

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2018 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
Third Reader - Revised

House Bill 1097

(Delegate Healey, *et al.*)

Environment and Transportation

Judicial Proceedings

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Real Property - Condominiums and Homeowners Associations - Dispute  
Settlement

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This bill makes multiple changes to the dispute settlement mechanism under the Maryland Condominium Act and establishes a similar dispute settlement mechanism under the Maryland Homeowners Association Act (MHAA). The dispute settlement mechanism established under MHAA does not apply to the Columbia Association or the village community associations for the villages of Columbia in Howard County. The bill also makes other technical and clarifying changes. The bill applies prospectively, and it may not have any effect on any complaints or demands arising under the rules of a condominium or homeowners association (HOA) before October 1, 2018, unless the declaration or bylaws of the condominium or HOA state otherwise.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** The bill's requirements can be handled with existing resources, as discussed below. Revenues are not affected.

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** Potential meaningful.

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## Analysis

### Bill Summary/Current Law:

#### *Condominiums*

Generally, the bill requires the council of unit owners or board of directors of a condominium to *provide*, rather than *serve*, specified documents. A notice related to an allegation of a violation must contain a statement informing an alleged violator of his or her right to *request a hearing*, rather than *notice of a hearing*. The bill specifies that the notice must include the procedures for requesting a hearing, at which the alleged violator may produce any statement, evidence, or witnesses on behalf of the alleged violator.

The bill specifies that, if the alleged violator requests a hearing within the period of time specified in the notice, the board must provide the alleged violator with written notice of the time and place of the hearing, which time may not be less than 10 days after the date the request for a hearing was provided. The bill specifies that, if the alleged violator does not request a hearing within the period of time specified in the notice, the board, at the next meeting, must deliberate as to whether the violation occurred and decide whether a sanction is appropriate for the violation.

#### *Homeowners Associations*

Current law does not specify a dispute settlement mechanism for HOAs.

The bill establishes such a mechanism. It prohibits a board of directors or other governing body of an HOA from imposing a fine, suspending voting, or infringing on any other right of a lot owner or other occupant for violations of rules unless a written demand to cease and desist from an alleged violation has been provided to the alleged violator. The demand must include (1) the alleged violation; (2) the action required to abate the violation; and (3) a period of time of at least 10 days during which the violation may be abated without further sanction.

Within 12 months of the demand, if the violation continues or if the same rule is violated again, the board must provide the alleged violator with a written notice of the alleged violator's right to request a hearing to be held by the board in executive session. The notice must contain (1) the nature of the alleged violation; (2) the procedures for requesting a hearing; (3) the period of time for requesting a hearing, which may not be less than 10 days from the giving of the notice; and (4) the proposed sanction.

If the alleged violator requests a hearing, the board must provide the alleged violator with a written notice of the time and place of the hearing, which time may not be less than

10 days after the date of the request for a hearing. At the hearing, the alleged violator may produce any statement, evidence, or witnesses on behalf of the alleged violator and has the right to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

The hearing must be held in executive session and give the alleged violator a reasonable opportunity to be heard. Prior to any sanction taking effect, proof of notice must be entered in the minutes of the meeting. The notice requirement must be considered satisfied (1) if a copy of the notice along with a statement of the date and manner of providing the notice is entered in the minutes by the officer or director who provided the notice or (2) the alleged violator appears at the meeting. The minutes of the meeting must also contain the results of the hearing and the details of any sanction imposed.

If the alleged violator does not request a hearing, the board, at the next meeting, must deliberate as to whether the violation occurred and decide whether a sanction is appropriate for the violation. An alleged violator may appeal a decision in court. If a lot owner fails to comply with the provisions of MHAA, the declaration, or bylaws, or a governing body's decision made pursuant to the dispute settlement procedures, the lot owner may be sued for damages or for injunctive relief by the council of lot owners or by any other lot owner. Reasonable attorney's fees may be awarded by the court to the prevailing party.

Generally, the failure of the board of directors or other governing body to enforce a provision of MHAA, the declaration, or bylaws on any occasion is not a waiver of the right to enforce the dispute settlement provision on any other occasion.

**Background:** For 2017, Secretary of State registration records show that there are 2,875 condominium regimes statewide, and the State Department of Assessments and Taxation, which maintains assessment records based on class of property, reports that there are 225,947 condominium units. The Foundation for Community Association Research estimated that there were 6,700 community associations in the State in 2016. For more information about condominiums and HOAs, which are broadly referred to as common ownership communities, see the **Appendix – Common Ownership Communities**.

**State Expenditures:** Any increase in the workload of the District Court as a result of an increase in the number of proceedings is expected to be minimal and can likely be handled with existing resources. The Office of the Attorney General, Consumer Protection Division, can handle the bill's requirements with existing resources.

**Small Business Effect:** Condominiums that are considered small businesses may realize administrative efficiencies related to the bill's dispute settlement procedures. However, HOAs that are considered small businesses may face an additional administrative burden if the requirements of the bill are more onerous than any other dispute settlement mechanism or procedure established in the HOA declaration or bylaws.

