roughley*, 270 P.3d 639 (Wash.Ct.App. 2012). Nevertheless, several trial court decisions have held that an association’s nonjudicial foreclosure of its assessment lien does not extinguish the lien of the first mortgage lender. See, e.g., *Weeping Hollow Ave. Trust v. Spencer*, 2013 WL 2296313 (D.Nev. May 24, 2013); *Diakonos Holdings, LLC v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 2013 WL 531092 (D. Nev. Feb. 11, 2013). Second, a split of authority has developed as to whether the association may extend its six-month lien priority by filing successive lien foreclosure actions at six month intervals.

Compare *Drummer Boy Homes Ass'n v. Britton*, 2011 Mass. App. Div. 186 (2011) (UCIOA lien priority cannot be extended beyond six months through repetitive foreclosure actions by association) with *Bank of America, N.A. v. Morganbesser*, No. 675-10-10 (Vt. Super. Ct. Jan. 18, 2013) (recognizing continuation of association's priority for assessments accruing during pendency of association foreclosure, even beyond six months, because subsection (c) would allow repetitive actions every six months).

For the reasons discussed above, subsections (a), (b) and (c) are amended to clarify the scope of the association's limited lien priority, as follows:

First, subsection (a) affirms the result in *Summerhill Village Homeowners Ass'n v. Roughley*, 270 P.3d 639 (Wash.Ct.App. 2012), and makes clear that the association's lien has true priority over the lien of an otherwise first mortgage lender to the extent of the amount specified in subsection (c). Thus, if the association conducts a foreclosure sale of its association lien and the otherwise first mortgagee does not act to redeem its interest by satisfying the association's limited priority lien, the mortgagee's lien would be extinguished.

Second, subsection (c) makes clear that the association's lien is not capped at only six months of unpaid common expense assessments. Instead, the association's lien is entitled to priority under subsection (c) to the extent of six months of unpaid common expense assessments each year, based on each year's periodic budget as adopted by the association for the applicable year.

By allowing the association to extend its priority for six months per year throughout any period of delay by a foreclosing lender, subsection (c)(1) strikes a more appropriate and equitable sharing of the costs of preserving the value of the mortgagee's security. The following illustrations demonstrate the application of subsection (c):

Illustration 1. Owner owns a unit subject to a first mortgage held by Bank (but no other liens). Owner fails to pay any assessments during either 2012 or 2013. In December 2013, the association conducts a foreclosure sale (having given proper notice of the sale to both Owner and Bank). Based on the association's annual budgets, assessments were \$100/month for 2012 and \$125/month for 2013. The unpaid balance of Owner's assessments was thus \$2,700, and the association incurred an additional \$1,000 in reasonable attorney fees and costs in enforcing its lien. Under subsection (c), the association's lien would be entitled to priority over Bank's mortgage to the extent of \$2,350, which represents (1) six months of unpaid 2012 assessments (a total of \$600), (2) six months of unpaid 2013 assessments (a total of \$750), and (3) \$1,000 in attorney fees and costs. The association's foreclosure sale extinguishes Bank's mortgage lien. The association receives the first \$2,350 in sale proceeds for application to Owner's unpaid assessments. The sale proceeds would next be applied to the balance secured by Bank's mortgage. If there remained any surplus sale proceeds following the satisfaction of Bank's mortgage, those proceeds would be applied to the remaining balance of the Owner's unpaid assessments.

Illustration 2. Owner owns a unit subject to a first mortgage held by Bank (but no other liens). In December 2013, the association conducts a foreclosure sale (having given proper notice of the sale to both Owner and Bank). Based on the association's annual budgets, assessments were \$100/month for 2012 and \$125/month for 2013. At the time of the sale, Owner had neither paid assessments for March and April of 2012 (a total of \$200) nor for the period March-December 2013 (a total of \$1,250). The unpaid balance of Owner's assessments was thus \$1,450, and the association incurred an additional \$1,000 in reasonable attorney fees and costs in enforcing its lien. Under subsection (c), the association's lien would be entitled to priority over Bank's mortgage only to the extent of \$1,950, which represents (1) two months of unpaid 2012 assessments (a total of \$200), (2) six months of unpaid 2013 assessments (a total of \$750), and (3) \$1,000 in attorney fees and costs. The association's foreclosure sale extinguishes Bank's mortgage lien. The association receives the first \$1,950 in sale proceeds for application to Owner's unpaid assessments. The sale proceeds would next be applied to the balance secured by Bank's mortgage. If there remained any surplus sale proceeds following the satisfaction of Bank's mortgage, those proceeds would be applied to the remaining balance of the Owner's unpaid assessments.

Illustration 3. Owner owns a unit subject to a first mortgage held by Bank (but no other liens). In December 2013, the association schedules a foreclosure sale (having given proper notice of the sale to both Owner and Bank). Based on the association's annual budgets, assessments were \$100/month for 2013, and Owner had not paid any assessments for 2013. The unpaid balance of Owner's assessments was thus \$1,200, and the association incurred an additional \$1,000 in reasonable attorney fees and costs in enforcing its lien. Just prior to the scheduled foreclosure sale, however, Bank paid the association a total of \$1,600, which represents (1) six months of unpaid 2013 assessments (a total of \$600) and (2) \$1,000 in the association's attorney fees and costs. Bank's payment extinguishes the priority that the association's lien would otherwise have had pursuant to subsection (c); therefore, if the association proceeds with its foreclosure sale, the sale will not extinguish Bank's mortgage lien, and the buyer at the sale will take the unit subject to Bank's mortgage lien.

In cooperatives, the association has legal title to the units and depending on the election made in the declaration pursuant to Section 2-118(i) may have power to create, assume, or take subject to security interests in the units which have priority over the interest of unit owners. Obviously, the cooperative association's lien should not have priority over an interest which the association itself has given, assumed, or taken subject to and subsection (b) expressly so provides.

The special reference to cooperatives in subsection (b)(2) merely recognizes that in a cooperative both the association and the unit owner have an interest in a unit.

3. Units may be part of two common interest communities. For example, a large real estate development may consist of one or more condominiums which are also part of a larger planned community. In that case, the planned community association might assess the condominium units for the general maintenance expenses of the planned community and the condominium association would assess for the direct maintenance expenses of the building itself. In such a situation,

subsection (d) provides that unpaid liens of the two associations have equal priority regardless of the relative time of creation of the two regimes and regardless of the time the assessments were made or became delinquent.

4. Subsection (g) makes clear that the association may have remedies short of foreclosure of its lien that can be used to collect unpaid assessments. The association, for example, might bring an action in debt or breach of contract against a recalcitrant unit owner rather than resorting to foreclosure.

5. Subsection (j) originally provided an additional remedy for cooperative associations dealing with defaulting or recalcitrant unit owners. In the typical cooperative the association will have a substantial underlying mortgage on all or a substantial portion of the real estate in the cooperative and a large part of each unit owner's periodic assessment will go toward payment of that particular unit's proportionate share of the mortgage. If the unit owner fails to pay his assessment on time, the association may be forced into default on its own mortgage payments with consequent possible foreclosure of the underlying mortgage and loss by all unit owners of their interests in the cooperative. Therefore, in the cooperative context it is essential that the cooperative association have a fast and effective remedy for failure of a unit owner to pay his assessment. For this reason, subsection (j) provided that upon nonpayment the cooperative unit owner could be evicted in the same manner as an unlawfully holding over commercial tenant.

If the unit owner's interest is real estate, subsection (k)(2) then offers the State two alternatives as to nonjudicial foreclosure of a cooperative association's lien. The first alternative is power of sale under any existing state statute authorizing power of sale under mortgages. If there is no power of sale statute or if the legislature chooses to adopt a special power of sale provision for the lien on cooperative units, the State can choose the 2d alternative: power of sale under subsection (l) of this section.

Subsection (l), which is patterned after the power of sale foreclosure provisions of the Uniform Land Transactions Act, is a modern power of sale provision which frees private power of sale foreclosure from many of the costly, time consuming, and inefficiency producing strictures of most existing private power of sale statutes. At the same time, it provides reasonable protection to the unit owner and junior interests.

If the unit owners' interest in a cooperative is personal property, the association's lien is foreclosed as if it were a security interest under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Article 9 foreclosure is generally less expensive and faster than either judicial or power of sale real estate foreclosure. This difference in cost and speed of foreclosure, both for association liens and security interests, is one of the major factors to be considered in choosing whether, under Section 1-105, the unit owner's interest in a cooperative will be real property or personal property. Article 9 foreclosure is currently used in foreclosing security interests in mobile homes, and has been accepted in the various States as a permissible method of foreclosure in that housing area without serious challenge.

As originally promulgated, subsection (j) only authorized a possessory remedy prior to foreclosure for cooperatives. Subsection (j) did not extend such a possessory remedy to an

association in a condominium or planned community, on the theory that a unit owner's failure to pay assessments on a timely basis would have less significant consequences and that the association's foreclosure remedy was sufficient.

By contrast, Illinois has adopted procedures that allow a condominium association to use forcible entry and detainer to obtain possession of a unit from a defaulting owner, and to lease the unit to a tenant and apply the rents toward the satisfaction of unpaid assessments. 735 ILCS 5/9-111. Upon recovering possession of the unit, the association has the power (though not the obligation) to lease the unit to a tenant for a period not to exceed 13 months; if the association so leases the property, the association must apply rents collected to unpaid assessments, fines, and ongoing assessments as they come due, with any surplus returned to the unit owner. 735 ILCS 5/9-111.1. Once the unit owner has paid off the unpaid assessments and becomes current on its obligations to the association, the unit owner may obtain an order vacating the judgment; if the premises are being leased by the association as described above, the judgment would be vacated effective at the end of the lease term. 735 ILCS 5/9-111.

The Illinois statute discourages strategic default by underwater unit owners in possession of their units (defaults which can place a serious financial burden on the association and other unit owners). The potential benefit of such a remedy is additionally magnified in jurisdictions (such as Illinois) that permit only judicial foreclosure. In those states in which a year or longer might elapse before an association could complete a judicial foreclosure of its assessment lien, and there is a viable market for rental of such units, this possessory remedy would enhance the ability of the association to reduce the assessment delinquency (and thereby help meet its budgeted expenses) pending completion of the foreclosure of the association lien.

As a result, subsection (j) is amended to extend a comparable remedy to all associations. A state that adopts amended subsection (j) may need to consider conforming amendments in its forcible entry and detainer statute that are similar in character to the provisions in the Illinois statute, 735 ILCS 5/9-111 and 9-111.1.

6. Subsection (m) makes clear that the courts have authority to appoint receivers upon request by associations to aid in collection of common charges.

7. Few issues are more contentious in common interest communities than the prospect of unit owners losing their homes as a consequence of non-payment of common charges – and the loss of all or most of their equity – when the association forecloses. The reaction in state legislatures in recent years has been widespread.

At the same time, it is crucial that the association be able to secure timely payment of common charges in order to provide services to all the residents of the common interest community.

In an effort to balance these competing interests, the 2008 amendments provided additional safeguards governing foreclosure of liens for unpaid common charges. These procedures may be summarized as follows:

First, Section 3-116(n) bars foreclosure for sums that are less than 3 months of common charges. Likewise, subsection (n) also bars the association from pursuing a possessory remedy against a defaulting unit owner unless more than 3 months of common charges are unpaid.

Second, Section 3-116(n) also requires the association board, to first, offer the delinquent owner a payment plan which the owner rejects, and second, expressly approve each foreclosure action.

Third, Section 3-116(o) requires that payments of delinquent assessments be applied first to principal rather than to interest and fees, in order to avoid the usual practice of accruing additional interest and late charges as the monthly fees remain unsatisfied while the attorneys' fees and interest are paid first.

Fourth, Section 3-116(p) bars any foreclosure for fines alone unless the association first secures a personal judgment against the unit owner.

Finally, Section 3-116(q) requires that if a foreclosure does go forward, any sale of a unit must be commercially reasonable. In the first reported case of foreclosure arising in a state that has adopted this Act, the court required that the sale be reasonable. See *Will v. Mill Condominium Owners Association et al*, 176 VT 380, 848 A2d 336 [2004].

These special procedures would comprise an overlay on existing state foreclosure procedures, whether judicial or non-judicial. Taken together, they respond in a concise but responsible way to the widespread reports of abuses in this field. Hopefully, they will also be viewed by the various States as a responsible and balanced response to the issues confronting elected officials, defaulting unit owners and homeowners association directors with a fiduciary responsibility to maintain the property.

8. In states that permit an association to foreclose its association lien by nonjudicial foreclosure, questions may arise regarding the finality of a sale in which a person holding a subordinate lien did not receive notice of the nonjudicial sale. In some states, nonjudicial foreclosure procedures require notice to subordinate lienholders only when those lienholders have recorded a timely request for notice of sale on the real property records. There also is authority in some nonjudicial foreclosure states to the effect that a subordinate lien can be extinguished in favor of a bona fide purchaser at the sale even if the subordinate lienholder who had requested notice did not receive it. In other states, a subordinate lienholder that does not receive notice of a nonjudicial foreclosure sale does not have its lien extinguished by that sale. See, e.g., Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 61.24.040(7).

The issue of notice to subordinate lienholders becomes more critical under this Act, given that subsection (c) gives the association a limited priority over the otherwise-first mortgage lender, thus rendering that lender a subordinate lienholder. It would be manifestly unfair for an association's foreclosure sale to extinguish the lien of the otherwise-first mortgage lender if the association did not in fact provide the lender with notice of that sale. For this reason, subsection (r) is added to make clear that the association's foreclosure does not terminate a subordinate lien

unless the association provides notice of the foreclosure to the person that is the record holder of the subordinate interest.

Subsection (r) is not necessary in judicial foreclosure-only states, nor in states (such as Washington) that provide that a nonjudicial foreclosure can extinguish subordinate liens only if such lienholders were provided notice prior to the sale.

9. Section 3-116 rejects more extreme provisions favoring defaulting unit owners espoused in various forums. For example, extensive provisions were adopted by North Carolina regarding fines enforcement and collection which may pose significant impediments to the financial well-being of unit owner associations. See, e.g., 2205 North Carolina Session Act No. 422. Similarly, the section does not adopt the extensive borrower protections contained in the Uniform Non-Judicial Foreclosure Act. That act contains provisions dealing with repetitive and detailed default notices, mandated meetings before foreclosure, a period of limitation on foreclosures, mandated judicial supervision of foreclosures, extensive redemption rights after foreclosure, and the like. In those cases where foreclosure is supervised by a judge, those procedures are not likely to be of significant benefit to defaulting to unit owners, but will impose significant transaction costs on associations in non-judicial foreclosure states; there is no reason to distinguish common interest community foreclosures from every other procedure.

10. The issue of how the association protects itself from non-payment of assessments may be of concern in a state with a homestead exemption. Either direct foreclosure of the association's statutory lien for unpaid assessments, or foreclosure of a perfected judgment lien which the association might have secured in lieu of foreclosure, may conflict with existing homestead statutes. Further consideration of this issue in those states, in order to reconcile conflicting statutes, would then be appropriate.

11. In requiring a delay for 3 months in commencement of a foreclosure proceeding, subsection 3-116(n)(1) imposes some risk on the association. Since the association's lien has only a limited priority over that of a first mortgage, anything which delays the commencement and completion of a foreclosure by the association, but does not result in the unit owner bringing his or her account current, may be seen as simply raising the cost to the association, and, therefore, to all of the other unit owners who are paying their common charges on time.

12. It may be that the reaction of some legislators to this Section will depend on the extent to which foreclosure actions in the respective states are subject to judicial supervision. In states where non-judicial foreclosure is either not available or not used in association lien foreclosures, the active role played by the court may minimize the need for certain of the borrower protections in this section.

SECTION 3-117. OTHER LIENS.

(a) In a condominium or planned community:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), a judgment for money against

the association [if recorded] [if docketed] [if [insert other procedures required under state law to perfect a lien on real estate as a result of a judgment]], is not a lien on the common elements, but is a lien in favor of the judgment lien holder against all of the other real estate of the association and all of the units in the common interest community at the time the judgment was entered. No other property of a unit owner is subject to the claims of creditors of the association.

(2) If the association has granted a security interest in the common elements to a creditor of the association pursuant to Section 3-112, the holder of that security interest shall exercise its right against the common elements before its judgment lien on any unit may be enforced.

