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ARIZONA CONDOMINIUM ACT

(TITLE 33, CHAPTER 9, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES)

ARIZONA CONDOMINIUM ACT

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ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

33-1201. Applicability

This chapter applies to all condominiums created within this state without regard to the date the condominium was created.

33-1202. Definitions

In the condominium documents, unless specifically provided otherwise or the context otherwise requires, and in this chapter:

1. "Affiliate of a declarant" means any person who controls, is controlled by or is under common control with a declarant.
2. "Allocated interests" means the undivided interests in the common elements, the common expense liability and votes in the association allocated to each unit.
3. "Articles of incorporation" means the instrument by which an incorporated association or unit owners' association is formed and organized under this state's corporate statutes.
4. "Assessment" means the share of monies that is required for the payment of common expenses and that the association assesses periodically against each unit.
5. "Association" or "unit owners' association" means the unit owners' association organized under section 33-1241.
6. "Board of directors" means the body, regardless of its name, designated in the declaration and given general management powers to act on behalf of the association.
7. "Bylaws" means the bylaws required by section 33-1246.
8. "Common elements" means all portions of a condominium other than the units.
9. "Common expense liability" means the liability for common expenses allocated to each unit pursuant to section 33-1217 or 33-1255.

10. "Common expense lien" means the lien for assessments, charges for late payment of assessments if authorized in the declaration, reasonable collection fees and costs incurred or applied by the association and reasonable attorney fees and costs that are incurred with respect to those assessments, if the attorney fees and costs are awarded by a court.

11. "Common expenses" means expenditures made by or financial liabilities of the association, together with any allocations to reserves.

12. "Condominium" means real estate, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by the owners of the separate portions. Real estate is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in the unit owners.

13. "Condominium documents" means the declaration, bylaws, articles of incorporation, if any, and rules, if any.

14. "Declarant" means any person or group of persons who reserves, is granted or succeeds to any special declarant right.

15. "Declaration" means any instruments, however denominated, that create a condominium and any amendments to those instruments.

16. "Development rights" means any right or combination of rights reserved by or granted to a declarant in the declaration to do any of the following:

- (a) Add real estate to a condominium.
- (b) Create easements, units, common elements or limited common elements within a condominium.
- (c) Subdivide units, convert units into common elements or convert common elements into units.
- (d) Withdraw real estate from a condominium.
- (e) Make the condominium part of a larger condominium or planned community.

(f) Amend the declaration during any period of declarant control, pursuant to section 33-1243, subsection E, to comply with applicable law or to correct any error or inconsistency in the declaration, if the amendment does not adversely affect the rights of any unit owner.

(g) Amend the declaration during any period of declarant control, pursuant to section 33-1243, subsection E, to comply with the rules or guidelines, in effect from time to time, of any governmental or quasi-governmental entity or federal corporation guaranteeing or insuring mortgage loans or governing transactions involving mortgage instruments.

17. "Identifying number" means a symbol or address that identifies one unit in a condominium.

18. "Leasehold condominium" means a condominium in which all or a portion of the real estate is subject to a lease the expiration or termination of which will terminate the condominium or reduce its size.

19. "Limited common element" means a portion of the common elements specifically designated as a limited common element in the declaration and allocated by the declaration or by operation of section 33-1212, paragraph 2 or 4 for the exclusive use of one or more but fewer than all of the units.

20. "Person" means:

(a) A natural person, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision or agency, or other legal or commercial entity.

(b) In the case of a subdivision trust, as defined in section 6-801, the beneficiary of the trust who holds the right to subdivide, develop or sell the real estate rather than the trust or trustee.

21. "Real estate":

(a) Means any legal, equitable, leasehold or other estate or interest in, over or under land, including structures, fixtures and other improvements and interests which by custom, usage or law pass with a conveyance of land though not described in the contract of sale or instrument of conveyance.

(b) Includes parcels with or without upper or lower boundaries and spaces that may be filled with air or water.

22. "Rules" means the provisions, if any, adopted pursuant to the declaration or bylaws governing maintenance and use of the units and common elements.

23. "Special declarant rights" means any right or combination of rights reserved by or granted to a declarant in the declaration to do any of the following:

(a) Construct improvements provided for in the declaration.

(b) Exercise any development right.

(c) Maintain sales offices, management offices, signs advertising the condominium, and models.

(d) Use easements through the common elements for the purpose of making improvements within the condominium or within real estate that may be added to the condominium.

(e) Appoint or remove any officer of the association or any board member during any period of declarant control.

24. "Unit" means a portion of the condominium designated for separate ownership or occupancy.

25. "Unit owner" means:

(a) a declarant or other person who owns a unit or, unless otherwise provided in the lease, a lessee of a unit in a leasehold condominium whose lease expires simultaneously with any lease the expiration or termination of which will remove the unit from the condominium but does not include a person having an interest in a unit solely as security for an obligation.

(b) In the case of a contract for conveyance, as defined in section 33-741, of real property, the purchaser of the unit.

26. "Unit owner expenses":

(a) means fees, charges, late charges and monetary penalties or interest that is imposed pursuant to section 33-1242, subsection A, paragraphs 10, 11 and 12.

(b) does not include any amount that is included in a common expense lien.

33-1203. Variation

Except as expressly provided in this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall not be varied by agreement and rights conferred by this chapter shall not be waived. A person shall not use any device to evade the limitations or prohibitions of this chapter.

33-1204. Separate titles and taxation

A. If there is a 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.

B. Except as provided in subsection C, if there is a unit owner other than a declarant, each unit shall be separately taxed and assessed, and no separate tax or assessment may be rendered against any common elements.

C. Any portion of the common elements which the declarant reserves the right to withdraw from the condominium shall be separately taxed and assessed against the declarant and the declarant alone is liable for payment of those taxes, as long as the declarant retains this right to withdraw.

D. If there is no unit owner other than a declarant, the real estate comprising the condominium shall be taxed and assessed as a single parcel.

33-1205. Applicability of local ordinances, rules and building codes

A. A zoning, subdivision or building code or other real estate use law, ordinance or rule shall not prohibit a condominium form of ownership or impose any requirement on a condominium which it would not impose on a physically identical development under a different form of ownership.

B. Except as provided in subsection A, this chapter does not invalidate or modify any provision of any zoning, subdivision or building code or other real estate use law, ordinance or rule.

33-1206. Eminent domain

A. If a unit is acquired by eminent domain, or if part of a unit is acquired by eminent domain leaving the unit owner with a remnant which may not practically or lawfully be used for any purpose permitted by the declaration, the award must compensate the unit owner for his unit and its interest in the common elements, regardless of whether any common elements are acquired. On 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 becomes a common element.

B. Except as provided in subsection A of this section, 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, regardless of whether any common elements are acquired. On acquisition, unless the decree otherwise provides, all of the following apply:

1. The 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.

2. The portion of the allocated interests divested from the partially acquired unit is automatically reallocated to that unit and 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 shall be paid to the association for the benefit of the unit owners. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, any portion of the award attributable to the acquisition of a limited common element shall 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 shall be recorded in every county in which any portion of the condominium is located.

E. If all of the units of the condominium are acquired by eminent domain, the condominium is terminated and the provisions of section 33-1228 apply.

F. This section does not restrict the rights of lessees, mortgagees, declarants or any other person holding an interest in a unit or its common elements from receiving separate compensation or a portion of the compensation payable, or both, pursuant to this section.

33-1207. Severability

If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

ARTICLE 2. CREATION, ALTERATION AND TERMINATION OF CONDOMINIUMS

33-1211. Creation of condominium

A condominium may only be created pursuant to this chapter by recording a declaration in the same manner as a deed in each county in which any portion of the condominium is located. The declaration shall be indexed in the name of the condominium, the name of the association and otherwise as required by law.

33-1212. 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 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 other fixture lies partially within and partially outside the designated

boundaries of a unit, any portion serving only that unit is a limited common element allocated solely to that unit and any portion serving more than one unit or any portion of the common elements is a part of the common elements.

3. Subject to the provisions of 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, entryways or 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.

33-1213. Construction and validity of declaration and bylaws

A. All provisions of the condominium documents are severable.

B. The rule against perpetuities shall not be applied to defeat any provision of the condominium documents.

C. Except to the extent inconsistent with this chapter:

1. If a conflict exists between the provisions of the declaration and the other condominium documents, the declaration prevails.

2. If a conflict exists between the provisions of the articles of incorporation and the bylaws or rules, the articles of incorporation prevail.

3. If a conflict exists between the provisions of the bylaws and the rules, the bylaws prevail.

D. Title to a unit and common elements is not rendered unmarketable or otherwise affected by reason of an insubstantial failure of any condominium documents to comply with this chapter.

33-1214. Description of units

A description of a unit which sets forth the name of the condominium, the recording data for the declaration, the county or counties in which the condominium is located and the identifying number of the unit is a sufficient legal description of that unit and all common elements, rights, obligations and interests appurtenant to that unit.

33-1215. Contents of declaration

A. The declaration shall contain:

1. The name of the condominium, which shall include the word "condominium" or be followed by the words "a condominium", and the name of the association.
2. The name of every county in which any portion of the condominium is located.
3. A legal description of the real estate included in the condominium.
4. A description of the boundaries of each unit created by the declaration, including each unit's identifying number.
5. A description of any limited common elements, other than those specified in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4, but the declaration shall contain a description of any porches, balconies, patios and entryways, if any, as provided in section 33-1219, subsection B, paragraph 11.
6. A description of any development rights and other special declarant rights, together with a legal description of the real estate to which each of those rights applies, any time limit within which each of those rights must be exercised and any other conditions or limitations under which the rights described in this paragraph may be exercised or will lapse.
7. An allocation to each unit of the allocated interests in the manner described in section 33-1217.
8. Any restrictions on use, occupancy and alienation of the units.
9. All matters required by sections 33-1216, 33-1217, 33-1218, 33-1219 and 33-1226 and section 33-1243, subsection E.
10. A statement that the assessment obligation of the unit owner under section 33-1255 is secured by a lien on the owner's unit in favor of the association pursuant to section 33-1256.
11. If the condominium is a conversion from multifamily rental to condominiums, a statement containing all of the following:

(a) A statement that the property is a conversion from multifamily rental to condominiums.

(b) The date original construction was completed.

(c) The name and address of the original owner, builder, developer and general contractor as shown on the applicable city, town or county building permit.

(d) The name and address of each subsequent owner as determined by a search of the county recorder's records in the county in which the property is located.

(e) The subdivider's agreement to provide the following information on request:

(i) The name and address of any builder, developer, general contractor, subcontractor, architect and engineer who designed or made improvements to the property immediately before the first condominium was sold.

(ii) A specific description of all improvements made.

B. If a city, town or county is unable to produce a building permit as required in subsection A, paragraph 11, subdivision (c) of this section, the subdivider shall submit a letter from the applicable city, town or county stating that the information required by subsection A, paragraph 11, subdivision (c) of this section is not available.

