



Jonathan X. Côté
Mayor

Cariboo Regional District
File No. 400-60

JUN 11 2018

Referred To CAO
Beard

June 7, 2018

Dear Mayor and Council,

VIA EMAIL

Re: Changes to the Strata Property Act

On July 28, 2016, changes were made by the Provincial Government to the Strata Property Act so that strata owners are now able to liquidate their strata corporation by an 80% vote of all eligible voters instead of the previous unanimous voting requirement.

The noted changes to the Strata Property Act may have negative impacts to residents including:

- Conflicts between owners who want to liquidate the strata corporation and sell the strata building and lands and those who do not want to liquidate.
- Situations where some owners may receive lower sales proceeds for their units than their assessed values.
- Developers pushing strata owners and strata councils to liquidate the strata corporation and sell the strata buildings and lands.
- Loss of rental units, a significant concern given the persistently low vacancy rates in the rental market (1.1% in New Westminister in October 2017) and the large number of renter households living in condominiums in New Westminister (3,109 in October 2017).
- Undue influence of investors who have purchased many units within a building.

There appears to be no studies conducted by the Provincial Government or other agencies on the potential positive and negative impacts on residents of the changes to the Strata Property Act.

For these reasons, at a meeting on Monday, May 28, 2018, New Westminister City Council passed the following for consideration at the UBCM Convention in September, 2018:

Whereas the changes in the Strata Property Act that came into effect on July 28, 2016 can create conflicts among owners within a strata building who want to terminate the strata and sell the strata building and lands and those owners who do not want to terminate the strata and sell the strata building and lands; and

Whereas the changes in the Strata Property Act that came into effect on July 28, 2016 can also create situations where some owners may receive far less in sales proceeds for their units than their assessed values and force owners who do not want to sell their units to sell their units; and

Whereas the changes in the Strata Property Act that came into effect on July 28, 2016 may encourage developers to aggressively push strata owners and strata councils to terminate their strata corporations and sell the strata buildings and lands; and

Whereas, under some circumstances, terminating a strata corporation may be the best choice for strata owners. As some older strata buildings reach the end of their life cycle, the cost of repair may not make economic sense or owners may not have the financial ability to pay for the necessary repairs; and

Whereas municipalities are limited in their ability to address these issues;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT the Union of BC Municipalities urge the Provincial Government of British Columbia to study the impacts related to the changes made in July 2016 to the Strata Property Act and consider increasing the percentage of registered owners required to terminate (wind up) a strata corporation depending on the results of the proposed study.

I am writing to ask for your support of this resolution at the convention in September.

A council report giving more background is attached.

If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact me at jcote@newwestcity.ca or 604-527-4522.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours truly,



Jonathan X. Cote
Mayor

Attach: Council Report "Changes to the Strata Property Act: UBCM Resolution"

REPORT

Mayor's Task Force on Housing Affordability

To: Mayor Coté and Members of Council **Date:** 5/28/2018

From: Mayor's Task Force on Housing **File:** 01.0020.40
Affordability

Item #: 122/2018

Subject: Changes to the Strata Property Act: UBCM Resolution

RECOMMENDATION

1. ***THAT** Council endorse the recommended Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) resolution related to changes to the Strata Property Act as contained in this report.*
2. ***THAT** the Council direct staff to forward the resolution and background documentation to UBCM and to actively seek municipal support for the resolution.*
3. ***THAT** Council direct staff to send a letter to the British Columbia Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing to study the impacts related to the changes made in July 2016 to the Strata Property Act and consider increasing the percentage of registered owners required to terminate (wind up) a strata corporation depending on the results of the proposed study.*

PURPOSE

This report discusses the changes made to the Strata Property Act in July 2016 and their potential impacts on strata property owners. The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement of a resolution to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) to recommend further study of the impact of these recent changes and to request a possible modification of these recent changes if supported by further research results.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On July 28, 2016, changes were made by the Provincial Government to the Strata Property Act so that strata owners are now able to liquidate their strata corporation by an 80% vote of all eligible voters instead of the previous unanimous voting requirement.

The changes to the Strata Property Act were discussed by the City's Community and Social Issues Committee and the Seniors Advisory Committee, with both being supportive of a review and with most members suggesting a higher percentage.