(3) Whether perfected before or after the creation of the common interest community, if a lien, other than a deed of trust or mortgage, including a judgment lien or lien attributable to work performed or materials supplied before creation of the common interest community, becomes effective against two or more units, the unit owner of an affected unit may pay to the lien holder the amount of the lien attributable to the unit, and the lien holder, upon receipt of payment, promptly shall deliver a release of the lien covering that unit. The amount of the payment must be proportionate to the ratio that the unit owner's common expense liability bears to the common expense liabilities of all unit owners the units of which are subject to the lien. After payment, the association may not assess or have a lien against that unit owner's unit for any portion of the common expenses incurred in connection with that lien.

(4) A judgment against the association must be indexed in the name of the common interest community and the association and, when so indexed, is notice of the lien against the units.

(b) In a cooperative:

(1) If the association receives notice of an impending foreclosure on all or any

portion of the association's real estate, the association shall promptly transmit a copy of that notice to each unit owner of a unit located within the real estate to be foreclosed. Failure of the association to transmit the notice does not affect the validity of the foreclosure.

(2) Whether a unit owner's unit is subject to the claims of the association's creditors, no other property of a unit owner is subject to those claims.

Comment

1. This section deals with the effect on unit owners of judgments against the association. The issue is not free from difficulty. Presently, in most States, if the association is organized as a corporation, the unit owners are likely to receive the insulation from liability given shareholders of a corporation, so that the judgment lienholder can satisfy his judgment only against the property of the association. On the other hand, if the association is organized as an unincorporated association, under the law of most States each unit owner would have joint and several liability on the judgment. This Act strikes a balance between the two extremes.

2. In condominiums and planned communities, the Act makes the judgment lien a direct lien against each individual unit, but allows the individual unit owner to discharge the lien by payment of his pro-rata share of the judgment based on that unit's relative common expense liability. The judgment would also create a lien against any property owned by the association. In cooperatives, title to the units is in the cooperative so that it is not necessary for the Act to provide that a judgment against the association creates a lien against units. The Act does provide, however, that no property of a cooperative unit owner other than the unit is subject to the claims of association creditors. The result is that the relationship between creditors of the association and unit owners is similar in all three forms of ownership.

There are, however, significant differences between cooperatives and condominiums or planned communities as to the position of unit owners as against association creditors. In one respect cooperative unit owners have greater liability than condominium or planned community unit owners and in another respect they have lesser liability.

They have greater liability in that, in a cooperative, if a judgment lien has priority over a unit owner's interest in a unit, the lien against the unit is not limited to the unit's common expense liability percentage. In contrast, in a condominium or planned community, the lien against a unit is only for the unit owner's pro rata share of the judgment.

Example: Suppose a four unit project in which there is a judgment against the association for \$50,000. Further suppose that each of the units has a value of \$100,000 and that there are outstanding mortgages as follows:

	Unit A	Unit B	Unit C	Unit D
Value	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000

Mortgage	50,000	90,000	90,000	75,000
Equity	50,000	10,000	10,000	25,000

In a condominium or planned community, the judgment lien attaches to each unit in proportion to that unit's liability for common expense liability. If, in the above example, the common expense liability is equal, the lien would attach to each unit for \$12,500. Therefore, the association judgment creditor could reach the full equity of Unit owners B and C in their units, but could reach only \$12,500 of the interest of Unit owners A and D. Since the association cannot assess A and D for any additional amounts of the judgment, if B and C allow their interest to be foreclosed and foreclosure produces only \$20,000, the association judgment creditor will collect only \$45,000 of its \$50,000 judgment. That is less than it would collect if all unit owners' interests in units were fully liable, but more than it would collect if only association assets were subject to attachment. (The judgment creditor may, however, satisfy his judgment in full by reaching the income stream of the association by appropriate creditor process.)

In a cooperative, on the other hand, the association creditor can reach the entire interest of any of the unit owners in their units and will have its judgment satisfied in full.

The liability of cooperative unit owners to association judgment creditors is less than that of unit owners in condominiums and planned communities in that there is no statutory provision giving the judgment creditor a direct lien against units. Since, in a cooperative, title to the units is in the cooperative, a judgment creditor of the association will have a lien on the units, but under ordinary recording and priority rules, that lien will be subordinate to unit owner interests in units if those interests were recorded prior to the attachment of the judgment lien. Therefore, in a cooperative, there is a possibility that the judgment lienor will have no rights as against the interests of the unit owners. However, the declaration may provide that association creditors have priority over the interests of cooperative unit owners, and, if it does so, such a provision is effective (*see* Section 2-118), and even in the absence of Section 2-118 would be effective, as a general subordination of unit owner interests to creditors of the association. (The Act in Section 2-118 requires that all creditors of the association be treated in the same way as to priority against unit owners so that the declaration cannot provide, for example, that only contract creditors have priority over unit owners or, for another example, that only regulated financial institution debt has priority. However, the unit owners might subordinate their interest to the rights of individual creditors of the association by giving that individual creditor a subordination agreement.)

However, upon termination of the cooperative, liens against the cooperative which did not have priority over the cooperative interests do become proportional fractional liens against each individual cooperative interest (*see* Section 2-118(i) and the Comments thereto).

3. The provisions of Section 3-117 applicable to condominiums and planned communities were adopted after substantial consideration by the Committee and the National Conference and achieve what the drafters believe is appropriate unit owner liability for association debts. The somewhat different treatment given cooperatives arises out of the different history of cooperatives and out of the different tradition as to financing of cooperatives. The rules just stated in effect continue the existing law as to the relationship between cooperative unit owners (today commonly called proprietary lessees) and association creditors. The provisions also take account of a

common way of financing cooperatives: in the typical cooperative, the cooperative association will take title to the real estate and will assume or take subject to existing mortgages on the real estate, or if there are no existing mortgages, will borrow a significant portion of the purchase price of the cooperative real estate and secure that price by a mortgage on the real estate. Thereafter, when individual units are conveyed (leased) to individual unit owners, the unit owner's interest will be subject to the prior recorded underlying mortgage. The unit owner also will commonly borrow money on the security of his lease interest to pay the purchase price of the unit owner's interest. Unless a subordination agreement has been taken from the unit owner or subordination of unit owner interest to subsequent association creditors is provided for in the declaration, the unit purchase financing lender who lends on the security of the unit owner's interest can assess his risk on the assumption that he will never be subject to a greater proportion of the underlying debt than he is at the time the loan is originally made. If there is a subordination agreement, the unit financing lender knows that his security interest is subject to being entirely defeated by subsequent transactions between the association and its creditors. In the cooperative context, that system has worked reasonably well, and many people with substantial experience with housing cooperatives wished to continue that system in the Model Real Estate Cooperative Act and in the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act.

In the case of condominiums and planned communities, while the condominium or planned community judgment creditor has a direct lien against the units, the lien against a particular unit is limited to that unit's common interest percentage liability, and based on ordinary priority rules, the association judgment creditor's lien will be junior to any prior perfected liens or security interests in the unit owner's unit. Since the priority between association judgment creditors and holders of security interests or liens against individual units in condominiums or planned communities will be determined according to ordinary priority rules, as is the case of cooperatives in the absence of subordination agreements, the result as between association judgment creditors and holders of security interest or liens on individual units is essentially the same under all three acts. However, as pointed out above, as against the unit owner himself, the cooperative association lien creditor who has priority over a unit owner's interest will have greater rights than does the association judgment creditor in the case of condominiums and planned communities.

4. It should be noted that, while the judgment lien runs directly against unit owners in condominiums and planned communities, the actual liability of the unit owner is almost identical with what it would be if the ordinary corporation rule insulating the unit owner from direct liability were applied. If the incorporated condominium or planned community association only is liable for a judgment, it will, of course, have no assets to satisfy the judgment except whatever personal property and real estate not a part of the common elements it owns. If a checking account or other cash funds of the association are attached or garnisheed by the creditor, the association, in order to maintain its operations and fulfill its other obligations, will be obliged to make an additional assessment against the unit owners to cover the judgment. The same result follows if the association is to prevent the sale of other assets at an execution sale. That additional assessment would be in precisely the amount for which this Act gives a direct lien against the individual unit owners. Further, if an association which is without sufficient assets to satisfy a judgment refuses to make assessments from which the creditor can have his claim satisfied, it is very likely that a court, in a supplemental proceeding on the judgment, would direct the association to make the necessary assessments against the unit owners. Unpaid assessments made by the association constitute liens

against units just as do judgments.

Therefore, whether the lien of the judgment creditor runs against the units directly, or whether the lien is only against the association which finds it necessary to make additional assessments to satisfy the judgment, the unit owner who does not pay his proportionate share will end up with a lien against his unit.

The differences, therefore, between the lien system established by Section 3-117 for condominiums and planned communities and the system which would be applicable if ordinary corporation rules were applied are these:

(1) The unit owner can discharge his unit from the lien and free it from the possibility of being subsequently assessed by the association for the judgment by making a payment directly to the lien holder. This ability may be valuable to a unit owner who is in the process of selling or securing a mortgage on his unit during the period between the time the judgment is entered and the time the association makes a formal assessment against individual unit owners for the amount of the judgment lien.

(2) The judgment creditor through his ability to threaten to foreclose the lien on an individual unit if the judgment is not paid is given some leverage over individual unit owners to encourage them to see that the association pays the judgment. Procuring an assessment through pressure on individual unit owners may be quicker and cheaper for the judgment creditor than using supplemental proceedings and having a judge order that the board of directors make the necessary assessment.

5. In the rare case where, under corporation law an association could avoid payment of a judgment by dissolution of the association and vesting of title to the units or common elements the unit owners as tenants-in-common or otherwise, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws believes that that result is inappropriate, and that the unit in the condominium or planned community itself should be viewed as equity property of the association capable of being reached by judgment creditors in satisfaction of the judgment. As a matter of social policy the condominium or planned community association is in quite a different position than the ordinary corporation. The corporation statutes provide shareholders immunity from liability for debts of the corporation to encourage investment in corporations whose entrepreneurial activities in the marketplace contribute to the general wealth and well-being of society. The condominium or planned community association, in managing the affairs of the homeowners, does not serve the same entrepreneurial function. It seems reasonable, as a matter of social policy, that an individual homeowner who would be fully liable for debts incurred in the renovation and maintenance of his home or for torts caused by his failure to adequately maintain the premises should not be able to entirely avoid that liability through the device of organizing with other homeowners into a condominium or planned community association. On the other hand, it is perhaps not fair to a unit owner in a condominium or planned community regime to have all of his assets at risk based on the contracts of the association over which he has little control and as to which he has only a fractional interest or benefit.

It should be noted that, except for situations in which the association has given a mortgage

or deed of trust on common elements, the judgment creditor cannot assert a lien against common elements, but is rather left to a lien against the units. That is, the judgment creditor has no power to levy on the golf course or on the swimming pool or other open spaces and sell them independently of the units to satisfy the judgment.

SECTION 3-118. ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

(a) An association must retain the following:

(1) detailed records of receipts and expenditures affecting the operation and administration of the association and other appropriate accounting records;

(2) minutes of all meetings of its unit owners and executive board other than executive sessions, a record of all actions taken by the unit owners or executive board without a meeting, and a record of all actions taken by a committee in place of the executive board on behalf of the association;

(3) the names of unit owners in a form that permits preparation of a list of the names of all owners and the addresses at which the association communicates with them, in alphabetical order showing the number of votes each owner is entitled to cast;

(4) its original or restated organizational documents, if required by law other than this [act], bylaws and all amendments to them, and all rules currently in effect;

(5) all financial statements and tax returns of the association for the past three years;

(6) a list of the names and addresses of its current executive board members and officers;

(7) its most recent annual report delivered to the [Secretary of State], if any;

(8) financial and other records sufficiently detailed to enable the association to comply with Section 4-109;

(9) copies of current contracts to which it is a party;

(10) records of executive board or committee actions to approve or deny any requests for design or architectural approval from unit owners; and

(11) ballots, proxies, and other records related to voting by unit owners for one year after the election, action, or vote to which they relate.

(b) Subject to subsections (c) and (d), all records retained by an association must be available for examination and copying by a unit owner or the owner's authorized agent:

(1) during reasonable business hours or at a mutually convenient time and location; and

(2) upon [five] days' notice in a record reasonably identifying the specific records of the association requested.

(c) Records retained by an association may be withheld from inspection and copying to the extent that they concern:

(1) personnel, salary, and medical records relating to specific individuals;

(2) contracts, leases, and other commercial transactions to purchase or provide goods or services, currently being negotiated;

(3) existing or potential litigation or mediation, arbitration, or administrative proceedings;

(4) existing or potential matters involving federal, state, or local administrative or other formal proceedings before a governmental tribunal for enforcement of the declaration, bylaws, or rules;

(5) communications with the association's attorney which are otherwise protected by the attorney-client privilege or the attorney work-product doctrine;

(6) information the disclosure of which would violate law other than this [act];

(7) records of an executive session of the executive board; or

(8) individual unit files other than those of the requesting owner.

(d) An association may charge a reasonable fee for providing copies of any records under this section and for supervising the unit owner's inspection.

(e) A right to copy records under this section includes the right to receive copies by photocopying or other means, including copies through an electronic transmission if available upon request by the unit owner.

(f) An association is not obligated to compile or synthesize information.

(g) Information provided pursuant to this section may not be used for commercial purposes.

Comment

1. There are two significant policy issues connected with the association's records: first, what records the association must retain, and second, who has access to those records. The 2008 amendments address both.

The original version of Section 3-118 dealt with these matters in a minimalist way. Regarding records maintenance, the first sentence of 3-118 required only that the association maintain those records needed to comply with Section 4-109 – that is, the obligation to provide a resale certificate. This minimum requirement was far less expansive than the provisions of, for example, the Revised Model Non-Profit Corporation Act; it plainly did not address the significant issues of records maintenance that have arisen since UCIOA was first promulgated 25 years ago.

Section 3-118 was similarly superficial regarding issues of records access; it mandated simply that 'all' records of the association be 'reasonably available for examination by any unit owner or his authorized agent' – leaving questions as to whether the word "reasonable" modified 'all ...records' as well as "available", and leaving unanswered the large range of issues that courts and legislatures have struggled with in this field over the last quarter century.

2. The 2008 amendments replace the "minimalist" provisions of UCIOA Section 3-118 with provisions generally consistent with the cognate provisions of the Revised Model Nonprofit Corporation Act, supplemented by specific provisions from other more modern State enactments and proposals in the homes association field. In this latter regard, the amendments, for example, authorize a unit owner to have access to a mailing list of unit owners, although the association may retain the right to mail materials to unit owners at their last known addresses, in order to maintain the unit owners' privacy; and (ii) insure that minutes of all meetings must be kept.

3. Section 3-118(a) outlines the records that the Association must retain. The subsection generally avoids any substantive requirements as to how the Association's financial records are to be maintained, relying simply on the obligation to retain "detailed records of receipts" and "appropriate accounting records", "all financial statements and tax returns for the past 3 years" and, as in the original Act, "financial and other records sufficiently detailed to enable the association" to provide a resale certificate under Section 4-109." The Act rejects any proposal that it require records to be maintained in accordance with "generally accepted accounting principles"; there are simply too many associations for which that would be an unnecessary and burdensome requirement.

4. The rules of various Bar associations make it imprudent for this Act to characterize the files of an attorney representing the association as property of the association and thereafter to assert that those files are nevertheless exempt from disclosure. For that reason, the Act does not address the status of an attorney's records, but section 3-118(c)(5) does make clear that communications with the association's attorney will generally be exempt from disclosure.

5. Many associations, especially smaller ones, may not have a complete set of records going back to the first organization of the association. This may be attributable to many reasons, and often are not the fault of the association or its current leadership. For example, the original declarant may not keep adequate records or may have failed to turn them over at transition. Managers may fail to turn records over when their contracts expire or are terminated.

In either of these cases, the cost of suing to obtain the missing records is prohibitive, or certainly out of proportion to the loss or inconvenience caused by the missing documents. In many smaller communities, the minutes and other non-financial records are kept by a volunteer officer of the association. If someone dies, is taken ill or moves away, the records are often lost. While this reality may impede the practical realization of the requirements in this Act, a goal of the section would be that over time, those "ancient" records may become of less practical importance in older associations, while newer associations will be guided by the requirements of this Section to adopt sound record keeping practices from the outset.