C. The declaration may contain any other matters the declarant deems appropriate.

33-1216. Leasehold condominiums

A. Any lease, the expiration or termination of which may terminate the condominium or reduce its size, shall be recorded. Unless the lease otherwise specifically provides for the creation of a leasehold condominium and the rights and benefits set forth in this section, each lessor of those leases shall sign or otherwise consent to the provisions of the declaration. The declaration shall state all of the following:

1. The recording data for the lease.
2. The date on which the lease is scheduled to expire.
3. A legal description of the real estate subject to the lease.
4. Any right of the unit owners to acquire title to their units free of the lease or a statement that they do not have this right.
5. Any right of the unit owners to remove any improvements within a reasonable time after the expiration or termination of the lease or that they do not have this right.
6. Any rights of the unit owners to renew the lease and the conditions of any renewal or that they do not have those rights.

B. After the declaration for a leasehold condominium is recorded, neither the lessor nor his successor in interest may terminate the leasehold interest of a unit owner who makes timely payment of his 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 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 condominium, the allocated interests shall be reallocated in accordance with section 33-1206, subsection A as though those units had been taken by eminent domain.

33-1217. Allocation of common element interests, votes and common expense liabilities [AMENDED]

A. Except as required by section 33-1255, the declaration shall allocate 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, to each unit and state the formulas used to establish those allocations. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the allocations shall not discriminate in favor of units owned by the declarant.

B. If units may be added to or withdrawn from the condominium, the declaration must state the formulas to be used to reallocate the allocated interests among all units included in the condominium after the addition or withdrawal.

C. The declaration may provide:

1. That different allocations of votes shall be made to the units on particular matters specified in the declaration.
2. For cumulative voting only for the purpose of electing members of the board of directors.
3. For class voting on specified issues affecting the class if necessary to protect valid interests of the class.

D. Except for minor variations due to rounding, the sum of the undivided interests in the common elements and common expense liabilities allocated at any time to all the units must each equal one if stated as fractions or one hundred per cent if stated as percentages. If a discrepancy exists between an allocated interest and the result derived from application of the pertinent formula, the allocated interest prevails.

E. Except as otherwise permitted by the provisions of this chapter, 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.

33-1218. Limited common elements

A. Except for the limited common elements described in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4, other than porches, balconies, patios and entryways, the declaration shall specify to which unit or units each limited common element is allocated. The allocation shall 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. The amendment shall be executed by the unit owners between or among whose units the reallocation is made, shall state the manner in which the limited common

elements are to be reallocated and, before recording the amendment, shall be submitted to the board of directors. Unless the board of directors determines within thirty days that the proposed amendment is unreasonable, which determination shall be in writing and specifically state the reasons for disapproval, the association shall execute its approval and record the amendment.

C. A common element not previously allocated as a limited common element shall not be so allocated except pursuant to provisions in the declaration. The allocations shall be made by amendments to the declaration.

33-1219. Plat

A. The plat is a part of the declaration. The plat must be clear and legible.

B. The plat shall show:

1. The name of the condominium.

2. The boundaries of the condominium and a legal description of the real estate included in the condominium.

3. The extent of any encroachments on any portion of the condominium.

4. To the extent feasible, the location and dimensions of all easements serving or burdening any portion of the condominium.

5. The location and dimensions of the vertical boundaries of each unit, and each unit's identifying number.

6. Any horizontal unit boundaries, with reference to an established datum, and each unit's identifying number.

7. Any units with respect to which the declarant has reserved the right to create additional units or common elements, identified appropriately.

8. The location and dimensions of all real estate subject to the development right of withdrawal identified as such.

9. The location and dimensions of all real estate in which the unit owner will only own an estate for years labeled as a "leasehold condominium".

10. The distance between noncontiguous parcels of real estate comprising the condominium.

11. The location and dimensions of limited common elements, including porches, balconies, patios and entryways, other than the limited common elements described in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4.

12. Any other matters the declarant deems appropriate.

C. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, the horizontal boundaries of a part of a unit located outside of a building have the same elevation as the horizontal boundaries of the inside part and need not be depicted on the plat.

D. On exercising any development right, the declarant shall record a new plat conforming to the requirements of subsections A and B of this section. No new plat need be recorded if the development right exercised was clearly depicted on the original plat and a document is recorded which references the declaration and original plat and declares that the development right has been exercised.

33-1220. Exercise of development rights

A. To exercise a development right the declarant shall prepare, execute and record an amendment to the declaration which shall include a new plat conforming to the requirements of section 33-1219, subsections A and B, if the previously recorded plat does not show the boundaries of the parcel or parcels as to which the development right is exercised. The amendment to the declaration shall assign an identifying number to each new unit created and, except in the case of subdivision or conversion of units described in subsection C of this section, reallocate the allocated interests among all units. The amendment shall describe any common elements and any limited common elements created and, in the case of limited common elements, designate the unit to which each is allocated as required by section 33-1218.

B. Development rights may be reserved within any real estate added to the condominium if the amendment adding that real estate includes all matters required by section 33-1215 or 33-1216, whichever is applicable, and the plat

includes all matters required by section 33-1219. This subsection does not extend any time limit on the exercise of development rights imposed by the declaration pursuant to section 33-1215, subsection A, paragraph 6.

C. Whenever a declarant exercises a development right to subdivide or convert a unit previously created into additional units or 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.

2. If the declarant subdivides the unit into two or more units, whether any part of the unit is converted into common elements, the amendment to the declaration shall 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 that all or a portion of the real estate is subject to the development right of withdrawal:

1. If all the real estate is subject to withdrawal and the declaration does not describe separate portions of the real estate subject to that right, none of the real estate may be withdrawn after a unit has been conveyed to a purchaser without the written consent of all unit owners in the condominium and any mortgagees or beneficiaries of deeds of trust or sellers under a contract, as defined in section 33-741, for conveyance of real property encumbering the units.

2. If a portion or portions are subject to withdrawal, a portion shall not be withdrawn after a unit in that portion has been conveyed to a purchaser without the written consent of all unit owners in the condominium and any mortgagees or beneficiaries of deeds of trust or sellers under contract, as defined in section 33-741, for conveyance of real property encumbering the units.

E. No development right shall be exercised in any manner which would eliminate or materially reduce in size any tennis court, swimming pool, clubhouse or other recreational facility which is part of the common elements

and which was specified in the public report issued on the condominium by the commissioner of the state real estate department, unless the exercise of the development right is approved by an affirmative vote of the unit owners to which at least eighty per cent of the votes in the association are allocated.

33-1221. Alterations of units; consent

A. Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, a unit owner:

1. May make any improvements or alterations to the unit owner's unit that do not impair the structural integrity or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the condominium.

2. Shall not change the appearance of the common elements, or the exterior appearance of a unit or any other portion of the condominium, without written permission of the association.

3. After acquiring an adjoining unit or, if the declaration expressly allows, an adjoining part of an adjoining unit, may remove or alter any intervening partition or create apertures in intervening partitions, 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 condominium. Removal of partitions or creation of apertures under this paragraph is not an alteration of boundaries.

B. In addition to allowed modifications as prescribed by subsection A of this section and notwithstanding the condominium documents, the association shall not prohibit a unit owner from improving or altering the interior of the unit in a manner that may disturb adjacent unit occupants if the unit owner purchases and installs at the unit owner's own expense any reasonably necessary improved materials, accessories or other adjustments that eliminate or minimize the potential disturbance. The association shall not prohibit a unit owner from using any manner of decoration on the interior of the unit.

33-1222. Relocation of boundaries between adjoining units

If the declaration expressly permits, the boundaries between or among adjoining units may be relocated by an amendment to the declaration. The owners of the units shall prepare an amendment to the declaration, including

the plat, that identifies the units involved, specifies the altered boundaries of the units and their dimensions and includes the units' identifying numbers. If the owners of the adjoining units have specified a reallocation between their units of the allocated interests, the amendment shall state the proposed reallocation in a reasonable manner. The amendment shall be executed by the owners of those units, shall contain words of conveyance between or among them and, before recording the amendment, shall be submitted to the board of directors. Unless the board of directors determines within thirty days that the proposed amendment is unreasonable, which determination shall be in writing and specifically state the reasons for disapproval, the association shall execute its approval and record the amendment.

33-1223. Subdivision of units

If the declaration expressly permits, a unit may be subdivided into two or more units. A unit owner shall prepare an amendment to the declaration, including the plat, which identifies the unit involved, specifies the boundaries of each unit created and its dimensions, assigns an identifying number to each unit created and allocates the allocated interests formerly allocated to the subdivided unit to the new units in a reasonable manner. The amendment shall be executed by the owner of the unit to be subdivided and, before recording, submitted to the board of directors. Unless the board of directors determines within thirty days that the proposed amendment is unreasonable, which determination shall be in writing and specifically state the reasons for disapproval, the association shall execute its approval and record the amendment.

33-1224. Easement for encroachments

To the extent that any unit or common element encroaches on any other unit or common element as a result of original construction, shifting or settling, or alteration or restoration authorized by the declaration, a valid easement for the encroachment exists.

33-1225. Use for sale purposes

A declarant may maintain sales offices, management offices and models in units or on common elements in the condominium unless:

1. The declaration provides otherwise.

2. Such use is prohibited by another provision of law or local ordinances.

33-1226. Easement to facilitate exercise of special declarant rights

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

33-1227. Amendment of declaration

A. Except in cases of amendments that may be executed by a declarant under section 33-1220, by the association under section 33-1206 or section 33-1216, subsection D, or by certain unit owners under section 33-1218, subsection B, section 33-1222, section 33-1223 or section 33-1228, subsection B, and except to the extent permitted or required by other provisions of this chapter, the declaration, including the plat, may be amended only by a vote of the unit owners to which at least sixty-seven per cent of the votes in the association are allocated, or any larger majority the declaration specifies. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential use. The declaration may also provide that the consent of the declarant is required to an amendment during any period of declarant control pursuant to section 33-1243. Within thirty days after the adoption of any amendment pursuant to this subsection, the association shall prepare, execute and record a written instrument setting forth the amendment.

B. An action to challenge the validity of an amendment adopted by the association pursuant to this section shall not be brought more than one year after the amendment is recorded.

C. An amendment to the declaration shall be recorded in each county in which any portion of the condominium is located and is effective only on recordation in the same manner as required for the declaration under section 33-1211.

D. Except to the extent expressly permitted or required by other provisions of this chapter, an amendment shall not create or increase special declarant

rights, increase the number of units or change the boundaries of any unit, the allocated interests of a unit or the uses to which any unit is restricted, in the absence of unanimous consent of the unit owners.

E. An amendment shall not terminate or decrease any unexpired development right, special declarant right or period of declarant control unless the declarant approves.

F. Amendments to the declaration required by this chapter to be executed by the association shall be executed 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.

