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By the Committee on Community Affairs and Representatives Constantine, Posey, C. Green, Gay, Fasano, Jones, Kelly, Detert, Russell, Putnam, Byrd, Brown, Brummer, Farkas, Morroni, Bainter, Murman, Fiorentino, Ball, Jacobs, Kosmas and Spratt

A bill to be entitled An act relating to factory-built housing safety; amending s. 20.18, F.S.; creating the Division of Factory-built Housing in the Department of Community Affairs; providing a mission statement for the department; transferring certain powers, duties, functions, personnel, property, and appropriations of the department to the division; transferring certain powers, duties, functions, personnel, property, and appropriations of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to the division; authorizing the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to enter into agreements to effectuate such transfers; providing for transfer of the mobile home portion of the Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Protection Trust Fund into the department's operating trust fund for certain purposes; transferring the portion of the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund relating to mobile homes into the department's operating trust fund for certain purposes; amending s. 320.781, F.S., to conform; amending s. 553.36, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 553.38, F.S.; providing responsibility of the Division of Factory-built Housing to enforce part IV of chapter 553, F.S.; creating ss. 553.433, 553.434, 553.4365, 553.437, 553.438, 553.446, 553.448, 553.449, 553.450, 553.451,

553.452, 553.453, 553.455, 553.456, 553.457, 553.458, F.S.; recreating certain provisions under chapter 320, F.S., within part IV of chapter 553, F.S., to conform; transferring and renumbering ss. 320.823, 320.8335, F.S., to conform; transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 320.8255, 320.827, 320.8285, 320.830, 320.831, 320.8325, F.S., to conform; requiring the division to adopt rules on manufactured housing installation systems; requiring the development of certain standards for park trailers; renumbering and amending s. 320.8249, F.S., to conform; amending ss. 161.55, 316.515, 319.001, 320.131, 320.27, 320.8232, 320.824, 320.8245, 320.8256, 320.834, 320.835, 627.351, 627.702, F.S., to conform; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (2) of section 20.18, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

24 20.18 Department of Community Affairs.--There is 25 created a Department of Community Affairs.

- (2) The following units of the Department of Community Affairs are established:
 - (d) Division of Factory-built Housing.
- 29 (7) The Department of Community Affairs shall be the
 30 agency responsible for ensuring that there is adequate
 31 affordable housing in this state, including through the use of

factory-built homes. The department shall also be the agency 1 2 responsible for the installation of mobile homes, park 3 trailers, and manufactured buildings to such an extent that 4 residents of this state are as safe as possible with respect 5 to destructive weather. 6 Section 2. The powers, duties, responsibilities, 7 functions, records, personnel, property, and unexpended 8 balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds within the Department of Community Affairs relating to 9 administration, implementation, and enforcement of part IV of 10 chapter 553, Florida Statutes, are hereby transferred to the 11 12 Division of Factory-built Housing of the department. 13 Section 3. (1) All statutory powers, duties, 14 functions, records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds of the 15 16 Bureau of Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Construction of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles relating 17 to regulation and administration of mobile homes, and all 18 19 existing authority and actions of the bureau, including, but 20 not limited to, all pending and completed actions on orders and rules, all enforcement matters, and delegations, 21 interagency agreements, and contracts with federal, state, 22 regional, and local governments and private entities relating 23 24 to regulation and administration of mobile homes, are hereby transferred to the Division of Factory-built Housing of the 25 26 Department of Community Affairs. 27 (2) The Department of Community Affairs and the 28 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall have the authority to enter into interagency agreements with each other 29 concerning any matter affected by the transfer of the Bureau 30 of Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Construction to the

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Department of Community Affairs to promote the efficient and effective operation of both departments.

Section 4. (1) The portion of the Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Protection Trust Fund created under s. 320.781, Florida Statutes, relating to mobile homes is transferred to the Operating Trust Fund of the Department of Community Affairs to be administered and managed by the Division of Factory-built Housing of the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to s. 553.433, Florida Statutes.

(2) That portion of the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, created under s. 318.39, Florida Statutes, and into which fees and penalties relating to mobile home regulation, manufacture, licensure, and installation are deposited, is transferred to the Operating Trust Fund of the Department of Community Affairs to be administered and managed by the Division of Factory-built Housing for the purposes of part IV of chapter 553, Florida Statutes.

Section 5. Section 320.781, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.781 Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Protection Trust Fund. --

- (1) There is hereby established a Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Protection Trust Fund. The trust fund shall be administered and managed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. The expenses incurred by the department in administering this section shall be paid only from appropriations made from the trust fund.
- (2) Beginning October 1, 1990, the department shall charge and collect an additional fee of \$1 for each new mobile home and new recreational vehicle title transaction for which 31 | it charges a fee. This additional fee shall be deposited into

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the trust fund. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall charge a fee of \$40 per annual dealer and manufacturer license and license renewal, which shall be deposited into the trust fund. The sums deposited in the trust fund shall be used exclusively for carrying out the purposes of this section. These sums may be invested and reinvested by the Treasurer under the same limitations as apply to investment of other state funds, with all interest from these investments deposited to the credit of the trust fund.

- (3) The trust fund shall be used to satisfy any judgment by any person, as provided by this section, against a mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker for damages, restitution, or expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, resulting from a cause of action directly related to the conditions of any written contract made by him or her in connection with the sale, exchange, or improvement of any mobile home or recreational vehicle, or for any violation of chapter 319 or this chapter.
- (4) The trust fund shall not be liable for any judgment, or part thereof, resulting from any tort claim except as expressly provided in subsection (3), nor for any punitive, exemplary, double, or treble damages. A person, the state, or any political subdivision thereof may recover against the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer, broker, or surety, jointly and severally, for such damages, restitution, or expenses; provided, however, that in no event shall the trust fund or the surety be liable for an amount in excess of actual damages, restitution, or expenses.
- (5) Subject to the limitations and requirements of this section, the trust fund shall be used by the department 31 to compensate persons who have unsatisfied judgments, or in

certain limited circumstances unsatisfied claims, against a mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker in one of the following situations:

- (a) The claimant has obtained a final judgment which is unsatisfied against the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker or its surety jointly and severally, or against the mobile home dealer or broker only, if the court found that the surety was not liable due to prior payment of valid claims against the bond in an amount equal to, or greater than, the face amount of the applicable bond.
- (b) The claimant has obtained a judgment against the surety of the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker that is unsatisfied.
- (c) The claimant has alleged a claim against the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker in a lawsuit which has been stayed or discharged as a result of the filing for reorganization or discharge in bankruptcy by the dealer or broker, and judgment against the surety is not possible because of the bankruptcy or liquidation of the surety, or because the surety has been found by a court of competent jurisdiction not to be liable due to prior payment of valid claims against the bond in an amount equal to, or greater than, the face amount of the applicable bond.
- (6) In order to recover from the trust fund, the person must file an application and verified claim with the department.
- (a) If the claimant has obtained a judgment which is unsatisfied against the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker or its surety as set forth in this section, the verified claim must specify the following:

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- 1.a. That the judgment against the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker and its surety has been entered; or
- b. That the judgment against the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker contains a specific finding that the surety has no liability, that execution has been returned unsatisfied, and that a judgment lien has been perfected;
- 2. The amount of actual damages broken down by category as awarded by the court or jury in the cause which resulted in the unsatisfied judgment, and the amount of attorney's fees set forth in the unsatisfied judgment;
- 3. The amount of payment or other consideration received, if any, from the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker or its surety;
- 4. The amount that may be realized, if any, from the sale of real or personal property or other assets of the judgment debtor liable to be sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment and the balance remaining due on the judgment after application of the amount which has been realized and a certification that the claimant has made a good faith effort to collect the judgment; and
 - 5. Such other information as the department requires.
- (b) If the claimant has alleged a claim as set forth in paragraph (5)(c) and for the reasons set forth therein has not been able to secure a judgment, the verified claim must contain the following:
- 1. A true copy of the pleadings in the lawsuit which was stayed or discharged by the bankruptcy court and the order of the bankruptcy court staying those proceedings;

- 2. Allegations of the acts or omissions by the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker setting forth the specific acts or omissions complained of which resulted in actual damage to the person, along with the actual dollar amount necessary to reimburse or compensate the person for costs or expenses resulting from the acts or omissions of which the person complained;
- 3. True copies of all purchase agreements, notices, service or repair orders or papers or documents of any kind whatsoever which the person received in connection with the purchase, exchange, or lease-purchase of the mobile home or recreational vehicle from which the person's cause of action arises; and
 - 4. Such other information as the department requires.
- (c) The department may require such proof as it deems necessary to document the matters set forth in the claim.
- (7) Within 90 days after receipt of the application and verified claim, the department shall issue its determination on the claim. Such determination shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120, but shall be reviewable only by writ of certiorari in the circuit court in the county in which the claimant resides in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The claim must be paid within 45 days after the determination, or, if judicial review is sought, within 45 days after the review becomes final. A person may not be paid an amount from the fund in excess of \$25,000 per mobile home or recreational vehicle. Prior to payment, the person must execute an assignment to the department of all the person's rights and title to, and interest in, the unsatisfied judgment

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and judgment lien or the claim against the dealer or broker and its surety.