BACKGROUND

Effective July 28, 2016, strata owners are now able to liquidate their strata corporation by an 80% vote of all eligible voters instead of the previous unanimous voting requirement. As described on the Provincial Government's website, the changes include "court oversight to protect any minority dissenting owners and registered chargeholders (e.g. mortgage providers)."

Attachment 1 contains excerpts from the website describing Strata Termination (Winding Up) Legislation (July 2016) which describes these changes. Attachment 2 contains the article "How simple is liquidation of a strata corporation?" from the Condominium Homeowners' Association, as published in the Spring 2016 issue of CHOA Journal, which provides a detailed step by step process in the liquidation of a strata corporation, including timelines.

As of July 7, 2017, according to CHOA, there have been five strata buildings in British Columbia sold to developers since the legislation came into place. According to the Land Title and Survey Authority of BC, as of January 9, 2018, there were 31,100 filed strata plans in British Columbia. Therefore, the percentage of strata buildings sold to developers since the legislation changed is fairly small (less than one percent).

DISCUSSION

Potential Impacts

The noted changes to the Strata Property Act may have negative impacts to residents including:

- Conflicts between owners who want to liquidate the strata corporation and sell the strata building and lands and those who do not want to liquidate.
- Situations where some owners may receive lower sales proceeds for their units than their assessed values.

- Developers pushing strata owners and strata councils to liquidate the strata corporation and sell the strata buildings and lands.
- Loss of rental units, which is a significant concern given the persistently low vacancy rates in the rental market (1.1% in New Westminster in October 2017) and the large number of renter households living in condominiums in New Westminster (3,109 in October 2017).
- Undue influence of investors who have purchased many units within a building.

At the same time, terminating a strata corporation may be the best choice for strata owners when older strata buildings reach the end of their life cycle; the cost of repair may not make economic sense or owners may not have the financial ability to pay for the necessary repairs.” Having a 100% requirement may create financial hardship for the majority of owners who need to sell if a few owners do not want to sell.

There appears to be no studies conducted by the Provincial Government or other agencies on the potential positive and negative impacts on residents of the changes to the Strata Property Act.

CONSULTATION

Community and Social Issues Committee

The Community and Social Issues Committee discussed the changes to the Strata Property Act on May 8, 2018. Based on the discussion, committee members expressed concern about real estate speculation, particularly related to older strata buildings located on frequent transit corridors, including SkyTrain; the potential conflicts which could occur in strata corporations; the possibility of block voting by investors who own multiple strata units; and the potential impacts on renters of strata units, who may lose their housing. There was general support of a review of the changes, with a view to considering a higher percentage.

Seniors Advisory Committee

The Seniors Advisory Committee discussed the changes to the Strata Property Act on May 10, 2018. Based on the discussion, committee members expressed concern about the apparent lack of research that went into the changes, particularly related to unintended consequences; the increasing number of purchasers that see their strata units as investments and not homes; and the potential for block voting. Several members spoke about the importance of aging in place and felt that the changes were counter to this goal. Several other members called for a higher percentage (e.g., 90%). There was general support for a review of the changes, with a view to considering a higher percentage.

RECOMMENDED UBCM RESOLUTION

Given the above, the following resolution is recommended to be forwarded to the Union of BC Municipalities for consideration at its Annual Conference in September 2018.

Whereas the changes in the Strata Property Act that came into effect on July 28, 2016 can create conflicts among owners within a strata building who want to terminate the strata and sell the strata building and lands and those owners who do not want to terminate the strata and sell the strata building and lands.

Whereas the changes in the Strata Property Act that came into effect on July 28, 2016 can also create situations where some owners may receive far less in sales proceeds for their units than their assessed values and force owners who do not want to sell their units to sell their units.

Whereas the changes in the Strata Property Act that came into effect on July 28, 2016 may encourage developers to aggressively push strata owners and strata councils to terminate their strata corporations and sell the strata buildings and lands.

Whereas, under some circumstances, terminating a strata corporation may be the best choice for strata owners. As some older strata buildings reach the end of their life cycle, the cost of repair may not make economic sense or owners may not have the financial ability to pay for the necessary repairs.

