

HB 1277 2003 **CS**

CHAMBER ACTION

4

5 6

1

2

The Committee on Judiciary recommends the following:

7 8

Committee Substitute

9

Remove the entire bill and insert:

10

A bill to be entitled

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

An act relating to contracting; amending ss. 489.128 and 489.532, F.S.; clarifying that the prohibition on enforcement of construction contracts extends only to enforcement by the unlicensed contractor; clarifying the specific licensure status required and timing of licensure for purposes of determining the enforceability of a construction contract; clarifying the effect of an unenforceable contract on other contracts and obligations; clarifying that unlicensed contractors have no lien or bond rights; clarifying that sureties of unlicensed contractors have continuing bond obligations; amending s. 713.02, F.S., relating to liens for unlicensed contractors, subcontractors, or subsubcontractors, to conform; amending s. 713.06, F.S., relating to liens of persons not in privity, to conform; amending s. 489.113, F.S.; revising provisions for the scope of work that a licensed general contractor may perform; amending s. 489.117, F.S.; specifying conditions

HB 1277 2003 CS

under which a person may perform specialty contracting services without obtaining a local professional license; amending ss. 489.119 and 489.521, F.S.; revising license requirements for certain business organizations engaging in contracting; providing for retroactive application; providing legislative intent; providing severability; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 489.128, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 489.128 Contracts <u>entered into</u> <u>performed</u> by unlicensed contractors unenforceable.--

(1) As a matter of public policy, contracts entered into on or after October 1, 1990, and performed in full or in part by an unlicensed any contractor who fails to obtain or maintain a license in accordance with this part shall be unenforceable in law or in equity.

(a) For purposes of this section, an individual is unlicensed if the individual does not have a license required by this part concerning the scope of the work to be performed under the contract. A business organization is unlicensed if the business organization does not have a primary or secondary qualifying agent in accordance with this part concerning the scope of the work to be performed under the contract.

(b) For purposes of this section, an individual or business organization shall not be considered unlicensed for

HB 1277 2003 CS

failing to have an occupational license certificate issued under the authority of chapter 205. A business organization shall not be considered unlicensed for failing to have a certificate of authority as required by ss. 489.119 and 489.127.

- (c) For purposes of this section, a contractor shall be considered unlicensed only if the contractor was unlicensed on the effective date of the original contract for the work, if stated therein, or, if not stated, the date the last party to the contract executed it, if stated therein. If the contract does not establish such a date, the contractor shall be considered unlicensed only if the contractor was unlicensed on the first date upon which the contractor provided labor, services, or materials under the contract.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if a contract is rendered unenforceable under this section, no lien or bond claim shall exist in favor of the unlicensed contractor for any labor, services, or materials provided under the contract or any amendment thereto.
- (3) This section shall not affect the rights of parties other than the unlicensed contractor to enforce contract, lien, or bond remedies. This section shall not affect the obligations of a surety that has provided a bond on behalf of an unlicensed contractor. It shall not be a defense to any claim on a bond or indemnity agreement that the principal or indemnitor is unlicensed for purposes of this section.

Section 2. Section 489.532, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

HB 1277 2003 CS

489.532 Contracts <u>entered into</u> <u>performed</u> by unlicensed contractors unenforceable.--

- (1) As a matter of public policy, contracts entered into on or after October 1, 1990, and performed in full or in part by an unlicensed any contractor who fails to obtain or maintain his or her license in accordance with this part shall be unenforceable in law or in equity by the unlicensed contractor, and the court in its discretion may extend this provision to equitable remedies.
- (a) For purposes of this section, an individual is unlicensed if the individual does not have a license required by this part concerning the scope of the work to be performed under the contract. A business organization is unlicensed if the business organization does not have a primary or secondary qualifying agent in accordance with this part concerning the scope of the work to be performed under the contract.
- (b) For purposes of this section, an individual or business organization shall not be considered unlicensed for failing to have an occupational license certificate issued under the authority of chapter 205.
- (c) For purposes of this section, a contractor shall be considered unlicensed only if the contractor was unlicensed on the effective date of the original contract for the work, if stated therein, or, if not stated, the date the last party to the contract executed it, if stated therein. If the contract does not establish such a date, the contractor shall be considered unlicensed only if the contractor was unlicensed on

HB 1277 2003 CS

the first date upon which the contractor provided labor, services, or materials under the contract.

- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if a contract is rendered unenforceable under this section, no lien or bond claim shall exist in favor of the unlicensed contractor for any labor, services, or materials provided under the contract or any amendment thereto.
- (3) This section shall not affect the rights of parties other than the unlicensed contractor to enforce contract, lien, or bond remedies. This section shall not affect the obligations of a surety that has provided a bond on behalf of an unlicensed contractor. It shall not be a defense to any claim on a bond or indemnity agreement that the principal or indemnitor is unlicensed for purposes of this section.
- Section 3. Subsection (7) of section 713.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 713.02 Types of lienors and exemptions. --
- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, no lien shall exist in favor of any contractor, subcontractor, or sub-subcontractor who is unlicensed as provided in s. 489.128 unless such contractor, subcontractor, or sub-subcontractor is licensed, if required to be licensed, as a contractor pursuant to the laws of the jurisdiction within which she or he is doing business.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 713.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 713.06 Liens of persons not in privity; proper payments.--