- (8) The department, in its discretion and where feasible, may try to recover from the mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker, or the judgment debtor or its surety, all sums paid to persons from the trust fund. Any sums recovered shall be deposited to the credit of the trust fund. The department shall be awarded a reasonable attorney's fee for all actions taken to recover any sums paid to persons from the trust fund pursuant to this section.
- (9) This section does not apply to any claim, and a person may not recover against the trust fund as the result of any claim, against a mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or broker resulting from a cause of action directly related to the sale, lease-purchase, exchange, brokerage, or installation of a mobile home or recreational vehicle prior to October 1, 1990.
- (10) Neither the department, nor the trust fund shall be liable to any person for recovery if the trust fund does not have the moneys necessary to pay amounts claimed. trust fund does not have sufficient assets to pay the claimant, it shall log the time and date of its determination for payment to a claimant. If moneys become available, the department shall pay the claimant whose unpaid claim is the earliest by time and date of determination.
- (11) It is unlawful for any person or his or her agent to file any notice, statement, or other document required under this section which is false or contains any material misstatement of fact. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as 31 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

 Section 6. Section 553.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.36 Definitions.--The definitions contained in this section govern the construction of this part unless the context otherwise requires.

- (1) "Approved" means conforming to the requirements of the Department of Community Affairs.
- (2) "Approved inspection agency" means an organization determined by the department to be especially qualified by reason of facilities, personnel, experience, and demonstrated reliability to investigate, test, and evaluate manufactured building units or systems or the component parts thereof, together with the plans, specifications, and quality control procedures to ensure that such units, systems, or component parts are in full compliance with the standards adopted by the department pursuant to this part and to label such units complying with those standards.
- (3) "Closed construction" means that condition when any building, component, assembly, subassembly, or system is manufactured in such a manner that all portions cannot be readily inspected at the installation site without disassembly or destruction thereof.
- (4) "Open construction" means any building, building component, assembly, or system manufactured in such a manner that all portions can be readily inspected at the building site without disassembly thereof, damage thereto, or destruction thereof.
- (5) "Component" means any assembly, subassembly, or combination of parts for use as a part of a building, which may include structural, electrical, mechanical, and fire

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protection systems and other systems affecting health and safety.

- (6) "Department" means the Department of Community Affairs.
- (7) "Division" means the Division of Factory-built Housing of the department.
- (8) "Insignia" means an approved device or seal issued by the department to indicate compliance with the standards and rules established pursuant to this part.
- (9) "Install" means the assembly of a manufactured building component or system on site and the process of affixing a manufactured building component or system to land, a foundation, or an existing building, and service connections which are a part thereof.
- (10) (9) "Local government" means any municipality, county, district, or combination thereof comprising a governmental unit.
- (11) (10) "Manufacture" means the process of making, fabricating, constructing, forming, or assembling a product from raw, unfinished, semifinished, or finished materials.
- (12)(11) "Manufactured building" means a closed structure, building assembly, or system of subassemblies, which may include structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, or other service systems manufactured in manufacturing facilities for installation or erection, with or without other specified components, as a finished building or as part of a finished building, which shall include, but not be limited to, residential, commercial, institutional, storage, and industrial structures. This part does not apply to mobile homes. Manufactured building may also mean, at the 31 option of the manufacturer, any building of open construction

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made or assembled in manufacturing facilities away from the building site for installation, or assembly and installation, on the building site.

(13)(a) "Mobile home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is 8 body feet or more in width and which is built on an integral chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. For tax purposes, the length of a mobile home is the distance from the exterior of the wall nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism to the exterior of the wall at the opposite end of the home where such walls enclose living or other interior space. Such distance includes expandable rooms, but excludes bay windows, porches, drawbars, couplings, hitches, wall and roof extensions, or other attachments that do not enclose interior space. If the mobile home owner has no proof of the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch, the tax collector may, in his or her discretion, inspect the home to determine the actual length or assume 4 feet to be the length of the drawbar, coupling, or hitch.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is 8 body feet or more in width or 40 body feet or more in length or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. Calculations used to determine the number of square feet in a structure will be

based on the structure's exterior dimensions, measured at the 1 2 largest horizontal projections when erected on site. These dimensions will include all expandable rooms, cabinets, and 3 other projections containing interior space, but do not 4 5 include bay windows. This term includes all structures that 6 meet these requirements, except for the size requirements and 7 with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification pursuant to s. 3282.13 and complies with the 8 standards set forth in Part 3280. Nothing in this subsection 9 should be interpreted to mean that a "manufactured home" 10 11 necessarily meets the requirements of HUD's Minimum Property 12 Standards (HUD Handbook 4900.1) or that it is automatically 13 eligible for financing under 12 U.S.C. s. 1709(b). 14 (14) "Park trailer," means a transportable unit that has a body width not exceeding 14 feet and that is built on a 15 16 single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or 17 temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. 18 19 The total area of the unit in a setup mode, when measured from 20 the exterior surface of the exterior stud walls at the level of maximum dimensions, not including any bay window, does not 21 22 exceed 400 square feet when constructed to ANSI A-119.5 standards, and 500 square feet when constructed to United 23 States Department of Housing and Urban Development Standards. 24 The length of a park trailer means the distance from the 25 26 exterior of the front of the body (nearest to the drawbar and 27 coupling mechanism) to the exterior of the rear of the body 28 (at the opposite end of the body), including any protrusions. 29 (12) "Mobile home" means any residential unit constructed to standards promulgated by the United States 30 31 Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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1 (15)(13) "Site" is the location on which a 2 manufactured building is installed or is to be installed. 3 (16)(14) "System" means structural, plumbing,

mechanical, heating, electrical, or ventilating elements, materials, or components combined for use in a building.

Section 7. Section 553.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.38 Application and scope. --

- (1) The department, through the division, shall adopt promulgate rules which protect the health, safety, and property of the people of this state by assuring that each manufactured building is structurally sound and properly installed on site and that plumbing, heating, electrical, and other systems thereof are reasonably safe, and which interpret and make specific the provisions of this part.
- (2) The division department shall enforce every provision of this part and the rules adopted pursuant hereto, except that local land use and zoning requirements, fire zones, building setback requirements, side and rear yard requirements, site development requirements, property line requirements, subdivision control, and onsite installation requirements, as well as the review and regulation of architectural and aesthetic requirements, are specifically and entirely reserved to local authorities. Such local requirements and rules which may be enacted by local authorities must be reasonable and uniformly applied and enforced without any distinction as to whether a building is a conventionally constructed or manufactured building. A local government shall require permit fees only for those inspections actually performed by the local government for the 31 installation of a factory-built structure. Such fees shall be

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equal to the amount charged for similar inspections on conventionally built housing.

