CHAPTER 50

The Residential Property Condition Disclosure Act

ARTICLE 1

Residential Property Condition Disclosure Statements

**SECTION 27‑50‑10.** Definitions.

As used in this article:

(1) “Commission” means the South Carolina Real Estate Commission.

(2) “Disclosure statement” means a residential property condition disclosure statement written on a form as required by this article and as promulgated by regulations of the commission.

(3) “Listing agent” means a real estate licensee who represents an owner of real property in the sale, lease, or other transfer of the subject real property through the use of a written listing agreement as required by law.

(4) “Owner” means each person having a recorded present or future interest in real estate who is identified in a real estate contract subject to this article, but does not include the owner or holder of a mortgage, deed of trust, mechanic’s or materialman’s lien, or other lien or security interest in the real property. This disclosure is limited to the actual residential dwelling and does not address common elements or areas for which the owner has no direct and primary responsibility.

(5) “Purchaser” means each person or entity named as a purchaser, buyer, or tenant in a real estate contract subject to this article.

(6) “Real estate contract” means a contract for the transfer of ownership of real property.

(7) “Real estate licensee” means an individual licensed under Title 40, Chapter 57.

(8) “Real property” means the lot or parcel and the dwelling unit described in a real estate contract subject to this article.

(9) “Selling agent” means a real estate licensee who represents a purchaser of real property through the use of a written agency agreement as required by law, a real estate licensee who is a subagent as defined by law who represents the owner, or a dual agent as defined by law who represents both the purchaser and owner.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Encyclopedias

93 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 3d 293, Real Estate Purchaser’s Recovery of Damages for Seller’s Nondisclosure of Dangerous Condition of Land.

142 Am. Jur. Trials 193, Litigation Against Seller of Real Estate and Its Agent for Failure to Disclose to Buyer Facts of Past Violent Crimes or Hauntings Within Property Subject to Sale.

Notes of Decisions

Dwelling unit 1

1. Dwelling unit

Issue of whether vacant house on real property was a “dwelling unit” within meaning of Residential Property Condition Disclosure Act was for the jury in buyers’ action alleging that sellers failed to disclose the presence of mold in house; although sellers stated that buyers intended to tear down the house and erect a steel building in its place, buyers claimed they wanted to renovate the house, and multiple contracts were submitted on the property, some on residential forms and others on lot and acreage forms. Winters v. Fiddie (S.C.App. 2011) 394 S.C. 629, 716 S.E.2d 316. Antitrust and Trade Regulation 363

**SECTION 27‑50‑20.** Scope of article.

This article applies to the following transfers of residential real property consisting of at least one but not more than four dwelling units:

(1) sale or exchange;

(2) installment land sales contract; or

(3) lease with an option to purchase contract.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

**SECTION 27‑50‑30.** Certain transfers excluded from scope of article.

This article does not apply to transfers:

(1) pursuant to court order including transfers in administration of an estate, pursuant to a writ of execution, by foreclosure sale, by a trustee in bankruptcy, by a receiver, by eminent domain, and resulting from a decree for specific performance;

(2) to a mortgagee from the mortgagor or his successor in interest in a mortgage if the indebtedness is in default, by a trustee pursuant to a deed of trust or to a mortgagee pursuant to a mortgage if the indebtedness is in default, by a trustee under a mortgagee pursuant to a foreclosure sale, or by a mortgagee who has acquired the real property at a sale conducted pursuant to a judgment and order of foreclosure;

(3) by a fiduciary in the course of the administration of a decedent’s estate, guardianship, conservatorship, or trust;

(4) from one or more co‑owners solely to one or more other co‑owners;

(5) made solely to a spouse or a person or persons in the lineal line of consanguinity of one or more transferors;

(6) between spouses resulting from a divorce decree or support order or marital property distribution order;

(7) made by virtue of the record owner’s failure to pay federal, state, or local taxes;

(8) to or from the federal government;

(9) to the State, its agencies and departments, and its political subdivisions including school districts;

(10) involving the first sale of a dwelling never inhabited;

(11) real property sold at public auction;

(12) to a residential trust;

(13) between parties when both parties agree in writing not to complete a disclosure statement;

(14) of a vacation time sharing plan as defined in Section 27‑32‑10(9); and

(15) of a vacation multiple ownership interest as described in Section 27‑32‑250.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2; 2003 Act No. 84, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

