A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to insurance; amending s. 3 440.02, F.S.; redefining the term "employer"; 4 providing that certain businesses may form a 5 group for purposes of workers' compensation; providing immunity; amending s. 725.06, F.S.; 6 7 including promises to insure or obtain insurance for certain parties to construction 8 9 contracts for certain actions as void and unenforceable; providing exceptions; providing 10 for limited liability protection for additional 11 12 insured coverage under certain agreements or contracts; prohibiting a contractor or 13 14 subcontractor from withholding payment to certain subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, or 15 materialmen under certain insurance policies 16 17 under certain circumstances; providing 18 conditions; revising application; providing an 19 effective date. 20 21 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 22 23 Section 1. Section 725.06, Florida Statutes, is 24 amended to read: 25 725.06 Construction contracts; limitation on 26 indemnification; agreements to insure. --27 (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), any portion of any agreement or contract for or 28 29 in connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a 30 building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

17

25 26

27

28 29

30

31

moving and excavating associated therewith, between an owner of real property and an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman or any combination thereof wherein any party referred to herein promises to have someone named an additional insured <u>under his insurance policy, indemnify, defend</u> or hold harmless the other party to the agreement, contract, another person or party guarantee for liability or for damages to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of the person or party indemnitee arising from the contract or its performance, being indemnified shall be void and unenforceable as against public policy. However, this provision shall not be construed to place limits on indemnity agreements that are only between a general contractor and the owner of real property as long as unless the contract contains 16 a monetary limitation on the extent of the indemnification that bears a reasonable commercial relationship to the contract and is part of the project specifications or bid 18 19 documents, if any. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the monetary limitation on the extent of the indemnification provided to 20 the owner of real property by any party in privity of contract 21 with such owner shall not be less than \$1 million per 22 23 occurrence, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. However, such indemnification shall not include claims of, or damages 24 resulting from, gross negligence, or willful, wanton or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents or employees, or for statutory violations or punitive damages except and to the extent the statutory violation or punitive damages are caused by or result from the negligent acts, omissions, or default of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors,

4

5 6

7 8

9 10

11 12

13

14 15

17 18

16

19 20

21 22

23 24

> 26 27

28

25

29 30

31

sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees.

(a) Indemnification provisions in any such agreements, contracts, or guarantees may not require that the indemnitor indemnify the indemnitee for damages to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of a party other than:

 $1.\frac{(a)}{(a)}$  The indemnitor; or

2.(b) Any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees. ; or

(c) The indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents, or employees. However, such indemnification shall not include claims of, or damages resulting from, gross negligence, or willful, wanton or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents or employees, or for statutory violation or punitive damages except and to the extent the statutory violation or punitive damages are caused by or result from the acts or omissions of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees.

(b) (2) A construction contract for a public agency or in connection with a public agency's project may require a party to that contract to indemnify and hold harmless the other party to the contract, their officers and employees, from liabilities, damages, losses and costs, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, to the extent caused by the negligence, recklessness, or intentional wrongful misconduct of the indemnifying party and persons

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

2526

27

28

29

employed or utilized by the indemnifying party in the performance of the construction contract.

(c) Any portion of any agreement or contract for or in connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and excavating associated therewith, between an entity regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission and an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman or any combination thereof wherein any party referred to herein promises to indemnify or hold harmless the other party to the agreement, contract, or guarantee for liability for damages to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any negligent act, omission, or default of the indemnitee arising from the contract or its performance, shall be void and unenforceable unless the contract contains a monetary limitation on the extent of the indemnification that bears a reasonable commercial relationship to the contract and is part of the project specifications or bid documents, if any. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the monetary limitation on the extent of the indemnification provided to the owner of real property by any party in privity of contract with such owner shall not be less than \$1 million per occurrence, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. Indemnification provisions in any such agreements, contracts, or guarantees may not require that the indemnitor indemnify the indemnitee for damages to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of <u>a party</u> other than:

1. The indemnitor;

30 31

2. Any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees; or

3. The indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents, or employees. However, such indemnification shall not include claims of, or damages resulting from, gross negligence, or willful, wanton or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents or employees, or for statutory violation or punitive damages except and to the extent the statutory violation or punitive damages are caused by or result from the acts or omissions of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, subcontractors, subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees.

(2) If, as part of any agreement or contract for or in connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and excavating associated with such activities, between or among an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman or any combination of such persons, a policy of insurance extends certain coverage rights to an additional insured for liability arising out of the acts, errors, or omissions of the named insured, such additional insured coverage shall only provide liability protection to the additional insured for the imputed or vicarious liability imposed on the additional insured as a direct consequence of the negligent acts or omissions of the named insured.

(3) If a written contract requires a subcontractor, sub-subcontractor or materialman to provide a policy of

insurance or a certificate of insurance to a general
contractor or subcontractor, extending specific coverage
rights to an additional insured:

- (a) The general contractor or subcontractor may at any point prior to the date the subcontractor, sub-subcontractor or materialman commences work or delivers material to the project, accept or reject the policy as being nonconforming;
- (b) If not rejected, the general contractor or subcontractor shall be deemed to have accepted the policy and;
- (c) The general contractor or subcontractor shall not use the lack of conforming insurance as a reason to reject work already completed by a subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or material already supplied by the materialman, or withhold payment to the subcontractor, sub-subcontractor or materialman for work already completed or material already supplied Except as specifically provided in subsection (2), a construction contract for a public agency or in connection with a public agency's project may not require one party to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the other party, its employees, officers, directors, or agents from any liability, damage, loss, claim, action, or proceeding, and any such contract provision is void as against public policy of this state.
- (4) This section does not affect any contracts, agreements, or guarantees entered into before the effective date of this section or any renewals thereof.
- Section 2. Subsection (16) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 440.02 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(16)(a) "Employer" means the state and all political subdivisions thereof, all public and quasi-public corporations therein, every person carrying on any employment, and the legal representative of a deceased person or the receiver or trustees of any person. If the employer is a corporation, parties in actual control of the corporation, including, but not limited to, the president, officers who exercise broad corporate powers, directors, and all shareholders who directly or indirectly own a controlling interest in the corporation, are considered the employer for the purposes of ss. 440.105 and 440.106.

(b) Businesses, partnerships, corporations, sole

(b) Businesses, partnerships, corporations, sole proprietorships, or other business entities with four or more paid employees, which are engaged in the same or similar types of work activities, have employees with similar industry classifications, and confine their work exclusively or predominately to a horseracing track or facility servicing a horseracing track in this state may form a group and aggregate their employer obligations under this chapter so that the aggregated business activities of 10 or more separate entities may be considered as single employer for purposes of arranging workers' compensation insurance or self-insurance certification, and the immunity provisions of s. 440.11 shall apply.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.