Section 8. Section 553.433, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

553.433 Factory-built housing judgment liability.--

- (1) The expenses incurred by the division in administering this section shall be paid only from appropriations made from the department's operating trust fund from moneys deposited into such fund pursuant to this section.
- (2) Beginning July 31, 1999, the division shall charge and collect an additional fee of \$1 for each new mobile home transaction for which it charges a fee. This additional fee shall be deposited into the department's operating trust fund. The division shall charge a fee of \$40 per annual dealer and manufacturer license and license renewal, which shall be deposited into such fund. The sums deposited into such fund pursuant to this section shall be used exclusively for carrying out the purposes of this section. These sums may be invested and reinvested by the Treasurer under the same limitations as apply to investment of other state moneys, with all interest from these investments deposited to the credit of such fund.
- (3) Moneys deposited into the department's operating trust fund under this section shall be used to satisfy any judgment by any person, as provided by this section, against a mobile home dealer or broker for damages, restitution, or expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, resulting from a cause of action directly related to the conditions of any written contract made by him or her in connection with the sale, exchange, or improvement of any mobile home, or for any violation of this part.

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- The department's operating trust fund shall not be liable for any judgment, or part thereof, resulting from any tort claim except as expressly provided in subsection (3), nor for any punitive, exemplary, double, or treble damages. A person, the state, or any political subdivision thereof may recover against the mobile home dealer, broker, or surety, jointly and severally, for such damages, restitution, or expenses; provided, however, that in no event shall the such fund or the surety be liable for an amount in excess of actual damages, restitution, or expenses.
- (5) Subject to the limitations and requirements of this section, moneys deposited into the department's operating trust fund under this section shall be used by the division to compensate persons who have unsatisfied judgments, or in certain limited circumstances unsatisfied claims, against a mobile home dealer or broker in one of the following situations:
- (a) The claimant has obtained a final judgment which is unsatisfied against the mobile home dealer or broker or its surety jointly and severally, or against the mobile home dealer or broker only, if the court found that the surety was not liable due to prior payment of valid claims against the bond in an amount equal to or greater than the face amount of the applicable bond.
- (b) The claimant has obtained a judgment against the surety of the mobile home dealer or broker that is unsatisfied.
- (c) The claimant has alleged a claim against the mobile home dealer or broker in a lawsuit which has been stayed or discharged as a result of the filing for reorganization or discharge in bankruptcy by the dealer or

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broker, and judgment against the surety is not possible because of the bankruptcy or liquidation of the surety, or because the surety has been found by a court of competent jurisdiction not to be liable due to prior payment of valid claims against the bond in an amount equal to or greater than the face amount of the applicable bond.

- (6) In order to recover from the department's operating trust fund, the person must file an application and verified claim with the division.
- (a) If the claimant has obtained a judgment which is unsatisfied against the mobile home dealer or broker or its surety as set forth in this section, the verified claim must specify the following:
- 1.a. That the judgment against the mobile home dealer or broker and its surety has been entered; or
- b. That the judgment against the mobile home dealer or broker contains a specific finding that the surety has no liability, that execution has been returned unsatisfied, and that a judgment lien has been perfected;
- 2. The amount of actual damages broken down by category as awarded by the court or jury in the cause which resulted in the unsatisfied judgment, and the amount of attorney's fees set forth in the unsatisfied judgment;
- 3. The amount of payment or other consideration received, if any, from the mobile home dealer or broker or its surety;
- 4. The amount that may be realized, if any, from the sale of real or personal property or other assets of the judgment debtor liable to be sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment and the balance remaining due on the judgment after application of the amount which has been realized and a

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certification that the claimant has made a good faith effort to collect the judgment; and

- 5. Such other information as the division requires.
- (b) If the claimant has alleged a claim as set forth in paragraph (5)(c) and for the reasons set forth therein has not been able to secure a judgment, the verified claim must contain the following:
- 1. A true copy of the pleadings in the lawsuit which was stayed or discharged by the bankruptcy court and the order of the bankruptcy court staying those proceedings;
- 2. Allegations of the acts or omissions by the mobile home dealer or broker setting forth the specific acts or omissions complained of which resulted in actual damage to the person, along with the actual dollar amount necessary to reimburse or compensate the person for costs or expenses resulting from the acts or omissions of which the person complained;
- 3. True copies of all purchase agreements, notices, service or repair orders, or papers or documents of any kind whatsoever which the person received in connection with the purchase, exchange, or lease-purchase of the mobile home from which the person's cause of action arises; and
 - 4. Such other information as the division requires.
- (c) The division may require such proof as it deems necessary to document the matters set forth in the claim.
- (7) Within 90 days after receipt of the application and verified claim, the division shall <u>issue its determination</u> on the claim. Such determination shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120, but shall be reviewable only by writ of certiorari in the circuit court in the county in which the claimant resides in the manner and within the time

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provided by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The claim must be paid within 45 days after the determination or, if judicial review is sought, within 45 days after the review becomes final. A person may not be paid an amount from the department's operating trust fund in excess of \$25,000 per mobile home. Prior to payment, the person must execute an assignment to the division of all the person's rights and title to, and interest in, the unsatisfied judgment and judgment lien or the claim against the dealer or broker and its surety.

- (8) The division, in its discretion and where feasible, may try to recover from the mobile home dealer or broker, or the judgment debtor or its surety, all sums paid to persons from the department's operating trust fund under this section. Any sums recovered shall be deposited to the credit of such fund. The division shall be awarded a reasonable attorney's fee for all actions taken to recover any sums paid to persons from such fund pursuant to this section.
- (9) This section does not apply to any claim, and a person may not recover against the department's operating trust fund as the result of any claim, against a mobile home dealer or broker resulting from a cause of action directly related to the sale, lease-purchase, exchange, brokerage, or installation of a mobile home prior to October 1, 1990.
- (10) Neither the division, nor the department's operating trust fund shall be liable to any person for recovery if such fund, from moneys deposited into the fund under this section, does not have the moneys necessary to pay amounts claimed. If the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay the claimant, it shall log the time and date of its determination for payment to a claimant. If moneys become

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available pursuant this section, the division shall pay the claimant whose unpaid claim is the earliest by time and date of determination.

(11) It is unlawful for any person or his or her agent to file any notice, statement, or other document required under this section which is false or contains any material misstatement of fact. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 9. Section 553.434, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

553.434 Definitions.--In construing ss. 553.434-553.458, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words or phrases have the following meanings:

- (1) "Buyer" means a person who purchases at retail from a dealer or manufacturer a mobile home for his or her own use as a residence, or other related use.
 - (2) "Code" means the appropriate standards found in:
- (a) The Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards for single-family mobile homes, adopted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (b) The Uniform Standards Code approved by the American National Standards Institute, ANSI A-119.2 for recreational vehicles and ANSI A-119.5 for park trailers or the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development standard for park trailers certified as meeting that standard; or
- (c) The Mobile Home Repair and Remodeling Code and Used Recreational Vehicle Code.
- 30 (3) "Construction" means the minimum requirements for materials, products, equipment, and workmanship needed to

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assure that the mobile home will provide structural strength and rigidity; protection against corrosion, decay, and other similar destructive forces; resistance to the elements; and durability and economy of maintenance.

- (4) "Division" means the Division of Factory-built Housing.
- (5) "Institute" means the American National Standards Institute.
- (6) "Length," for purposes of transportation only, means the distance from the extreme front of the mobile home, to the extreme rear, including the drawbar and coupling mechanism, but not including expandable features that do not project from the body during transportation.
- "Length of a mobile home" means the distance from (7) the exterior of the front wall (nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism) to the exterior of the rear wall (at the opposite end of the home) where such walls enclose living or other interior space and such distance includes expandable rooms but not bay windows, porches, drawbars, couplings, hitches, wall and roof extensions, or other attachments.
- (8) "Mobile home dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in mobile homes or offering or displaying mobile homes for sale. Any person who buys, sells, or deals in one or more mobile homes in any 12-month period or who offers or displays for sale one or more mobile homes in any 12-month period shall be prima facie presumed to be engaged in the business of a mobile home <u>dealer</u>. The terms "selling" and "sale" include lease-purchase transactions. The term "mobile home dealer" does not include a bank, credit union, or finance company that acquires mobile homes as an incident to its regular business, does not include

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30 31 a mobile home rental or leasing company that sells mobile homes to mobile home dealers licensed under s. 320.77, and does not include persons who are selling their own mobile homes.