33-1228. Termination of condominium

A. Except in the case of a taking of all the units by eminent domain, a condominium may be terminated only by agreement of unit owners of units to which at least eighty percent of the votes in the association are allocated, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units in the condominium are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses. At least thirty days before recording a termination agreement, the board of directors of the association shall convene a regular or special meeting of the board of directors at which a person or entity that purports to have the agreement of at least eighty percent of the votes in the association, or any larger percentage if required, shall produce and make available to the unit owners copies of a signed notarized statement that the owner of a unit has executed a termination agreement. The person or entity shall produce copies of a statement for each unit owner who has agreed to the termination, or may produce the signed termination agreement that includes a sufficient number of unit owners. Any meeting called pursuant to this subsection shall be noticed as otherwise provided by law, except that the board may not take action by written consent or any other method that does not provide for an actual meeting that is open to all the unit owners. Any termination agreement that is recorded without full compliance with this subsection is invalid.

B. An agreement to terminate shall be evidenced by the execution or ratifications of a termination agreement, in the same manner as a deed, by the requisite number of unit owners. The termination agreement shall specify

a date after which the agreement will be void unless it is recorded before that date. A termination agreement and all ratifications of a termination agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is situated and is effective only on recordation.

C. A termination agreement may provide that all the common elements and units of the condominium shall be sold following termination. If, pursuant to the agreement, any real estate in the condominium is to be sold following termination, the termination agreement shall set forth the minimum terms of the sale.

D. The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract for the sale of real estate in the condominium, but the contract is not binding on the unit owners until approved pursuant to subsections A and B of this section. If any real estate in the condominium is to be sold following termination, title to that real estate on termination vests in the association as trustee for the holders of all interest 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 of the sale distributed, the association continues in existence with all powers it had before termination. Proceeds of the sale shall be distributed to unit owners and lienholders as their interests may appear, in proportion to the respective interests of unit owners as provided in subsection G of this section. 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 owner's unit. During the period of that occupancy, each unit owner and the successors in interest remain liable for all assessments and other obligations imposed on unit owners by this chapter or the declaration.

E. If the real estate constituting the condominium is not to be sold following termination, title to all the real estate in the condominium vests in the unit owners on termination as tenants in common in proportion to their respective interests as provided in subsection G of this section, and liens on the units shift accordingly. While the tenancy in common exists, 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 owner's unit.

F. Following termination of the condominium, the proceeds of any 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. Following termination, creditors of the association holding liens on the units that were recorded before termination may enforce those liens in the same manner as any lienholder.

G. The respective interests of unit owners referred to in subsections D, E and F of this section are as follows:

1. Except as provided in paragraph 2 of this subsection, the respective interests of unit owners are the fair market values of their units, limited common elements and common element interests immediately before the termination, their pro rata share of any monies in the association's reserve fund and the operating account and an additional five percent of that total amount for relocation costs. An independent appraiser selected by the association shall determine the total fair market values. The determination of the independent appraiser shall be distributed to the unit owners and becomes final unless disapproved within sixty days after distribution to the unit owner. Any unit owner may obtain a second independent appraisal at the unit owner's expense and, if the unit owner's independent appraisal amount differs from the association's independent appraisal amount by five percent or less, the higher appraisal is final. If the total amount of compensation owed as determined by the second appraiser is more than five percent higher than the amount determined by the association's appraiser, the unit owner shall submit to arbitration by an arbitrator affiliated with a national arbitration association and under the rules of that association at the association's expense and the arbitration amount is the final sale amount. As part of the arbitration process, the appraisers shall fully disclose their appraisal methodologies and shall disclose any other transaction occurring between the buyer and the sellers. An additional five percent of the final sale amount shall be added for relocation costs.

2. If any unit or any limited common element is destroyed to the extent that an appraisal of the fair market value of the unit or element before destruction cannot be made, the interests of all unit owners are their respective common element interests immediately before the termination.

H. Except as provided in subsection I of this section, foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against the entire condominium does not of itself terminate the condominium, and foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the condominium does not withdraw that portion from the condominium. Foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against withdrawable real estate does not of itself withdraw that real estate from the condominium, but the person taking title may require from the association, on request, an amendment excluding the real estate from the condominium.

I. If a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the real estate comprising the condominium has priority over the declaration, and the lien or encumbrance has not been partially released, the parties foreclosing the lien or encumbrance, on foreclosure, may record an instrument excluding the real estate subject to that lien or encumbrance from the condominium.

J. The provisions of subsections C, D, E, F, H and I of this section do not apply if the original declaration, an amendment to the original declaration recorded before the conveyance of any unit to an owner other than the declarant or an agreement by all of the unit owners contains provisions inconsistent with these subsections.

K. Beginning on August 3, 2018, any provisions in the declaration that conflict with subsection G, paragraph 1 of this section are void as a matter of public policy.

33-1229. Rights of secured lenders

The declaration may require that all or a specified number or percentage of the mortgagees, beneficiaries of deeds of trust or sellers under contracts, as defined in section 33-741, for conveyance of real property encumbering the units approve specified actions of the unit owners or the association as a condition to the effectiveness of those actions, but requirement for approval shall not operate to either:

1. Deny or delegate control over the general administrative affairs of the association by the unit owners or the board of directors.

2. Prevent the association or the board of directors from commencing, intervening in or settling any litigation or proceeding, or

receiving and distributing any insurance proceeds pursuant to section 33-1253.

33-1230. Merger or consolidation of condominiums

A. Any two or more condominiums, by agreement of the unit owners as provided in subsection B, may be merged or consolidated into a single condominium. In the event of a merger or consolidation, unless the agreement otherwise provides, the resultant condominium is, for all purposes, the legal successor of all of the preexisting condominiums and the operations and activities of all associations of the preexisting condominiums shall be merged or consolidated into a single association which shall hold all powers, rights, obligations, assets and liabilities of all preexisting associations.

B. An agreement of two or more condominiums to merge or consolidate pursuant to subsection A shall be evidenced by an agreement prepared, executed, recorded and certified by the president of the association of each of the preexisting condominiums following approval by owners of units to which are allocated the percentage of votes in each condominium required to terminate that condominium. Any such agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is located and is not effective until recorded. A merger or consolidation of two or more condominiums shall be considered an amendment to the declaration of each of the condominiums merged or consolidated.

C. Every merger or consolidation agreement shall provide for the reallocation of the allocated interests in the new association among the units of the resultant condominium either by stating:

1. The reallocations or the formulas on which they are based.

2. The percentage of overall allocated interests of the new condominium which are allocated to all of the units comprising each of the preexisting condominiums, and providing that the portion of the percentages allocated to each unit formerly comprising a part of the preexisting condominium must be equal to the percentages of allocated interests allocated to that unit by the declaration of the preexisting condominiums.

ARTICLE 3. MANAGEMENT OF THE CONDOMINIUM

33-1241. Organization of unit owners' association

A unit owners' association shall be organized no later than the date the first unit in the condominium is conveyed. The membership of the association at all times shall consist exclusively of all the unit owners or, following termination of the condominium, of all former unit owners entitled to distributions of proceeds under section 33-1228, or their heirs, successors or assigns. The association shall be organized as a profit or nonprofit corporation or as an unincorporated association.

33-1242. Powers of unit owners' association; notice to unit owner of violation

A. Subject to the provisions of the declaration, the association may:

1. Adopt and amend bylaws and rules.
2. Adopt and amend budgets for revenues, expenditures and reserves and collect assessments for common expenses from unit owners.
3. Hire and discharge managing agents and other employees, agents and independent contractors.
4. Institute, defend or intervene in litigation or administrative proceedings in its own name on behalf of itself or two or more unit owners on matters affecting the condominium.
5. Make contracts and incur liabilities.
6. Regulate the use, maintenance, repair, replacement and modification of common elements.
7. Cause additional improvements to be made as a part of the common elements.
8. Acquire, hold, encumber and convey in its own name any right, title or interest to real or personal property, except that common elements may be conveyed or subjected to a security interest only pursuant to section 33-1252.

9. Grant easements, leases, licenses and concessions through or over the common elements.

10. Impose and receive any payments, fees or charges for the use, rental or operation of the common elements other than limited common elements described in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4 and for services provided to unit owners.

11. Impose charges for late payment of assessments after the association has provided notice that the assessment is overdue or provided notice that the assessment is considered overdue after a certain date and, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, impose reasonable monetary penalties on unit owners for violations of the declaration, bylaws and rules of the association.

12. Impose reasonable charges for the preparation and recordation of amendments to the declaration or statements of unpaid assessments.

13. Provide for the indemnification of its officers and executive board of directors and maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance.

14. Assign its right to future income, including the right to receive common expense assessments, but only to the extent the declaration expressly provides.

15. Be a member of a master association or other entity owning, maintaining or governing in any respect any portion of the common elements or other property benefitting or related to the condominium or the unit owners in any respect.

16. Exercise any other powers conferred by the declaration or bylaws.

17. Exercise all other powers that may be exercised in this state by legal entities of the same type as the association.

18. Exercise any other powers necessary and proper for the governance and operation of the association.

B. A unit owner who receives a written notice that the condition of the property owned by the unit owner is in violation of a requirement of the condominium documents without regard to whether a monetary penalty is

imposed by the notice may provide the association with a written response by sending the response by certified mail within twenty-one calendar days after the date of the notice. The response shall be sent to the address identified in the notice.

C. Within ten business days after receipt of the certified mail containing the response from the unit owner, the association shall respond to the unit owner with a written explanation regarding the notice that shall provide at least the following information unless previously provided in the notice of violation:

1. The provision of the condominium documents that has allegedly been violated.

2. The date of the violation or the date the violation was observed.

3. The first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation.

4. The process the unit owner must follow to contest the notice.

D. Unless the information required in subsection C, paragraph 4 of this section is provided in the notice of violation, the association shall not proceed with any action to enforce the condominium documents, including the collection of attorney fees, before or during the time prescribed by subsection C of this section regarding the exchange of information between the association and the unit owner and shall give the unit owner written notice of the unit owner's option to petition for an administrative hearing on the matter in the state real estate department pursuant to section 32-2199.01. At any time before or after completion of the exchange of information pursuant to this section, the unit owner may petition for a hearing pursuant to section 32-2199.01 if the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the state real estate department as prescribed in section 32-2199.01.

33-1243. Board of directors and officers; conflict; powers; limitations; removal; annual audit; applicability

A. Except as provided in the declaration, the bylaws, subsection B of this section or other provisions of this chapter, the board of directors may act in all instances on behalf of the association.

B. The board of directors shall not act on behalf of the association to amend the declaration, terminate the condominium, elect members of the board of directors or determine the qualifications, powers and duties or terms of office of board of directors members. Except as provided in subsection H of this section, the board of directors may fill vacancies in its membership for the unexpired portion of any term.

C. If any contract, decision or other action for compensation taken by or on behalf of the board of directors would benefit any member of the board of directors or any person who is a parent, grandparent, spouse, child or sibling of a member of the board of directors or a parent or spouse of any of those persons, that member of the board of directors shall declare a conflict of interest for that issue. The member shall declare the conflict in an open meeting of the board before the board discusses or takes action on that issue and that member may then vote on that issue. Any contract entered into in violation of this subsection is void and unenforceable.