6. Subsection 3-118(b)(i) permits the parties to agree on a mutually acceptable time and place for the inspection of the records. If they do not agree, the subsection provides that the inspection shall take place "during reasonable business hours or at a mutually convenient time and location." Another concern has to do with smaller self-managed associations where the records may be kept by a unit owner who works during the day. If the volunteer treasurer cannot easily leave his or her job during the day to meet with a unit owner, it may be unreasonable to insist that the unit owner, or the unit owner's attorney or accountant, have the power to make the treasurer take a day off from work.

SECTION 3-119. ASSOCIATION AS TRUSTEE. With respect to a third person dealing with the association in the association's capacity as a trustee, the existence of trust powers and their proper exercise by the association may be assumed without inquiry. A third person is not

bound to inquire whether the association has power to act as trustee or is properly exercising trust powers. A third person, without actual knowledge that the association is exceeding or improperly exercising its powers, is fully protected in dealing with the association as if it possessed and properly exercised the powers it purports to exercise. A third person is not bound to assure the proper application of trust assets paid or delivered to the association in its capacity as trustee.

SECTION 3-120. RULES.

(a) Before adopting, amending, or repealing any rule, the executive board shall give all unit owners notice of:

(1) its intention to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule and provide the text of the rule or the proposed change; and

(2) a date on which the executive board will act on the proposed rule or amendment after considering comments from unit owners.

(b) Following adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, the association shall notify the unit owners of its action and provide a copy of any new or revised rule.

(c) An association may adopt rules to establish and enforce construction and design criteria and aesthetic standards if the declaration so provides. If the declaration so provides, the association shall adopt procedures for enforcement of those standards and for approval of construction applications, including a reasonable time within which the association must act after an application is submitted and the consequences of its failure to act.

(d) A rule regulating display of the flag of the United States must be consistent with federal law. In addition, the association may not prohibit display on a unit or on a limited common element adjoining a unit of the flag of this state, or signs regarding candidates for public or association office or ballot questions, but the association may adopt rules governing the time, place, size,

number, and manner of those displays.

(e) Unit owners may peacefully assemble on the common elements to consider matters related to the common interest community, but the association may adopt rules governing the time, place, and manner of those assemblies.

(f) An association may adopt rules that affect the use of or behavior in units that may be used for residential purposes, only to:

(1) implement a provision of the declaration;

(2) regulate any behavior in or occupancy of a unit which violates the declaration or adversely affects the use and enjoyment of other units or the common elements by other unit owners; or

(3) restrict the leasing of residential units to the extent those rules are reasonably designed to meet underwriting requirements of institutional lenders that regularly make loans secured by first mortgages on units in common interest communities or regularly purchase those mortgages.

(g) An association's internal business operating procedures need not be adopted as rules.

(h) Every rule must be reasonable.

Comment

1. This section, new in 2008, addresses in a single location many of the Act's provisions concerning rules, including procedures governing how rules are to be adopted, and several constraints on what rules may address. Thus, the section now includes – in new subsection (f) – text that previously appeared in Section 3-102 (c) addressing the ability of the association to adopt rules that affect use and behavior in units. The section also addresses several new constraints on the association's ability to regulate unit owner behavior, consistent with increasing sentiment to this effect in a number of states.

2. Subsections (a) and (b) enable unit owners to be aware of and involved in the rules adoption process. Under these procedures, the association must notify unit owners of its intention to engage in changing the rules, and provide owners the text of any proposed change. Unit owners are also entitled to submit comments on the proposed rules, and to know of the date before which

those comments may be submitted for consideration. Finally, under subsection (b), after a rule has been changed, the association must notify unit owners of the change, and provide them a copy of any new or revised rule.

3. The 2008 amendments address in several ways the subject of how and when the unit owners may be subjected to constraints on the owner's ability to make changes on the exterior appearance of a unit, or engage in construction activity on a unit – including a lot – that would be visible from outside the unit.

It is increasingly common throughout the United States for associations to assume the power to establish and enforce design criteria and control the exterior appearance of units, whether those units are in high rise condominiums, townhouses or single family homes on individually-owned lots. It is often asserted that the power of the association to maintain a uniformly attractive and consistent appearance throughout a community adds considerably to the value and desirability of many of these communities.

At the same time, anecdotal evidence suggests that many of the decisions made during the design approval process have been controversial and, in some instances, are subject to abuse by those charged with enforcing the design criteria.

The original UCIOA was silent on this subject, relegating it simply to the general reserved powers of the association. However, because of the importance of the subject, the Act adopts significant amendments to the design approval process. Taken as a whole, these changes confirm the ability of the association to adopt such a process, but subject to significant constraints intended to protect the interests of individual unit owners.

This section first provides in subsection (c) that the ability of the association to regulate the design process must be affirmatively reserved in the declaration. This tracks Section 2-105(a)(14) requiring that “[t]he declaration must contain ...(14) any authorization pursuant to which the association may establish and enforce construction and design criteria and aesthetic standards....”

Note that the ability of the declarant to do so must similarly be reserved as a special declarant right pursuant to Section 2-105 (a)(8). However, if that special declarant right is reserved, the association's power under this section would be subject to that reserved special declarant right to control the construction or design review process during the development process.

Second, assuming the authority exists in the declaration, the section requires that the rules of the design committee must be formally promulgated by the executive board, including a procedure for prompt consideration of an application. The rules must also describe the consequences flowing from the failure of the design committee or other group charged with enforcement of the criteria to act on an application within the time frame stated. This does not mean that the necessary effect of that failure is that the application will be deemed approved; the rules may state a different consequence, as they are permitted to do. As a practical matter, however, one might expect that in the usual case, the parties to an application pending before a design committee may choose to formally agree to extend the time within which the committee is

otherwise required to act, in order to avoid the consequences of a failure to act, and nothing in this Act is intended to affect the parties' ability to do so.

4. The Act creates a significant interplay between the declaration and the association's rules when the subject is the possibility of a change in a permitted "use occupancy, or behavior", as that term is used in 3-120(d)(2).

First, Section 2-105(a)(12) makes clear that the declaration may contain any leasing restrictions in addition to those restrictions permitted under 3-120(d), and any other restrictions on alienation of the units. Section 2-105(b) permits the declaration to contain any other "restrictions on the uses of a unit or the number or other qualifications of persons who may occupy units." Section 2-117(f) then provides significant protection for those permitted uses; it imposes an 80% vote requirement in order to "prohibit or materially restrict" any permitted uses of or behavior in a unit, or in the number or other qualifications of persons who may occupy units," although the declaration may also state that the 80% vote may be limited to a specific group of affected units. In addition, under the last sentence of (f), any restrictions on uses "must provide reasonable protection for a use or occupancy permitted at the time of the amendment.

Then, under Section 3-120, the association's ability to adopt rules affecting use of or behavior in units is restricted to implementing provisions of the declaration, or regulating "any behavior in or occupancy of a unit which ...adversely affects the use and enjoyment of the units or the common elements by other unit owners." An obvious example of the latter would be noise regulations.

5. Subsections (d) and (e) expand existing federal law mandating that unit owners be allowed to display the flag of the United States, **see** the Freedom To Display the American Flag Act of 2005, Public Law 109-243 to provide greater freedom of action to unit owners. These sections increase the rights of unit owners to display flags of the enacting State, and political signs on their units. Like the federal law, the association is entitled to adopt regulations governing the time, place, size, number and manner of those displays." Similarly, the unit owners are entitled under subsection (e) to peacefully assemble on the common elements to consider matters related to the common interest community.

6. Subsection (f), formerly §3-102(c), imposes clear limits on the association's power to control the use, occupancy, and leasing of units in residential projects. Basically, these amendments adopt the policy that unless the declaration otherwise provides, "use" restrictions must appear in the declaration in order to be enforceable by the association, and the association's regulatory power over "occupancy" activities is limited to those situations in which a unit owner's activities inside a unit affect other owners.

7. In perhaps the most significant change affecting rules, subsection (h) requires all rules to be "reasonable." The reasonableness standard, unlike the business judgment rule, is likely to lead to considerable controversy over the impact of particular rules; it may also lead to more constraint in the adoption of a variety of rules, which some unit owners may find onerous.

SECTION 3-121. NOTICE TO UNIT OWNERS.

(a) An association shall deliver any notice required to be given by the association under this [act] to any mailing or electronic mail address a unit owner designates. Otherwise, the association may deliver notices by:

(1) hand delivery to each unit owner;

(2) hand delivery, United States mail postage paid, or commercially reasonable delivery service to the mailing address of each unit;

(3) electronic means, if the unit owner has given the association an electronic address; or

(4) any other method reasonably calculated to provide notice to the unit owner.

(b) The ineffectiveness of a good faith effort to deliver notice by an authorized means does not invalidate action taken at or without a meeting.

Comment

1. This section was added in 2008. The alternatives listed in sub-section (a) include all the forms of notice previously authorized in UCIOA section 3-108, which required that unit owners be given notice of meetings. The new additional forms of notice are electronic transmissions and “(4) any other method reasonably calculated to provide notice to the unit owner.” Depending on the circumstances, this might include posting notice on bulletin boards, placing large and legible “sandwich boards” at the entrances to the common interest community, or other methods. As a consequence, the Act no longer designates the method of giving notice in particular instances, which is a departure from the former Act. The basic concept reflected in the language permitting electronic notice is taken from a 2004 Maryland statute; see Maryland Stat. Ann. § 11B-113.1.

2. The Act no longer requires that notice be given in a particular manner, and it does not require that the bylaws must specify the method by which notice is to be given. However, there is no reason why either the declaration or the bylaws could not specify a particular form or method of giving notice to the unit owners, and such a requirement would be binding on the association. Whether or not the documents designate a specific form of notice, the declaration cannot override the statement in subsection (b) that protects actions taken at a meeting despite the failure of the notice to actually be delivered, so long as the notice was given in good faith.

3. Note that whatever form of notice may be used or required in a particular common interest community, subsection 3-108(b)(5) requires that the unit owners in that community receive the same notice of a meeting of the executive board that is given to the members of the board.

SECTION 3-122. REMOVAL OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration or bylaws to the contrary, unit owners, at any meeting of the unit owners at which a quorum is present, may remove any member of the executive board and any officer elected by the unit owners, with or without cause, if the number of votes cast in favor of removal exceeds the number of votes cast in opposition to removal, but:

(1) a member appointed by the declarant may not be removed by a unit owner vote during the period of declarant control;

(2) a member appointed under Section 3-103(g) may be removed only by the person that appointed that member; and

(3) the unit owners may not consider whether to remove a member of the executive board or an officer elected by the unit owners at a meeting of the unit owners unless that subject was listed in the notice of the meeting.

(b) At any meeting at which a vote to remove a member of the executive board or an officer is to be taken, the member or officer being considered for removal must have a reasonable opportunity to speak before the vote.

Comment

1. The 2008 amendments simplify the procedures available for removal of officers or directors, compared to the spare provisions contained in section 3-103(g) of the Act before these amendments. Thus, for example, while the section speaks in terms of a “meeting” of unit owners held for the purpose of removal, the section should be read in conjunction with Section 3-110 on voting. There, unless the declaration or bylaws prohibits or limits the various means by which voting may be conducted, the full panoply of decision making by vote would be available in the context of a “meeting” to consider removal. Accordingly, subject to any limitations contained in the community’s documents, a removal vote could be taken by electronic or paper ballot.

2. For the same reasons discussed in comment 1, proxies will commonly be permitted in recall votes. The drafters recognize that generally, if both sides are soliciting proxies, the unit owners are likely to be given a realistic opportunity to choose between positions. In any event,

there is no reason to distinguish those votes where proxies are permitted from others where they are prohibited.

3. While the amended Act simplifies the procedures for a removal vote, other provisions of the new section are designed to protect the reasonable expectations of other stakeholders in the process, and to reflect a basic sense of fairness. Thus, for example, the Act requires that any person who is subject to a removal vote must be given an opportunity to speak before the vote. Further, if the vote were to be taken by ballot without a meeting, then the procedures in the Act that allow informational materials to be distributed before the ballots are due would satisfy the policy underlying this provision.

Similarly, the Act provides that no one but the person who appoints or elects a director may remove that director, thus protecting the legitimate interests of parties who may be entitled under the provisions of a particular community to appoint “outside” directors.

SECTION 3-123. ADOPTION OF BUDGETS; SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

(a) The executive board, at least annually, shall adopt a proposed budget for the common interest community for consideration by the unit owners. Not later than [30] days after adoption of a proposed budget, the executive board shall provide to all the unit owners a summary of the budget, including any reserves, and a statement of the basis on which any reserves are calculated and funded. Simultaneously, the board shall set a date not less than 10 days or more than 60 days after providing the summary for a meeting of the unit owners to consider ratification of the budget. Unless at that meeting a majority of all unit owners or any larger number specified in the declaration reject the budget, the budget is ratified, whether or not a quorum is present. If a proposed budget is rejected, the budget last ratified by the unit owners continues until unit owners ratify a subsequent budget.

(b) The executive board, at any time, may propose a special assessment. The assessment is effective only if the executive board follows the procedures for ratification of a budget described in subsection (a) and the unit owners do not reject the proposed assessment.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) of section 3-123, a new section introduced in 2008, closely follows the

text of section 3-103(c) in the 1994 version of the Act, except that it requires each annual budget to expressly address the subject of reserves.

2. The provisions of paragraph (a) permit the unit owners to disapprove any proposed budget, but a rejection of the budget does not result in cessation of assessments until a budget is approved. Rather, assessments continue on the basis of the last approved periodic budget until the new budget is in effect.

3. In 2008, the drafters extensively considered the issue of whether state law should mandate that the declarations of all common interest community associations create a reserve fund for the replacement of common elements as replacement becomes necessary and, if so, the extent to which they should be mandated. This is a subject of considerable scholarly debate and widely varying statutory treatment in the States.

As drafted, Section 3-102 (a)(2) requires the unit owners association to adopt budgets and Section 3-123 (a) requires the association to provide a summary of the budget – including any provisions for reserves and a statement of the basis on which the reserves are calculated. However, the Act does not require that the association maintain any reserves.

This is not the policy of all States. Some states either mandate that reserves be maintained or establish a default rule that such reserves be created in the absence of an affirmative vote by the association membership not to create reserves. Other states require that the association board undertake periodic studies of the association's need for reserves.

It is also true that the underwriting guidelines used by Fannie Mae when deciding whether to purchase mortgages in common interest communities, requires in condominiums – but not in planned communities – not only that the association maintain reserves but that those reserves be “adequate,” without defining the meaning of that word.

Evidence suggests that the needs, practices and expectations of unit owners in common interest communities differ widely, depending on, for example, the size, age, location and design of the physical structures as well as the age, economic circumstances and other demographic characteristics of the unit owners.

For example, small, self-managed associations commonly will maintain minimal reserves and will typically self-assess for repairs as needed. Other larger common interest communities, particularly in high maintenance buildings, may choose to establish substantially higher reserves.

On the other hand, it appears that very few associations maintain reserves at a level which would be actuarially required by evaluating the useful life of each component of the building and then accumulating reserves through increases in the monthly common charges paid by each owner, based on a schedule reflecting each component's useful life.

Associations confront the same choices that a single family homeowner confronts in thinking about, for example, the future need to replace the roof on her house. That owner has at least three choices: (i) she can set aside a sum of money each month in a segregated fund – perhaps

even calling it a ‘reserve’ fund – so that when the roof or other parts of her home need to be replaced, she will have the needed funds; (2) she can maintain savings which are not segregated and pay cash from those savings at the time the roof replacement occurs; or (3) she can borrow the needed funds, and pay that money back during the years when she is enjoying a dry home. She can also use a combination of these techniques. Today, encouraged by state laws such as UCIOA § 3-102(a)(8), which enables associations to pledge their future common charges as security for a loan, UCIOA § 3-112, which enables associations to mortgage the common elements as security for a loan, and UCIOA § 2-119, which confirms the rights of lenders to enforce conventional loan terms against associations, associations are increasingly borrowing as an alternative to self-funding of reserves by unit owners who may, in fact, be unable to realize the economic value of those reserve payments if they sell their units early in the life of the project.