- (9) "Mobile home manufacturer" means any person, resident or nonresident, who, as a trade or commerce, manufactures or assembles mobile homes.
- (10) "Responsible party" means a manufacturer, dealer, or supplier.
- (11) "Seal" or "label" means a device issued by the department certifying that a mobile home meets the appropriate code, which device is to be displayed on the exterior of the mobile home.
- (12) "Setup" means the operations performed at the occupancy site which render a mobile home or park trailer fit for habitation. Such operations include, but are not limited to, transporting, positioning, blocking, leveling, supporting, tying down, connecting utility systems, making minor adjustments, or assembling multiple or expandable units.
 - (13) "Substantial defect" means:
- (a) Any substantial deficiency or defect in materials or workmanship occurring to a mobile home which has been reasonably maintained and cared for in normal use.
- (b) Any structural element, utility system, or component of the mobile home, which fails to comply with the code.
- (14) "Supplier" means the original producer of completed components, including refrigerators, stoves, hot water heaters, dishwashers, cabinets, air conditioners, heating units, and similar components, which are furnished to

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a manufacturer or dealer for installation in the mobile home 2 prior to sale to a buyer. (15) "Width of a mobile home" means the distance from 3 the exterior of one side wall to the exterior of the opposite 4 5 side wall where such walls enclose living or other interior 6 space and such distance includes expandable rooms but not bay 7 windows, porches, wall and roof extensions, or other 8 attachments. 9 (16) "Body size" of a park trailer means the distance from the exterior side or end to the opposite exterior side or 10 11 end of the body. Such distance includes expandable rooms, bay 12 windows, wall and roof extensions, or other extrusions in the 13 travel mode, except park trailers constructed to ANSI A-119.5 14 shall not exceed 400 square feet. Park trailers constructed to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development 15 16 standard shall not exceed 500 square feet. All square footage 17 measurements are of the exterior when in setup mode and do not include bay windows. 18 Section 10. Section 320.823, Florida Statutes, is 19 20 transferred and renumbered as section 553.436, Florida 21 Statutes. 22 Section 11. Section 553.4365, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 23

Section 12. Section 553.437, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety

and Urban Development label.

553.4365 Establishment of uniform standards for park

trailers.--Park trailers exceeding 400 square feet shall meet

Standards and shall have a United States Department of Housing

553.437 Rules and regulations, changes and modifications of standards.--

- (1) The division may adopt such rules as it deems necessary or proper for the effective administration and enforcement of ss. 553.431-553.458 and may adopt any changes in, or additions to, the standards adopted in s. 553.436 or s. 553.4365, which are approved and officially published by the institute or adopted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development subsequent to the effective date of this act.
- (2) The division or its authorized agent may enter any place or establishment where mobile homes are manufactured, sold, or offered for sale, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of the code and the regulations adopted by the department have been met.

Section 13. Section 553.438, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{\textbf{553.438}} \quad \underline{\textbf{Limitation of alteration or modification to}}$ mobile homes.--

- (1) LIMITATION OF ALTERATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS.--No alteration or modification shall be made to a mobile home by a licensed dealer after shipment from the manufacturer's plant unless such alteration or modification is authorized in this section.
- (2) EFFECT ON MOBILE HOME WARRANTY.--Unless an alteration or modification is performed by a qualified person as defined in subsection (4), the warranty responsibility of the manufacturer as to the altered or modified item shall be void.
- (a) An alteration or modification performed by a mobile home dealer or his or her agent or employee shall place warranty responsibility for the altered or modified item upon

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the dealer. If the manufacturer fulfills, or is required to fulfill, the warranty on the altered or modified item, he or she shall be entitled to recover damages in the amount of his or her costs and attorneys' fees from the dealer.

- (b) An alteration or modification performed by a mobile home owner or his or her agent shall render the manufacturer's warranty as to that item void. A statement shall be displayed clearly and conspicuously on the face of the warranty that the warranty is void as to the altered or modified item if the alteration or modification is performed by other than a qualified person. Failure to display such statement shall result in warranty responsibility on the manufacturer.
- (3) AUTHORITY OF THE DIVISION. -- The division is authorized to adopt rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 120 which define the alterations or modifications which must be made by qualified personnel. The division may regulate only those alterations and modifications which substantially impair the structural integrity or safety of the mobile home.
 - (4) DESIGNATION AS A QUALIFIED PERSON. --
- (a) In order to be designated as a person qualified to alter or modify a mobile home, a person must comply with local or county licensing or competency requirements in skills relevant to performing alterations or modifications on mobile homes.
- (b) When no local or county licensing or competency requirements exist, the division may certify persons to perform mobile home alterations or modifications. The division shall by rule or regulation determine what skills and competency requirements are requisite to the issuance of a certification. A fee sufficient to cover the costs of issuing

 certifications may be charged by the division. The certification shall be valid for a period which terminates when the county or other local governmental unit enacts relevant competency or licensing requirements. The certification shall be valid only in counties or localities without licensing or competency requirements.

(c) The division shall determine which counties and localities have licensing or competency requirements adequate to eliminate the requirement of certification. This determination shall be based on a review of the relevant county or local standards for adequacy in regulating persons who perform alterations or modifications to mobile homes. The division shall find local or county standards adequate when minimal licensing or competency standards are provided.

Section 14. Section 320.8249, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 553.439, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

553.439 320.8249 Mobile home installers license.--

- (1) Any person who engages in mobile home installation shall obtain a mobile home installers license from the division Bureau of Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Construction of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to this section. Said license shall be renewed annually, and each licensee shall pay a fee of \$150.
- (2) The <u>division</u> Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall issue a license as a mobile home installer to any person who applies to the <u>division</u> department, pays the appropriate application fee, not to exceed \$100, as set by <u>division</u> department rule, and complies with subsection (3).

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In order to obtain licensure as a mobile home installer, the applicant must be at least 18 years old, must hold a valid performance bond in an amount set by division department rule, not to exceed \$5,000, conditioned upon proper performance of mobile home installation and weather-sealing duties for a period of 1 year, must carry liability insurance in an amount determined by division department rule, not to exceed \$100,000, must complete a minimum 8-hour training course approved by the division department, and must pass a division-approved department-approved examination designed to test the skills necessary to properly and competently perform mobile home installation and to ascertain that the applicant has adequate knowledge of federal, state, and local laws applicable to mobile home installation contracting. division department may charge an examination fee sufficient to defray the costs of developing or obtaining and providing the examination, not to exceed \$100. Any licensed dealer or licensed manufacturer who has subcontracted with an installer for installation and who remedies any faulty installation performed by said installer shall have recourse against said installer's performance bond.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3), any person who can show that he or she had been engaged in the business of mobile home installation on October 1, 1996, shall be exempted until October 1, 1997, from the requirement for completing training and for passing an examination in order to be licensed by the department as a mobile home installer and shall be licensed upon application, provided he or she has complied with all requirements of subsection (3), other than the training and examination requirements. No person shall be licensed or remain licensed as a mobile home installer

subsequent to October 1, 1997, who has not taken and passed the department-approved mobile home installer examination.

(4)(5) A direct employee of a licensed mobile home installer working under the supervision of the licensee and within the job scope of the licensee is not required to be licensed as a mobile home installer. The licensed mobile home installer is responsible for supervising all such employees and for the proper and competent performance of all employees working under his or her supervision.

(5)(6) "Installation," as used herein, is synonymous with "setup" as defined in s. 553.434 $\frac{320.822(14)}{1}$.