D. Except as provided in the declaration, within thirty days after adoption of any proposed budget for the condominium, the board of directors shall provide a summary of the budget to all the unit owners. Unless the board of directors is expressly authorized in the declaration to adopt and amend budgets from time to time, any budget or amendment shall be ratified by the unit owners in accordance with the procedures set forth in this subsection. If ratification is required, the board of directors shall set a date for a meeting of the unit owners to consider ratification of the budget not fewer than fourteen or more than thirty days after mailing of the summary. Unless at that meeting a majority of all the unit owners or any larger vote specified in the declaration rejects the budget, the budget is ratified, whether or not a quorum is present. If the proposed budget is rejected, the periodic budget last ratified by the unit owners shall be continued until such time as the unit owners ratify a subsequent budget proposed by the board of directors.

E. The declaration may provide for a period of declarant control of the association, during which period a declarant or persons designated by the declarant may appoint and remove the officers and members of the board of directors. Regardless of the period provided in the declaration, a period of declarant control terminates not later than the earlier of:

1. Ninety days after conveyance of seventy-five percent of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant.

2. Four years after all declarants have ceased to offer units for sale in the ordinary course of business.

F. A declarant may voluntarily surrender the right to appoint and remove officers and members of the board of directors before termination of the period prescribed in subsection E of this section, but in that event the declarant may require, for the duration of the period of declarant control, that specified actions of the association or board of directors, as described in a recorded instrument executed by the declarant, be approved by the declarant before they become effective.

G. Not later than the termination of any period of declarant control the unit owners shall elect a board of directors of at least three members, at least a majority of whom must be unit owners. The board of directors shall elect the officers. The board members and officers shall take office on election.

H. Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration or bylaws to the contrary, all of the following apply to a meeting at which a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, is proposed to be removed from the board of directors:

1. The unit owners who are eligible to vote at the time of the meeting may remove any member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, by a majority vote of those voting on the matter at a meeting of the unit owners.

2. The meeting of the unit owners shall be called pursuant to this section and action may be taken only if a quorum is present.

3. The unit owners may remove any member of the board of directors with or without cause, other than a member appointed by the declarant.

4. For purposes of calling for removal of a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, the following apply:

- (a) In an association with one thousand or fewer members, on receipt of a petition that calls for removal of a member of the board of

directors and that is signed by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least twenty-five percent of the votes in the association or by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least one hundred votes in the association, whichever is less, the board shall call and provide written notice of a special meeting of the association as prescribed by section 33-1248, subsection B.

(b) Notwithstanding section 33-1248, subsection B, in an association with more than one thousand members, on receipt of a petition that calls for removal of a member of the board of directors and that is signed by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least ten percent of the votes in the association or by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least one thousand votes in the association, whichever is less, the board shall call and provide written notice of a special meeting of the association. The board shall provide written notice of a special meeting as prescribed by section 33-1248, subsection B.

(c) The special meeting shall be called, noticed and held within thirty days after receipt of the petition.

(d) If all of the requirements of this subsection for calling a special meeting are met and the board of directors fails to call, notice and hold a special meeting within thirty days after receipt of the petition, the members of the board of directors are deemed removed from office effective at midnight of the thirty-first day.

(e) For purposes of a special meeting called pursuant to this subsection, a quorum is present if the number of owners who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person attends the meeting equal to at least twenty percent of the votes of the association or the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person attends the meeting equal to at least one thousand votes, whichever is less, is present at the meeting in person or as otherwise allowed by law.

(f) If a civil action is filed regarding the removal of a board member, the prevailing party in the civil action shall be awarded its reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(g) The board of directors shall retain all documents and other records relating to the proposed removal of the member of the board of directors and any election or other action taken for that director's replacement for at least one year after the date of the special meeting and shall allow members to inspect those documents and records pursuant to section 33-1258.

(h) A petition that calls for the removal of the same member of the board of directors shall not be submitted more than once during each term of office for that member.

5. On removal of at least one but fewer than a majority of the members of the board of directors at a special meeting of the membership called pursuant to this subsection, the vacancies shall be filled as provided in the condominium documents.

6. On removal of a majority of the members of the board of directors at a special meeting of the membership called pursuant to this subsection, or if the condominium documents do not provide a method for filling board vacancies, the association shall hold an election for the replacement of the removed directors at a separate meeting of the members of the association that is held not later than thirty days after the meeting at which the members of the board of directors were removed.

7. A member of the board of directors who is removed pursuant to this subsection is not eligible to serve on the board of directors again until after the expiration of the removed board member's term of office, unless the condominium documents specifically provide for a longer period of ineligibility.

I. For an association in which board members are elected from separately designated voting districts, a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, may be removed only by a vote of the members from that voting district, and only the members from that voting

district are eligible to vote on the matter or be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

J. Unless any provision in the condominium documents requires an annual audit by a certified public accountant, the board of directors shall provide for an annual financial audit, review or compilation of the association. The audit, review or compilation shall be completed no later than one hundred eighty days after the end of the association's fiscal year and shall be made available on request to the unit owners within thirty days after its completion.

K. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations, or the period of declarant control under timeshare instruments, that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

33-1244. Transfer of special declarant rights

A. A special declarant right created or reserved under this chapter shall not be transferred except by an instrument evidencing the transfer recorded in every county in which any portion of the condominium is located. The instrument is not effective unless executed by the transferee.

B. On transfer of any special declarant right, the liability of a transferor declarant is as follows:

1. A transferor is not relieved of any obligation or liability arising before the transfer.

2. If a transferor retains any special declarant right, the transferor is liable for any obligations or liabilities imposed on a declarant by this chapter or by the declaration relating to the retained special declarant rights and arising after the transfer.

3. A transferor has no liability for any act or omission or any breach of a contractual or warranty obligation arising from the exercise of a special declarant right by a successor declarant.

C. Unless otherwise provided in a mortgage or deed of trust, in case of foreclosure of a mortgage, tax sale, judicial sale, sale by a trustee under a deed of trust, forfeiture of interest of a purchaser under a contract for conveyance of real property or sale under bankruptcy code or receivership proceedings, of any units owned by a declarant or real estate in a

condominium subject to development rights, a person acquiring title to all the real estate being foreclosed or sold succeeds to all special declarant rights related to that real estate held by that declarant whether or not the judgment or instrument conveying title provides for transfer of the special declarant rights.

D. The liabilities and obligations of a person who succeeds to special declarant rights are as follows:

1. A successor to any special declarant right, other than a successor described in paragraph 2 of this subsection, is subject to all liabilities and obligations imposed by this chapter or the declaration:

(a) On a declarant which relate to his exercise or nonexercise of special declarant rights.

(b) On his transferor, other than:

(i) Misrepresentations by any previous declarant.

(ii) Warranty obligations on improvements made by any previous declarant or made before the condominium was created.

(iii) Breach of any fiduciary obligation by any previous declarant or his appointees to the board of directors.

(iv) Any liability or obligation imposed on the transferor as a result of the transferor's acts or omissions after the transfer.

2. A successor to special declarant rights under subsection C is subject to liability only for his own acts in the exercise of those special declarant rights.

33-1245. Termination of contracts and leases of declarant; applicability

A. A contract for any of the following, if entered into before the board of directors elected by the unit owners pursuant to section 33-1243, subsection G takes office, shall contain a provision in the contract that the contract may

be terminated without penalty by the association at any time after the board of directors elected by the unit owners takes office:

1. Any management contract or employment contract.
 2. Any other contract or lease between the association and a declarant or an affiliate of a declarant.
 3. Any contract or lease that is not bona fide or was unconscionable to the unit owners at the time entered into under the circumstances then prevailing.
- B. The board of directors shall notify the appropriate contractual party of the termination at least thirty days before termination.
- C. This section does not apply to any lease if the termination of the lease would terminate the condominium or reduce its size.
- D. If a contract covered by this section fails to contain the provisions required by subsection A of this section, the contract is voidable at the option of the association.
- E. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

33-1246. Bylaws

A. At the time the unit owners' association is organized, the association shall adopt bylaws which provide for each of the following:

1. The number of members of the board of directors and the titles of the officers of the association.
2. Election by the board of directors of a president, treasurer, secretary and any other officers of the association which the bylaws specify.
3. The qualifications, powers and duties, terms of office and manner of electing and removing board members and officers and filling vacancies.
4. Which, if any, of its powers the board of directors or officers may delegate to other persons or to a managing agent.
5. Which of its officers may execute, certify and record amendments to the declaration on behalf of the association.

6. The method of amending the bylaws.

B. Subject to the provisions of the declaration, the bylaws may provide for any other matters the association deems necessary and appropriate.

33-1247. Upkeep of the condominium

A. Except to the extent provided by the declaration, subsection C of this section or section 33-1253, subsection B, 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 the unit. On reasonable notice, each unit owner shall afford to the association and the other unit owners, and to their agents or employees, access through the unit reasonably necessary for those purposes. If damage is inflicted on the common elements or 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 of the damage.

B. For any residential rental units that have been declared a slum property by the city or town pursuant to section 33-1905 and that are in the condominium complex, the association is responsible for enforcing any requirement for a licensed property management firm that is imposed by a city or town pursuant to section 33-1906.

C. In addition to the liability borne by the declarant as a unit owner under this chapter, the declarant alone is liable for the maintenance, repair and replacement of any portion of the common elements which the declarant reserves the right to withdraw from the condominium, as long as the unit owner maintains that right.

33-1248. Open meetings; exceptions; notice; agenda; policy statement [AMENDED]

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other documents to the contrary, all meetings of the unit owners' association and the board of directors, and any regularly scheduled committee meetings, are open to all members of the association or any person designated by a member in writing as the member's representative and all members or designated representatives so desiring shall be allowed to attend and speak at an appropriate time during the deliberations and proceedings. The board

may place reasonable time restrictions on those persons speaking during the meeting but shall allow a member or a member's designated representative to speak once after the board has discussed a specific agenda item but before the board takes formal action on that item in addition to any other opportunities to speak. The board shall provide for a reasonable number of persons to speak on each side of an issue. Persons attending may audiotape or videotape those portions of the meetings of the board of directors and meetings of the members that are open. The board of directors of the association shall not require advance notice of the audiotaping or videotaping and may adopt reasonable rules governing the audiotaping or videotaping of open portions of the meetings of the board and the membership, but such rules shall not preclude such audiotaping or videotaping by those attending, unless the board audiotapes or videotapes the meeting and makes the unedited audiotapes or videotapes available to members on request without restrictions on their use as evidence in any dispute resolution process. If a board records a meeting that is open to the members, the board shall keep a copy of the recording for at least six months and make the unedited recording available to any member on request in compliance with section 33-1258, subsection A. Any portion of a meeting may be closed only if that portion of the meeting is limited to consideration of one or more of the following:

1. Legal advice from an attorney for the board or the association. On final resolution of any matter for which the board received legal advice or that concerned pending or contemplated litigation, the board may disclose information about that matter in an open meeting except for matters that are required to remain confidential by the terms of a settlement agreement or judgment.

2. Pending or contemplated litigation.

3. Personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association, including records of the association directly related to the personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association.