The drafters were also mindful of the impact of a possible law mandating reserves on the needs of the elderly and those of limited economic means. In practice, older unit owners often resist reserves, while younger families may perceive a greater long term value in their creation. There are also special concerns for lower income owners in common interest communities, where poorer owners may default on their mortgages and abandon their units because of their inability to maintain mortgage payments and monthly common charges. If a statute were to mandate fully funded reserve payments, policy maker should then be concerned with two possible unintended consequences: first, such a mandate might so raise the monthly common charges that many potential buyers might be disqualified from homeownership; and second, the increases in charges might accelerate the collapse of common interest communities housing marginal income existing owners, who might abandon their units in increased numbers. Neither of these outcomes would be desirable.

At the same time, the drafters understood the natural interest of elected officials, who may often be faced with constituent demands that government ‘do something’ about a common interest community that has not prudently managed its affairs, with the result that needed repairs have not been made and the needed funding is not readily identifiable.

For these reasons, this act is drafted on the assumption that the most appropriate statutory means of addressing this concern was to first, require the declarant to address the issue of reserves in the Public Offer Statement prepared pursuant to Section 4-103. The text in subsection 4-103(b) – relocated from former 4-103(a)(5) – requires in pertinent part that

(b) The public offering statement must contain any current balance sheet and a projected budget for the association, **** The budget must include:

- (A) a statement of the amount, or a statement that there is no amount, included in the budget as a reserve for repairs and replacement;
- (B) a statement of any other reserves;
- (C) the projected common expense assessment by category of expenditures for the association; and
- (D) the projected periodic common expense assessment for each type of unit.

Besides mandatory disclosure of the status of reserves in the initial public offering statement,

Section 4-109(5) of the Act confirms that the issue of reserves be fully disclosed in later resale documents.

Clearly, these sections simply require that the declarant affirmatively address the issue one way or the other, and that the association continue the practice for later purchasers. Presumably, once required to address the issue, the declarant and its professional advisors will draft a reasoned provision consistent with their best sense of the nature of the particular community and the likely financial circumstances of their purchasers.

Second, the Act addresses this concern by requiring the issue of reserves to be considered during the budget adoption process pursuant to Section 3-123(a). This provision does not require a particular outcome. But it does require that the budget must affirmatively address the issue one way or the other. Again, like the declarant, once the association is required to address the issue, the association will likely adopt a reasoned budget consistent with the financial needs and circumstances of its members.

These provisions do not in any way interfere with the flexibility of a declarant in addressing this and many other subjects of the budget process of associations. The provisions do not mandate fully funded reserves or “adequate” reserves and do not prevent future unit owners, after the end of the period of declarant control, from changing the initial result created by the declarant.

Thus, what this Act accomplishes is to make certain that the subject of reserves be consciously addressed by the party best suited at the time to understand the likely expectations and requirements of the unit owners. Over the long term, however, better education of declarants and unit owners alike, and the growth of ‘best practices’ in the common interest community field under the leadership of national and state interest groups, must provide the optimal outcome in each particular circumstance.

4. New subsection (b) addresses the issue of special assessments, a subject not addressed in the Act before 2008. The policy of the subsection assumes that the executive board should follow the same procedures as apply in adoption of the regular periodic budget of the association. Section 3-125 allows a different procedure for a special assessment in the case of an emergency.

Note that the term “special assessment” is not defined. However, as used in subsection (b), it refers to any assessment that is not part of the regular budget. Given the safeguards contained in (b), it is not likely that the procedure will be commonly abused.

5. The Act as drafted does not limit or prohibit the imposition of so-called “transfer fees.” It does require their disclosure.

A transfer fee is, by definition, not assessed against all units in accordance with their percentages as required by Subsection 3-115(b) and it does not meet the description of a “common expense” in Section 3-115.

Some courts, in reviewing similar statutory provisions, have held that transfer fees are not

permitted; *see, e.g., Micheve, LLC vs. Wyndham Place at Freehold Condominium Association*, 885 A.2d 35 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 2005.).

In any event, the Act takes no position on the validity or suitability of “transfer fees”, whether imposed by the declarant, the association, or some third party. Plainly, there are abusive circumstances where some persons assert the right to be paid a fee on transfer of title; some states have sought to regulate such efforts. In other cases, advocates assert that transfer fees can measurably assist in the betterment of common interest communities, despite the fact that the fees are generally levied against persons who are departing from those communities and are therefore not likely to enjoy whatever theoretical benefits are to be realized as a consequence of these fees. The subject becomes more significant, of course, depending on the magnitude of the fees, and the extent to which the fees are paid at a time of rapidly increasing – rather than decreasing – property values.

Because of these variables, the drafters were unable to identify any obvious rule applicable to all such fees, other than to be clear that any such fees must be disclosed in the Public Offering Statement and in any resale certificate issued under Section 4-109. An amendment to Section 4-103(a)(7) requires disclosure of any fee due from either purchaser or seller at the time of sale.

SECTION 3-124. LITIGATION INVOLVING DECLARANT.

(a) The following requirements apply to an association’s authority under Section 3-102 (a)(4) to institute and maintain a proceeding alleging a construction defect with respect to the common interest community, whether by litigation, mediation, arbitration, or administratively, against a declarant or an employee, independent contractor, or other person directly or indirectly providing labor or materials to a declarant:

(1) Subject to subsection (e), before the association institutes a proceeding described in this section, it shall provide notice in a record of its claims to the declarant and those persons that the association seeks to hold liable for the claimed defects. The text of the notice may be in any form reasonably calculated to give notice of the general nature of the association’s claims, including a list of the claimed defects. The notice may be delivered by any method of service and may be addressed to any person if the method of service used:

(A) provides actual notice to the person named in the claim; or

(B) would be sufficient to give notice to the person in connection with

commencement of an action by the association against the person.

(2) Subject to subsection (e), the association may not institute a proceeding against a person until [45] days after the association sends notice of its claim to that person.

(3) During the period described in paragraph (2), the declarant and any other person to which the association gave notice may present to the association a plan to repair or otherwise remedy the construction defects described in the notice. If the association does not receive a timely remediation plan from a person to which it gave notice, or if the association does not accept the terms of any plan submitted, the association may institute a proceeding against the person.

(4) If the association receives one or more timely remediation plans, the executive board shall consider promptly those plans and notify the persons to which it directed notice whether the plan is acceptable as presented, acceptable with stated conditions, or not accepted.

(5) If the association accepts a remediation plan from a person the association seeks to hold liable for the claimed defect, or if a person agrees to stated conditions to an otherwise acceptable plan, the parties shall agree on a period for implementation of the plan. The association may not institute a proceeding against the person during the time the plan is being diligently implemented.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in Section 4-116(d) for warranty claims, any statute of limitation affecting the association's right of action against a declarant or other person is tolled during the period described in paragraph (2) and during any extension of that time because a person to which notice was directed has commenced and is diligently pursuing the remediation plan.

(b) After the time described in subsection (a)(2) expires, whether or not the association agrees to any remediation plan, a proceeding may be instituted by:

(1) the association against a person to which notice was directed which fails to submit a timely remediation plan, the plan of which is not acceptable, or which fails to pursue diligent implementation of that plan; or

(2) a unit owner with respect to the owner's unit and any limited common elements assigned to that unit, regardless of any action of the association.

(c) This section does not preclude the association from making repairs necessary to mitigate damages or to correct any defect that poses a significant and immediate health or safety risk.

(d) Subject to the other provisions of this section, the determination of whether and when the association may institute a proceeding described in this section may be made by the executive board. The declaration may not require a vote by any number or percent of unit owners as a condition to institution of a proceeding.

(e) This section does not prevent an association from seeking equitable relief at any time without complying with subsection (a)(1) or (2).

Comment

1. This section, also new in 2008, responds to the concerns of the home building industry, and to many common interest community advocates, who believe that policies designed to resolve construction disputes without resort to litigation are preferable to the existing common pattern of litigation following turnover of control of the association. This new section recognizes the broad support that various groups have expressed for this approach to dispute resolution, as well as the extent to which similar statutes have been adopted in the States. At the same time, this section adopts controls and limitations on the use of the technique designed to avoid harm to associations in appropriate circumstances.

2. This section does not address issues that might arise under the warranty provisions of the Act, *see* Sec. 4-113 through 4-116, or the possibility of litigation against the declarant under other theories or in other circumstances. Consider, for example, the broad array of litigation that is commonly undertaken today involving land use hearings and appeals. If a declarant were to file an application for a zone change or site plan approval relating to a community, the community might choose to object to the application in part because it believes the declarant failed to construct the existing facilities properly. In such a circumstance, the declarant might argue that the intervention

by the association “involved” a construction defect. The term “administrative proceedings”, however, was not intended to apply to these kinds of proceedings, in that they do not involve “construction defects” arising in the instant proceeding.

Further, subsection (e) allows the association to seek injunctive or other equitable relief, without the delays imposed by this section.

The 2008 amendments to section 3-102(b) also make clear that the declaration may not impose any other limitations on the right of the association to commence litigation, except as provided in this section.

3. The possibility exists under this new section that there will be situations in which the association will send a notice to the declarant which the declarant will not consider to be sufficiently specific or where the declarant will respond to the association’s notice with a plan that the association considers to be completely inadequate and rejects out of hand.

If the association then sues the declarant, arguments will perhaps arise over whether or not the association had satisfied the preconditions for suit. Even if the court were to dismiss the suit and if the statute of limitations on the claim has run in the meantime, the association will not be without remedy, because of the tolling provisions contained in subsection (a)(6).

SECTION 3-125. EMERGENCY POWERS.

(a) In this section, “emergency” means:

(1) a state of emergency declared by a government for an area that includes the common interest community; or

(2) an event or condition that constitutes an imminent:

(A) threat to the health or safety of the public or residents of the common interest community;

(B) threat to the habitability of units; or

(C) risk of substantial economic loss to the association.

(b) In an emergency, this section governs the authority of an executive board to respond to the emergency. If another provision of this [act] is inconsistent with this section, this section prevails.

(c) The executive board may call a unit owners meeting to respond to an emergency by

giving notice to the unit owners in a manner that is practicable and appropriate under the circumstances.

(d) The executive board may call a board meeting to respond to an emergency by giving notice to the unit owners and board members in a manner that is practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. A quorum is not required for a meeting under this subsection. After giving notice under this subsection, the board may take action by vote without a meeting.

(e) In an emergency, the executive board may, without regard to limitations in the declaration, bylaws, or rules, take action it considers necessary to protect the interests of the unit owners and other persons holding interests in the common interest community, acting in a manner reasonable under the circumstances.

(f) If, under subsection (e), the board determines by a two-thirds vote that a special assessment is necessary:

(1) the assessment becomes effective immediately or in accordance with the terms of the vote; and

(2) the board may spend funds paid on the assessment only in accordance with the action taken by the board.

(g) The executive board may use funds of the association, including reserves, to pay the reasonable costs of an action under subsection (e).

(h) After taking an action under this section, the executive board promptly shall notify the unit owners of the action in a manner that is practicable and appropriate under the circumstances.

Comment

1. This section, added by the 2021 amendments, provides guidance and flexibility for associations and their executive boards to respond to emergencies, including natural disasters and public health emergencies. This section replaces and expands upon provisions in the prior version of the Act dealing with notice of unit owners meeting, notice of an executive board meeting, and a

special assessment to respond to an emergency.

2. Subsection (a) defines “emergency” broadly, yet it should serve to discourage an executive board from bypassing normal procedures by “declaring an emergency” without a solid justification.

3. The section provides special rules for notices. Before and after acting to respond to an emergency, the executive board must notify unit owners whom it is practicable to reach with notices given in a practicable and appropriate manner.

4. For an executive board meeting, subsection (d) dispenses with the quorum requirement of a majority of the executive board. Section 3-109(b). Note that subsection (c) does not eliminate the quorum requirement for a meeting of unit owners called to respond to an emergency, which is set by default at 20 percent of the unit owners. Section 3-109(a). It is anticipated that normally the executive board will take action to respond to an emergency, with unit owners able to consider the issues at a unit owners’ meeting that takes place later. The drafters considered it inappropriate to allow unit owners to take emergency action when very few unit owners participate or vote.

5. Subsection (e) authorizes the board to take actions it considers reasonably necessary to protect the unit owners and other persons during an emergency. The section does not attempt to indicate what those actions may be; when appropriate, they may include turning off electrical and other utility services, limiting access to the common interest community for residents and other persons, and passing emergency rules. In taking action under this section, board members must comply with the normal standards of care and loyalty under Section 3-103.

6. Under subsection (f) the board may make a special assessment to respond to an emergency by a two-thirds vote, dispensing with the normal requirement of a vote by unit owners. Prompt notice to the unit owners is required by subsection (h).

[ARTICLE] 4

PROTECTION OF PURCHASERS

SECTION 4-101. APPLICABILITY; WAIVER.

(a) This [article] applies to all units subject to this [act], except as provided in subsection (b) or as modified or waived by agreement of purchasers of units in a common interest community in which all units are restricted to non-residential use.

(b) Neither a public offering statement nor a resale certificate need be prepared or delivered in the case of:

(1) a gratuitous disposition of a unit;

- (2) a disposition pursuant to court order;
- (3) a disposition by a government or governmental agency;
- (4) a disposition by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure;
- (5) a disposition to a dealer;
- (6) a disposition that may be canceled at any time and for any reason by the purchase without penalty; or
- (7) a disposition of a unit restricted to nonresidential purposes.

Comment

1. In the case of commercial and industrial common interest communities, the purchaser is often more sophisticated than the purchaser of residential units and thus better able to bargain for the protections he believes necessary. While this may not always be true, no objective test can be developed which easily distinguishes those commercial purchasers who are able to protect themselves from those who, in the ordinary course of business, have not developed such sophistication. At the same time, the cost of protection imposed by Article 4 may be substantial. Accordingly, subsection (a) permits waiver or modification of Article 4 protections in common interest communities where all units are restricted to non-residential use. However, except for certain waivers of implied warranties of quality (*see* Section 4-115) and certain exemptions from public offering statement and resale certificate requirements (*see* subsection (b)), no express waiver of the protections of this article with respect to the purchasers of residential units is permitted by this subsection. Accordingly, by operation of Section 1-104, the rights provided by this article may not be waived in the case of residential purchasers. Moreover, because of the interrelated rights of residential and commercial owners in mixed-use common interest communities, waiver or modification of rights conferred by this article is restricted to purchasers in wholly non-residential common interest communities.

2. The 1994 amendment changed subsection (b)(7). The rationale for the change is contained in the revised Comment to Section 1-203.

SECTION 4-102. LIABILITY FOR PUBLIC OFFERING STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), a declarant, before offering any interest in a unit to the public, shall prepare a public offering statement conforming to the requirements of Sections 4-103, 4-104, 4-105, and 4-106.

(b) A declarant may transfer responsibility for preparation of all or a part of the public offering statement to a successor declarant (Section 3-104) or to a dealer that intends to offer units in the common interest community. In the event of any such transfer, the transferor shall provide the transferee with any information necessary to enable the transferee to fulfill the requirements of subsection (a).

(c) Any declarant or dealer that offers a unit to a purchaser shall deliver a public offering statement in the manner prescribed in Section 4-108(a). The declarant or dealer that prepared all or a part of the public offering statement is liable under Sections 4-108 and 4-117 for any false or misleading statement set forth therein or for any omission of a material fact therefrom.

(d) If a unit is part of a common interest community and is part of any other real estate regime in connection with the sale of which the delivery of a public offering statement is required under the laws of this state, a single public offering statement conforming to the requirements of Sections 4-103, 4-104, 4-105, and 4-106 as those requirements relate to each regime in which the unit is located, and to any other requirements imposed under the laws of this state, may be prepared and delivered in lieu of providing two or more public offering statements.

Comment

This section permits declarants to transfer responsibility for preparation of a public offering statement to successor declarants or dealers, provided the declarant furnishes the information needed by the successor or dealer to complete the statement. The person who prepares the public offering statement is liable for his own misrepresentations and material omissions. A person who delivers a public offering statement prepared by others is responsible for any such deficiencies only to the extent he knows or reasonably should have known of them.