(6) $\frac{(7)}{(7)}$ No person shall:

- (a) Falsely hold himself or herself or a business organization out as a licensed mobile home installer;
- (b) Falsely impersonate a licensed mobile home
 installer;
- (c) Present as his or her own the mobile home
 installers license of another;
- (d) Knowingly give false or forged evidence to the division department;
- (e) Use or attempt to use a mobile home installers license which has been suspended or revoked; or
- (f) Engage in the business or act in the capacity of a licensed mobile home installer or advertise himself or herself or a business organization as available to engage in the business or act in the capacity of a mobile home installer without being duly licensed.
- (7)(8) Any unlicensed person who violates any of the provisions of subsection(6)(7) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(8)(9) No licensed person nor licensed applicant shall:

- (a) Obtain a mobile home installers license by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (b) Be convicted or found guilty of, or enter a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of mobile home installation or the ability to practice.
- (c) Violate any lawful order of the $\underline{\text{division}}$ department.
- (d) Commit fraud or deceit in the practice of contracting.
- (e) Commit incompetence or misconduct in the practice of contracting.
- (f) Commit gross negligence, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property.
- (g) Commit violations of the installation standards for mobile homes or manufactured homes contained in rules 15C-1.0102 to 15C-1.0104, Florida Administrative Code.
- $\underline{(9)(10)}$ Any licensed person or license applicant who violates any provision of subsection $\underline{(8)(9)}$ may have any of the following disciplinary penalties imposed by the <u>division</u> department:
 - (a) License revocation;
 - (b) License suspension;
 - (c) A fine not to exceed \$1,000 per violation;
- (d) A requirement to take and pass, or retake and pass, the <u>division-approved</u> department-approved examination;
- (e) Probation;

- (f) Probation subject to such restriction of practice as the division department chooses to impose;
 - (g) A notice of noncompliance; or
 - (h) Refusal of licensure application.

home manufacturers are exempt from requirements to obtain a license as a mobile home installer and may perform mobile home installation. Any licensed dealer or licensed manufacturer who does not subcontract with a licensed installer and who performs his or her own installations, either himself or herself or through direct employees, shall have at least one employee who has completed an 8-hour installation training course, as approved by the department. Licensed mobile home dealers and mobile home manufacturers are subject to discipline against their license for violation of subsection (9).

(10)(12) The regulation of manufactured home installers or mobile home installers is preempted to the state, and no person may perform mobile home installation unless licensed pursuant to this section, regardless of whether that person holds a local license.

(11)(13) No county, municipality, or other unit of local government may require additional licensing of a duly licensed installer who performs setup operations as defined in s. 553.434 320.822. However, a county, municipality, or other unit of local government may require an installer to obtain a local occupational license, which license shall not require for its issuance any conditions other than those required by this act and payment of the appropriate occupational license fee.

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(12)(14) All installers, dealers, and manufacturers shall purchase installation decals from the division Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for a fee not to exceed \$10 per decal. An installation decal shall be affixed to the manufactured home or mobile home prior to installation. This decal shall denote the date of installation, the name of the installer, and the number of the installer's license or the dealer or manufacturer license number. Such decal shall be positioned immediately next to the HUD decal.

(13)(15) In performing the installation, installers shall not perform plumbing or electrical activities prohibited by division department rules related to setup operations pursuant to s. 320.822.

(14)(16) Funds received by the division department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the department's Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

(17) There are hereby appropriated five positions and 19 \$219,295 from the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 15. Section 320.8255, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 553.440, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

553.440 320.8255 Mobile home inspection.--

(1) In order to ensure the highest degree of quality control in the construction of new mobile homes, each new mobile home sold in the state shall be inspected by the division department pursuant to procedures developed by the division department which assure compliance with code 31 provisions. The division department may adopt reasonable

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rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 120 for the implementation and enforcement of this inspection.

- (2) Division Department inspectors shall make unannounced visits to manufacturing plants or take any other appropriate action which assures compliance with the code.
- (3) Mobile home manufacturers and dealers shall be charged a fee for special inspections, including, but not limited to, plant approvals, 100 percent plant inspections, increased frequency inspections, reinspections, and special consumer complaint investigations as requested by a manufacturer or dealer or as may be deemed necessary by the division department.
- (4) The division department shall determine fees for special inspections and for the seal authorized under s. 320.827 which are sufficient to cover the cost of inspection and administration under this section. Fees collected shall be deposited into the Department's Operating Trust General Revenue Fund.

Section 16. Section 320.827, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 553.441, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

553.441 320.827 Label; procedures for issuance; certification; requirements. -- No dealer shall sell or offer for sale in this state any new mobile home manufactured after January 1, 1968, unless the mobile home bears a label and the certification by the manufacturer that the mobile home to which the label is attached meets or exceeds the appropriate code. Any mobile home bearing the insignia of approval pursuant to this section shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of all local government ordinances or rules which 31 govern construction, and no mobile home bearing the division

 department insignia of approval shall be in any way modified except in compliance with this chapter. Labels may be issued by the division department when applied for with an affidavit certifying that the dealer or manufacturer applying will not attach a label to any new mobile home that does not meet or exceed the appropriate code. No mobile home may be manufactured in this state unless it bears a label and certification that the mobile home meets or exceeds the code. The label for each mobile home shall be displayed in a manner to be prescribed by the division department.

Section 17. Section 320.8285, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 553.442, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

553.442 320.8285 Onsite inspection.--

- (1) Each county or municipality in this state shall prepare and adopt a plan providing for an onsite inspection of each mobile home located within such entity. The onsite inspection shall ensure compliance with state and local building codes, ordinances, and regulations regarding such functions as blocking and leveling, tie-downs, utility connections, conversions of appliances, and external improvements on the mobile home. If a mobile home is manufactured in conformity with the code, as established in s. \$\frac{553.436}{320.823}\$, a county may not require modification of the mobile home in order to comply with local tie-down regulations.
- (2) When a county or municipality has not prepared and adopted a plan providing for onsite inspection, the <u>division</u> department shall prepare a minimum onsite inspection plan for such county. The <u>division</u> department may <u>adopt</u> promulgate

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reasonable rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 120 in preparing and enforcing such a minimum onsite inspection plan.

- (3) Each county or municipality may designate the persons who are to perform the onsite inspection. If a county or municipality does not so designate, the division department shall designate the persons who are to perform the onsite inspection. No person shall be designated to perform onsite inspections unless such person is competent in the areas of mobile home blocking and leveling, tie-downs, utility connections, conversions of appliances, and external improvements. Pursuant to the onsite inspection, each mobile home shall be issued a certificate of occupancy if the mobile home complies with state and local building codes, ordinances, and regulations regarding such functions as blocking and leveling, tie-downs, utility connections, conversion of appliances, and external improvements to the mobile home.
- (4) Fees for onsite inspections and certificates of occupancy of mobile homes shall be reasonable for the services performed. A guideline for fee schedules shall be issued by the division department.
- (5) The division Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall enforce every provision of this section and the regulations adopted pursuant hereto, except that local land use and zoning requirements, fire zones, building setback and side and rear yard requirements, site development and property line requirements, subdivision control, and onsite installation requirements, as well as review and regulation of architectural and aesthetic requirements, are hereby specifically and entirely reserved to local jurisdictions. However, any architectural or aesthetic requirement imposed on 31 the mobile home structure itself may pertain only to roofing

 and siding materials. Such local requirements and regulations and others for manufactured homes must be reasonable, uniformly applied, and enforced without distinctions as to whether such housing is manufactured, located in a mobile home park or a mobile home subdivision, or built in a conventional manner. No local jurisdiction shall prohibit siting or resiting of used mobile homes based solely on the date the unit was manufactured. Mobile homes or manufactured homes moved into or within a county or municipality shall not be required to be brought into compliance with the current standards set forth in the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act.

(6) Park trailers are subject to inspection in the same manner as are mobile homes pursuant to this section.

Section 18. Section 320.830, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 553.443, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

553.443 320.830 Reciprocity.--If any other state has codes for mobile homes at least equal to those established by this part chapter, the division department, upon determining that such standards are being enforced by an independent inspection agency, shall place the other state on a reciprocity list, which list shall be available to any interested person. Any mobile home that bears a seal of any state which has been placed on the reciprocity list may not be required to bear the seal of this state. A mobile home that does not bear the label herein provided shall not be permitted to be manufactured or offered for sale by a manufacturer or dealer anywhere within the geographical limits of this state unless the mobile home is designated for delivery into another

state that has not adopted a code entitling the state to be placed on the reciprocity list.