**SECTION 27‑50‑40.** Disclosure statements; contents; owner options.

(A) The owner of the real property shall furnish to a purchaser a written disclosure statement. The disclosure statement must contain the language and be in the form promulgated by the commission and the form may be delivered electronically through the Internet or other similar methods. The commission may charge a reasonable fee for the printed form but shall post the form for free downloading on its public website. The disclosure statement must include, but is not limited to, the following characteristics and conditions of the property:

(1) the water supply and sanitary sewage disposal system;

(2) the roof, chimneys, floors, foundation, basement, and other structural components and modifications of these structural components;

(3) the plumbing, electrical, heating, cooling, and other mechanical systems;

(4) present infestation of wood‑destroying insects or organisms or past infestation, the damage from which has not been repaired;

(5) the zoning laws, restrictive covenants, building codes, and other land‑ use restrictions affecting the real property, any encroachment of the real property from or to adjacent real property, and notice from a governmental agency affecting this real property;

(6) presence of lead‑based paint, asbestos, radon gas, methane gas, underground storage tank, hazardous material or toxic material, buried or covered, and other environmental contamination; or

(7) existence of a rental, rental management, vacation rental, or other lease contract in place on the property at the time of closing, and, if known, any outstanding charges owed by the tenant for gas, electric, water, sewerage, or garbage services provided to the property the tenant leases.

(8) existence of a meter conservation charge, as permitted by Section 58‑37‑50, that applies to electricity or natural gas service to the property.

(B) The disclosure statement must give the owner the option to indicate that the owner has actual knowledge of the specified characteristics or conditions, or that the owner is making no representations as to any characteristic or condition.

(C) The rights of the parties to a real estate contract in connection with conditions of the property of which the owner has no actual or constructive knowledge are not affected by this article.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2; 2010 Act No. 141, Section 3, eff March 31, 2010.

Editor’s Note

Under the provisions of Chapter 34, Title 1, an agency is required to adopt the latest edition of a nationally recognized code which it is charged by statute or regulation with enforcing by giving notice in the State Register.

Effect of Amendment

The 2010 amendment added subsection (A)(8), relating to meter conservation charges.

CROSS REFERENCES

Real estate brokerage firm duties to client, see Section 40‑57‑350.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

**SECTION 27‑50‑50.** Delivery of and effect of failure to provide disclosure statement; responsibility of listing or selling agent.

(A) The owner of real property subject to this article shall deliver to the purchaser the disclosure form required by this article before a real estate contract is signed by the purchaser and owner, or as otherwise agreed in the real estate contract.

(B) Failure to provide the disclosure form required by this article to the purchaser does not:

(1) void the agreement;

(2) create a defect in title; or

(3) present a valid reason to delay or otherwise interfere with the closing of a real estate transaction by a party including a closing attorney or lender.

(C) A real estate licensee acting as a listing agent or a selling agent is subject to the regulations governing his license and performance of his responsibilities as licensee, as provided by the commission. This article does not limit any other remedy available to the purchaser under law.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Encyclopedias

93 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 3d 293, Real Estate Purchaser’s Recovery of Damages for Seller’s Nondisclosure of Dangerous Condition of Land.

**SECTION 27‑50‑60.** Corrected disclosure statements; reasonable repairs before closing.

If the owner discovers, after his delivery of a disclosure statement to a purchaser, a material inaccuracy in the disclosure statement or the disclosure is rendered inaccurate in a material way by the occurrence of some event or circumstance, the owner shall correct promptly the inaccuracy by delivering a corrected disclosure statement to the purchaser or make reasonable repairs necessitated by the occurrence before closing.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

**SECTION 27‑50‑65.** Knowing disclosure of false, incomplete, or misleading material information; civil liability; attorney fees.

An owner who knowingly violates or fails to perform any duty prescribed by any provision of this article or who discloses any material information on the disclosure statement that he knows to be false, incomplete, or misleading is liable for actual damages proximately caused to the purchaser and court costs. The court may award reasonable attorney fees incurred by the prevailing party.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

CROSS REFERENCES

Real estate brokerage firm duties to client, see Section 40‑57‑350.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