4. Matters relating to the job performance of, compensation of, health records of or specific complaints against an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor of the association who works under the direction of the association.

5. Discussion of a unit owner's appeal of any violation cited or penalty imposed by the association except on request of the affected unit owner that the meeting be held in an open session.

B. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, all meetings of the unit owners' association and the board shall be held in this state. A meeting of the unit owners' association shall be held at least once each year. Special meetings of the unit owners' association may be called by the president, by a majority of the board of directors or by unit owners having at least twenty-five percent, or any lower percentage specified in the bylaws, of the votes in the association. Not fewer than ten or more than fifty days in advance of any meeting of the unit owners, the secretary shall cause notice to be hand delivered or sent prepaid by United States mail to the mailing address of each unit or to any other mailing address designated in writing by the unit owner. The notice of any meeting of the unit owners shall state the date, time and place of the meeting. The notice of any annual, regular or special meeting of the unit owners shall also state the purpose for which the meeting is called, including the general nature of any proposed amendment to the declaration or bylaws, any changes in assessments that require approval of the unit owners and any proposal to remove a director or officer. The secretary shall also provide an agenda for any meeting of the unit owners' association by hand delivery, mail, website posting, email or other electronic means or posting at a community center or other similar location. The failure of any unit owner to receive actual notice of a meeting of the unit owners or the meeting agenda does not affect the validity of any action taken at that meeting.

C. Before entering into any closed portion of a meeting of the board of directors, or on notice of a meeting under subsection D of this section that will be closed, the board shall identify the paragraph under subsection A of this section that authorizes the board to close the meeting.

D. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other condominium documents, for meetings of the board of directors that are held after the termination of declarant control of the association, notice to unit owners of meetings of the board of directors and meeting agendas shall be given at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting by newsletter, conspicuous posting or any other reasonable means as determined by the board of directors. An affidavit of notice by an officer of the association is prima facie evidence that notice was given as prescribed by this section. Notice to unit owners of meetings of the board of directors is not required if emergency circumstances require action by the board before notice can be given. Any notice of a board meeting shall state the date, time and place of the meeting. The failure of any unit owner to receive actual notice of a meeting of the board of directors or a meeting agenda does not affect the validity of any action taken at that meeting.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other condominium documents, for meetings of the board of directors that are held after the termination of declarant control of the association, all of the following apply:

1. The agenda shall be available in advance for all unit owners attending.

2. An emergency meeting of the board of directors may be called to discuss business or take action that cannot be delayed for the forty-eight hours required for notice. At any emergency meeting called by the board of directors, the board of directors may act only on emergency matters. The minutes of the emergency meeting shall state the reason necessitating the emergency meeting. The minutes of the emergency meeting shall be read and approved at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board of directors.

3. A quorum of the board of directors may meet by means of a telephone conference if a speakerphone is available in the meeting room that allows board members and unit owners to hear all parties who are speaking during the meeting.

4. Any quorum of the board of directors that meets informally to discuss association business, including workshops, shall comply with the open

meeting and notice provisions of this section without regard to whether the board votes or takes any action on any matter at that informal meeting.

F. It is the policy of this state as reflected in this section that all meetings of a condominium, whether meetings of the unit owners' association or meetings of the board of directors of the association, be conducted openly and that notices and agendas be provided in advance for those meetings that contain the information that is reasonably necessary to inform the unit owners of the matters to be discussed or decided and to ensure that unit owners have the ability to speak after discussion of agenda items, but before a vote of the board of directors or members is taken. Toward this end, any person or entity that is charged with the interpretation of these provisions, including members of the board of directors and any community manager, shall take into account this declaration of policy and shall construe any provision of this section in favor of open meetings.

G. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

33-1249. Quorums; applicability

A. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a quorum is present throughout any meeting of the association if persons entitled to cast at least twenty-five per cent of the votes in the association are present in person or by proxy at the beginning of the meeting.

B. Unless the bylaws specify a larger percentage, a quorum is deemed present throughout any meeting of the board of directors if persons entitled to cast at least fifty per cent of the votes on that board are present at the beginning of the meeting.

C. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

33-1250. Voting; proxies; absentee ballots; applicability; definition

A. If only one of the multiple owners of a unit is present at a meeting of the association, the owner is entitled to cast all the votes allocated to that unit. If more than one of the multiple owners are present, the votes allocated to that unit may be cast only in accordance with the agreement of a majority in interest of the multiple owners unless the declaration expressly provides

otherwise. There is majority agreement if any one of the multiple owners casts the votes allocated to that unit without protest being made promptly to the person presiding over the meeting by any of the other owners of the unit.

B. During the period of declarant control, votes allocated to a unit may be cast pursuant to a proxy duly executed by a unit owner. If a unit is owned by more than one person, each owner of the unit may vote or register protest to the casting of votes by the other owners of the unit through a duly executed proxy. A unit owner may not revoke a proxy given pursuant to this section except by actual notice of revocation to the person presiding over a meeting of the association. A proxy is void if it is not dated or purports to be revocable without notice. The proxy is revoked on presentation of a later dated proxy executed by the same unit owner. A proxy terminates one year after its date, unless it specifies a shorter term or unless it states that it is coupled with an interest and is irrevocable.

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, after termination of the period of declarant control, votes allocated to a unit may not be cast pursuant to a proxy. The association shall provide for votes to be cast in person and by absentee ballot and, in addition, the association may provide for voting by some other form of delivery, including the use of e-mail and fax delivery. Notwithstanding section 10-3708 or the provisions of the condominium documents, any action taken at an annual, regular or special meeting of the members shall comply with all of the following if absentee ballots or ballots provided by some other form of delivery are used:

1. The ballot shall set forth each proposed action.
2. The ballot shall provide an opportunity to vote for or against each proposed action.
3. The ballot is valid for only one specified election or meeting of the members and expires automatically after the completion of the election or meeting.
4. The ballot specifies the time and date by which the ballot must be delivered to the board of directors in order to be counted, which shall be at

least seven days after the date that the board delivers the unvoted ballot to the member.

5. The ballot does not authorize another person to cast votes on behalf of the member.

6. The completed ballot shall contain the name, the address and either the actual or electronic signature of the person voting, except that if the condominium documents permit secret ballots, only the envelope shall contain the name, the address and either the actual or electronic signature of the voter.

7. Ballots, envelopes and related materials, including sign-in sheets if used, shall be retained in electronic or paper format and made available for unit owner inspection for at least one year after completion of the election.

D. Votes cast by absentee ballot or other form of delivery, including the use of e-mail and fax delivery, are valid for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

E. Notwithstanding subsection C of this section, an association for a timeshare plan as defined in section 32-2197 may permit votes by a proxy that is duly executed by a unit owner.

F. If the declaration requires that votes on specified matters affecting the condominium be cast by lessees rather than unit owners of leased units all of the following apply:

1. The provisions of subsections A and B of this section apply to lessees as if they were unit owners.
2. Unit owners who have leased their units to other persons shall 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. Unit owners shall also be given notice, in the manner prescribed in section 33-1248, of all meetings at which lessees may be entitled to vote.

G. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, votes allocated to a unit owned by the association shall not be cast.

H. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

I. For the purposes of this section, "period of declarant control" means the time during which the declarant or persons designated by the declarant may elect or appoint the members of the board of directors pursuant to the condominium documents or by virtue of superior voting power.

33-1251. Tort and contract liability

A. An action alleging a wrong done by the association shall be brought against the association and not against any unit owner.

B. A statute of limitation affecting any right of action of the association against the declarant is tolled until the period of declarant control terminates.

C. A unit owner is not precluded from bringing an action against the association because he is a unit owner or a member or officer of the association.

D. Liens resulting from judgments against the association are governed by section 33-1256.

33-1252. Conveyance or encumbrance of common elements

A. Portions of the common elements may be conveyed or subjected to a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest by the association if persons entitled to cast at least eighty per cent of the votes in the association, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to that action in the manner prescribed in subsection B, except that all the 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 mortgage, deed of trust or security interest. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units in the condominium are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses. Proceeds of the sale or encumbrance of the common elements are an asset of the association.

B. An agreement to convey common elements or subject them to a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest shall be evidenced by the execution of an agreement, or ratifications of the agreement, in the same manner as a deed, by the requisite number of unit owners. The agreement shall specify a date

after which the agreement will be void unless previously recorded. The agreement and all ratifications of the agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is situated and are effective only on recordation.

C. The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract to convey common elements or subject them to a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest, but the contract is not enforceable against the association until approved pursuant to subsections A and B. Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the conveyance or encumbrance, including the power to execute deeds or other instruments.

D. Except as permitted in this chapter, any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale or other voluntary transfer of common elements is void.

E. A conveyance or encumbrance of common elements pursuant to this section does not deprive any unit of its rights of access and support.

F. A conveyance or encumbrance of common elements pursuant to this section does not affect the priority or validity of preexisting encumbrances.

33-1252.01. Conveyance of certain real property

A. Real property that is held as an asset of the association and that is not held as a common element of the condominium may be conveyed by the association if persons entitled to cast at least eighty per cent of the votes in the association, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to the conveyance in the manner prescribed in subsection B.

B. An agreement to convey real property that is held as an asset of the association and that is not held as a common element of the condominium shall be evidenced by the execution of an agreement, or ratifications of the agreement, in the same manner as a deed and by the requisite number of unit owners. The agreement shall specify a date after which the agreement will be void unless previously recorded. The agreement and all ratifications of the agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is situated and are effective only on recordation.

C. The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract to convey the real property but the contract is not enforceable against the association until

approved pursuant to subsections A and B. Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the conveyance, including the power to execute deeds or other instruments.

D. Except as permitted in this chapter, any purported conveyance or other voluntary transfer of real property is void.

E. A conveyance of real property pursuant to this section does not affect the priority or validity of preexisting encumbrances.

F. Property an association acquires in an assessment lien foreclosure action shall not be considered real property held as an asset of the association for the purpose of this section.

33-1253. 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, both:

1. Property insurance on the common elements and, if required by the condominium documents, the units, insuring against all risks of direct physical loss commonly insured against. The total amount of insurance after application of any deductibles shall be not less than eighty 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. Liability insurance in an amount determined by the board of directors or the association but not less than any amount specified in the declaration, covering all occurrences commonly insured against for death, bodily injury and property damage arising out of or in connection with the use, ownership or maintenance of the common elements.

B. To the extent available, the insurance maintained under subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section includes the units or any portion of those units but need not include improvements and betterments installed by unit owners or the personal property of unit owners.

C. If the insurance described in subsection A of this section is not reasonably available, the association promptly shall cause notice of that fact to be hand-

delivered or sent prepaid by United States mail to all unit owners. The declaration may require the association to carry any other insurance, and the association in any event may carry any other insurance it deems appropriate to protect the association or the unit owners.

D. Insurance policies carried pursuant to subsection A of this section shall provide the following:

1. Each unit owner is an insured person under the policy with respect to liability or property damage arising out of the unit owner's interest in the common elements, the unit, if required by the condominium documents, or membership in the association.