Section 19. Section 320.831, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 553.444, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

553.444 320.831 Penalties.--

- (1) Whoever violates any provision of the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. ss. 5401 et seq., or any rules, regulations, or final order issued thereunder shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each such violation. Each violation of a provision of the act or any rule, regulation, or order issued thereunder shall constitute a separate violation with respect to each mobile home or with respect to each failure or refusal to allow or perform an act required thereby, except that the maximum civil penalty may not exceed \$1 million for any related series of violations occurring within 1 year from the date of the first violation.
- (2) Any individual, or a director, officer, or agent of a corporation, who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of s. 610 of the National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 in a manner which threatens the health or safety of any purchaser is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) Any manufacturer, dealer, or inspector who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of ss. 553.434-553.456 320.822-320.862 or any of the rules adopted by the department is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, provided such violation is not also a violation of the National Mobile

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Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 or any rule, regulation, or final order issued thereunder.

Section 20. Section 320.8325, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section 553.445, Florida Statutes, and is amended to read:

553.445 320.8325 Mobile homes and park trailers; tie-down requirements; uniform minimum installation standards; injunctions; penalty. --

- (1) The owner of a mobile home or park trailer shall secure the mobile home or park trailer to the ground by the use of anchors and tie-downs so as to resist wind overturning and sliding. However, nothing herein shall be construed as requiring that anchors and tie-downs be installed to secure mobile homes or park trailers which are permanently attached to a permanent structure. A permanent structure shall have a foundation and such other structural elements as are required pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the division department which assure the rigidity and stability of the mobile home or park trailer.
- (a) A mobile home or park trailer manufactured in accordance with the code standards and labeled "hurricane and windstorm resistive" shall be anchored to each anchor point provided on the mobile home or park trailer. A mobile home or park trailer which does not meet these standards must be anchored with anchor points spaced as required by the division department starting at each end of the mobile home or park trailer.
- (b) In addition, each mobile home or park trailer shall be tied down by one of the following means:
- 1. A mobile home or park trailer having built-in, 31 over-the-roof ties shall be secured by the tie-down points,

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provided such built-in ties and points meet the standards adopted promulgated by the division department.

- 2. A mobile home or park trailer not having built-in, over-the-roof ties and tie-down points which meet <u>division</u> department standards shall be secured in accordance with standards <u>adopted</u> promulgated by the <u>division</u> department.
- (2) The division department shall adopt promulgate rules and regulations setting forth uniform minimum standards for the manufacture and or installation of manufactured housing installation systems, composed of anchors, buckles, straps, stabilizer plates, and piers or other requirements mandated by a manufacturer's installation manual anchors, tie-downs, over-the-roof ties, or other reliable methods of securing mobile homes or park trailers when over-the-roof ties are not suitable due to factors such as unreasonable cost, design of the mobile home or park trailer, or potential damage to the mobile home or park trailer. No entity, other than the department, shall have authority to amend these uniform standards. Such systems devices required under this section, when properly installed, shall ensure that a manufactured home remains secured to the ground when subjected to winds equal to or less than their HUD code design criteria and shall cause the mobile home or park trailer to resist wind overturning and sliding. In promulgating Such rules shall be reasonably related to the and regulations, the department may make such discriminations regarding mobile home or park trailer tie-down requirements as are reasonable when factors such as age and windzone of the manufactured housing, location, and practicality of tying down a mobile home or park trailer are considered. The division shall also develop standards for installation and anchoring systems for park trailers.

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and civil penalties collected by the division pursuant to s. 553.439 shall be deposited into the department's Operating Trust Fund for the use by the division for the testing of manufactured housing installation systems and their individual components to insure that such products being delivered to consumers in this state meet the wind design criteria adopted by the division.

- (3)(a) Persons licensed in this state to engage in the business of insuring mobile homes or park trailers that are subject to the provisions of this section against damage from windstorm shall issue such insurance only if the mobile home or park trailer has been anchored and tied down in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (b) In the event that a mobile home or park trailer is insured against damage caused by windstorm and subsequently sustains windstorm damage of a nature that indicates that the mobile home or park trailer was not anchored or tied down in the manner required by this section, the person issuing the policy shall not be relieved from meeting the obligations specified in the insurance policy with respect to such damage on the basis that the mobile home or park trailer was not properly anchored or tied down.
- (4) Whenever a person who engages in the business of installing anchors, tie-downs, or over-the-roof ties or who engages in the business of manufacturing, distributing, or dealing in such devices for use in this state does so in a manner that is not in accordance with the minimum standards set forth by the division department, a person aggrieved thereby may bring an action in the appropriate court for actual damages. In addition, the court may provide appropriate 31 equitable relief, including the enjoining of a violator from

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engaging in the business or from engaging in further violations. Whenever it is established to the satisfaction of the court that a willful violation has occurred, the court shall award punitive damages to the aggrieved party. losing party may be liable for court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the prevailing party.

- (5) In addition to other penalties provided in this section, the division department or the state attorneys and their assistants are authorized to apply to the circuit courts within their respective jurisdictions, and such courts shall have jurisdiction, upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant temporary or permanent injunctions restraining any persons engaging in the business of manufacturing, distributing, or dealing in anchors, tie-downs, or over-the-roof ties from manufacturing or selling such devices in a manner not in accordance with the minimum standards set forth by the division department or restraining any persons in the business of installing anchors, tie-downs, or over-the-roof ties from utilizing devices that do not meet the minimum standards set forth by the division department or from installing such devices in a manner not in accordance with the minimum standards set forth by the division department, whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law, and such injunctions shall issue without bond.
- (6) This section only applies to a mobile home or park trailer that is being used as a dwelling place and that is located on a particular location for a period of time exceeding 14 days, for a mobile home, or 45 days, for a park trailer.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, the definitions 31 set forth in s. 553.434 320.822 apply.

1 Section 21. Section 553.446, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 553.446 Retention, destruction, and reproduction of 3 4 records. -- Records and documents of the division, created in 5 compliance with and in the implementation of this part, shall 6 be retained by the division as specified in record retention 7 schedules established under the general provisions of chapter 8 119. Further, the division is hereby authorized: 9 To destroy, or otherwise dispose of, those records and documents, in conformity with the approved retention 10 schedules. 11 12 (2) To photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce on 13 film, as authorized and directed by the approved retention 14 schedules, whereby each page will be exposed in exact 15 conformity with the original records and documents retained in 16 compliance with the provisions of this section. Photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or print of any 17 records, made in compliance with the provisions of this 18 19 section, shall have the same force and effect as the originals 20 thereof would have and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or 21 22 authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with 23 24 the original photographs or microphotographs. 25 Section 320.8335, Florida Statutes, is Section 22. 26 transferred and renumbered as section 553.447, Florida 27 Statutes. 28 Section 23. Section 553.448, Florida Statutes, is 29 created to read: 553.448 Purpose.--It is the intent of the Legislature 30 to ensure the safety and welfare of residents of mobile homes

and park trailers through an inspection program conducted by the division. Mobile homes are a primary housing resource of many of the residents of the state and satisfy a large segment of statewide affordable housing needs. It is the further intent of the Legislature that the division, mobile home dealers, and mobile home manufacturers continue to work together to meet the applicable code requirements for mobile homes and that such dealers and manufacturers share the responsibilities of warranting mobile homes in accordance with applicable codes and resolving legitimate consumer complaints in a timely, efficient manner.