Notes of Decisions

Cause of action 1

Damages 3

Jury questions 2

1. Cause of action

Buyer’s complaint against sellers for failing to disclose the presence of toxic mold in house on certain real property adequately alleged a cause of action under statute governing actions for knowing disclosures of false, incomplete, or misleading material information regarding the condition of residential property, even though buyers failed to specifically cite to the statute; buyers alleged sellers failed to disclose the existence of toxic mold located within the dwelling and failed to provide buyers with written reports that confirmed the existence of toxic mold, and buyers alleged sellers attempted to falsify documentation to disguise their failure to disclose evidence of toxic mold. Winters v. Fiddie (S.C.App. 2011) 394 S.C. 629, 716 S.E.2d 316. Antitrust and Trade Regulation 358

2. Jury questions

Issue of whether sellers had knowledge of the presence of toxic mold was for the jury in buyers’ action under Residential Property Condition Disclosure Act, alleging that sellers failed to disclose the presence of mold in house. Winters v. Fiddie (S.C.App. 2011) 394 S.C. 629, 716 S.E.2d 316. Antitrust and Trade Regulation 363

Issue of whether purchasers made a reasonable examination of the property before closing was for the jury in purchasers’ action alleging violations of the Residential Property Condition Disclosure Act. Coake v. Burt (S.C.App. 2010) 391 S.C. 201, 705 S.E.2d 453, rehearing denied, certiorari granted, certiorari dismissed as improvidently granted 2012 WL 10907982. Antitrust and Trade Regulation 363

3. Damages

Issue of whether purchasers established damages resulting from any alleged incomplete, or misleading disclosures made by vendor was for the jury in action by purchasers’ alleging violations of the Residential Property Condition Disclosure Act. Coake v. Burt (S.C.App. 2010) 391 S.C. 201, 705 S.E.2d 453, rehearing denied, certiorari granted, certiorari dismissed as improvidently granted 2012 WL 10907982. Antitrust and Trade Regulation 363

**SECTION 27‑50‑70.** Listing agent to notify owner of disclosure obligations; liability for refusal or inaccuracy of disclosure statement.

(A) A listing agent or any real estate licensee operating for any party in a residential real estate transaction must inform in writing each owner covered by the listing agreement of the owner’s obligations prescribed in this article. If the listing agent performs this duty, he is not liable for the owner’s refusal or failure to provide a prospective purchaser with a disclosure statement.

(B) This article does not conflict with or alter the duties of the real estate licensee pursuant to the regulations of the commission. The real estate licensee, whether acting as the listing agent or selling agent, is not liable to a purchaser if:

(1) the owner provides the purchaser with a disclosure form that contains false, incomplete, or misleading information; and

(2) the real estate licensee did not know or have reasonable cause to suspect the information was false, incomplete, or misleading.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Duty to inspect or investigate 1

Liability for inaccurate disclosure statements 2

1. Duty to inspect or investigate

Real estate agency, as real estate licensee, had no duty to inspect or investigate the physical condition of home for the purpose of confirming or denying statements made by vendors in disclosure statement, in which vendors indicated that home had some history of flooding, and therefore agency could not be liable in negligence to purchasers of home, even after home flooded shortly after purchase. Chastain v. Hiltabidle (S.C.App. 2009) 381 S.C. 508, 673 S.E.2d 826, rehearing denied, certiorari denied. Brokers 29

2. Liability for inaccurate disclosure statements

Real estate agency, as real estate licensee, could not be liable to purchasers of home for any false, misleading, or inaccurate information in vendors’ disclosure form, which included comments on the home’s propensity to flood and measures taken, even if there was evidence to show that agency had knowledge of prior flooding in the home and in the neighborhood, absent evidence showing that the agency knew or had reasonable cause to suspect the information in the disclosure form was false, incomplete, or misleading. Chastain v. Hiltabidle (S.C.App. 2009) 381 S.C. 508, 673 S.E.2d 826, rehearing denied, certiorari denied. Brokers 34

**SECTION 27‑50‑80.** Obligation of purchaser to inspect.

This article does not limit the obligation of the purchaser to inspect the physical condition of the property and improvements that are the subject of a contract covered by this article. The real estate licensee, whether acting as listing agent or selling agent, has no duty to inspect the onsite or offsite conditions of the property and any improvements.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

In general 1

1. In general

Real estate agency, as real estate licensee, had no duty to inspect or investigate the physical condition of home for the purpose of confirming or denying statements made by vendors in disclosure statement, in which vendors indicated that home had some history of flooding, and therefore agency could not be liable in negligence to purchasers of home, even after home flooded shortly after purchase. Chastain v. Hiltabidle (S.C.App. 2009) 381 S.C. 508, 673 S.E.2d 826, rehearing denied, certiorari denied. Brokers 29

**SECTION 27‑50‑90.** “Psychologically affected” property disclosure exceptions.

(A) An owner is not required to disclose the fact or suspicion that a property may be or is psychologically affected, as described in subsection (B).