## **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** SB 931 (Senator Benson) - Judicial Proceedings.

**Information Source(s):** Secretary of State; State Department of Assessments and Taxation; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Foundation for Community Association Research; Office of the Attorney General (Consumer Protection Division); Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 25, 2018  
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## Appendix – Common Ownership Communities

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When a person purchases a single-family home, condominium, or an interest in a cooperative housing corporation, he or she may also be required to join an association of owners, which is intended to act in the common interests of all the homeowners, condominium unit owners, or cooperative owners in the community. Collectively, these associations are often referred to as common ownership communities (COCs). In Maryland, a growing number of newly constructed or newly converted residences are located in some form of a COC.

The affairs of a condominium are governed by a council of unit owners, which comprises all unit owners. Among other powers, the council of unit owners has the power to impose assessments on the unit owners to pay common expenses. A council of unit owners may delegate its powers to a board of directors, officers, or a managing agent. Condominiums are governed under Title 11 of the Real Property Article.

Many new housing developments are subject to a homeowners association (HOA) that is created by a governing document and has the authority to impose mandatory fees on lots in the development in connection with the provision of services or for the benefit of the lots, the lot owners, or the common areas. HOAs are governed under Title 11B of the Real Property Article.

A cooperative housing corporation or “cooperative” is a corporation that owns real property. A resident of a cooperative does not own his or her unit; rather, the person owns an interest in the corporation, which leases the unit to the person for residential use. Cooperatives are governed by the laws in Title 5, Subtitle 6B of the Corporations and Associations Article.

Condominiums and HOAs may be authorized by their governing documents to impose liens on units or lots to collect unpaid assessments or fees. In a cooperative, the governing documents usually provide for the collection of delinquent fees, and evictions for unpaid fees are generally pursued by way of a landlord-tenant action.

Since registration of the various COCs is not required statewide, the exact number of COCs in Maryland is unknown. However, public offering statements for condominium regimes are required by law to be registered with the Secretary of State (SOS). Statewide for 2017, the SOS registration records show that there are 2,875 condominium regimes, and the State Department of Assessments and Taxation, which maintains assessment records based on class of property, reports that there are 225,947 condominium units. The Foundation for Community Association Research estimated that there were 6,700 community associations in the State in 2016.

### *Task Force on Common Ownership Communities*

With a growing number of Marylanders residing in COCs, and evidence that some COCs had issues with governance, dispute resolution, and financial stability, the General Assembly created the Task Force on Common Ownership Communities in 2005 (Chapter 469 of 2005). The issues addressed by the task force included the education and training needs of COC boards and prospective buyers, availability of alternative dispute resolution services, special considerations of aging COCs, collection of assessments, and resale of homes within COCs. The task force met 10 times, held five public hearings, and submitted its final report in December 2006. The report's findings and recommendations have served, in subsequent years, as the basis for numerous pieces of legislation intended to improve the operation of COCs. This legislation, enacted from 2007 through 2017:

- authorized a group of three or more unit or lot owners in a condominium or HOA to petition a circuit court to appoint a receiver in specified situations frequently found in aging communities (Chapter 321 of 2007);
- gave the Consumer Protection Division within the Office of the Attorney General increased authority over violations of the Maryland Homeowners Association Act (Chapter 593 of 2007);
- eased restrictions on the ability of condominiums and HOAs to amend their governing documents (Chapters 144 and 145 of 2008 and Chapter 480 of 2017);
- strengthened the transition process from developer to the governing body of a condominium or HOA by allowing the governing body to terminate specified contracts and requiring the developer to provide specified documents (Chapters 95 and 96 of 2009);
- required the governing body of a COC to purchase fidelity insurance or a fidelity bond covering various acts of malfeasance by COC officers, directors, and other specified employees and agents (Chapters 77 and 78 of 2009 and Chapter 615 of 2010);
- granted priority to a specified portion of a lien of a condominium or HOA over the claim of a holder of a first mortgage or first deed of trust in the event of a foreclosure on a unit or lot (Chapter 387 of 2011);
- limited the amount of damages for which the governing body of a condominium or HOA may foreclose on a lien against a unit owner or lot owner (Chapters 448 and 449 of 2013);

- expanded the purposes for which a condominium’s board of directors may hold a closed meeting, similar to the law for an HOA, by allowing a meeting to be closed to consider terms or conditions of a business transaction in the negotiation stage if disclosure could adversely affect the economic interests of the council of unit owners (Chapter 110 of 2013);
- established meeting standards and standards for late charges for delinquent payments, eviction restrictions, an auditing process for books and records, and a dispute settlement mechanism for cooperatives under specified circumstances (Chapter 567 of 2014); and
- altered the contents of a required disclosure for the resale of a condominium unit, authorized the assessment of specified fees by a condominium council of unit owners or an HOA for providing specified information, and required the Department of Housing and Community Development to adjust the maximum authorized fees every two years (Chapter 735 of 2016 and Chapter 817 of 2017).

The task force’s report also featured findings and recommendations relating to the creation of an ombudsman in local governments. Since the report’s release, Prince George’s County created its Common Ownership Communities Program in 2007 with the stated purpose of assisting governing bodies as well as owners and residents of HOAs, residential condominiums, and cooperative housing corporations with education, training, and alternative dispute resolution. Charles County and Montgomery County have offices dedicated to COCs that predate the task force.

Finally, findings and recommendations of the report that have not been codified in statute pertain to reserves of COCs, an insurance deductible cap for unit owners, and the uniformity of COC depository requirements.