Section 24. Section 553.449, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

553.449 Mobile home warranties.--Each manufacturer, dealer, and supplier of mobile homes shall warrant each new mobile home sold in this state and the setup of each such mobile home, in accordance with the warranty requirements prescribed by this section, for a period of at least 12 months, measured from the date of delivery of the mobile home to the buyer. The warranty requirements of each manufacturer, dealer, and supplier of mobile homes are as follows:

- (1) The manufacturer warrants:
- (a) For a mobile home, that all structural elements; plumbing systems; heating, cooling, and fuel-burning systems; electrical systems; fire prevention systems; and any other components or conditions included by the manufacturer are free from substantial defect.
- (b) That 100-ampere electrical service exists in the mobile home.
 - (2) The dealer warrants:

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(a) That any modifications or alterations made to the mobile home by the dealer or authorized by the dealer shall be free from substantial defect. Alterations or modifications made by a dealer shall relieve the manufacturer of warranty responsibility only as to the item altered or modified. (b) That setup operations performed on the mobile home are performed in compliance with s. 553.445. (c) That substantial defects do not occur to the mobile home during setup or by transporting it to the occupancy site. When the setup of a mobile home is performed by a person who is not an employee or agent of the mobile home manufacturer or dealer and is not compensated or authorized by, or connected with, such manufacturer or dealer, then the warranty responsibility of the manufacturer or dealer as to setup shall be limited to transporting the mobile home to the occupancy site free from substantial defect.

(3) The supplier warrants that any warranties generally offered in the ordinary sale of his or her product to consumers shall be extended to buyers of mobile homes. When no warranty is extended by suppliers, the manufacturer shall assume warranty responsibility for that component.

Section 25. Section 553.450, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

553.450 Presenting warranty claim. -- The claim in writing, stating the substance of the warranty defect, may be presented to the manufacturer, dealer, or supplier. When the person notified is not the responsible party he or she shall inform the claimant and shall notify the responsible party of 31 the warranty claim immediately.

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Section 26. Section 553.451, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

553.451 Warranty service.--

- (1) When a service agreement exists between manufacturers, dealers, and suppliers to provide warranty service, the agreement may specify which party is to remedy warranty defects. However, when a warranty defect is not properly remedied, the responsible party as determined pursuant to s. 553.449 shall be responsible for providing warranty service.
- (2) When no service agreement exists for warranty service, the responsible party as designated by s. 553.449 is responsible for remedying the warranty defect.
- (3) The defect shall be remedied within 30 days of receipt of the written notification of the warranty claim unless the claim is unreasonable or bona fide reasons exist for not remedying the defect. When sufficient reasons exist for not remedying the defect or the claim is unreasonable, the responsible party shall respond to the claimant in writing with its reasons for not promptly remedying the defect and what further action is contemplated by the responsible party.
- (4) When the person remedying the defect is not the responsible party as designated by s. 553.449 he or she shall be entitled to reasonable compensation paid to him or her by the responsible party. Conduct which coerces or requires a nonresponsible party to perform warranty service is a violation of this section.
- (5) Warranty service shall be performed at the site at which the mobile home is initially delivered to the buyer, except for components which can be removed for service without substantial expense or inconvenience to the buyer.

1 Section 27. Section 553.452, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 3 553.452 Civil action. -- Notwithstanding the existence 4 of other remedies, a buyer may bring a civil suit for damages 5 against a responsible party who fails to satisfactorily 6 resolve a warranty claim. Damages shall be the actual costs 7 of remedying the defect. Court costs and reasonable attorney 8 fees may be awarded to the prevailing party. When the court 9 finds that failure to honor warranty claims is a consistent pattern of conduct of the responsible party, or that the 10 11 defect is so severe as to significantly impair the safety of 12 the mobile home, it may assess punitive damages against the 13 responsible party. 14 Section 28. Section 553.453, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 15 16 553.453 Cumulative remedies.--The warranty provided for in this act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation 17 of, any other rights and privileges which the buyer may have 18 19 under any other law or instrument. The manufacturer, dealer 20 or supplier shall not require the buyer to waive his or her rights under this act or any other rights under law. Any such 21 22 waiver shall be deemed contrary to public policy and unenforceable and void. 23 24 Section 29. Section 553.455, Florida Statutes, is 25 created to read: 26 553.455 Inspection of records; production of evidence; 27 subpoena power.--28 (1) The division may inspect the pertinent books, records, letters, and contracts of <u>any licensee</u>, whether 29 dealer or manufacturer, relating to any written complaint made 30 to it against such licensee.

(2) The division is granted and authorized to exercise 1 2 the power of subpoena for the attendance of witnesses and the 3 production of any documentary evidence necessary to the disposition by it of any written complaint against any 4 5 licensee, whether dealer or manufacturer. 6 Section 30. Section 553.456, Florida Statutes, is 7 created to read: 8 553.456 Revocation of license held by firms or 9 corporations. -- If any applicant or licensee is a firm or corporation, it shall be sufficient cause for the denial, 10 suspension, or revocation of a license that any officer, 11 12 director, or trustee of the firm or corporation, or any member 13 in case of a partnership, has been guilty of an act or 14 omission which would be cause for refusing, suspending, or revoking a license to such party as an individual. Each 15 16 licensee shall be responsible for the acts of any of its employees while acting as its agent if the licensee approved 17 of, or had knowledge of, the acts or other similar acts and, 18 19 after such approval or knowledge, retained the benefits, 20 proceeds, profits, or advantages accruing from, or otherwise ratified, the acts. 21 22 Section 31. Section 553.457, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 23 24 553.457 Maintenance of records by the division.--The division shall maintain uniform records of all complaints 25 26 filed against licensees licensed under the provisions of s. 27 320.77 any other provision of this part to the contrary 28 notwithstanding. The records shall contain all enforcement 29 actions taken against licensees and against unlicensed persons acting in a capacity which would require them to be licensed 30 under those sections. The permanent file of each licensee and

unlicensed person shall contain a record of any complaints 1 2 filed against him or her and a record of any enforcement actions taken against him or her. All complaints and 3 satisfactions thereof and enforcement actions on each licensee 4 5 and unlicensed person shall be entered into the central 6 database in such a manner that rapid retrieval will be 7 facilitated. The complainant and the referring agency, if 8 there is one, shall be advised of the disposition by the 9 division of the complaint within 10 days after such action. 10 Section 32. Section 553.458, Florida Statutes, is 11 created to read: 12 553.458 Transactions by electronic or telephonic 13 means. -- The division is authorized to accept any application 14 provided for under this chapter by electronic or telephonic 15 means. Section 33. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 16 161.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 17 161.55 Requirements for activities or construction 18 19 within the coastal building zone. -- The following requirements 20 shall apply beginning March 1, 1986, to construction within 21 the coastal building zone and shall be minimum standards for 22 construction in this area: (1) STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS; MAJOR STRUCTURES. --23 24 (b) Mobile homes shall conform to the Federal Mobile 25 Home Construction and Safety Standards or the Uniform

Section 34. Subsection (14) of section 316.515,

Standards Code ANSI book A-119.1, pursuant to s. 553.436

316.515 Maximum width, height, length.--

320.823, and to the requirements of paragraph (c).

Florida Statutes, is amended to read.

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(14) MANUFACTURED BUILDINGS. -- The Department of Transportation may, in its discretion and upon application and good cause shown therefor that the same is not contrary to the public interest, issue a special permit for truck tractor-semitrailer combinations where the total number of overwidth deliveries of manufactured buildings, as defined in s. $553.36(12)\frac{(11)}{(11)}$, may be reduced by permitting the use of an overlength trailer of no more than 54 feet.

Section 35. Section 320.8232, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.8232 Establishment of uniform standards for used recreational vehicles and repair and remodeling code for mobile homes.--

(1) Each used recreational vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1968, and sold or offered for sale in this state by a dealer or manufacturer shall meet the standards of the Used Recreational Vehicle Code. The provisions of said code shall ensure safe and livable housing and shall not be more stringent than those standards required to be met in the manufacture of recreational vehicles. Such provisions shall include, but not be limited to, standards for structural adequacy, plumbing, heating, electrical systems, and fire and life safety.

(2) The provisions of the repair and remodeling code shall ensure safe and livable housing and shall not be more stringent than those standards required to be met in the manufacture of mobile homes. Such provisions shall include, but not be limited to, standards for structural adequacy, plumbing, heating, electrical systems, and fire and life safety.