(B) A cause of action may not arise against an owner of real estate in a covered transaction for failure to disclose:

(1) that the subject real estate is or was occupied by an individual who was infected with a virus or other disease which has been determined by medical evidence to be highly unlikely to be transmitted through his occupancy of a dwelling place; or

(2) that the death of an occupant of a property has occurred or the manner of the death; or

(3) public information from the sex offender registry as defined in Article 7, Title 23.

(C) Subsection (B) does not preclude an action against an owner of real estate who makes intentional misrepresentations in response to direct inquiry from a purchaser or prospective purchaser with regard to psychological effects or stigmas associated with the real estate.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Encyclopedias

142 Am. Jur. Trials 193, Litigation Against Seller of Real Estate and Its Agent for Failure to Disclose to Buyer Facts of Past Violent Crimes or Hauntings Within Property Subject to Sale.

**SECTION 27‑50‑100.** Landlord‑tenant relationship.

This article does not affect the landlord‑tenant relationship between the parties to a lease with an option‑to‑purchase contract during the term of the lease, and the rights of the landlords and tenants pursuant to the South Carolina Residential Landlord and Tenant Act remain in effect until transfer of ownership of the property to the purchaser.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

**SECTION 27‑50‑110.** Agreements by parties relating to physical condition of property to be sold “as is”.

Nothing in this article is intended to prevent the parties to a contract of sale from entering into agreements of any kind or nature with respect to the physical condition of the property to be sold including, but not limited to, agreements for the sale of real property “as is”.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Consumer Protection 8.

Vendor and Purchaser 36(2).

Westlaw Topic Nos. 400, 92H.

C.J.S. Credit Reporting Agencies; Consumer Protection Sections 40 to 51, 64.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 72.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Encyclopedias

93 Am. Jur. Proof of Facts 3d 293, Real Estate Purchaser’s Recovery of Damages for Seller’s Nondisclosure of Dangerous Condition of Land.

ARTICLE 2

The South Carolina Vacation Rental Act

**SECTION 27‑50‑210.** Short title.

This article may be cited as the “South Carolina Vacation Rental Act”.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

**SECTION 27‑50‑220.** Scope of article.

(A) This article applies to any rental management company acting on behalf of an owner or to any other persons or entities otherwise engaged in the renting or managing of residential property for vacation rental as defined in this article.

(B) This article does not apply to:

(1) lodging provided by hotels, motels, tourist camps, or campgrounds subject to regulation under Title 45, including hotels, motels, or condominiums with multiple owners owning and managing individual units or groups of units that rent units on a daily basis or longer, and provide a front desk or office for customer service, or provide a centralized telephone system, or provide housekeeping services at no additional charge;

(2) any vacation timesharing accommodation as defined by Section 27‑32‑10(7) and (8); or

(3) rental of residential property on a weekly or monthly basis pursuant to Chapter 40 of this title, the South Carolina Residential Landlord and Tenant Act.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

**SECTION 27‑50‑230.** Definitions.

As used in this article:

(1) “Residential property” means an apartment, condominium, single family home, townhouse, cottage, or other property devoted to residential use or occupancy by one or more persons for a definite or indefinite period.

(2) “Rental management company” means a licensed property manager‑in‑charge or broker‑in‑charge and their associates and employees who manage vacation rentals.

(3) “Vacation rental” means the lease, sublease, or other rental of residential property for a period of fewer than ninety days, except that it does not include rental of residential property on a weekly or monthly basis pursuant to Chapter 40 of this title, the South Carolina Residential Landlord and Tenant Act.

(4) “Vacation rental agreement” means a written agreement between an owner or the owner’s rental management company and a tenant, in which the tenant rents residential property belonging to the owner for a vacation rental. This definition includes electronically transmitted agreements, including, but not limited to, agreements entered into over the Internet and electronic facsimiles.

(5) “Vacation rental management agreement” means a written agreement between an owner and the owner’s rental management company, in which the rental management company manages residential property belonging to the owner for a vacation rental. This definition includes electronically transmitted agreements, including, but not limited to, agreements entered into over the Internet and electronic facsimiles.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

**SECTION 27‑50‑240.** Vacation rental agreements; evidence of acceptance; trust accounts; advance payments; rental management company responsibilities.