2. The insurer waives its right to subrogation under the policy against any unit owner or members of the unit owner's household.

3. No act or omission by any unit owner, unless acting within the scope of the unit owner's authority on behalf of the association, will void the policy or be a condition to recovery under the policy.

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 property covered by the policy, the association's policy provides primary insurance.

5. As an insured person under the association's policy with respect to the unit owner's interest in the common elements, the unit owner's individual unit or membership in the association, each unit owner has the right to report a loss under the association's property insurance policy. Each unit owner shall additionally report the loss to the association.

E. Prior to reporting a loss under the association's master property insurance policy, a unit owner shall report the loss to the association and give the association ten business days to provide the unit owner with a written decision whether the association will be reporting a claim to the master policy. If the association decides not to report a claim under the master policy, the association shall provide the reason for the decision in the written decision.

F. Notwithstanding subsection D, paragraph 5 of this section, any loss covered by the property policy under subsection A, paragraph 1 and subsection B of this section shall 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 mortgagee or beneficiary under a deed of trust. The insurance trustee or the association shall hold any insurance proceeds in trust for unit owners and lienholders as their interests may appear. Subject to subsection H of this section, the proceeds shall be disbursed first for the repair or restoration of the damaged property, and unit owners and lienholders 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 restored, or the condominium is terminated.

G. An insurance policy issued to the association does not prevent a unit owner from obtaining insurance for the unit owner's own benefit.

H. An insurer that has issued an insurance policy under this section shall issue certificates or memoranda of insurance to the association and, on written request, to any unit owner, mortgagee or beneficiary under a deed of trust. The insurer issuing the policy shall not cancel or refuse to renew it until thirty days after notice of the proposed cancellation or nonrenewal has been mailed to the association, each unit owner and each mortgagee or beneficiary under a deed of trust to whom a certificate or memorandum of insurance has been issued at their respective last known addresses.

I. Any portion of the condominium for which insurance is required under this section and that is damaged or destroyed shall be repaired or replaced promptly by the association unless any of the following apply:

1. The condominium is terminated.
2. Repair or replacement would be illegal under any state or local health or safety statute or ordinance.
3. Eighty percent of the unit owners, including every owner of a unit or allocated limited common element that will not be rebuilt, vote not to rebuild.

J. The cost of repair or replacement in excess of insurance proceeds and reserves is a common expense. If the entire condominium is not repaired or replaced:

1. The insurance proceeds attributable to the damaged common elements in proportion to their common element interests or as otherwise

provided in the declaration shall be used to restore the damaged area to a condition compatible with the remainder of the condominium.

2. The insurance proceeds attributable to units and allocated limited common elements that are not rebuilt shall be distributed in proportion to their common element interests or as otherwise provided in the declaration to the owners of those units and the owners of the units to which those limited common elements were allocated, or to lienholders as their interests may appear.

3. The remainder of the proceeds shall be distributed to all the unit owners or lienholders as their interests may appear in proportion to the common element interests of all the units.

K. The association shall inform each unit owner annually in writing of both:

1. The unit owner's responsibility for the association's insurance deductibles for all property and liability coverage.
2. The amount of each deductible.

L. If the unit owners vote not to rebuild any unit, that unit's allocated interests are automatically reallocated on the vote as if the unit had been condemned under section 33-1206, subsection A, and the association promptly shall prepare, execute and record an amendment to the declaration reflecting the reallocations.

M. Notwithstanding subsections H, I and L of this section, section 33-1228 governs the distribution of insurance proceeds if the condominium is terminated.

N. If all units are restricted to nonresidential use, the provisions of a subsection or paragraph of this section do not apply if the declaration, articles of incorporation or amended bylaws contain provisions inconsistent with such subsection or paragraph.

O. This section does not prohibit the declaration from requiring additional or greater amounts of insurance coverage or does not prohibit the board of directors from acquiring additional or greater amounts of coverage as it reasonably deems appropriate.

33-1254. Surplus monies

Unless otherwise provided in the declaration, any surplus monies of the association remaining after payment of or provision for common expenses and any prepayment of reserves shall be paid to the unit owners in proportion to their common expense liabilities or credited to them to reduce their future common expense assessments.

33-1255. Assessments for common expenses; applicability [AMENDED]

A. Until the association makes a common expense assessment, the declarant shall pay all common expenses. After any assessment has been made by the association, assessments shall be made at least annually, based on a budget adopted at least annually by the association.

B. Except for assessments under subsections C, D, E, F and H of this section, all common expenses shall be assessed against all the units in accordance with the allocations set forth in the declaration pursuant to section 33-1217, subsection A. Any past due common expense assessment or installment bears interest at the rate established by the board subject to the condominium documents.

C. Unless otherwise provided for in the declaration all of the following apply:

1. Any common expense associated with the maintenance, repair or replacement of a limited common element shall be equally assessed against the units to which the limited common element is assigned.

2. Any common expense or portion of a common expense benefiting fewer than all of the units shall be assessed exclusively against the units benefitted.

D. Assessments to pay a judgment against the association may be made only against the units in the condominium at the time the judgment was entered, in proportion to their common expense liabilities.

E. If any common expense is caused by the misconduct of any unit owner, the association may assess that expense exclusively against that unit.

F. If the declaration so provides, the common expense assessment for any unit on which construction has not been substantially completed may be an amount that is at least twenty-five percent of the common expense

assessment for units that have been substantially completed. However, this reduced common expense assessment shall not be allowed, unless the declarant is obligated under the declaration to pay to the association any deficiency in monies due to the declarant having paid a reduced common assessment and necessary for the association to be able to timely pay all common expenses.

G. If common expense liabilities are reallocated, common expense assessments and any installment on the assessments not yet due shall be recalculated in accordance with the reallocated common expense liabilities.

H. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, if a condominium includes one or more commercial structures that are separate from one or more residential structures, all of the following apply:

1. Any common expense or portion of a common expense that exclusively benefits the commercial structures shall be assessed exclusively against the units in the commercial structures, whether assessed in a general assessment or special assessment or otherwise.

2. Any common expense or portion of a common expense that exclusively benefits the residential structures shall be assessed exclusively against the units in the residential structures, whether assessed in a general assessment or special assessment or otherwise.

3. Any common expense or portion of a common expense that benefits both the commercial structures and the residential structures shall be assessed in proportion to the category of the structures benefitted, whether assessed in a general assessment or special assessment or otherwise. The proportional share of the common expenses that benefit the commercial structures shall thereafter be assessed against the units in the commercial structures on a pro rata basis, and the proportional share of the common expenses that benefit the residential structures shall thereafter be assessed against the units in the residential structures on a pro rata basis.

4. In any dispute over the allocation of a common expense or portion of a common expense, the association shall make available as prescribed by section 33-1258 all records relating to the association's allocation of a common expense or portion of a common expense. The association may not

withhold a record based on the pendency of litigation relating to the allocation of a common expense or portion of a common expense if the record would otherwise be available to a unit owner under section 33-1258.

5. After any period of declarant control ends, the unit owners may approve only by a unanimous vote a different allocation of a common expense or portion of a common expense than is prescribed by this subsection.

I. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

J. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Commercial Structure" means a structure in which a majority of the units are designated for commercial or work purposes and is separate from a residential structure if no residential units are located on top of or below the commercial structure.

2. "Common Expenses" has the same meaning prescribed in section 33-1202.

3. "Residential Structure" means a structure in which a majority of the units are designated for residential purposes.

Sec. 4. Applicability

Section 33-1255, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, applies to any condominium existing on or after the effective date of this act.

33-1256. Common expense liens; priority; mechanics' and materialmen's liens; notice; applicability

A. The association has a common expense lien on a unit for any assessment levied against that unit from the time the assessment becomes due. The association's common expense lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a mortgage on real estate but may be foreclosed only if the unit owner has been and remains delinquent in the payment of assessments, for a period of one year or in the amount of \$1,200 or more, whichever occurs first, as determined on the date the action is filed. The association board of directors shall exercise reasonable efforts to communicate with the unit owner and offer a reasonable payment plan before filing a foreclosure action. If an

assessment is payable in installments, the full amount of the assessment is a lien from the time the first installment of the assessment becomes due.

B. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, unit owner expenses are not enforceable as common expense liens under this section. The association has a lien for unit owner expenses after the entry of a judgment in a civil suit for those unit owner expenses from a court of competent jurisdiction and the recording of that judgment in the office of the county recorder as otherwise provided by law. The association's judgment lien for unit owner expenses may not be foreclosed and is effective only on conveyance of any interest in the real property.

C. A common expense lien under this section is prior to all other liens, interests and encumbrances on a unit except:

1. Liens and encumbrances recorded before the recordation of the declaration.

2. A recorded first mortgage on the unit, a seller's interest in a first contract for sale pursuant to chapter 6, article 3 of this title on the unit recorded before the lien arising pursuant to subsection A of this section or a recorded first deed of trust on the unit.

3. Liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments or charges against the unit.

D. Subsection C of this section does not affect the priority of mechanics' or materialmen's liens. The common expense lien under this section is not subject to chapter 8 of this title.

E. Unless the declaration otherwise provides, if two or more associations have common expense liens created at any time on the same real estate, those liens have equal priority.

F. Recording the declaration constitutes record notice and perfection of the common expense lien. Further recordation of any claim of common expense lien under this section is not required.

G. A common expense lien is extinguished unless proceedings to enforce the lien are instituted within six years after the full amount of the assessments becomes due.

H. This section does not prohibit:

1. Actions to recover sums for which subsection A or B of this section creates a lien.

2. An association from taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

I. A judgment or decree in any action brought under this section may include costs and reasonable attorney fees for the prevailing party.

J. The association on written request shall furnish to a lienholder, escrow agent, unit owner or person designated by a unit owner a statement setting forth the amount of any unpaid liens prescribed by subsection A or B of this section against the unit. The statement shall be furnished within ten days after receipt of the request. The statement is binding on the association if the statement is requested by an escrow agency that is licensed pursuant to title 6, chapter 7. Failure to provide the statement to the escrow agent within the time provided for in this subsection extinguishes any lien for any unpaid assessment then due.

K. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents or in any contract between the association and a management company or any other agent of the association, including any agreement or contract with any attorney, unless the unit owner directs otherwise, all payments received on a unit owner's account shall be applied first to any unpaid assessments, due but not delinquent assessments, unpaid charges for late payment of those assessments if authorized in the declaration, unpaid reasonable collection fees and costs incurred or applied by the association and unpaid attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments if awarded by a court, in that order, with any remaining amounts applied next to other unpaid fees, charges and monetary penalties or interest and late charges on any of those amounts.

L. For a delinquent account for unpaid common expense liens, the association shall provide the following written notice to the unit owner at the unit owner's address as provided to the association at least thirty days before authorizing an attorney, or a collection agency that is not acting as the association's managing agent, to begin collection activity on behalf of the association:

Your account is delinquent. If you do not bring your account current or make arrangements that are approved by the association to bring your account current within thirty days after the date of this notice, your account will be turned over for further collection proceedings. Such collection proceedings could include bringing a foreclosure action against your property.