Whereas municipalities are limited in their ability to address these issues

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT the Union of BC Municipalities urge the Provincial Government of British Columbia to study the impacts related to the changes made in July 2016 to the Strata Property Act and consider increasing the percentage of registered owners required to terminate (wind up) a strata corporation depending on the results of the proposed study.

NEXT STEPS

Should Council endorse the proposed approach, staff would forward this motion to other BC municipalities for their endorsement. Staff would also forward this resolution to UBCM on or before June 30, 2018 for their consideration of this resolution at the UBCM annual general meeting in September 2018.

OPTIONS

There are four options for consideration:

1. That Council endorse the recommended Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) resolution related to changes to the Strata Property Act as contained in this report.
2. That Council direct staff to forward the resolution and background documentation to UBCM and to actively seek municipal support for the resolution.
3. That Council direct staff to send a letter to the British Columbia Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing to study the impacts related to the changes made in July 2016 to the Strata Property Act and consider increasing the percentage of registered owners required to terminate (wind up) a strata corporation depending on the results of the proposed study.
4. That Council provides staff with other direction.

Staff recommends options 1, 2, and 3.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Provincial Government of British Columbia - Termination (Winding Up) of Strata Corporations

Attachment 2: Article - "How simple is liquidation of a strata corporation?"

This report has been prepared by:
Tristan Johnson, Planning Analyst

This report was reviewed by:
John Stark, Acting Manager of Planning

Approved for Presentation to Council



Jackie Teed
Acting Director of Development
Services



Lisa Spitale
Chief Administrative Officer



Attachment 1

Provincial Government of British Columbia – Termination (Winding Up) of Strata Corporations

Termination (Winding Up) of Strata Corporations

Strata corporations can now terminate (wind up and cancel the strata plan) with an 80% vote of all owners, instead of the previous unanimous voting requirement.

It is strongly recommended that a strata corporation considering termination seek independent professional and legal advice well in advance of a vote to wind up (terminate). There are many steps in the termination process and not all of these are referenced in strata legislation.

Bare land strata corporations ("strata subdivisions") wishing to terminate must also notify the applicable local government 90 days in advance. A bare land strata corporation considering termination may wish to transfer responsibility for bare land strata services (e.g. sewer, roads, water) to local government. *The applicable local government does not have to accept responsibility for any bare land strata services. Prior to a vote on termination, the strata should clarify how services will be provided.*

This page provides a basic overview of the strata termination process; it is not a substitute for legal advice.

Learn more on this page:

[Why Would a Strata Corporation Choose to Terminate?](#)

[From Unanimous to 80%](#)

[Overview of the Termination Process](#)

[Exploring Termination](#)

[Giving Notice of a General Meeting for a Termination Vote](#)

[Voters](#)

[Court Oversight](#)

[Submitting an Application to the Land Title Office](#)

[Bare Land Stratas - Additional Requirement](#)

Why Would a Strata Corporation Choose to Terminate?

Under some circumstances, terminating a strata corporation may be the best choice for strata lot owners. As some older strata corporations reach the end of their life cycle, the cost of repair may not make economic sense or owners may not have the financial ability to pay for the necessary repairs. Sometimes the land can be sold for redevelopment; for example, a low-rise building could be redeveloped into a building with many more units.

Bare land stratas ("strata subdivisions") may want to terminate as well; this is known as cancelling the bare land strata plan. For example, a bare land strata corporation may want to convert to a fee simple (non-strata titled) subdivision or, in certain circumstances, become a single parcel with "tenants-in-common".

From Unanimous to 80%

Effective July 28, 2016, strata owners are now able to terminate (wind up) their strata corporation with an 80% vote instead of the previous difficult-to-achieve unanimous voting requirement. Many other jurisdictions, including Alberta and Ontario, do not require a unanimous vote to terminate.

The 80% vote means the termination resolution **must have 80% approval of all the registered owners**. It is not a quorum vote. Unlike majority and 3/4 votes, it is not an 80% vote of those owners present, or holding

proxies, at the meeting (learn more in [types of voting](#)). For strata corporations with fewer than 5 strata lots, the 80% voting threshold is effectively unanimous.

Given the significance of terminating a strata corporation, there is court oversight to protect any dissenting owners and registered charge holders (e.g. mortgage providers).