(A) An owner or rental management company and tenant shall use a written vacation rental agreement for all vacation rentals subject to the provisions of this article. No vacation rental agreement is valid and enforceable unless the tenant has accepted the agreement as evidenced by at least one of the following:

(1) the tenant’s signature on the vacation rental agreement, including electronic signatures transmitted over the Internet or other similar medium;

(2) the tenant’s payment of any monies towards the vacation rental agreement; and

(3) the tenant’s taking possession of the property subject to the vacation rental agreement.

(B) A rental management company in a vacation rental agreement shall place in a trust account conforming with the requirements of Section 40‑57‑135(B) any monies received from the tenant. The rental management company may require the tenant to pay all or part of any required rent, security deposit, or other fees in advance of the tenancy. The terms of these advanced payments, which may be nonrefundable, must be stated in the vacation rental agreement.

(C) A rental management company that executes a vacation rental agreement that does not conform to the provisions of this article or fails to execute a vacation rental agreement is subject to disciplinary action by the South Carolina Real Estate Commission under Section 40‑57‑145.

(D) A rental management company has a duty to inform each owner under contract with the rental management company of the owner’s obligations under this section. If the rental management company has performed this duty, the rental management company is not liable for the owner’s refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of this article. Nothing in this section may be construed to conflict with, or alter, the rental management company’s duties under the rules and regulations of the South Carolina Real Estate Commission.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Editor’s Note

2016 Act No. 170 rewrote Chapter 57, Title 40. Section 40‑57‑145, referenced in (C), was renumbered as 1976 Code Section 40‑57‑710.

Library References

Landlord and Tenant 20.

Westlaw Topic No. 233.

C.J.S. Landlord and Tenant Sections 3, 23, 26, 330 to 336, 341, 349 to 352.

**SECTION 27‑50‑250.** Transfer of title of residential property subject to vacation rental agreement.

(A) The grantee of residential property subject to a vacation rental shall take title subject to the vacation rental agreement and the vacation rental management agreement for all vacation rental periods that begin no later than ninety days after the date the grantee’s interest is recorded in the office of the register of deeds. If the vacation rental begins more than ninety days after the recording of the grantee’s interest, then no party has the right to enforce the terms of the vacation rental agreement or occupancy provided for in the agreement, but the tenant is due a refund of any payments towards the agreement within forty‑five days of the recording of the transfer of interest.

(B) Before ratification of any contract of sale, the grantor shall disclose to the grantee in writing all future time periods that the property is subject to a vacation rental. Not later than fourteen consecutive days after entering into a contract of sale or transfer of interest, whichever is earlier, the grantor shall disclose in writing to the rental management company the grantee’s name and address. Not later than fourteen consecutive days after the date of the transfer of interest, the grantor shall disclose in writing to the rental management company the grantee’s name, address, and date the transfer of interest was recorded. A grantor or grantee who knowingly violates or fails to perform any duty prescribed by any provision of this article is liable for actual damages proximately caused to the tenant and court costs. The court may award reasonable attorney fees incurred by the prevailing party. No action may be brought against an owner or rental management company by a tenant for any damages or injuries that occur as a result of property defects of which an owner or rental management company had no actual knowledge.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Landlord and Tenant 95.

Westlaw Topic No. 233.

C.J.S. Landlord and Tenant Sections 140, 149 to 154.

**SECTION 27‑50‑260.** Tenant compliance with evacuation orders.

If state or local authorities order a mandatory evacuation of an area that includes a residential property subject to a vacation rental, the tenant in possession of the property shall comply with the evacuation order.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

**SECTION 27‑50‑270.** Effect of failure to disclose vacation rental agreement to purchaser.

Failure by the owner to disclose the existence of a vacation rental agreement to the purchaser, closing attorney, lender, or title insurer does not:

(1) void the sales agreement;

(2) create an encumbrance or defect in title; or

(3) create a cause of action against the purchaser, closing attorney, lender, or title insurer for failure to discover the existence of the vacation rental agreement.

HISTORY: 2002 Act No. 336, Section 2.

Library References

Vendor and Purchaser 35.

Westlaw Topic No. 400.

C.J.S. Vendor and Purchaser Sections 49, 70.