The notice shall be in boldfaced type or all capital letters and shall include the contact information for the person that the unit owner may contact to discuss payment. The notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and may be included within other correspondence sent to the unit owner regarding the unit owner's delinquent account.

M. Except for condominiums that have fewer than fifty units and that do not contract with a third party to perform management services on behalf of the association, the association shall provide a statement of account in lieu of a periodic payment book to the unit owner with the same frequency that assessments are provided for in the declaration. The statement of account shall include the current account balance due and the immediately preceding ledger history. If the association offers the statement of account by electronic means, a unit owner may opt to receive the statement electronically. The association may stop providing any further statements of account to a unit owner if collection activity begins by an attorney, or a collection agency that is not acting as the association's managing agent, regarding that unit owner's unpaid account. After collection activity begins, a unit owner may request statements of account by written request to the attorney or collection agency. Any request by a unit owner for a statement of account after collection activity begins by an attorney or a collection agency that is not acting as the association's managing agent must be fulfilled by the attorney or the collection agency responsible for the collection. The statement of account provided by the attorney or collection agency responsible for the collection shall include all amounts claimed to be owing to resolve the delinquency through the date set forth in the statement, including attorney fees and costs, regardless of whether such amounts have been reduced to judgment.

N. An agent for the association may collect on behalf of the association directly from a unit owner the assessments and other amounts owed by cash

or check, by mailed or hand-delivered bank drafts, checks, cashier's checks or money orders, by credit, charge or debit card or by other electronic means. For any form of payment other than for cash or for mailed or hand-delivered bank drafts, checks, cashier's checks or money orders, the agent may charge a convenience fee to the unit owner that is approximately the amount charged to the agent by a third-party service provider. The association may not transfer ownership or control of debt for common expense liens or unit owner expenses.

O. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

33-1257. Other liens affecting the condominium

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, a legally recorded judgment for money against the association is not a lien on the common elements but is a lien in favor of the judgment lienholder against all of the units in the condominium at the time the judgment was entered. Other property of a unit owner is not subject to the claims of creditors of the association.

B. If the association has granted a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest in the common elements to a creditor of the association pursuant to section 33-1252, the holder of that security interest must exercise its right against the common elements before its judgment lien on any unit may be enforced.

C. Whether perfected before or after the creation of the condominium, if a lien other than a deed of trust or mortgage becomes effective against two or more units, the unit owner of an affected unit may pay to the lienholder the amount of the lien attributable to his unit, and the lienholder, on receipt of payment, shall promptly deliver a release of the lien covering that unit. The amount of the payment shall be proportionate to the ratio which that unit owner's common expense liability bears to the common expense liabilities of all unit owners whose units are subject to the lien. After payment, the association shall 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.

D. A judgment against the association shall be indexed in the name of the condominium and the association and shall include the legal description of

the unit subject to the lien. When so indexed, the judgment is notice of the lien against the units.

33-1258. Association financial and other records; applicability

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, all financial and other records of the association shall be made reasonably available for examination by any member or any person designated by the member in writing as the member's representative. The association shall not charge a member or any person designated by the member in writing for making material available for review. The association shall have ten business days to fulfill a request for examination. On request for purchase of copies of records by any member or any person designated by the member in writing as the member's representative, the association shall have ten business days to provide copies of the requested records. An association may charge a fee for making copies of not more than fifteen cents per page.

B. Books and records kept by or on behalf of the association and the board may be withheld from disclosure to the extent that the portion withheld relates to any of the following:

1. Privileged communication between an attorney for the association and the association.
2. Pending litigation.
3. Meeting minutes or other records of a session of a board meeting that is not required to be open to all members pursuant to section 33-1248.
4. Personal, health or financial records of an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association, including records of the association directly related to the personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association.
5. Records relating to the job performance of, compensation of, health records of or specific complaints against an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor of the association who works under the direction of the association.

C. The association shall not be required to disclose financial and other records of the association if disclosure would violate any state or federal law.

D. This section does not apply to an association for a timeshare plan that is subject to chapter 20 of this title.

33-1259. 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.

33-1260. Resale of units; information required; fees; civil penalty; applicability; definition

A. For condominiums with fewer than fifty units, a unit owner shall mail or deliver to a purchaser or a purchaser's authorized agent within ten days after receipt of a written notice of a pending sale of the unit, and for condominiums with fifty or more units, the association shall mail or deliver to a purchaser or a purchaser's authorized agent within ten days after receipt of a written notice of a pending sale that contains the name and address of the purchaser all of the following in either paper or electronic format:

1. A copy of the bylaws and the rules of the association.
2. A copy of the declaration.
3. A dated statement containing:

(a) The telephone number and address of a principal contact for the association, which may be an association manager, an association management company, an officer of the association or any other person designated by the board of directors.

(b) The amount of the common expense assessment for the unit and any unpaid common expense assessment, special assessment or other assessment, fee or charge currently due and payable from the selling unit owner. If the request is made by a lienholder, escrow agent, unit owner or person designated by a unit owner pursuant to section 33-1256, failure to provide the information pursuant to this subdivision within the time provided for in this subsection shall extinguish any lien for any unpaid assessment then due against that unit.

(c) A statement as to whether a portion of the unit is covered by insurance maintained by the association.

(d) The total amount of money held by the association as reserves.

(e) If the statement is being furnished by the association, a statement as to whether the records of the association reflect any alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration. The association is not obligated to provide information regarding alterations or improvements that occurred more than six years before the proposed sale. Nothing in this subdivision relieves the seller of a unit from the obligation to disclose alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration, nor precludes the association from taking action against the purchaser of a unit for violations that are apparent at the time of purchase and that are not reflected in the association's records.

(f) If the statement is being furnished by the unit owner, a statement as to whether the unit owner has any knowledge of any alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration.

(g) A statement of case names and case numbers for pending litigation with respect to the unit filed by the association against the unit owner or filed by the unit owner against the association. The unit owner or the association shall not be required to disclose information concerning the pending litigation that would violate any applicable rule of attorney-client privilege under Arizona law.

(h) A statement that provides "I hereby acknowledge that the declaration, bylaws and rules of the association constitute a contract

between the association and me (the purchaser). By signing this statement, I acknowledge that I have read and understand the association's contract with me (the purchaser). I also understand that as a matter of Arizona law, if I fail to pay my association assessments, the association may foreclose on my property." The statement shall also include a signature line for the purchaser and shall be returned to the association within fourteen calendar days.

4. A copy of the current operating budget of the association.

5. A copy of the most recent annual financial report of the association. If the report is more than ten pages, the association may provide a summary of the report in lieu of the entire report.

6. A copy of the most recent reserve study of the association, if any.

7. A statement summarizing any pending lawsuits, except those relating to the collection of assessments owed by unit owners other than the selling unit owner, in which the association is a named party, including the amount of any money claimed.

B. A purchaser or seller who is damaged by the failure of the unit owner or the association to disclose the information required by subsection A of this section may pursue all remedies at law or in equity against the unit owner or the association, whichever failed to comply with subsection A of this section, including the recovery of reasonable attorney fees.

C. The association may charge the unit owner a fee of not more than an aggregate of four hundred dollars to compensate the association for the costs incurred in the preparation and delivery of a statement or other documents furnished by the association pursuant to this section for purposes of resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of the property. In addition, the association may charge a rush fee of not more than one hundred dollars if the rush services are required to be performed within seventy-two hours after the request for rush services, and may charge a statement or other documents update fee of not more than fifty dollars if thirty days or more have passed since the date of the original disclosure statement or the date the documents were delivered. The association shall make available to any interested party the amount of any fee established from time to time by the association. If the aggregate fee

for purposes of resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of a property is less than four hundred dollars on January 1, 2010, the fee may increase at a rate of not more than twenty percent per year based on the immediately preceding fiscal year's amount not to exceed the four hundred dollar aggregate fee. The association may charge the same fee without regard to whether the association is furnishing the statement or other documents in paper or electronic format.

D. The fees prescribed by this section shall be collected no earlier than at the close of escrow and may only be charged once to a unit owner for that transaction between the parties specified in the notice required pursuant to subsection A of this section. An association shall not charge or collect a fee relating to services for resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of a property except as specifically authorized in this section. An association that charges or collects a fee in violation of this section is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand two hundred dollars.

E. This section applies to a managing agent for an association that is acting on behalf of the association.

F. The following are exempt from this section:

1. A sale in which a public report is issued pursuant to section 32-2183 or 32-2197.02.

2. A sale pursuant to section 32-2181.02.

3. A conveyance by recorded deed that bears an exemption listed in section 11-1134, subsection B, paragraph 3 or 7. On recordation of the deed and for no additional charge, the unit owner shall provide the association with the changes in ownership including the unit owner's name, billing address and phone number. Failure to provide the information shall not prevent the unit owner from qualifying for the exemption pursuant to this section.

G. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

H. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "unit owner" means the seller of the condominium unit title and excludes any

real estate salesperson or real estate broker who is licensed under title 32, chapter 20 and who is acting as a salesperson or broker, any escrow agent who is licensed under title 6, chapter 7 and who is acting as an escrow agent and also excludes a trustee of a deed of trust who is selling the property in a trustee's sale pursuant to chapter 6.1 of this title.

33-1260.01. Rental property; unit owner and agent information; fee; disclosure

A. A unit owner may use the unit owner's unit as a rental property unless prohibited in the declaration and shall use it in accordance with the declaration's rental time period restrictions.

B. A unit owner may designate in writing a third party to act as the unit owner's agent with respect to all association matters relating to the rental unit, except for voting in association elections and serving on the board of directors. The unit owner shall sign the written designation and shall provide a copy of the written designation to the association. On delivery of the written designation, the association is authorized to conduct all association business relating to the unit owner's rental unit through the designated agent. Any notice given by the association to a unit owner's designated agent on any matter relating to the unit owner's rental unit constitutes notice to the unit owner.

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, on rental of a unit an association shall not require a unit owner or a unit owner's agent to disclose any information regarding a tenant other than the name and contact information for any adults occupying the unit, the time period of the lease, including the beginning and ending dates of the tenancy, and a description and the license plate numbers of the tenants' vehicles. If the condominium is an age restricted condominium, the unit owner, the unit owner's agent or the tenant shall show a government issued identification that bears a photograph and that confirms that the tenant meets the condominium's age restrictions or requirements.

D. On request of an association or its managing agent for the disclosures prescribed in subsection C of this section, the managing agent or, if there is no managing agent, the association may charge a fee of not more than twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid within fifteen days after the

postmarked request. The fee may be charged for each new tenancy for that unit but may not be charged for a renewal of a lease. Except for the fee permitted by this subsection and fees related to the use of recreational facilities, the association or its managing agent shall not assess, levy or charge a fee or fine or otherwise impose a requirement on a unit owner's rental unit any differently than on an owner-occupied unit in the association.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, the association is prohibited from doing any of the following:

1. Requiring a unit owner to provide the association with a copy of the tenant's rental application, credit report, lease agreement or rental contract or other personal information except as prescribed by this section. This paragraph does not prohibit the association from acquiring a credit report on a person in an attempt to collect a debt.

