Amendment

## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative Grant offered the following:

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Remove lines 70-219 and insert: designated contractor or qualified business licensed by the board under this chapter pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, an offense in violation of s. 489.126(5)(b), (c), or (d); s. 489.126(6)(b), (c), or (d); or s. 713.345(2)(g), the board and the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board must suspend all licenses issued to such licensee under this chapter for at least 1 year after the date of the conviction. The suspension required under this

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paragraph is not exclusive, and the board may impose any additional penalties set forth in this subsection.

1.3

For the purposes of this subsection, construction is considered to be commenced when the contract is executed and the contractor has accepted funds from the customer or lender. A contractor does not commit a violation of this subsection when the contractor relies on a building code interpretation rendered by a building official or person authorized by s. 553.80 to enforce the building code, absent a finding of fraud or deceit in the practice of contracting, or gross negligence, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property on the part of the building official, in a proceeding under chapter 120.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 713.345, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3), and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

713.345 Moneys received for real property improvements; penalty for misapplication; escrow account required for certain funds.—

- (2) (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Substantial completion" means performance that is nearly equivalent to that which was contracted for and when only minor, corrective, or warranty work remains.

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	2.	"Desi	ignat	ted (	contra	ctor	or	qua	alifi	ed b	usine	ss"	means	s a	
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- <u>a. Has been certified, registered, or qualified for less</u> than 5 years;
- b. Contracts for improvements to residential real property within an area in which a state of emergency has been declared under s. 252.36 for a hurricane within 18 months after the date of the declaration; or
- c. Has been disciplined by the Construction Industry
  Licensing Board or the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board
  within the previous 5 years for failing to comply with this
  subsection or s. 489.126.
- (b) A designated contractor or qualified business that receives, pursuant to a contract for improvements to real property, payments of \$10,000 or more, regardless of whether such payments are paid in a lump sum or in the aggregate, before the commencement of such improvements to residential real property must, within 3 business days after receipt, place such payment in an escrow account with a savings and loan association, bank, or trust company located in the state; an attorney who is a member in good standing with The Florida Bar; or a real estate broker licensed in the state, unless such

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escrow requirement is waived in writing by the owner of the residential real property. If such escrow is waived in writing by the owner of the residential real property, the designated contractor or qualified business must provide a copy of a performance bond if required under subparagraph 5.

- 1. Unless the contract specifies where such payment must be deposited, the designated contractor or qualified business must, within 10 business days after a deposit has been made, inform the owner of the residential real property in writing of the name of the depository institution, attorney, or real estate broker with whom the funds have been deposited.
- 2. The designated contractor or qualified business may keep funds received from different owners in the same account if the designated contractor or qualified business has financial or accounting records that clearly show how the funds deposited were allocated to each owner.
- 3. A depository institution, an attorney, or a real estate broker who receives a payment in an amount of \$10,000 or more from a designated contractor or qualified business under this subsection for improvements to residential real property is not required to inquire into the nature of any deposits to or withdrawals from the escrow account or to ensure that any withdrawals from such account are used for a specific purpose as required by a contract. A deposit into the escrow account

remains the property of the owner of the residential real property except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

- 4. A designated contractor or qualified business may withdraw funds from the escrow account before the substantial completion of work in the following circumstances:
- <u>a. Under the terms of a payment schedule agreed to in the contract between the designated contractor or qualified business and the owner of the residential real property;</u>
- <u>b. When required to make payments to subcontractors or for materials related to the contracted job in order to comply with subsection (1); or</u>
- c. If the owner of such property violates the contract, but only if the amount withdrawn by the designated contractor or qualified business covers reasonable costs plus liquidated damages not to exceed \$500.
- 5. If the escrow requirement is waived in writing by the owner of the residential real property, a designated contractor or qualified business must obtain a performance bond equal to the value of the contract and provide proof of such bond to the property owner before commencing or continuing the project.
- 6. A designated contractor or qualified business has control over the disbursement of funds in escrow upon substantial completion of the contract, or any portion that is specifically accounted for in the contract.

110	(c) The owner of the residential real property may deliver
111	by certified mail, return receipt requested, a written demand to
112	the address listed in the contract for an accounting report of
113	the funds paid to the designated contractor or qualified
114	business. If the address of the designated contractor or
115	qualified business is not provided in the contract, or a written
116	contract or agreement does not exist, the owner must deliver by
117	certified mail, return receipt requested, the written demand to
118	the address that is listed for the designated contractor or
119	qualified business with the Department of Business and
120	Professional Regulation for licensing purposes. Within 60 days
121	after receipt of such demand, the designated contractor or
122	qualified business must provide the owner, by certified mail,
123	return receipt requested, with an accounting record indicating
124	all payments made to and from the designated contractor or
125	qualified business, including those that were made to
126	subcontractors and for purchased materials.
127	(d) The failure of a designated contractor or qualified
128	business to respond to an owner's written demand for an
129	accounting report as required under paragraph (c) creates a
130	rebuttable presumption that a violation of this section is
131	willful.
132	(e) This subsection does not apply to any of the

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following:

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- 2. A designated contractor or qualified business that owns the real property upon which the improvement or construction is to be completed.
  - 3. A cost-plus contract.
- (f) If the value of a contract or addenda thereto is more than \$100,000 for a contract for improvements to residential real property, a designated contractor or qualified business must obtain a performance bond equal to the value of the contract and provide proof of such bond to the property owner before commencing or continuing the project.
- (g) A designated contractor or qualified business commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.

  775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the designated contractor or qualified business willfully fails to place funds in an escrow account as required under this subsection.
- (h) If a designated contractor or qualified business
  pleads guilty or