

FINAL BILL REPORT

SB 5224

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Increasing the charge limit for the preparation of condominium resale certificates.

Sponsors: Senators Hobbs and Fraser.

Senate Committee on Financial Institutions, Housing & Insurance
House Committee on Judiciary

Background: When selling a condominium unit, the unit owner is to provide the purchaser with a resale certificate prior to entering into any contract for the sale or conveyance of the unit. A resale certificate is not required if (1) delivery of a public offering statement is required, or (2) the unit owner is otherwise exempt from providing a resale certificate, such as when the unit is sold under foreclosure.

A resale certificate is signed by an officer or authorized agent of the condominium association and the certificate is based on the books and records of the association, including:

- a statement disclosing any right of first refusal or other restraint on the free alienability of the unit contained in the declaration;
- a statement setting forth the amount of the monthly common expense assessment and any unpaid common expense or special assessment currently due and payable from the selling unit owner, and a statement of any special assessments that have been levied against the unit which have not been paid even though they are not yet due;
- a statement, which must be current to within 45 days, of any common expenses or special assessments against any unit in the condominium that are past due over 30 days;
- a statement, which must be current to within 45 days, of any obligation of the association which is past due over 30 days;
- a statement of any other fees payable by unit owners;
- a statement of any anticipated repair or replacement cost in excess of 5 percent of the annual budget of the association that has been approved by the board of directors;
- a statement of the amount of any reserves for repair or replacement, and of any portions of those reserves currently designated by the association for any specified projects;
- the annual financial statement of the association, including the audit report, if it has been prepared, for the year immediately preceding the current year;

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- a balance sheet and a revenue and expense statement of the association prepared on an accrual basis, which must be current to within 120 days;
- the current operating budget of the association;
- a statement of any unsatisfied judgments against the association and the status of any pending suits or legal proceedings in which the association is a plaintiff or defendant;
- a statement describing any insurance coverage provided for the benefit of unit owners;
- a statement as to whether there are any alterations or improvements to the unit or to the limited common elements assigned thereto that violate any provision of the declaration;
- a statement of the number of units, if any, still owned by the declarant, whether the declarant has transferred control of the association to the unit owners, and the date of such transfer;
- a statement as to whether there are any violations of the health or building codes with respect to the unit, the limited common elements assigned thereto, or any other portion of the condominium;
- a statement of the remaining term of any leasehold estate affecting the condominium and the provisions governing any extension or renewal thereof;
- a copy of the declaration, the bylaws, the rules or regulations of the association, the association's current reserve study, if any, and any other information reasonably requested by mortgagees of prospective purchasers of units;
- a statement as to whether the units or common elements of the condominium are covered by a qualified warranty, and a history of claims under any such warranty; and
- if the association does not have a reserve study, then a disclosure as proscribed by law.

When a unit owner requests a resale certificate and provides any fee as may be required, the association is to provide the certificate within ten days of the request. A reasonable charge for a resale certificate may not exceed \$150.

Summary: A reasonable charge for a resale certificate may not exceed \$275.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	46	3
House	74	17

Effective: July 22, 2011.