[These changes to the Strata Property Act](#) are based on the [BC Law Institute's recommendations](#). There was extensive public consultation and the changes are widely supported by the strata community.

Overview of the Termination Process

Voluntary winding up from initial exploration to finalizing the sale (or liquidating) and owners moving out can take up to 18 months or even longer. This section provides a general overview of voluntary winding up but it does not list all the steps. Strata corporations are strongly advised to seek independent professional and [legal advice](#) from a knowledgeable strata lawyer as it is important to understand the full termination process and implications, well in advance of a vote to wind up a strata corporation. A lawyer can also advise on the pros and cons of voluntarily winding up with and without the services of a liquidator. (In addition to voluntary winding up, the *Strata Property Act* also continues to allow a court-ordered winding up, a rare occurrence).

Sometimes strata lot owners may be concerned about protecting their interests. The termination process has a number of safeguards built in including: advance notification to every owner; an 80% vote of approval from all owners (not a quorum vote from those present, or holding proxies, at a meeting); and court oversight. However, individual owners may also wish to consult a strata lawyer for independent advice.

Listed below are some other resources if termination is being considered:

- [Strata associations](#) have information about the new termination process and may offer consultation services for a fee.
- The [Civil Resolution Tribunal \(CRT\)](#) does not replace the court's role in the termination process. However the CRT can play a role to address certain unfair actions under sections 164 and 173 of the *Strata Property Act*. The CRT may make an order:
 - regarding an action or threatened action by the strata corporation, including the council, in relation to an owner or tenant
 - regarding a decision of the strata corporation, including the council, in relation to an owner or tenant
 - directed at the strata corporation, the council or a person who holds 50% or more of the votes, if the order is necessary to prevent or remedy a significantly unfair action, decision or exercise of voting rights.
- If there are concerns about professionals not acting in good faith, please check with their professional disciplinary bodies.
- Additional information on the termination process includes: CHOA's spring 2016 Journal Article "[How Simple is Liquidation of a Strata Corporation?](#)" and a [termination \(winding up\) infographic \(pdf\)](#) by Clark Wilson LLP.

Exploring Termination

Often a termination process starts when a developer approaches a strata corporation wishing to buy all the strata lots for redevelopment. Or a strata corporation may be interested in winding up and selling for redevelopment because of excessive repair and maintenance costs.

Open and transparent communication with owners is essential. Information meetings should be held with owners from the very beginning to discuss options and collectively learn more about termination (winding up) including disbursement of funds to owners (if selling to a developer), costs and fees.

Owners will also want to understand how funds from selling would be disbursed. Disbursement to owners will be affected by when the strata plan was filed: before August 1974, unit entitlement; August 1974 to 2000, interest upon destruction; after 2000, relative assessed values.

If the majority of owners are interested in termination, usually a resolution is adopted to enable the strata council to move the process forward and hire legal counsel. Given the costs of the legal review and governance implications, the strata council should only proceed once the owners have formally given direction. The strata corporation is strongly advised to obtain independent legal and professional advice.

The strata council may also hire a real estate broker to market the property or negotiate an offer from a developer. When hiring a broker, the strata corporation's legal counsel should closely review: the terms and conditions of the agency agreement; the commission rates; and whether any type of limited dual agency (i.e. representing both buyer and seller) is permitted.

There is no set procedure but once an eligible offer has been received, a resolution to terminate can be drafted. The winding up resolution should be drafted by the strata's legal counsel and will usually be a detailed multi-paged document. The termination resolution will authorize termination of the strata plan, authorize the strata corporation to apply to the Supreme Court for termination orders and a vesting order authorizing the cancellations of the strata plan and winding up of the strata corporation; approve expenditures (funding for the lawyer, liquidator, liquidator's legal representation, fees and commissions); and may also address miscellaneous matters like move out timelines or rent-free periods.

Giving Notice of a General Meeting for a Termination Vote

A strata corporation is required to give at least two weeks' written notice of a general meeting. However if the agenda includes a resolution on termination, the strata must give at least four weeks' written notice. Four weeks actually means at least 32 days when also considering the notice requirements under the *Interpretation Act*. If the general meeting is called by petition, then eight weeks' written notice (at least 60 days when also considering the notice requirements under the *Interpretation Act*) is needed.