SECTION 4-103. PUBLIC OFFERING STATEMENT; GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), a public offering statement must contain or fully and accurately disclose:

(1) the name and principal address of the declarant and of the common interest

community, and a statement that the common interest community is a condominium, cooperative, or planned community;

(2) a general description of the common interest community, including to the extent possible, the types, number, and declarant's schedule of commencement and completion of construction of buildings, and amenities that the declarant anticipates including in the common interest community;

(3) the number of units in the common interest community;

(4) copies and a brief narrative description of the significant features of the declaration, other than any plats and plans, and any other recorded covenants, conditions, restrictions, and reservations affecting the common interest community; the bylaws and any rules of the association; copies of any contracts and leases to be signed by purchasers at closing; and a brief narrative description of any contracts or leases that will or may be subject to cancellation by the association under Section 3-105;

(5) the financial information required by subsection (b);

(6) any services not reflected in the budget that the declarant provides, or expenses that the declarant pays and which the declarant expects may become at any subsequent time a common expense of the association and the projected common expense assessment attributable to each of those services or expenses for the association and for each type of unit;

(7) any initial or special fee due from the purchaser or seller at the time of sale, together with a description of the purpose and method of calculating the fee;

(8) a description of any liens, defects, or encumbrances on or affecting the title to the common interest community;

(9) a description of any financing offered or arranged by the declarant;

(10) the terms and significant limitations of any warranties provided by the declarant, including statutory warranties and limitations on the enforcement thereof or on damages;

(11) a statement that:

(A) within 15 days after receipt of a public offering statement a purchaser, before conveyance, may cancel any contract for purchase of a unit from a declarant;

(B) if a declarant fails to provide a public offering statement to a purchaser before conveying a unit, that purchaser may recover from the declarant [10] percent of the sales price of the unit plus [10] percent of the share, proportionate to the purchaser's common expense liability, of any indebtedness of the association secured by security interests encumbering the common interest community; and

(C) if a purchaser receives the public offering statement more than 15 days before signing a contract, the purchaser may not cancel the contract;

(12) a statement of any unsatisfied judgment or pending action against the association, and the status of any pending action material to the common interest community of which a declarant has actual knowledge;

(13) a statement that any deposit made in connection with the purchase of a unit will be held in an escrow account until closing and will be returned to the purchaser if the purchaser cancels the contract pursuant to Section 4-108, together with the name and address of the escrow agent;

(14) any restraints on alienation of any portion of the common interest community and any restrictions:

(A) on use, occupancy, and alienation of the units; and

(B) on the amount for which a unit may be sold or on the amount that may be received by a unit owner on sale, condemnation, or casualty loss to the unit or to the common interest community, or on termination of the common interest community;

(15) a description of the insurance coverage provided for the benefit of unit owners;

(16) any current or expected fees or charges to be paid by unit owners for the use of the common elements and other facilities related to the common interest community;

(17) the extent to which financial arrangements have been provided for completion of all improvements that the declarant is obligated to build pursuant to Section 4-119;

(18) a brief narrative description of any zoning and other land use requirements affecting the common interest community;

(19) any other unusual and material circumstances, features, and characteristics of the common interest community and the units;

(20) in a cooperative, a statement whether the unit owners will be entitled, for federal, state, and local income tax purposes, to a pass-through of deductions for payments made by the association for real estate taxes and interest paid the holder of a security interest encumbering the cooperative and a statement as to the effect on every unit owner if the association fails to pay real estate taxes or payments due the holder of a security interest encumbering the cooperative;

(21) a description of any arrangement described in Section 1-209 binding the association; and

(22) in a condominium or planned community containing a unit not having horizontal boundaries described in the declaration, a statement whether the unit may be sold after termination under Section 2-118 of the common interest community without consent of all the unit

owners.

(b) The public offering statement must contain any current balance sheet and a projected budget for the association, either within or as an exhibit to the public offering statement, for [one] year after the date of the first conveyance to a purchaser, and thereafter the current budget of the association, a statement of who prepared the budget, and a statement of the budget's assumptions concerning occupancy and inflation factors. The budget must include:

(A) a statement of the amount, or a statement that there is no amount, included in the budget as a reserve for repairs and replacement;

(B) a statement of any other reserves;

(C) the projected common expense assessment by category of expenditures for the association; and

(D) the projected monthly common expense assessment for each type of unit.

(c) If a common interest community composed of not more than 12 units is not subject to any development right and no power is reserved to a declarant to make the common interest community part of a larger common interest community, group of common interest communities, or other real estate, a public offering statement may include the information otherwise required by subsection (a) (9), (10), (15), (16), (17), (18), and (19) and the narrative descriptions of documents required by subsection (a)(4).

(d) A declarant promptly shall amend the public offering statement to report any material change in the information required by this section.

Comment

1. The best "consumer protection" that the law can provide to any purchaser is to insure that he has an opportunity to acquire an understanding of the nature of the products which he is purchasing. Such a result is difficult to achieve, however, in the case of the common interest community purchaser because of the complex nature of the bundle of rights and obligations which

each unit owner obtains. For this reason, the Act, adopting the approach of many so-called “second generation” condominium statutes, sets forth a lengthy list of information which must be provided to each purchaser before he contracts for a unit. This list includes a number of important matters not typically required in public offering statements under existing law. The requirement for providing the public offering statement appears in Section 4-102(c), and Section 4-108 provides purchasers with cancellation rights and imposes civil penalties upon declarants not complying with the public offering statement requirements of the Act.

2. Paragraph (a)(2) requires a general description of the common interest community and, to the extent possible, the declarant’s schedule for commencement and completion of construction for all building amenities that will comprise portions of the common interest community.

Under Section 4-119 the declarant is obligated to complete all improvements shown on a site plan or other graphic representation in the public offering statement or other promotional materials unless they are labeled “NEED NOT BE BUILT.” The estimated schedule of commencement and completion of construction dates provides a standard for judging whether a declarant has complied with those requirements.

3. Paragraph (4) requires the public offering statement to include copies of the declaration, bylaws, and any rules and regulations of the common interest community, as well as copies of any contracts or leases to be executed by the purchaser. In addition, the paragraph requires the public offering statement to include a brief narrative description of the significant features of those documents, as well as of any management contract, leases of recreational facilities, and other sorts of contracts which may be subject to cancellation by the association after the period of declarant control expires, as provided in Section 3-105. This latter requirement is intended to encourage the preparation of brief summaries of all common interest community documents in laymen’s terms, *i.e.*, the “brief narrative description” should be more than a simple explanation of what a declaration (or other document) is, but less than an extended legal analysis duplicating the contents of the documents themselves. The summary requirement is intended to alleviate the common problem of public offering statements being drafted in lawyers’ terms and being no more comprehensible to laymen than the documents themselves.

4. The disclosure requirement of paragraph (6) is intended to eliminate the common deceptive sales practice known as “lowballing,” a practice by which a declarant intentionally underestimates the budget for the association by providing many of the services himself during the initial sales period. In such a circumstance, the declarant commonly intends that, after a certain time, these services (which might include lawn maintenance, painting, security, bookkeeping, or other services) will become expenses of the association, thereby substantially increasing the periodic common expense assessments which association members must ultimately bear. By requiring the disclosure of these services (including the projected common expense assessment attributable to each) in paragraph (6), the Act seeks to minimize “lowballing.”

5. Paragraph (9) requires disclosure of any financing “offered” by the declarant. The paragraph contemplates that a declarant disclose any arrangements for financing that may have been made, including arrangements with any unaffiliated lender to provide mortgages to qualified purchasers.

6. Under paragraph (10), the declarant is required to disclose the terms of all warranties provided by the declarant (including the statutory warranties set forth in Section 4-114) and to describe any significant limitations on such warranties, the enforcement thereof, or damages which may be collectible as a result of a breach thereof. This latter requirement would necessitate a description by the declarant of any exclusions or modifications of statutory warranties undertaken pursuant to Section 4-115. The statute of limitations for warranties set forth at Section 4-116, together with any separate written agreement (as required by Section 4-116) providing for reduction of the period of such statute of limitations, must also be disclosed.

7. Paragraph (14) requires that the declarant disclose the existence of any restrictions on the use and occupancy of units, including restrictions on rentals or the creation of time-share arrangements. The declarant must disclose any rights of first refusal or other restrictions on the classes of persons to whom units may be sold. It also requires disclosure of any provisions limiting the amount for which units may be sold or on the part of the sales price which may be retained by the selling unit owner. In some existing housing cooperatives for low income families the unit owner is required to sell at no more than a fixed sum; sometimes the amount which the unit owner paid; sometimes that plus a fixed appreciation. In addition to that practice, the section contemplates other possible limitations on the owner's right to receive sales proceeds such as a provision under which the developer shares in any appreciation in value.

8. Under paragraph (16), the declarant is obligated to disclose any current or expected fees or charges which unit owners may be required to pay for the use of the common elements and other facilities related to the common interest community. Such fees or charges might include swimming pool fees, golf course fees, or required membership fees for recreation associations. Such fees can represent a substantial addition to monthly assessments.

9. The "financial arrangements" required to be disclosed pursuant to paragraph (17) may vary substantially from one development to another. It is the intent of the paragraph to give purchasers as much information as possible with which to assess the declarant's ability to carry out his obligations to complete the improvements. For example, if a declarant has a commitment from a bank to provide construction financing for a swimming pool when 50% of the units in the common interest community are completed, that fact should be disclosed to potential purchasers.

10. In addition to the information required to be disclosed by paragraphs (1) through (18), paragraph (19) requires that the declarant disclose all other "unusual and material circumstances, features, and characteristics" of the common interest community and all units therein. This requires only information which is both "unusual **and** material." Thus, the provision does not require the disclosure of "material" factors which are commonly understood to be part of the common interest community, *e.g.*, the fact that buildings have a roof, walls, doors, and windows. Similarly, the provision does not require the disclosure of "unusual" information about the common interest community which is not also "material," *e.g.*, the fact that a common interest community is the first development of its type in a particular locality. Information which would normally be required to be disclosed pursuant to paragraph (19) might include, to the extent that they are unusual and material, environmental conditions affecting the use or enjoyment of the common interest community, features of the location of the common interest community (*e.g.*,

near the end of an airport runway or a planned rendering plant), a plan to convert any units to time-share ownership, and the like.

11. Paragraph (22), added by the 2021 amendments, requires the public offering statement to disclose whether units may be sold without the consent of all the unit owners after termination under Section 2-118 if the common interest community contains a unit without horizontal boundaries (*i.e.*, if there are units not in multi-story buildings). This added disclosure is a companion to the 2021 amendments to Section 2-118(c) and (d), which allow termination of a common interest community and the sale of all real estate, including all units, with a supermajority vote of 80%, regardless of whether the units have horizontal boundaries. This is a significant change in rights of unit owners, who should be informed of the possibility.

12. The cost of preparing a public offering statement can be substantial and may, particularly in the case of small common interest communities, represent a significant portion of the cost of a unit. For that reason, subsection (b) permits a declarant to exclude from a public offering statement certain information in the case of a small common interest community (*i.e.*, less than 12 units) which is not subject to development rights and which is not potentially part of a larger common interest community or group of common interest communities. Essentially, subsection (c) permits a declarant to exclude from a public offering statement those materials which, as a practical matter, require extended preparation effort by an attorney or engineer in addition of the normal effort which must be exerted to provide the declaration, bylaws, plats and plans, or other documents required by the Act.

13. For style purposes, subsection (b), new in 2008, now contains the mandated information previously required by 4-103(a)(5). In order to comply fully with the provision of subsection (b), the declarant must calculate the budget on the basis of his best estimate of the number of units which will be part of the common interest community during that budget year. This requirement as well operates to negate the effects of any attempted “lowballing.”

SECTION 4-104. SAME; COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES SUBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS. If the declaration provides that a common interest community is subject to any development rights, the public offering statement must disclose, in addition to the information required by Section 4-103:

(1) the maximum number of units, and the maximum number of units per acre, that may be created;

(2) a statement of how many or what percentage of the units that may be created will be restricted exclusively to residential use, or a statement that no representations are made regarding use restrictions;

(3) if any of the units that may be built within real estate subject to development rights are not to be restricted exclusively to residential use, a statement, with respect to each portion of that real estate, of the maximum percentage of the real estate areas, and the maximum percentage of the floor areas of all units that may be created therein, that are not restricted exclusively to residential use;

(4) a brief narrative description of any development rights reserved by a declarant and of any conditions relating to or limitations upon the exercise of development rights;

(5) a statement of the maximum extent to which each unit's allocated interests may be changed by the exercise of any development right described in paragraph (3);

(6) a statement of the extent to which any buildings or other improvements that may be erected pursuant to any development right in any part of the common interest community will be compatible with existing buildings and improvements in the common interest community in terms of architectural style, quality of construction, and size, or a statement that no assurances are made in those regards;

(7) general descriptions of all other improvements that may be made and limited common elements that may be created within any part of the common interest community pursuant to any development right reserved by the declarant, or a statement that no assurances are made in that regard;

(8) a statement of any limitations as to the locations of any building or other improvement that may be made within any part of the common interest community pursuant to any development right reserved by the declarant, or a statement that no assurances are made in that regard;

(9) a statement that any limited common elements created pursuant to any development right reserved by the declarant will be of the same general types and sizes as the limited common

elements within other parts of the common interest community, or a statement of the types and sizes planned, or a statement that no assurances are made in that regard;

(10) a statement that the proportion of limited common elements to units created pursuant to any development right reserved by the declarant will be approximately equal to the proportion existing within other parts of the common interest community, or a statement of any other assurances in that regard, or a statement that no assurances are made in that regard;

(11) a statement that all restrictions in the declaration affecting use, occupancy, and alienation of units will apply to any units created pursuant to any development right reserved by the declarant, or a statement of any differentiations that may be made as to those units, or a statement that no assurances are made in that regard; and

(12) a statement of the extent to which any assurances made pursuant to this section apply or do not apply in the event that any development right is not exercised by the declarant.

Comment

This section requires disclosure in the public offering statement of the manner in which the declarant's exercise of development rights may affect purchasers who acquire units before those rights have been fully exercised. The purpose is to put the purchaser on notice of the extent to which the exercise of those rights may alter, sometimes quite dramatically, both the physical and the legal aspects of the project. For example, the prospective purchaser may be contemplating the acquisition of a particular unit because it enjoys a view of open, undeveloped land over which the declarant has, however, reserved development rights. It may be that the boundary of the parcel as to which development rights have been reserved actually coincides with, or runs quite close to, the outer wall of the unit in question. The disclosures or statements made pursuant to paragraphs (8) and (12) of this section will indicate to the prospective purchaser the extent (if any) to which he can rely on the declarant not to do anything which would radically alter the view from the unit.

SECTION 4-105. SAME; TIME SHARES. If the declaration provides that ownership or occupancy of any units, is or may be in time shares, the public offering statement shall disclose, in addition to the information required by Section 4-103:

(1) the number and identity of units in which time shares may be created;

- (2) the total number of time shares that may be created;
- (3) the minimum duration of any time shares that may be created; and
- (4) the extent to which the creation of time shares will or may affect the enforceability of the association's lien for assessments provided in Section 3-116.

Comment

1. Time sharing has become increasingly frequent since the 1960s, particularly to in resort common interest communities. In recognition of this fact, this section requires the disclosure of certain information with respect to time sharing. This section does not apply to the sale of time-share units that are subject to another state statute requiring the declarant to file a public offering statement with a state agency. *See* Section 4-107.

2. Some existing state statutes dealing with condominiums, planned communities, or cooperatives are silent with respect to time-share ownership. The inclusion of disclosure provisions for certain forms of time sharing in this Act, however, does not imply that other law regulating time sharing is affected in any way in a State merely because that State enacts this Act.

The Uniform Law Commissioners' Model Real Estate Time-Share Act specifies more extensive disclosures for time-share properties. A "time-share property" may include part or all of the common interest community, and Section 1-109 of the Model Act governs conflicts between this Act and time-share legislation.

SECTION 4-106. SAME; COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITIES CONTAINING CONVERSION BUILDINGS.

(a) The public offering statement of a common interest community containing any conversion building must contain, in addition to the information required by Section 4-103:

- (1) a statement by the declarant, based on a report prepared by an independent [registered] architect or engineer, describing the present condition of all structural components and mechanical and electrical installations material to the use and enjoyment of the building;

- (2) a statement by the declarant of the expected useful life of each item reported on in paragraph (1) or a statement that no representations are made in that regard; and

- (3) a list of any outstanding notices of uncured violations of building code or other

municipal regulations, together with the estimated cost of curing those violations.

(b) This section applies only to buildings containing units that may be occupied for residential use.

Comment

1. In the case of a common interest community containing one or more conversion buildings, the disclosure of additional information relating to the condition of those buildings is required in the public offering statement because of the difficulty inherent in a single purchaser attempting to determine the condition of what is likely to be an older building being renovated for the purpose of common interest community sales.

