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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund; amending s. 489.1401, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 489.1402, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 489.141, F.S.; revising conditions under which a claimant is eligible to seek recovery from the recovery fund; amending s. 489.1425, F.S.; revising the form required to be provided by a contractor which explains a consumer's rights under the recovery fund; amending s. 489.143, F.S.; prohibiting fund disbursements from exceeding a specified amount for each Division I claim and each Division II claim; revising requirements providing caps on payment for certain claims against a licensee; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Subsections (2) and (3) of section 489.1401, Section 1. Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 489.1401 Legislative intent. It is the intent of the Legislature that the sole purpose of the Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund is

construction or improvement of the  $\underline{\text{homeowner's}}$  residence located Page 1 of 11

to compensate an any aggrieved claimant who contracted for the

within this state and who has obtained a final judgment in any court of competent jurisdiction, was awarded restitution by the Construction Industry Licensing Board, or received an award in arbitration against a licensee on grounds of financial mismanagement or misconduct, abandoning a construction project, or making a false statement with respect to a project. Such grievance must arise and arising directly out of a any transaction conducted when the judgment debtor was licensed and must involve an act performed any of the activities enumerated under s. 489.129(1)(g), (j) or (k) on the homeowner's residence.

- (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that Division I and Division II contractors set apart funds for the specific objective of participating in the fund.
- Section 2. Paragraphs (d), (i), (k), and (l) of subsection (1) of section 489.1402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  489.1402 Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund;
  definitions.—
- (1) The following definitions apply to ss. 489.140-489.144:
- (d) "Contractor" means a Division I or a Division II contractor performing his or her respective services described in s. 489.105(3)(a)-(q) s. 489.105(3)(a)-(c).
- (i) "Residence" means <u>a single-family residence</u>, an individual residential condominium or cooperative unit, or a residential building containing not more than two residential units in which the owner contracting for the improvement is

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residing or will reside 6 months or more each calendar year upon completion of the improvement.

- (k) "Same transaction" means a contract, or <u>a</u> any series of contracts, between a claimant and a contractor or qualified business, when such contract or contracts involve the same property or contiguous properties and are entered into either at one time or serially.
- (1) "Valid and current license," for the purpose of s. 489.141(2) (d), means <u>a</u> any license issued pursuant to this part to a licensee, including a license in an active, inactive, delinquent, or suspended status.
- Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 489.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 489.141 Conditions for recovery; eligibility.-
- (1)  $\underline{A}$  Any claimant is eligible to seek recovery from the recovery fund after <u>making</u> having made a claim and exhausting the limits of any available bond, cash bond, surety, guarantee, warranty, letter of credit, or policy of insurance, <u>if</u> provided that each of the following conditions is satisfied:
- (a) The claimant has received final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state or has received an award in arbitration or the Construction Industry Licensing Board has issued a final order directing the licensee to pay restitution to the claimant. The board may waive this requirement if:
- 1. The claimant is unable to secure a final judgment against the licensee due to the death of the licensee; or

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2. The claimant has sought to have assets involving the transaction that gave rise to the claim removed from the bankruptcy proceedings so that the matter might be heard in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state and, after due diligence, the claimant is precluded by action of the bankruptcy court from securing a final judgment against the licensee.

- (b) The judgment, award, or restitution is based upon a violation of s. 489.129(1)(g), (j), or (k) or s. 713.35.
  - (c) The violation was committed by a licensee.

- (d) The judgment, award, or restitution order specifies the actual damages suffered as a consequence of such violation.
- (e) The contract was executed and the violation occurred on or after July 1, 1993, and provided that:
- 1. The claimant has caused to be issued a writ of execution upon such judgment, and the officer executing the writ has made a return showing that no personal or real property of the judgment debtor or licensee liable to be levied upon in satisfaction of the judgment can be found or that the amount realized on the sale of the judgment debtor's or licensee's property pursuant to such execution was insufficient to satisfy the judgment;
- 2. If the claimant is unable to comply with subparagraph 1. for a valid reason to be determined by the board, the claimant has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor or licensee is possessed of real or personal property or other assets subject to being

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sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment and by his or her search has discovered no property or assets or has discovered property and assets and has taken all necessary action and proceedings for the application thereof to the judgment but the amount thereby realized was insufficient to satisfy the judgment; and

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- 3. The claimant has made a diligent attempt, as defined by board rule, to collect the restitution awarded by the board.
- (f) A claim for recovery is made within 1 year after the conclusion of any civil, criminal, or administrative action or award in arbitration based on the act. This paragraph applies to any claim filed with the board after October 1, 1998.
- (g) Any amounts recovered by the claimant from the judgment debtor or licensee, or from any other source, have been applied to the damages awarded by the court or the amount of restitution ordered by the board.
- (h) The claimant is not a person who is precluded by this act from making a claim for recovery.
- (2) A claimant is not qualified to make a claim for recovery from the recovery fund, if:
- (a) The claimant is the spouse of the judgment debtor or licensee or a personal representative of such spouse;
- (b) The claimant is a licensee who acted as the contractor in the transaction that which is the subject of the claim;
- (c) The claim is based upon a construction contract in which the licensee was acting with respect to the property owned

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or controlled by the licensee;