2. Requiring the tenant to sign a waiver or other document limiting the tenant's due process rights as a condition of the tenant's occupancy of the rental unit.

3. Prohibiting or otherwise restricting a unit owner from serving on the board of directors based on the owner's not being an occupant of the unit.

4. Imposing on a unit owner or managing agent any fee, assessment, penalty or other charge in an amount greater than fifteen dollars for incomplete or late information regarding the information requested pursuant to subsection C of this section

F. Any attempt by an association to exceed the fee, assessment, penalty or other charge authorized by subsection D or E of this section voids the fee, assessment, penalty or other charge authorized by subsection D or E of this section. This section does not prevent an association from complying with the housing for older persons act of 1995 (P.L. 104-76; 109 Stat. 787).

G. An owner may use a crime free addendum as part of a lease agreement. This section does not prohibit the owner's use of a crime free addendum.

H. This section does not prohibit and an association may lawfully enforce a provision in the condominium documents that restricts the residency of

persons who are required to be registered pursuant to section 13-3821 and who are classified as level two or level three offenders.

I. An owner of rental property shall abate criminal activity as authorized in section 12-991.

33-1261. Flag display; for sale, rent or lease signs; political signs; political and community activities; applicability; definitions [AMENDED]

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit the outdoor display of any of the following:

1. The American flag or an official or replica of a flag of the uniformed services of the United States by a unit owner on that unit owner's property if the American flag or a uniformed services flag is displayed in a manner consistent with the federal flag code (P.L. 94-344; 90 Stat. 810; 4 United States Code sections 4 through 10).

2. The POW/MIA flag.

3. The Arizona state flag.

4. An Arizona Indian nations flag.

5. The Gadsden flag.

6. A first responder flag. A first responder flag may incorporate the design of one or two other first responder flags to form a combined flag.

7. A blue star service flag or a gold star service flag.

8. Any historic version of the American flag, including the Betsy Ross flag, without regard to how the stars and stripes are arranged on the flag.

B. The association shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding the placement and manner of display of the flags prescribed by subsection A of this section. The association rules may regulate the location and size of flagpoles but shall not prohibit installing a flagpole.

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit or charge a fee for the use of, the placement of or the indoor or outdoor display of a for sale, for rent or for lease sign and a sign rider by a unit owner on that owner's property in any combination,

including a sign that indicates the unit owner is offering the property for sale by owner. The size of a sign offering a property for sale, for rent or for lease shall be in conformance with the industry standard size sign, which shall not exceed eighteen by twenty-four inches, and the industry standard size sign rider, which shall not exceed six by twenty-four inches. This subsection applies only to a commercially produced sign and an association may prohibit using signs that are not commercially produced. With respect to real estate for sale, for rent or for lease in the condominium, an association shall not prohibit in any way other than as is specifically authorized by this section or otherwise regulate any of the following:

1. Temporary open house signs or a unit owner's for sale sign. The association shall not require the use of particular signs indicating an open house or real property for sale and may not further regulate the use of temporary open house or for sale signs that are industry standard size and that are owned or used by the seller or the seller's agent.

2. Open house hours. The association may not limit the hours for an open house for real estate that is for sale in the condominium, except that the association may prohibit an open house being held before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. and may prohibit open house signs on the common elements of the condominium.

3. An owner's or an owner's agent's for rent or for lease sign unless an association's documents prohibit or restrict leasing of a unit or units. An association shall not further regulate a for rent or for lease sign or require the use of a particular for rent or for lease sign other than the for rent or for lease sign shall not be any larger than the industry standard size sign of eighteen by twenty-four inches and on or in the unit owner's property. If rental or leasing of a unit is allowed, the association may prohibit an open house for rental or leasing being held before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m.

D. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit door-to-door political activity, including solicitations of support or opposition regarding candidates or ballot issues, and shall not prohibit circulating political petitions, including candidate nomination petitions or petitions in support of or opposition to an initiative, referendum or recall or other political issue on property normally open to

visitors within the association, except that an association may do the following:

1. Restrict or prohibit door-to-door political activity regarding candidates or ballot issues from sunset to sunrise.
2. Require the prominent display of an identification tag for each person engaged in the activity, along with the prominent identification of the candidate or ballot issue that is the subject of the support or opposition.
3. Prohibit a person who is not accompanied by a unit owner or resident of the condominium from entering the condominium if the condominium restricts vehicular or pedestrian access.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit the indoor or outdoor display of a political sign by a unit owner by placement of a sign on that unit owner's property, including any limited common elements for that unit that are doors, walls or patios or other limited common elements that touch the unit, other than the roof. An association may prohibit the display of political signs as follows:

1. Earlier than seventy-one days before the day of a primary election.
2. Later than fifteen days after the day of the general election.
3. For a sign for a candidate in a primary election who does not advance to the general election, later than fifteen days after the primary election.

F. An association may regulate the size and number of political signs that may be placed in the common element ground, on a unit owner's property or on a limited common element for that unit if the association's regulation is not more restrictive than any applicable city, town or county ordinance that regulates the size and number of political signs on residential property. If the city, town or county in which the property is located does not regulate the size and number of political signs on residential property, the association shall not limit the number of political signs, except that the maximum aggregate total dimensions of all political signs on a unit owner's property shall not exceed nine square feet. An association shall not make any regulations regarding the number of candidates supported, the number of public officers

supported or opposed in a recall or the number of propositions supported or opposed on a political sign.

G. An association shall not require political signs to be commercially produced or professionally manufactured or prohibit the utilization of both sides of a political sign.

H. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association may not prohibit or unreasonably restrict the indoor or outdoor display of an association-specific political sign by a unit owner by placement of a sign on that unit owner's property, including any limited common elements for that unit that are doors, walls or patios or other limited common elements that touch the unit, other than the roof. an association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement, location and manner of display of association-specific political signs, except an association shall not do any of the following:

1. Prohibit the display of association-specific political signs between the date that the association provides written or absentee ballots to unit owners and three days after the condominium election.
2. Limit the number of association-specific political signs, except that the association may limit the aggregate total dimensions of all association-specific political signs on a unit owner's property to not more than nine square feet.
3. Require association-specific political signs to be commercially produced or professionally manufactured or prohibit using both sides of the sign.
4. Regulate the number of candidates supported or opposed, the number of board members supported or opposed in a recall or the number of ballot measures supported or opposed on an association-specific political sign.
5. Make any other regulations regarding the content of an association-specific political sign, except that the association may prohibit using profanity and discriminatory text, images or content based on race, color, religion, sex, familial status or national ORIGIN as prescribed by federal or state fair housing laws.

I. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association may not prohibit or unreasonably restrict a unit owner's ability to peacefully assemble and use common elements of the condominium if done in compliance with reasonable restrictions for the use of that property adopted by the board of directors. An individual unit owner or group of unit owners may assemble to discuss matters related to the condominium, including board of director elections or recalls, potential or actual ballot issues or revisions to the condominium documents, property maintenance or safety issues or any other condominium matters. A unit owner may invite one political candidate or one non-unit owner guest to speak to an assembly of unit owners about matters related to the condominium. The association shall not prohibit a unit owner from posting notices regarding those assemblies of unit owners on bulletin boards located on the common elements or within common element facilities. An assembly of unit owners prescribed by this subsection does not constitute an official unit owners' meeting unless the meeting is noticed and convened as prescribed in the condominium documents and this chapter.

J. An association or managing agent that violates subsection C of this section forfeits and extinguishes the lien rights authorized under section 33-1256 against that unit for a period of six consecutive months after the date of the violation.

K. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

L. An association or managing agent that violates subsection C of this section forfeits and extinguishes the lien rights authorized under section 33-1256 against that unit for a period of six consecutive months after the date of the violation.

M. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Association-specific political sign" means a sign that supports or opposes a candidate for the board of directors, the recall of a board member or a condominium ballot measure that requires a vote of the association unit owners.

2. "Betsy Ross flag" means a historic flag of the United States that consists of thirteen stripes alternating between red and white stripes and thirteen five-pointed white stars arranged in a circle against a blue background.

3. "First responder flag" means a flag that recognizes and honors the services of any of the following:

(a) Law enforcement and that is limited to the colors blue, black and white, the words "law enforcement", "police", "officers", "first responder", "honor our", "support our" and "department" and the symbol of a generic police shield in a crest or star shape.

(b) Fire departments and that is limited to the colors red, gold, black and white, the words "fire", "fighters", "F", "D", "FD", "first responder", "department", "honor our" and "support our" and the symbol of a generic maltese cross.

(c) Paramedics or emergency medical technicians and that is limited to the colors blue, black and white, the words "first responder", "paramedic", "emergency medical", "service", "technician", "honor our" and "support our" and the symbol of a generic star of life.

4. "Political sign" means a sign or flag that attempts to influence the outcome of an election, including supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer or supporting or opposing the circulation of a petition for a ballot measure, question or proposition or the recall of a public officer.

ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONDOMINIUM ACT

33-1270. Department of real estate; enforcement

A. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to increase or decrease or otherwise affect any rights or powers granted to the commissioner of the department of real estate under title 32, chapter 20 with respect to the issuance of public reports.

B. The commissioner of the department of real estate shall require compliance with section 33-1215 and section 33-1219 in connection with the administration of the subdivision laws of this state under title 32, chapter 20,

article 4. The commissioner shall not be required to administer or enforce any other provisions of this chapter.

OTHER PERTINENT STATUTES

[Go to <http://www.azleg.gov/arstitle/>]

§9-461.18	Accessory dwelling unit regulation
§9-462.10	Zoning; development; middle housing
§9-462.10	Backyard fowl regulation; prohibition
§9-500.39	Regulation of vacation and short-term rentals by cities and towns
§9-500.52	Construction; summertime hours; prohibition on restriction
§9-809	Semi Public Swimming Pool Barrier Gates
§11-269.17	Regulation of vacation and short-term rentals by counties
§11-269.30	Construction; summertime hours; prohibition on restriction
§11-820.04	Backyard fowl regulation; prohibition
§12-515	Immunity from liability for public health pandemic
§12-991	Residential Nuisance
§§12-1361 to 1366	Purchaser Dwelling Actions
§12-3201	Vexatious Litigants
§13-2909	Residential picketing; classification
§16-1019	Political Signs
§22-503	Jurisdiction; exceptions (Small Claims Division)

§22-512	Expansion of Community Manager's Authority
§§32-2199 to 2199.05	Administrative Law Hearings for Condominiums
§33-420	Wrongful Lien Filing
§33-439	Invalidity of restrictions on installation or use of solar energy devices
§33-440	Enforceability of Private Covenants
§33-441	For Sale Signs
§33-442	Prohibition on Transfer Fees
§§33-531 to 539	Uniform Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records Act
§36-136 (H)(4)(a)	Potluck exemption
§42-5042	Online Lodging Operators Definitions & Penalties