139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149150

151

152

153

154

155

156157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

HB 1277 2003 CS

A materialman or laborer, either of whom is not in privity with the owner, or a subcontractor or sub-subcontractor who complies with the provisions of this part and is subject to the limitations thereof, has a lien on the real property improved for any money that is owed to him or her for labor, services, or materials furnished in accordance with his or her contract and with the direct contract and for any unpaid finance charges due under the lienor's contract. A materialman or laborer, either of whom is not in privity with the owner, or a subcontractor or sub-subcontractor who complies with the provisions of this part and is subject to the limitations thereof, also has a lien on the owner's real property for labor, services, or materials furnished to improve public property if the improvement of the public property is furnished in accordance with his or her contract and with the direct contract. The total amount of all liens allowed under this part for furnishing labor, services, or material covered by any certain direct contract must not exceed the amount of the contract price fixed by the direct contract except as provided in subsection (3). No person may have a lien under this section except those lienors specified in it, as their designations are defined in s. 713.01.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 489.113, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.113 Qualifications for practice; restrictions.--

(3) A contractor shall subcontract all electrical, mechanical, plumbing, roofing, sheet metal, swimming pool, and air-conditioning work, unless such contractor holds a state



HB 1277 2003 CS

certificate or registration in the respective trade category, however:

- (d) A general contractor, on new site development work, site redevelopment work, mobile home parks, and commercial properties, shall not be required to subcontract the construction of <u>a</u> the main sanitary sewer collection system, the storm collection system, <u>or</u> and the water distribution system, not including the continuation of utility lines from the mains to the buildings, and may perform any of the services, on public or private property, for which a license as an underground utility and excavation contractor is required under this part.
- Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 489.117, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 489.117 Registration; specialty contractors. --

180 (4)

(e) Any person who is not required to obtain registration or certification pursuant to s. 489.105(3)(d)-(o) may perform specialty contracting services for the construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement of single-family residences, including a townhouse as defined in the Florida Building Code, without obtaining a local professional license if such person is under the supervision of a certified or registered general, building, or residential contractor. As used in this paragraph, supervision shall not be deemed to require the existence of a direct contract between the certified or registered general, building, or residential contractor and the person performing specialty contracting services.

HB 1277 2003 CS

Section 7. Subsection (8) is added to section 489.119, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 489.119 Business organizations; qualifying agents.--
- (8)(a) A business organization proposing to engage in contracting is not required to apply for a certificate of authority through a qualifying agent if:
- 1. The business organization employs one or more registered or certified contractors licensed in accordance with this part who are responsible for obtaining permits and supervising all of the business organization's contracting activities;
- 2. The business organization engages only in contracting on property owned by the business organization or by its parent, subsidiary, or affiliated entities; and
- 3. The business organization, or its parent entity if the business organization is a wholly owned subsidiary, maintains a minimum net worth of \$20 million.
- (b) Any business organization engaging in contracting under this subsection shall provide the board with the name and license number of each registered or certified contractor employed by the business organization to supervise its contracting activities. The business organization is not required to post a bond or otherwise evidence any financial or credit information except as necessary to demonstrate compliance with paragraph(a).
- (c) A registered or certified contractor employed by a business organization to supervise its contracting activities under this subsection shall not be required to post a bond or

HB 1277 2003 CS

otherwise evidence any personal financial or credit information so long as the individual performs contracting activities exclusively on behalf of a business organization meeting all of the requirements of paragraph (a).

- Section 8. Subsection (10) is added to section 489.521, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 489.521 Business organizations; qualifying agents.--
- (10)(a) A business organization proposing to engage in contracting is not required to apply for a certificate of authority through a qualifying agent if:
- 1. The business organization employs one or more registered or certified contractors licensed in accordance with this part who are responsible for obtaining permits and supervising all of the business organization's contracting activities;
- 2. The business organization engages only in contracting on property owned by the business organization or by its parent, subsidiary, or affiliated entities; and
- 3. The business organization, or its parent entity if the business organization is a wholly owned subsidiary, maintains a minimum net worth of \$20 million.
- (b) Any business organization engaging in contracting under this subsection shall provide the board with the name and license number of each registered or certified contractor employed by the business organization to supervise its contracting activities. The business organization is not required to post a bond or otherwise evidence any financial or

HB 1277 2003 CS

credit information except as necessary to demonstrate compliance
with paragraph(a).

(c) A registered or certified contractor employed by a business organization to supervise its contracting activities under this subsection shall not be required to post a bond or otherwise evidence any personal financial or credit information so long as the individual performs contracting activities exclusively on behalf of a business organization meeting all of the requirements of paragraph (a).

Section 9. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 are intended to be remedial in nature and to clarify existing law. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall apply retroactively to all actions, including any action on a lien or bond claim, initiated on or after, or pending as of, the effective date of this act. If the retroactivity of any provision of section 1, section 2, section 3, or section 4, or its retroactive application to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect the retroactivity or retroactive application of other provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Section 10. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this and the provisions of this act are severable.

Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.