The notice of the general meeting to vote on termination must be given to all persons who are entitled to receive the meeting notice, regardless of whether a person previously waived the right to receive notification. Learn more about [notice requirements](#) and [preparing for a general meeting](#).

Voters

Approving a strata termination resolution requires an 80% vote of approval *from all the strata owners*. It is not a quorum vote of those owners present or holding proxies at a meeting.

Given the importance of a termination resolution, all strata owners are eligible to vote on the resolution, regardless of any provisions in the bylaws making a strata owner ineligible to vote if the owner has unpaid special levies or unpaid strata fees.

In some situations a mortgagee (the person, organization or financial institution holding the mortgage) of a strata lot may vote at a general meeting on matters relating to insurance, maintenance, finance or other

matters affecting the security for the mortgage. However, a mortgagee is not permitted to vote on a resolution to terminate a strata corporation.

Court Oversight

After passing a resolution to terminate, a strata corporation with five or more strata lots must apply to the BC Supreme Court for an order confirming termination.

For small strata corporations with fewer than five lots, the requirement for an 80% vote to terminate is effectively unanimous. These stratas may choose whether to apply for a court order or not. On the one hand, obtaining a court order has a cost. On the other hand, having a court order means small strata corporations do not have to get unanimous written consent of the registered chargeholders.

The *Strata Property Act* provides guidance to the court in how to consider the best interests of the owners, including any significant unfairness to any dissenting minority owners or registered charge holders (e.g. mortgage provider) and ensures all parties have a standing in court.

Submitting an Application to the Land Title Office

When the strata corporation is ready to submit an application to the [Land Title Office](#) to cancel a strata plan, the strata corporation in addition to other documents, must include the following:

If the strata has obtained a court order:

- a Certificate of Strata Corporation confirming:
 - the winding up (termination) resolution has passed, and
 - the strata corporation has no debts other than the debts held by holders of registered charges.
- a copy of the court order

If the strata has fewer than 5 strata lots (and does not obtain a court order):

- the written consent of all holders of registered charges
- a [Form E Certificate of Strata Corporation for Section 274](#) confirming:
 - the winding up (termination) resolution has passed, and
 - the strata corporation has no debts other than the debts held by persons who have consented in writing to the winding up of the strata corporation.



Attachment 2

Article – “How simple is liquidation of a strata corporation?”



How simple is liquidation of a strata corporation?

Tony Gioventu / CHOA

Liquidation is a dramatic step for a strata corporation and your community of owners, many of whom have probably lived there for 30+ years. The potential for errors, or the owners being at a disadvantage, is very high, so it is essential to follow some basic steps of decision making. There are two basic factors that affect a liquidation from the owners' perspective: value of the property and the condition of the property which can be assessed with the help of a depreciation report.

The information in the depreciation report could influence the owners decision to maintain versus liquidate; however, all strata corporations need to remember that until they have voted to liquidate, the strata corporation must still maintain and repair its property. Then consider the transaction costs associated with liquidation including brokerage fees, liquidation costs and legal fees, what's the right time and what's the right price

It differs for every project based on land use and value. A project that may yield only the current assessment value could be a prudent decision if each owner is facing a \$100,000 special levy for repairs, whereas a development in great condition may not consider a sale unless they can see a 200-300% increase in value. For real estate value it is still the same three conditions: location, location, location.

In the fall of 2015, the *Strata Property Act* was amended, lowering the voting requirement for liquidation from 100% to 80% of the schedule of voting rights.

Please note the amendments are not in force as the development of regulations are still required. Even though the change is significant, obtaining 80% of the total number of votes will be extremely difficult to achieve and will require an application to the Supreme Court of BC to approve the decision as part of the legislative amendment.

There are two methods of selling the property. Option 1: A developer or speculator purchases all of the units directly from each owner. The strata is not involved in the liquidation process and the deal is fairly clean. Option 2: a strata corporation votes for a liquidation which may be complicated. An advantage of this option is it gives the strata owners the collective ability to market their property for competitive bidding and obtain the best price.