- (d) The claim is based upon a construction contract in which the contractor did not hold a valid and current license at the time of the construction contract;
- (e) The claimant was associated in a business relationship with the licensee other than the contract at issue;
- (f) The claimant has suffered damages as the result of making improper payments to a contractor as defined in part I of chapter 713 on contracts entered into before July 1, 2014; or
- (g) The claimant has contracted with a licensee to perform a scope of work described in s. 489.105(3)(d)-(p) on contracts entered into before July 1, 2014.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 489.1425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 489.1425 Duty of contractor to notify residential property owner of recovery fund.—
- (1) An Any agreement or contract for repair, restoration, improvement, or construction to residential real property must contain a written statement explaining the consumer's rights under the recovery fund, except where the value of all labor and materials does not exceed \$2,500. The written statement must be substantially in the following form:

FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION
RECOVERY FUND

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PAYMENT, UP TO A LIMITED AMOUNT, MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM THE FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION RECOVERY FUND IF YOU LOSE MONEY ON A PROJECT PERFORMED UNDER CONTRACT, WHERE THE LOSS RESULTS FROM SPECIFIED VIOLATIONS OF FLORIDA LAW BY A LICENSED CONTRACTOR. FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE RECOVERY FUND AND FILING A CLAIM, CONTACT THE FLORIDA CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY LICENSING BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS:

The statement  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be immediately followed by the board's address and telephone number as established by board rule.

Section 5. Section 489.143, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.143 Payment from the fund.-

- (1) The fund shall be disbursed as provided in s. 489.141 on a final order of the board.
- (2) A Any claimant who meets all of the conditions prescribed in s. 489.141 may apply to the board to cause payment to be made to a claimant from the recovery fund in an amount equal to the judgment, award, or restitution order or \$25,000, whichever is less, or an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion of such person's judgment, award, or restitution order, but only to the extent and amount of actual damages suffered by the claimant, and only up to the maximum payment allowed for each respective Division I and Division II claim. Payment from the fund for other costs related to or pursuant to civil proceedings

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such as postjudgment interest, <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees, court costs, medical damages, and punitive damages is prohibited. The recovery fund is not obligated to pay <u>a any</u> judgment, <u>an</u> award, or <u>a</u> restitution order, or any portion thereof, which is not expressly based on one of the grounds for recovery set forth in s. 489.141.

- (3) Beginning January 1, 2005, for each <u>Division I</u> contract entered <u>into</u> after July 1, 2004, payment from the recovery fund shall be subject to a \$50,000 maximum payment <u>for each Division I claim. Beginning January 1, 2015, for each Division II contract entered into on or after July 1, 2014, payment from the recovery fund shall be subject to a \$15,000 maximum payment for each Division II claim.</u>
- (4) (3) Upon receipt by a claimant under subsection (2) of payment from the recovery fund, the claimant shall assign his or her additional right, title, and interest in the judgment, award, or restitution order, to the extent of such payment, to the board, and thereupon the board shall be subrogated to the right, title, and interest of the claimant; and any amount subsequently recovered on the judgment, award, or restitution order, to the extent of the right, title, and interest of the board therein, shall be for the purpose of reimbursing the recovery fund.
- (5)(4) Payments for claims arising out of the same transaction shall be limited, in the aggregate, to the lesser of the judgment, award, or restitution order or the maximum payment

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allowed, <u>for a Division I claim or a Division II claim</u>, regardless of the number of claimants involved in the transaction.

(6) (5) Payments for claims against any one licensee shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$100,000 annually, up to a total aggregate of \$250,000. For any claim approved by the board which is in excess of the annual cap, the amount in excess of \$100,000 up to the total aggregate cap of \$250,000 is eligible for payment in the next and succeeding fiscal years, but only after all claims for the then-current calendar year have been paid. Payments may not exceed the aggregate annual or per claimant limits under law. Beginning January 1, 2005, for each Division I contract entered into after July 1, 2004, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of \$500,000 for each Division I licensee. Beginning January 1, 2015, for each Division II contract entered into on or after July 1, 2014, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of \$100,000 for each Division II contract entered into on or after July 1, 2014, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of \$150,000 for each Division II licensee.

(7)(6) Claims shall be paid in the order filed, up to the aggregate limits for each transaction and licensee and to the limits of the amount appropriated to pay claims against the fund for the fiscal year in which the claims were filed. Payments may not exceed the total aggregate cap per licensee or per claimant limits under this section.

 $\underline{(8)}$  (7) If the annual appropriation is exhausted with claims pending, such claims shall be carried forward to the next

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fiscal year. Any moneys in excess of pending claims remaining in the recovery fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be paid as provided in s. 468.631.

(9)(8) Upon the payment of any amount from the recovery fund in settlement of a claim in satisfaction of a judgment, award, or restitution order against a licensee as described in s. 489.141, the license of such licensee shall be automatically suspended, without further administrative action, upon the date of payment from the fund. The license of such licensee may shall not be reinstated until he or she has repaid in full, plus interest, the amount paid from the fund. A discharge of bankruptcy does not relieve a person from the penalties and disabilities provided in this section.

(10) (9) A Any firm, a corporation, a partnership, or an association, or a any person acting in his or her individual capacity, who aids, abets, solicits, or conspires with another any person to knowingly present or cause to be presented a any false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss under this act is guilty of a third-degree felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.084 and by a fine of up to not exceeding \$30,000, unless the value of the fraud exceeds that amount, \$30,000 in which event the fine may not exceed double the value of the fraud.

(11) (10) All Payments and disbursements from the recovery fund shall be made by the Chief Financial Officer upon a voucher signed by the secretary of the department or the secretary's

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261	designee.									
262	Section	6.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2014.

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