2. Paragraph (a)(1) requires the person who gives the public offering statement to retain an independent architect or engineer to report on the present condition of all structural components and fixed mechanical and electrical installations in the conversion building. Such information is as useful to declarant as to the purchaser since, under the implied warranty provisions of Section 4-114, a declarant impliedly warrants all improvements made by any person to the building “before creation of the common interest community” unless such improvements are specifically excluded from the implied warranty of quality pursuant to Section 4-115(b).

3. *See* Comment 6 to Section 2-101 concerning the meaning of “structural components” as used in paragraph (a)(1). Any material changes in the “present condition” of these systems must be reported by an amendment to the public offering statement.

4. Under paragraph (a)(3), the person required to give the public offering statement is required to provide purchasers with a list of all outstanding notices of uncured violations of building codes or other municipal regulations. The literal wording of this provision does not require disclosure of known violations of such building codes or municipal regulations (at least violations having no effect upon the structural components or fixed mechanical and electrical installations of the planned community) unless actual “notices” of such violations have been received. To the extent that outstanding notices of uncured violations do exist, the cost of curing such violations would become a liability of the unit owners or the association following transfer of the unit to a purchaser. For that reason, the estimated cost of curing any outstanding violations must also be disclosed.

5. For the reasons set forth in the Comment to Section 4-101(a), this section does not apply to units which are restricted exclusively to non-residential use.

SECTION 4-107. SAME; REGISTRATION WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCY. If an interest in a common interest community is currently registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States [or with the state under [cite to appropriate state

time-share statute or other state statute]], a declarant satisfies all requirements of this [act] relating to the preparation of a public offering statement if the declarant delivers to the purchaser a copy of the public offering statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission [or [the appropriate state agency]]. [An interest in a common interest community is not a security under [cite to appropriate state securities regulation statutes].]

***Legislative Note:** A state that has an agency that regulates time-share developments or other types of common interest communities and requires the preparation of a public offering statement should refer in the brackets in the first sentence to the statute and provide the name of the state agency. If a state’s securities regulation statute classifies an interest in a common interest community as a security, the second sentence should be inserted if the state considers that classification inappropriate.*

Comment

1. Some common interest communities will be regarded as “investment contracts” or other “securities” under federal law because they exhibit certain investment features such as mandatory rental pools. *See* SEC Securities Act Release No. 5347 (January 1973). The purpose of this section is to permit the declarant to file or deliver, in lieu of a public offering statement specifically prepared to comply with the provisions of this Act, the prospectus filed with and distributed pursuant to the regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Absent this provision, prospective purchasers of common interest communities classified by the SEC as “securities” would have to be given two public offering statements, one prepared pursuant to this Act and the other prepared pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933. Not only would this result increase the declarant’s costs (and thus the price) of units, it might also reduce the likelihood of either public offering statement actually being read by prospective purchasers.

2. The 2021 amendments provide optional language for an exemption from the public offering statement provisions of this article when the state has enacted a time-share statute that requires the developer or seller of time shares to prepare a public offering statement to be filed with a state agency and given to purchasers. The amendment follows the language of Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.4107, which provides an exemption for a common interest community registered to sell time-shares with the Real Estate Division of the Department of Business and Industry.

SECTION 4-108. PURCHASER’S RIGHT TO CANCEL.

(a) A person required to deliver a public offering statement pursuant to Section 4-102(c) shall provide a purchaser with a copy of the public offering statement and all amendments thereto before conveyance of the unit, and not later than the date of any contract of sale. Unless a

purchaser is given the public offering statement more than 15 days before execution of a contract for the purchase of a unit, the purchaser, before conveyance, may cancel the contract within 15 days after first receiving the public offering statement.

(b) If a purchaser elects to cancel a contract pursuant to subsection (a), he may do so by hand delivering notice thereof to the offeror or by mailing notice thereof by prepaid United States mail to the offeror or to his agent for service of process. Cancellation is without penalty, and all payments made by the purchaser before cancellation must be refunded promptly.

(c) If a person required to deliver a public offering statement pursuant to Section 4-102(c) fails to provide a purchaser to whom a unit is conveyed with that public offering statement and all amendments thereto as required by subsection (a), the purchaser, in addition to any rights to damages or other relief, is entitled to receive from that person an amount equal to [10] percent of the sale price of the unit, plus [10] percent of the share, proportionate to his common expense liability, of any indebtedness of the association secured by security interests encumbering the common interest community.

Comment

1. The “cooling off” period provided to a purchaser in this section is similar to provisions in many current state condominium statutes.

2. Subsection (a) requires that each purchaser be provided with both the public offering statement and all amendments thereto prior to the time that the unit is conveyed. If there is a contract for the sale of the unit, these documents must be provided not later than the date of the contract. The section makes clear that any amendments to the public offering statement prepared between the date of any contract and the date of conveyance must also be provided to the purchaser.

3. This section does not require the delivery of a public offering statement prior to the execution by the purchaser of an agreement pursuant to which the purchaser reserves the right to buy a unit but is not contractually bound to do so. Because such agreements (frequently referred to as “non-binding reservation agreements”) may be unilaterally canceled at any time by a prospective purchaser without penalty, they do not constitute “contract[s] of sale” within the meaning of the section.

4. The requirement set forth in subsection (a) that a purchaser be provided with subsequent amendments to the public offering statement during the period between execution of the contract for purchase and conveyance of the unit does not, in itself, extend the “cooling off” period. Indeed, the delivery of such amendments is required even if the “cooling off” period has expired. The purpose of this requirement is to assure that purchasers of units are advised of any material change in the common interest community which may affect their sales contracts under general law. While many such amendments will be merely technical and will not affect the bargain that the purchaser and declarant entered into, each purchaser should be permitted to judge for himself the materiality of any change in the nature of the common interest community.

5. Under the scheme set forth in this section, it is at least theoretically possible that there will be a contract for sale of the unit, and that a public offering statement will be given to the purchaser at closing just prior to conveyance. However, the available evidence suggests that such practice would be rare, and that the provision of a public offering statement moments prior to conveyance would, in itself, tend to dampen the enthusiasm of the purchaser for immediate closing. In such circumstances, under subsection (a), the purchaser would, as a matter of right, be able to extend the date of closing for 15 days from the time the public offering statement is provided. This fact, together with the generally unsatisfactory experience with mandatory “cooling off” periods such as that imposed under the federal Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, supports the conclusion that it is inappropriate to require a minimum period of delay between delivery of a public offering statement and conveyance.

6. Under subsection (a), the failure to deliver a public offering statement before conveyance does not result in a statutory right by the purchaser to cancel the conveyance or to reconvey the unit once conveyance has occurred. Any such cancellation or reconveyance following an actual conveyance could create serious mechanical and title problems that could not be easily resolved. The failure of the Act to provide for such cancellation or reconveyance is not, however, intended to diminish any right which a purchaser may otherwise have under general state law. For example, where it appears that a seller, by deliberately failing to disclose certain material information with respect to a transaction, substantially changed the bargain which he and the purchaser entered into, it is possible that under the common law in some States reconveyance would be an available remedy.

Even absent such resort to general law, however, the penalty provisions of subsection (c) are designed to provide a sufficient incentive to the seller to insure that the public offering statement is provided in the timely fashion required by the Act. The penalty so specified in the subsection is in addition to any right a prevailing purchaser may have under Section 4-117 to collect punitive damages and attorney’s fees in connection with his action against the declarant.

SECTION 4-109. RESALES OF UNITS.

(a) Except in the case of a sale in which delivery of a public offering statement is required, or unless exempt under Section 4-101(b), a unit owner shall furnish to a purchaser before the earlier of conveyance or transfer of the right to possession of a unit, a copy of the bylaws, the rules

of the association, and the declaration other than plats and plans. The unit owner also shall furnish a certificate containing:

(1) a statement disclosing the effect on the proposed disposition of any right of first refusal or other restraint on the free alienability of the unit held by the association;

(2) a statement setting forth the amount of the periodic common expense assessment and any unpaid common expense or special assessment currently due and payable from the selling unit owner;

(3) a statement of any other fees payable by the owner of the unit being sold;

(4) a statement of any capital expenditures approved by the association for the current and succeeding fiscal years;

(5) a statement of the amount of any reserves for capital expenditures and of any portions of those reserves designated by the association for any specified projects;

(6) the most recent regularly prepared balance sheet and income and expense statement, if any, of the association;

(7) the current operating budget of the association;

(8) a statement of any unsatisfied judgments against the association and the status of any pending suits in which the association is a defendant;

(9) a statement describing any insurance coverage provided for the benefit of unit owners;

(10) a statement as to whether the executive board has given or received notice in a record that any existing uses, occupancies, alterations, or improvements in or to the unit or to the limited common elements assigned thereto violate any provision of the declaration;

(11) a statement as to whether the executive board has received notice in a record

from a governmental agency of any violation of environmental, health, or building codes with respect to the unit, the limited common elements assigned thereto, or any other portion of the common interest community which has not been cured;

(12) a statement of the remaining term of any leasehold estate affecting the common interest community and the provisions governing any extension or renewal thereof;

(13) a statement of any restrictions in the declaration affecting the amount that may be received by a unit owner upon sale, condemnation, casualty loss to the unit or the common interest community, or termination of the common interest community;

(14) in a cooperative, an accountant's statement, if any was prepared, as to the deductibility for federal income tax purposes by the unit owner of real estate taxes and interest paid by the association;

(15) a statement describing any pending sale or encumbrance of common elements;
and

(16) a statement disclosing the effect on the unit to be conveyed of any restriction on the right to use or occupy the unit, including a restriction on a lease or other rental of the unit.

(b) The association, within 10 days after a request by a unit owner, shall furnish a certificate containing the information necessary to enable the unit owner to comply with this section. A unit owner providing a certificate pursuant to subsection (a) is not liable to the purchaser for any erroneous information provided by the association and included in the certificate.

(c) A purchaser is not liable for any unpaid assessment or fee greater than the amount set forth in the certificate prepared by the association. A unit owner is not liable to a purchaser for the failure or delay of the association to provide the certificate in a timely manner, but the purchase

contract is voidable by the purchaser until the certificate has been provided and for [five] days thereafter or until conveyance, whichever first occurs.

Comment

1. In the case of the resale of a unit by a private unit owner who is not a declarant or a person in the business of selling real estate for his own account, a public offering statement need not be provided. *See* Section 4-102(c). Nevertheless, there are important facts which a purchaser should have in order to make a rational judgment about the advisability of purchasing the particular unit. Accordingly, each unit owner not required to furnish a public offering statement under Section 4-102(c) and not exempt under Section 4-101(b) is required to furnish to a resale purchaser, before the execution of any contract of sale, a copy of the declaration, bylaws, and rules and regulations of the association and a variety of fiscal, insurance, and other information concerning the common interest community and the unit.

2. While the obligation to provide the information required by this section rests upon each unit owner (since the purchaser is in privity only with that unit owner), the association has an obligation to provide the information to the unit owner within 10 days after a request for such information. Under Section 3-102(a)(12), the association is entitled to charge the unit owner a reasonable fee for the preparation of the certificate. Should the association fail to provide the certificate as required, the unit owner would have a right to action against the association pursuant to Section 4-117.

3. Under subsection (c), if a purchaser receives a resale certificate which fails to state the proper amount of the unpaid assessments due from the purchased unit, the purchaser is not liable for any amount greater than that disclosed in the resale certificate. Because a resale purchaser is dependent upon the association for information with respect to the outstanding assessments against the unit which he contemplates buying, it is altogether appropriate that the association should be prohibited from later collecting greater assessments than those disclosed prior to the time of the resale purchase.

4. The 1994 revisions to this section track amendments in adopting States which simplified the contents of the resale certificate.

SECTION 4-110. ESCROW OF DEPOSITS. Any deposit made in connection with the purchase or reservation of a unit from a person required to deliver a public offering statement pursuant to Section 4-102(c) must be placed in escrow and held either in this state or in the state where the unit is located in an account designated solely for that purpose by [a licensed title insurance company] [an attorney] [a licensed real estate broker] [an independent bonded escrow company or] an institution whose accounts are insured by a governmental agency or

instrumentality until (i) delivered to the declarant at closing; (ii) delivered to the declarant because of the purchaser's default under a contract to purchase the unit; or (iii) refunded to the purchaser.

Comment

1. This section applies to the sale by persons required to furnish public offering statements of residential units and of non-residential units unless waived pursuant to the provisions of Section 4-101. It does not apply, however, to resales of units between private parties.

2. This section provides declarant a number of choices as to the appropriate escrow agent. Whether the escrow agent must deposit the funds in an insured institutional depository, or in a particular type of account, depends on state law or the agreement of the parties. To minimize record keeping, of course, the institutional depository could itself be the escrow agent. The section does not require a separate account for each unit, so that mingling of funds in a single escrow account would be permitted. The account may be held either in the State where the unit is located, or in the enacting State, in recognition that buyers are often from outside the State where the unit is located.

3. The escrow requirements of this section apply in connection with **any** deposit made by a purchaser, whether such deposit is made pursuant to a binding contract or pursuant to a nonbinding reservation agreement (with respect to which no public offering statement is required under Section 4-101(b)(6)).

4. In some States current practice permits escrows to be held by certain title insurance or escrow companies, attorneys, or real estate brokers. Accordingly, the bracketed language should be included or deleted in accordance with local practice.

5. Under this section, any interest earned on an escrow deposit may, but need not, be credited to the purchaser at closing, added to any deposit forfeited to the seller, or added to any deposit refunded to the purchaser. In short, disposition of any interest is left to agreement of the parties.

6. In some States, such as New York, the substitution of a bond in place of a deposit escrow is permitted. The evidence indicates, however, that in many instances the use of the bonding device has forced purchasers to incur substantial costs and delay prior to obtaining refunds to which they are entitled. For this reason, this Act does not include bonding as an alternative to the required escrow of deposits.

SECTION 4-111. RELEASE OF LIENS.

(a) In the case of a sale of a unit where delivery of a public offering statement is required pursuant to Section 4-102(c), a seller:

(1) before conveying a unit, shall record or furnish to the purchaser releases of all

liens, except liens on real estate that a declarant has the right to withdraw from the common interest community, that the purchaser does not expressly agree to take subject to or assume and that encumber:

(A) in a condominium, that unit and its common element interest; and

(B) in a cooperative or planned community, that unit and any limited common elements assigned thereto; or

(2) shall provide a surety bond or substitute collateral for or insurance against the lien as provided for liens on real estate in [cite to appropriate references to general state law].

(b) Before conveying real estate to the association, the declarant shall have that real estate released from:

(1) all liens the foreclosure of which would deprive unit owners of any right of access to or easement of support of their units; and

(2) all other liens on that real estate unless the public offering statement describes certain real estate that may be conveyed subject to liens in specified amounts.

Comment

1. The exemption for withdrawable real estate set forth in subsection (a) is designed to preserve flexibility for the declarant in terms of financing arrangements. It deals with the unusual case in which a unit has been assigned a limited common element (for example, a parking space) on real estate which the developer has the right to withdraw from the common interest community. In that case, the limited common element can be assigned to the unit without release of liens or assumption of them by the unit owner. Theoretically, a developer might partially avoid the lien release requirement of subsection (a) by placing part of the limited common element improvements such as a parking garage on withdrawable real estate. By doing so, it could separately mortgage that part of the limited common elements without being obligated to discharge the mortgage or secure partial releases when individual units to which the limited common elements are assigned are sold.

If a mortgage or other lien created by or arising against the developer attaches to withdrawable real estate after the declaration has been recorded, a lapse of the developer's right to withdraw the real estate would also terminate the rights of the lienors, since the lien would attach only to the developer's interest (the right to withdraw). However, an alert lienor would not permit

the right to withdraw to lapse without taking steps to see that the right to withdraw is exercised. If the mortgage or other lien attached to the real estate and was perfected before the planned community declaration was recorded, lapse of the right to withdraw would not affect the lienor's rights and it could foreclose on the real estate whether or not the developer had lost the right to withdraw. As a practical matter, whether the mortgage or other lien against withdrawable real estate arises before or after the declaration is recorded, unit owners may find that, if the association does not release liens on withdrawable real estate containing limited common elements, the lienor will be able to withdraw the land and deprive the unit owners of its use. Therefore, unit purchasers and their counsel should be alert to that possibility.