Consumers want the best price and the best terms for their property before they will consider selling. To reach this objective, a logical process is helpful for the strata corporation to follow. They begin with a general meeting of the owners to determine if the owners want the council to investigate selling the property. The strata owners will vote by at least a majority vote to give council authority to start the process and to retain an independent lawyer who will act solely for the strata throughout the process. The strata council will also want to review proposals from a number of commercial brokers who will market the property, with negotiable fees generally from 1-2% of the total sale.

Once strata council has completed a legal review of the contract and retained

a broker, the broker proceeds with marketing the property. Developers and land speculators will be invited to assess the property, and submit offers.

The offers may take into consideration location, expanded development opportunity, transit and community access, neighbouring developments and amenities, plus the overall potential for the site. This phase usually takes 3-6 months.

When the broker finalizes a short list of generally 3-5 of the highest offers the strata council and their lawyer will meet to review the offers, perhaps counter offer and will consider the terms and conditions of the offer. When the details are clear the final offer is tentatively agreed upon subject to the approval of the owners at a general meeting.

Once the final offer is approved in principle the complicated work begins. Around months 6-12 the final negotiation of the purchase conditions and price are completed and the strata's lawyer will prepare the 80% vote resolution that authorizes the liquidation, authorizes the court application to ratify the decision, and to appoint a liquidator. The liquidator will be responsible for the receipt of the money from the developer, the cancellation of each of your titles into one parcel of land, and the payout to each owner, their share of the proceeds after any charges on their property.

The resolution that the owners will vote on and the sequencing of the events is the most critical part of the transaction. You can easily expect a resolution that is many pages in length because the resolution

must include all of the terms and conditions of the contracts, agreements, court applications, liquidation procedures and transfer of funds. One quirk of the liquidation process is owners who require their proceeds to make another purchase will have to wait until the job of the liquidator is complete before they can shop for a new home. Only when the liquidation process is complete do the owners receive their money, once any such as mortgages on their property are cleared. To provide

time for owners to move and relocate, the strata may want to negotiate 60-120 days of occupancy after the completion of the liquidation, as part of the contract.

If everything goes well, plan on 12-18 months. The success depends on a number of information meetings and constant communication with your owners to prepare them for the vote and the emotional liquidation of their community. If you hope to have any

success on your proposed liquidation, don't forget the owners have to find a new place to live once the deal is complete. Before you vote, an information meeting with the owners to help them understand what other property is available in the region is just as critical. ●

Tony Gioventu is the Executive Director of CHOA. For more information please visit the CHOA website at www.choa.bc.ca

Strata Corporation Liquidation: Step-by-Step

Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strata corporation is approached by a commercial agent, buyer or the strata council considers the option of investigating liquidation. 	Month 1	Step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strata Council convenes a general meeting to present the offer(s) to owners. • Owners vote to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Proceed with having a lawyer draft the liquidation resolution and approve the funding needed to move forward (lawyer fees, liquidator fees, etc.), or o Reject the offer and direct council to either continue to negotiate a better offer or stop all discussions on liquidation. 	Month 4 - 8 cont'
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strata corporation is approached by a commercial agent, buyer or the strata council considers the option of investigating liquidation. • Strata council convenes an information meeting of owners to raise the idea of liquidating the strata corporation. 	Months 2 - 3	Step 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to negotiate (if required) • The strata corporations' lawyer will review the terms and conditions of the offer, including possible counter offers. Once there is a final offer the strata's lawyer will draft a resolution for owners to approve. • Strata council calls a general meeting to vote on the 80% resolution. 	Month 8 - 10
Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This meeting helps council decide to move forward or not. • Strata council convenes a general meeting of the strata corporation to obtain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Authorization for strata council to investigate liquidation options o Approval for funding for legal representation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing terms and conditions of an offer • Listing agreements, and • Subsequent legal consultation 	Months 4 - 5	Step 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the resolution is approved the strata corporations' lawyer will commence the court application for liquidation. • There may be conditions to meet before the appointment of a liquidator and vesting order granted/obtained/applied for? 	Month 10 - 12
Step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strata council negotiates a listing agreement with a broker. • The broker creates a listing profile and markets property. • The broker presents offers to council. • Strata council with the strata's lawyer review offers and possibly makes counter offers. 	Months 4 - 5	Step 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidation process complete • Funds transferred to strata corporation • Vesting order is filed by the liquidator • Owners given 60 - 120 days to move 	Month 12 - 18