2. Subsection (b) will most commonly apply in the case of a planned community, where all of the common elements, whatever they may be in a particular project, must be owned by the association, *see* Section 1-103(4), or in a cooperative, where Section 2-101 requires that all the real estate comprising the cooperative must be conveyed to the association at the time the cooperative is created. The section would also apply, however, in the event other real estate, such as units or other real property not subject to the declaration, is conveyed to the association.

SECTION 4-112. CONVERSION BUILDINGS.

(a) A declarant of a common interest community containing conversion buildings, and any dealer who intends to offer units in such a common interest community, shall give each of the residential tenants and any residential subtenant in possession of a portion of a conversion building notice of the conversion and provide those persons with the public offering statement no later than 120 days before the tenants and any subtenant in possession are required to vacate. The notice must set forth generally the rights of tenants and subtenants under this section and must be hand delivered to the unit or mailed by prepaid United States mail to the tenant and subtenant at the address of the unit or any other mailing address provided by a tenant. No tenant or subtenant may be required to vacate upon less than 120 days' notice, except by reason of nonpayment of rent, waste, or conduct that disturbs other tenants' peaceful enjoyment of the premises, and the terms of the tenancy may not be altered during that period. Failure to give notice as required by this section is a defense to an action for possession.

(b) For [60] days after delivery or mailing of the notice described in subsection (a), the person required to give the notice shall offer to convey each unit or proposed unit occupied for

residential use to the tenant who leases that unit. If a tenant fails to purchase the unit during that [60]-day period, the offeror may not offer to dispose of an interest in that unit during the following [180] days at a price or on terms more favorable to the offeree than the price or terms offered to the tenant. This subsection does not apply to any unit in a conversion building if that unit will be restricted exclusively to non-residential use or the boundaries of the converted unit do not substantially conform to the dimensions of the residential unit before conversion.

(c) If a seller, in violation of subsection (b), conveys a unit to a purchaser for value who has no knowledge of the violation, the recordation of the deed conveying the unit or, in a cooperative, the conveyance of the unit, extinguishes any right a tenant may have under subsection (b) to purchase that unit if the deed states that the seller has complied with subsection (b), but the conveyance does not affect the right of a tenant to recover damages from the seller for a violation of subsection (b).

(d) If a notice of conversion specifies a date by which a unit or proposed unit must be vacated and otherwise complies with the provisions of [insert appropriate state summary process statute], the notice also constitutes a notice to vacate specified by that statute.

(e) Nothing in this section permits termination of a lease by a declarant in violation of its terms.

Comment

1. One of the most controversial issues in the field of common interest community development relates to conversion of rental buildings to a common interest community. Opponents of conversions point out that the frequent result of conversions, which occur principally in large urban areas, is to displace low- and moderate-income tenants and provide homes for more affluent persons able to afford the higher prices which the converted apartments command. Indeed, studies indicate that the burden of conversion displacement falls most frequently on low- and moderate-income and elderly persons. At the same time, the conversion of a building to common interest community ownership can lead to a substantial increase in property value, a result which proponents believe can be an important factor in curtailing the problem of declining urban tax bases. Proponents also point out that the conversion of rental units in inner-city areas to individual

ownership frequently results in the stabilization of the buildings concerned, thus providing an important technique for use in neighborhood preservation and revitalization. This section, which seeks to balance these competing interests, is based principally on similar provisions set forth in the condominium statutes of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

2. In an attempt to strike a fair balance between the competing interests of rental tenants and prospective owners, subsection (b) provides the tenant a right for 60 days to purchase the unit which he leases at a price and on terms offered by the declarant. The subsection discourages unreasonable offers by declarants by providing that, if the tenant fails to accept the terms offered, the declarant may not thereafter sell the unit at a lower price or upon more favorable terms to a third person for at least 180 days. However, the declarant is not required to offer residential tenants the right to purchase commercial units or to offer to sell to tenants if the dimensions of their previous apartments have been substantially altered. The reason for this exception is that, if an apartment is subdivided or if two apartments are merged into a single planned community unit, compliance with the requirements of subsection (b) would be impossible.

3. Jurisdictions with rent control statutes should consider whether amendments to this section are necessary to conform to the procedures or substantive requirements set out in the rent control laws or whether modifications to the rent control laws may be required as a result of the enactment of this section.

4. Except for the restrictions on permissible evictions stated in subsection (a), this Act does not change the law of summary process in a State. As a result, if a tenant refuses to vacate the premises following the 120-day notice, the usual provisions of the State's summary process statutes would apply, while any defenses available to a tenant would also be available.

SECTION 4-113. EXPRESS WARRANTIES OF QUALITY.

(a) Express warranties made by a declarant to a purchaser of a unit, if relied upon by the purchaser, are created as follows:

(1) any affirmation of fact or promise which relates to the unit, its use, or rights appurtenant thereto, area improvements to the common interest community that would directly benefit the unit, or the right to use or have the benefit of facilities not located in the common interest community, creates an express warranty that the unit and related rights and uses will conform to the affirmation or promise;

(2) any model or description of the physical characteristics of the common interest community, including plans and specifications of or for improvements, creates an express

warranty that the common interest community will conform to the model or description unless the model or description clearly discloses that it is only proposed or is subject to change;

(3) any description of the quantity or extent of the real estate comprising the common interest community, including plats or surveys, creates an express warranty that the common interest community will conform to the description, subject to customary tolerances; and

(4) a provision that a purchaser may put a unit only to a specified use is an express warranty that the specified use is lawful.

(b) Neither formal words, such as “warranty” or “guarantee”, nor a specific intention to make a warranty, are necessary to create an express warranty of quality, but a statement purporting to be merely an opinion or commendation of the real estate or its value does not create a warranty.

(c) Any conveyance of a unit transfers to the purchaser all express warranties of quality made by the declarant.

Comment

1. This section, together with Sections 4-114, 4-115, and 4-116, are adapted from the real estate warranty provisions contained in the Uniform Land Transactions Act (ULTA).

2. This section, which parallels Section 2-308 of ULTA, deals with express warranties, that is, with the expectations of the purchaser created by particular conduct of the declarant in connection with inducement of the sale. It is based on the principle that, once it is established that the declarant has acted so as to create particular expectations in the purchaser, warranty should be found unless it is clear that, prior to the time of final agreement, the declarant has negated the conduct which created the expectation.

3. Subsection (b) makes it clear that no specific intention to make a warranty is necessary if any of the factors mentioned in subsection (a) are made part of the basis of the bargain between the parties. In actual practice, representations made by a declarant concerning common interest community property during the bargaining process are typically regarded as a part of the description. Therefore, no particular reliance on the representations need be shown in order to weave them into the fabric of the agreement. Rather, the burden is on the declarant to show that representations made in the bargaining process were not relied upon by the purchaser at the time of contracting.

4. Subsection (a)(1) provides that representations as to improvements and facilities not

located in the common interest community may create express warranties. Declarants often assert that recreational facilities, such as swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts, etc., will be constructed in the future and that unit owners will have the right to utilize such facilities once constructed. Such assertions are intended to be included within the language “have the benefit of facilities not located in the planned community.” If, under the circumstances, such improvements would benefit the unit being sold, then the declarant may be liable for breach of express warranty if they are not completed. Such liability is distinct from the declarant’s obligations, under Section 4-119, to complete all improvements labeled “MUST BE BUILT” on plats and plans.

5. Under subsection (a)(4), a contract provision permitting the purchaser to use a common interest community unit only for a specified use or uses creates an express warranty that the unit may lawfully be used for that purpose. Therefore, if there is a limitation on use, the resulting express warranty could not be disclaimed by a disclaimer of implied warranties under Section 4-115.

6. The precise time when representations set forth in subsection (a) are made is not material. The sole question is whether the language or other representations of the declarant are fairly to be regarded as part of the contract between the parties.

7. Subsection (b) makes clear that it is not necessary to the existence of a warranty that the declarant have intended to assume a warranty obligation. On the other hand, mere statements of opinion or commendations by the declarant do not necessarily create warranties. Whether a particular statement purports to be merely opinion or commendation is basically a question of whether the purchaser could reasonably rely upon the statement as a meaningful representation or promise with respect to the planned community. That determination depends, in turn, not merely upon the words used but also upon the relative characteristics and skills of the parties. Thus, a representation by a declarant to a novice purchaser that a particular planned community unit is in “good condition” may be more than mere opinion or commendation, while the same statement by a novice seller to a professional buyer would likely be only opinion or commendation, and thus not a warranty.

8. The provision of subsection (c) that the conveyance of a unit transfers to the purchaser all express warranties made by prior declarants is intended, in part, to avoid the possibility that a declarant could negate his warranty obligations through the device of transferring a unit through a shell entity to the ultimate purchaser.

SECTION 4-114. IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF QUALITY.

(a) A declarant and any dealer warrants that a unit will be in at least as good condition at the earlier of the time of the conveyance or delivery of possession as it was at the time of contracting, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

(b) A declarant and any dealer impliedly warrants that a unit and the common elements in

the common interest community are suitable for the ordinary uses of real estate of its type and that any improvements made or contracted for by the declarant or dealer or made by any person before the creation of the common interest community, will be:

(1) free from defective materials; and

(2) constructed in accordance with applicable law, according to sound engineering and construction standards, and in a workmanlike manner.

(c) A declarant and any dealer warrants to a purchaser of a unit that may be used for residential use that an existing use, continuation of which is contemplated by the parties, does not violate applicable law at the earlier of the time of conveyance or delivery of possession.

(d) Warranties imposed by this section may be excluded or modified as specified in Section 4-115.

(e) For purposes of this section, improvements made or contracted for by an affiliate of a declarant are made or contracted for by the declarant.

(f) Any conveyance of a unit transfers to the purchaser all of the declarant's implied warranties of quality.

Comment

1. This section, which is based upon Section 2-309 of ULTA, overturns the rule still applied in many States that a professional seller of real estate makes no implied warranties of quality (the rule of "*caveat emptor*"). In recent years, that rule has been increasingly recognized as a relic of an earlier age whose continued existence defeats reasonable expectations of purchasers. Since the 1930's, more and more courts have completely or partially abolished the *caveat emptor* rule, and it is clear that the judicial tide is now running in favor of seller liability.

2. The principal warranty imposed under this section is that of suitability of both the unit and common elements for ordinary uses of real estate of similar type, and of quality of construction. Both of these warranties, which arise under subsection (b), are imposed only against declarants and dealers and not against unit owners selling their units to others.

3. Many recent cases have held that a seller of new housing impliedly warrants that the houses sold are habitable. The warranty of suitability under this Act is similar to the warranty of

habitability. However, under the Act, the warranty of suitability applies to both units and common elements in both commercial and residential common interest communities. If, for example, a commercial unit is sold for commercial use and is not suitable for the ordinary uses of common interest community units of that type, the warranty of suitability has been breached. Moreover, this warranty of suitability arises in the case of used, as well as new, buildings or other improvements in the common interest community.

4. The warranty of suitability and of quality of construction arises only against a declarant and dealers. As in the case of sales of goods, a non-professional seller is liable, if at all, only the any express warranties made by him. However, if a non-professional seller fails to disclose defects of which he is aware, he may be liable to the purchaser for fraud or misrepresentation under the common law of the State where the transaction occurred. Also, the warranties imposed by this section may be used to give content to a general “guarantee” by a non-professional seller.

5. The warranty as to quality of construction for improvements made or contracted for by the declarant or made by any person before the creation of the common interest community is broader than the warranty of suitability. Particularly, it imposes liability for defects which may not be so serious as to render the units or common elements unsuitable for ordinary purposes of real estate of similar type. Moreover, subsection (e) prevents a declarant from avoiding liability with respect to the quality of construction warranty by having an affiliated entity make the desired improvements.

6. Under subsection (c), a declarant also warrants to a residential purchaser that an existing use contemplated by the parties does not violate applicable law. The declarant, therefore, is liable for any violation of housing codes or other laws which renders any existing use of the unit or common elements unlawful.

7. The issue of declarant liability for warranties is an important one in cases where a transfer of the declarant’s rights occurs, either as an arm’s length transaction, as a transfer to an affiliate, or as a transfer by foreclosure or a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Subsection (f) makes clear that a conveyance of a unit transfers to the purchaser all warranties of quality made by any declarant, and Section 3-104(b)(1) makes clear that the original declarant remains liable for all warranties of quality with respect to improvements made by him, even after he transfers all declarant rights, regardless of whether the unit is purchased from the declarant who made the improvements. If the successor declarant is an affiliate of the original declarant, it is clear, under both Sections 3-104(b)(2) and 4-114(f), that the original declarant remains liable for warranties of quality or improvements made by his successor even after the declarant himself ceases to have any special declarant rights.

8. As to the liabilities of successor declarants for warranties of quality, a successor who is an affiliate of a declarant is liable, pursuant to Section 3-104(e)(1), for warranties or improvements made by his predecessor. However, any non-affiliated successor of the original declarant is liable only for warranties of quality for improvements made or contracted for by him, and is not liable for warranties which may lie against the original declarant even if the successor sells units completed by the original declarant to a purchaser. *See* Section 3-104(e)(2). In the case of a foreclosing lender, this is the same result as that reached under Section 2-309(f) of ULTA. The same result is

also reached under ULTA in the case of a successor who, under ULTA Section 3-309(b), would be a dealer since under that subsection the seller is liable only for warranties for improvements made or contracted for by him.

SECTION 4-115. EXCLUSION OR MODIFICATION OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF QUALITY.

(a) Except as limited by subsection (b) with respect to a purchaser of a unit that may be used for residential use, implied warranties of quality:

(1) may be excluded or modified by agreement of the parties; and

(2) are excluded by expression of disclaimer, such as “as is,” “with all faults,” or other language that in common understanding calls the purchaser’s attention to the exclusion of warranties.

(b) With respect to a purchaser of a unit that may be occupied for residential use, no general disclaimer of implied warranties of quality is effective, but a declarant and any dealer may disclaim liability in an instrument signed by the purchaser for a specified defect or specified failure to comply with applicable law, if the defect or failure entered into and became a part of the basis of the bargain.

Comment

1. This section parallels Section 2-311(b) and (c) of ULTA.

2. Under this section, implied warranties of quality may be disclaimed. However, a warranty disclaimer clause, like any other contract clause, is subject to a possible court holding of unconscionability. Although the section imposes no requirement that a disclaimer be in writing, except in the case of residential units, an oral disclaimer might be ineffective under the law of parole and extrinsic evidence.

3. Except as against purchasers of residential units, there are no formal standards for the effectiveness of a disclaimer clause. All that is necessary under this section is that the disclaimer be calculated to effectively notify the purchaser of the nature of the disclaimer.

4. Under subsection (b), general disclaimers of implied warranties are not permitted with respect to purchasers of residential units. However, a declarant may disclaim liability for a

specified defect or a specified failure to comply with applicable law in an instrument signed by such a purchaser. The requirement that the disclaimer as to each defect or failure be in a signed instrument is designed to insure that the declarant sufficiently calls each defect or failure to the purchaser's attention and that the purchaser has the opportunity to consider the effect of the particular defect or failure upon the bargain of the parties. Consequently, this section imposes a special burden upon the declarant who desires to make a "laundry list" of defects or failures by requiring him to emphasize each item on such a list and make its import clear to prospective purchasers. For example, the declarant of a conversion common interest community might, consistent with this subsection, disclaim certain warranties for "all electrical wiring and fixtures in the building, the furnace, all materials comprising or supporting the roof, and all components of the air conditioning system."

5. This section is not intended to be inconsistent with, or to prevent, the use of insured warranty programs offered by some home builders. However, under the Act, the implied warranty that a new unit will be suitable for ordinary uses (*i.e.*, habitable) and will be constructed in a sound, workmanlike manner, and free of defective materials, cannot be disclaimed by general language.

SECTION 4-116. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR WARRANTIES.

(a) Unless a period of limitation is tolled under Section 3-111 or affected by subsection (d), a judicial proceeding for breach of any obligation arising under Section 4-113 or 4-114 must be commenced within six years after the [claim for relief][cause of action] accrues, but the parties may agree to reduce the period of limitation to not less than two years. With respect to a unit that may be occupied for residential use, an agreement to reduce the period of limitation must be evidenced by a separate instrument executed by the purchaser.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), a [claim for relief] [cause of action] for breach of warranty of quality, regardless of the purchaser's lack of knowledge of the breach, accrues:

(1) as to a unit, at the time the purchaser to whom the warranty is first made enters into possession if a possessory interest was conveyed or at the time of acceptance of the instrument of conveyance if a nonpossessory interest was conveyed; and

(2) as to each common element, at the time the common element is completed or, if later, as to:

(A) a common element that is added to the common interest community by

exercise of development rights, at the time the first unit which was added to the condominium by the same exercise of development rights is conveyed to a bona fide purchaser; or

(B) a common element within any other portion of the common interest community, at the time the first unit is conveyed to a bona fide purchaser.

(c) If a warranty of quality explicitly extends to future performance or duration of any improvement or component of the common interest community, the [claim for relief] [cause of action] accrues at the time the breach is discovered or at the end of the period for which the warranty explicitly extends, whichever is earlier.

(d) During the period of declarant control, the association may authorize an independent committee of the executive board to evaluate and enforce any warranty claims involving the common elements, and to compromise those claims. Only members of the executive board elected by unit owners other than the declarant and other persons appointed by those independent members may serve on the committee, and the committee's decision must be free of any control by the declarant or any member of the executive board or officer appointed by the declarant. All costs reasonably incurred by the committee, including attorney's fees, are common expenses, and must be added to the budget annually adopted by the association under Section 3-115. If the committee is so created, the period of limitation for a warranty claim considered by the committee begins to run from the date of the first meeting of the committee.

Comment

1. Under subsection (a), the parties may agree that the statute of limitations be reduced to as little as two years. However, such a contract provision (which, in the case of residential units, must be reflected in a separate written instrument executed by the purchaser) could, like other contract provisions, be subject to attack on grounds of unconscionability in particular cases.

2. Except for warranties of quality which explicitly refer to future performance or duration, a cause of action for breach of a warranty of quality would normally arise when the purchaser to whom it is first made enters into possession. Suit on such a warranty would thus have to be brought

within six years thereafter. Even an inability to discover the breach would not delay the running of the statute of limitations in this regard.

3. Real estate sales frequently include warranties that certain components (*e.g.*, furnaces, hot water heaters, air conditioning systems, and roofs) will last for a particular period of time. In the case of such warranties, the statute of limitations would not start running until the breach is discovered, or, if not discovered before the end of the warranty term, until the end of the term.

4. The common elements typically have many components. While always dependent on the particular unit boundaries of the particular project, typical common elements include retaining walls, a swimming pool, water lines, sidewalks, party walls, etc. A phase for this purpose consists of the units, common elements and limited common elements created upon each occasion of the exercise by the declarant of development rights reserved by such declarant.

5. Under subsection (b)(2)(ii), if the declarant has not reserved development rights to expand the community by adding units and common elements or limited common elements, the claim for relief or cause of action for a common element accrues at the later of the time of the first unit sale or the time that common element is completed. However, under amended Section 3-111, that period does not begin to run until declarant control terminates.

On the other hand, if the declarant has retained development rights to expand the community, the cause of action accrues upon the first conveyance of a unit within the phase which includes that particular common element.

6. New subsection (d) creates an alternative mechanism by which a declarant may create an independent board committee to evaluate and enforce warranty claims. The committee is analogous to an independent audit committee composed of outside directors in a publicly held corporation. This section strikes a balance between the legitimate interest of a declarant in not having to provide warranties on the common elements for an unreasonable time, and the equally legitimate interest of unit owners in having an independent analysis of warranty claims before those claims expire.

SECTION 4-117. EFFECT OF VIOLATIONS ON RIGHTS OF ACTION;

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

(a) A declarant, association, unit owner, or any other person subject to this [act] may bring an action to enforce a right granted or obligation imposed by this [act], the declaration, or the bylaws. [Punitive damages may be awarded for a willful failure to comply with this [act].] The court may award reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

(b) Parties to a dispute arising under this [act], the declaration, or the bylaws may agree to

resolve the dispute by any form of binding or nonbinding alternative dispute resolution, but:

(1) a declarant may agree with the association to do so only after the period of declarant control has expired unless the agreement is made with an independent committee of the executive board elected pursuant to Section 4-116(d); and

(2) an agreement to submit to any form of binding alternative dispute resolution must be in a record authenticated by the parties.

Comment

1. This section provides a general cause of action or claim for relief for failure to comply with the Act by either a declarant or any other person subject to the Act's provisions. Such persons might include unit owners, persons exercising a declarant's rights of appointment pursuant to Section 3-103(d), or the association itself. A claim for appropriate relief might include damages, injunctive relief, specific performance, rescission, or reconveyance if appropriate under the law of the State, or any other remedy normally available under state law. The section specifically refers to "any person or class of persons" to indicate that any relief available under the state class action statute would be available in circumstances where a failure to comply with this Act has occurred. This section specifically permits punitive damages to be awarded in the case of willful failure to comply with the Act and also permits court costs and attorney's fees to be awarded in the discretion of the court to any party that prevails in an action.

2. The 1994 amendments reflect the Conference's judgment that resolving disputes by non-judicial means is a desirable outcome, subject to the limitations contained in this section.

3. The language of subsection (a) is intentionally broad, and emphasizes the traditional authority of a court in equity to fashion a remedy suited to the circumstances of the case. Importantly, the provisions of this section would apply with equal force to a violation of either this Act or the declaration or by-laws by "any person" besides the declarant – including, for example, the association in its dealings with unit owners, a property manager or unit owners whose own behavior violates those same laws or instruments.

In appropriate cases involving association or executive board activities, the court might grant relief in the form of requiring new elections, removal of officers from office, and orders requiring offending parties to make the association whole for improperly expended funds. A civil action may lie, in an appropriate case, for failure of the executive board to comply with the "open meeting" requirement of §3-108. These examples are not intended to exhaust the traditional authority of a judge to grant "appropriate relief", and that authority is emphasized by the specific grant of discretion to authorize punitive damages or attorneys fees, as the circumstances warrant. The brackets around the punitive damages provisions in subsection (a), added in 2008, reflect the drafters' awareness of differing policies on that subject among the states.

4. Nothing in this section prohibits a unit owner from seeking independently to enforce any provision of the declaration, bylaws or rules. However, limitations in those instruments may require that the unit owner participate in some form of alternative dispute resolution before commencing suit; see Section 3-102(a)(18).

SECTION 4-118. LABELING OF PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL. No promotional material may be displayed or delivered to prospective purchasers which describes or portrays an improvement that is not in existence unless the description or portrayal of the improvement in the promotional material is conspicuously labeled or identified either as “MUST BE BUILT” or as “NEED NOT BE BUILT.”

Comment

This section requiring the labeling of improvements depicted on promotional material is necessary to assure that purchasers are not deceived with respect to improvements the declarant indicates he intends to make in a common interest community.

SECTION 4-119. DECLARANT’S OBLIGATION TO COMPLETE AND RESTORE.

(a) Except for improvements labeled “NEED NOT BE BUILT,” the declarant shall complete all improvements depicted on any site plan or other graphic representation, including any plats or plans prepared pursuant to Section 2-109, whether or not that site plan or other graphic representation is contained in the public offering statement or in any promotional material distributed by or for the declarant.

(b) The declarant is subject to liability for the prompt repair and restoration, to a condition compatible with the remainder of the common interest community, of any portion of the common interest community affected by the exercise of rights reserved pursuant to or created by Section 2-110, 2-111, 2-112, 2-113, 2-115, or 2-116.

Comment

1. The duty imposed by subsection (a) is a fundamental obligation of the declarant and is

one with which a successor declarant is obligated to comply under Section 3-104.

2. Section 4-119(b) requires the declarant to repair and restore the common interest community following the exercise of any rights reserved or created to exercise a development right (Section 2-110), to alter units (Section 2-112), relocate the boundaries between adjoining units (Section 2-112), subdivide units (Section 2-113), use units or common elements for sales purposes (Section 2-115), or exercise of easement rights (Section 2-116). Plainly, this obligation on the declarant exists only if the declarant, in his capacity as a unit owner, exercises these rights. If any right to, for example, alter units, is exercised by another unit owner, that unit owner and not the declarant, would be responsible for the consequences of those acts.

SECTION 4-120. SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF UNITS. In the case of a sale of a unit in which delivery of a public offering statement is required, a contract of sale may be executed, but no interest in that unit may be conveyed, until the declaration is recorded and is substantially completed, as evidenced by a recorded certificate of substantial completion executed by an independent [registered] architect, surveyor, or engineer, or by issuance of a certificate of occupancy authorized by law.

Comment

The purpose of this section, complemented by Section 4-110, is to assure that the declarant is not able to obtain use of the purchaser's money until the purchaser is able to get a completed unit.

[ARTICLE] 5

APPLICABILITY AND TRANSITION

SECTION 5-101. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Alternative A

(a) This amendment to this [act] takes effect on [the effective date of this [amendment]].

(b) Before [all-inclusive date], this amendment to this [act] applies only to:

(1) a common interest community created on or after [the effective date of this [act]]; and

(2) a common interest community created before [the effective date of this [act]]

that amends its declaration to elect to be subject to this [act] as amended.

(c) [Except as provided in subsection (d), on] [On] and after [all-inclusive date] this amendment to this [act] applies to all common interest communities.

[(d) This amendment to this [act] does not apply to a common interest community created before [the effective date of this [act]] that elects not to be subject to this [act] by amending its declaration by vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which more than 50 percent of the votes in the association are allocated and recording the amendment before [all-inclusive date]. This subsection supersedes Section 2-117(a), any inconsistent provision of other law of this state, and any inconsistent provision in the declaration or bylaws of the common interest community.]

Alternative B

(a) This [act] takes effect on [the effective date of this [act]].

(b) Before [all-inclusive date], this [act] applies only to:

(1) a common interest community created on or after [the effective date of this [act]]; and

(2) a common interest community created before [the effective date of this [act]] that amends its declaration to elect to be subject to this [act].

(c) [Except as provided in subsection (d), on] [On] and after [all-inclusive date] this [act] applies to all common interest communities.

[(d) This [act] does not apply to a common interest community created before [the effective date of this [act]] that elects not to be subject to this [act] by amending its declaration by vote or agreement of unit owners of units to which more than 50 percent of the votes in the association are allocated and recording the amendment before [all-inclusive date]. This subsection supersedes Section 2-117(a), any inconsistent provision of other law of this state, and any inconsistent

provision in the declaration or bylaws of the common interest community.]

Legislative Note: *A state that has previously adopted the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act should use Alternative A. A state that has no previous version of the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act (2021) should use Alternative B.*

The “all-inclusive” date should be three years after the effective date of the act.

If a state decides that full application of the act to all pre-existing common interest communities is not appropriate, subsection (d) provides a procedure for pre-existing communities to elect to opt out of the act.

Comment

Subsections (b) and (c) provide effective-date rules using the technique of an “all-inclusive date” found in many Uniform Law Commission acts dealing with corporations and other business organizations. The Legislative Note recommends an all-inclusive date of three years after the effective date of the act. The length should depend on how long it should take for people who are responsible for running the affairs of associations (e.g., executive boards and in many cases management companies) to become aware of and familiar with the new Act.

SECTION 5-102. PRIOR STATUTES. [Section] [Sections] [cite to all statutes expressly applicable to a planned community, condominium, cooperative, or horizontal property regime]:

(1) do not apply to a common interest community that is subject to this [act]; and

(2) apply to a common interest community created before [the effective date of this [act]]

only until the community becomes subject to this [act].

Legislative Note: *For a state that previously adopted the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act, the effective date in this section should be the effective date stated in the earlier adoption. After the all-inclusive date, unless the state adopts the optional bracketed provision in Section 5-101(d), the state should repeal any previous condominium statute identified in this section because this act will then apply to all condominiums in the state.*

Comment

1. The reference in this section to all present statutes expressly applicable to planned communities, condominiums, cooperatives, or horizontal property regimes” is intended to distinguish between a State’s condominium and other enabling statutes and those statutes that apply not only to common interest communities, but to other forms of real estate, such as taxation statutes or subdivision statutes. Thus, reference to the State’s condominium or horizontal property regime enabling statutes should be included here, while references to taxation, subdivision, or other statutes that are not restricted solely to condominiums should not be included.

2. A preexisting common interest community remains subject to the old statutes until the “all-inclusive date” or until it makes an election to adopt the act under Section 1-202, 1-203, or 5-101(b)(2).

SECTION 5-103. RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if a common interest community created before [the effective date of this [act]] becomes subject to this [act] on [all-inclusive date] or earlier, a provision of its declaration or bylaws inconsistent with this [act] is invalid unless:

(1) the provision is expressly permitted under Section 1-117; or

(2) the common interest community is a cooperative described in Section 1-202, a planned community described in Section 1-203, or a nonresidential or mixed-use common interest community described in Section 1-207.

(b) This [act] does not require a common interest community validly created before [the effective date of this [act]] to:

(1) comply with the requirements of this [act] for creation of a common interest community; or

(2) prepare or amend surveys, plats, or plans.

(c) This [act] does not invalidate an action validly taken or transaction validly entered into before a common interest community becomes subject to this [act].

Legislative Note: For a state that previously adopted the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act, the effective date in this section should be the effective date stated in the earlier adoption.

Comment

1. Subsection (a) invalidates the provisions in the declaration or bylaws of a preexisting common interest community that do not comply with the act’s mandatory rules when the community becomes subject to the act. Common interest communities created before the effective date of this act become fully subject to this act under Section 5-101(c) at the all-inclusive date or by an earlier election under Section 5-101(b)(2).

2. A common interest community that becomes subject to the Act should study their

governing documents and amend or restate them to comply with this Act, but this section does not require amendment; invalidation of provisions that are not permitted takes place automatically.

3. The reference in subsection (a) to new Section 1-117, *Mandatory and Default Rules*, means that existing provisions of the declaration and bylaws that are inconsistent with the rules and procedures of this Act remain effective if the Act allows their variation by content in the declaration or bylaws. For example, if the preexisting declaration provides that termination of the common interest community requires the unanimous approval of unit owners, this provision supersedes the rule in Section 2-118 that authorizes termination by a vote of 80 percent of unit owners. The preexisting community does not have to amend its declaration to restate its unanimity provision.

4. Plats and plans are part of the declaration. Under subsection (b), a preexisting common interest community does not have to prepare plats and plans if the community was validly created without them; or amend any existing surveys, plats, and plans that do not comply with Section 2-109.

SECTION 5-104. APPLICABILITY TO PRE-EXISTING COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY.

(a) Except for a cooperative described in Section 1-202, a planned community described in Section 1-203, and a nonresidential or mixed-use common interest community described in Section 1-207, the following sections apply to a common interest community created before [the effective date of this [act]]:

- (1) Section 1-105;
- (2) Section 1-106;
- (3) Section 1-107;
- (4) Section 1-206;
- (5) Section 2-102;
- (6) Section 2-103;
- (7) Section 2-104;
- (8) Section 2-117(h) and (i);
- (9) Section 2-121;

- (10) Section 2-124;
- (11) Section 3-102(a)(1) through (6) and (11) through (16);
- (12) Section 3-103;
- (13) Section 3-111;
- (14) Section 3-116;
- (15) Section 3-118;
- (16) Section 3-124;
- (17) Section 4-109;
- (18) Section 4-117; and
- (19) Section 1-103 to the extent necessary to construe the sections listed in

paragraphs (1) through (18).

(b) The sections listed in subsection (a) apply only to an event or circumstance that occurs after [the effective date of this [act]] and do not invalidate provisions of the declaration or bylaws of the common interest community existing on [the effective date of this [act]].

(c) This section does not apply to a common interest community that becomes subject to this [act] under Section 5-101 or by election under Section 1-202, 1-203, or 1-207.

Legislative Note: *For a state that previously adopted the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act, the effective date in this section should be the effective date stated in the earlier adoption.*

Comment

1. Section 5-104(a) and (b) continue the content, with minor modifications, of prior Section 1-204, which the 2021 amendments deleted in connection with making the Act fully applicable to common interest communities created before the effective date of this Act. This is a transitional provision because preexisting common interest communities will become fully subject to this Act at the all-inclusive date or by earlier election under Section 5-101. *See* Section 5-104(c). When a preexisting community becomes fully subject to the Act, the validity of the existing provisions of its declaration and bylaws are determined by Section 5-103(a), not by Section 5-104(b).

2. Note that if a State chooses to include the bracketed provision in Section 5-101(d) to

allow preexisting communities to elect to opt out of the Act, such a preexisting community will remain subject to the provisions of the Act listed in Section 5-104(a).