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Section 36. Section 320.824, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

320.824 Changes and modifications of standards. --(1) The department may adopt by rule changes in, or additions to, the standards adopted in s. 320.823 or s. 320.8231, which are approved and officially published by the institute or promulgated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development subsequent to the effective date of this act.

(2) The department or its authorized agent may enter any place or establishment where mobile homes are manufactured, sold, or offered for sale, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of the code and the rules adopted by the department have been met.

Section 37. Section 320.8245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.8245 Limitation of alteration or modification to mobile homes or recreational vehicles. --

- (1) LIMITATION OF ALTERATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS.--No alteration or modification shall be made to a mobile home or recreational vehicle by a licensed dealer after shipment from the manufacturer's plant unless such alteration or modification is authorized in this section.
- (2) EFFECT ON MOBILE HOME WARRANTY. -- Unless an alteration or modification is performed by a qualified person as defined in subsection (4), the warranty responsibility of the manufacturer as to the altered or modified item shall be void.
- (a) An alteration or modification performed by a mobile home or recreational vehicle dealer or his or her agent 31 or employee shall place warranty responsibility for the

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altered or modified item upon the dealer. If the manufacturer fulfills, or is required to fulfill, the warranty on the altered or modified item, he or she shall be entitled to recover damages in the amount of his or her costs and attorneys' fees from the dealer.

- (b) An alteration or modification performed by a mobile home or recreational vehicle owner or his or her agent shall render the manufacturer's warranty as to that item void. A statement shall be displayed clearly and conspicuously on the face of the warranty that the warranty is void as to the altered or modified item if the alteration or modification is performed by other than a qualified person. Failure to display such statement shall result in warranty responsibility on the manufacturer.
- (3) AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT. -- The department is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 120 which define the alterations or modifications which must be made by qualified personnel. The department may regulate only those alterations and modifications which substantially impair the structural integrity or safety of the recreational vehicle mobile home.
 - (4) DESIGNATION AS A QUALIFIED PERSON. --
- In order to be designated as a person qualified to alter or modify a mobile home or recreational vehicle, a person must comply with local or county licensing or competency requirements in skills relevant to performing alterations or modifications on mobile homes or recreational vehicles.
- When no local or county licensing or competency requirements exist, the department may certify persons to 31 perform recreational vehicle mobile home alterations or

 modifications. The department shall by rule or regulation determine what skills and competency requirements are requisite to the issuance of a certification. A fee sufficient to cover the costs of issuing certifications may be charged by the department. The certification shall be valid for a period which terminates when the county or other local governmental unit enacts relevant competency or licensing requirements. The certification shall be valid only in counties or localities without licensing or competency requirements.

(c) The department shall determine which counties and localities have licensing or competency requirements adequate to eliminate the requirement of certification. This determination shall be based on a review of the relevant county or local standards for adequacy in regulating persons who perform alterations or modifications to recreational vehicles mobile homes. The department shall find local or county standards adequate when minimal licensing or competency standards are provided.

Section 38. Section 320.8256, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.8256 Recreational vehicle inspection.--

(1) In order to ensure the highest degree of quality control in the construction of new recreational vehicles and to ensure the safe condition of used recreational vehicles, each new or used recreational vehicle sold in the state shall be inspected by licensed recreational vehicle dealers offering such unit for sale.

(2) The department shall determine a fee for the seal authorized under s. 320.827 which is sufficient to cover the

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cost of producing and issuing the seal. Fees collected shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 39. Section 320.834, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.834 Purpose. -- It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure the safety and welfare of residents of mobile homes through an inspection program conducted by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Mobile homes are a primary housing resource of many of the residents of the state and satisfy a large segment of statewide housing needs. It is the further intent of the Legislature that the department, recreational vehicle mobile home dealers, and recreational vehicle mobile home manufacturers continue to work together to meet the applicable code requirements for recreational vehicles mobile homes and that such dealers and manufacturers share the responsibilities of warranting recreational vehicles mobile homes in accordance with applicable codes and resolving legitimate consumer complaints in a timely, efficient manner.

Section 40. Section 320.835, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.835 Mobile home and Recreational vehicle warranties. -- Each manufacturer, dealer, and supplier of mobile homes or recreational vehicles shall warrant each new mobile home or recreational vehicle sold in this state and the setup of each such mobile home, in accordance with the warranty requirements prescribed by this section, for a period of at least 12 months, measured from the date of delivery of the mobile home to the buyer or the date of sale of the recreational vehicle. The warranty requirements of each manufacturer, dealer, and supplier of mobile homes or 31 recreational vehicles are as follows:

(1) The manufacturer warrants:

(a) For a mobile home or recreational vehicle, that all structural elements; plumbing systems; heating, cooling, and fuel-burning systems; electrical systems; fire prevention systems; and any other components or conditions included by the manufacturer are free from substantial defect.

- (b) That 100-ampere electrical service exists in the mobile home.
 - (2) The dealer warrants:
- (a) That any modifications or alterations made to the mobile home or recreational vehicle by the dealer or authorized by the dealer shall be free from substantial defect. Alterations or modifications made by a dealer shall relieve the manufacturer of warranty responsibility only as to the item altered or modified.
- (b) That setup operations performed on the mobile home are performed in compliance with s. 320.8325.
- (c) That substantial defects do not occur to the mobile home during setup or by transporting it to the occupancy site.

When the setup of a mobile home is performed by a person who is not an employee or agent of the mobile home manufacturer or dealer and is not compensated or authorized by, or connected with, such manufacturer or dealer, then the warranty responsibility of the manufacturer or dealer as to setup shall be limited to transporting the mobile home to the occupancy site free from substantial defect.

(3) The supplier warrants that any warranties generally offered in the ordinary sale of his or her product to consumers shall be extended to buyers of mobile homes and

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30 31 recreational vehicles. When no warranty is extended by suppliers, the manufacturer shall assume warranty responsibility for that component.

Section 41. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

- 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.--
- (2) WINDSTORM INSURANCE RISK APPORTIONMENT.--
- The department shall require all insurers holding a certificate of authority to transact property insurance on a direct basis in this state, other than joint underwriting associations and other entities formed pursuant to this section, to provide windstorm coverage to applicants from areas determined to be eligible pursuant to paragraph (c) who in good faith are entitled to, but are unable to procure, such coverage through ordinary means; or it shall adopt a reasonable plan or plans for the equitable apportionment or sharing among such insurers of windstorm coverage, which may include formation of an association for this purpose. As used in this subsection, the term "property insurance" means insurance on real or personal property, as defined in s. 624.604, including insurance for fire, industrial fire, allied lines, farmowners multiperil, homeowners' multiperil, commercial multiperil, and mobile homes, and including liability coverages on all such insurance, but excluding inland marine as defined in s. 624.607(3) and excluding vehicle insurance as defined in s. 624.605(1)(a) other than insurance on mobile homes used as permanent dwellings. The department shall adopt rules that provide a formula for the recovery and repayment of any deferred assessments.

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1. For the purpose of this section, properties eligible for such windstorm coverage are defined as dwellings, buildings, and other structures, including mobile homes which are used as dwellings and which are tied down in compliance with mobile home tie-down requirements prescribed by the Division of Factory-built Housing of the Department of Community Affairs Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles pursuant to s. 553.445 320.8325, and the contents of all such properties. An applicant or policyholder is eligible for coverage only if an offer of coverage cannot be obtained by or for the applicant or policyholder from an admitted insurer at approved rates.

2.a.(I) All insurers required to be members of such association shall participate in its writings, expenses, and losses. Surplus of the association shall be retained for the payment of claims and shall not be distributed to the member insurers. Such participation by member insurers shall be in the proportion that the net direct premiums of each member insurer written for property insurance in this state during the preceding calendar year bear to the aggregate net direct premiums for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings, in this state during the preceding calendar year. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "net direct premiums" means direct written premiums for property insurance, reduced by premium for liability coverage and for the following if included in allied lines: rain and hail on growing crops; livestock; association direct premiums booked; National Flood Insurance Program direct premiums; and similar deductions specifically authorized by the plan of operation and approved by the department. A member's participation shall begin on the first

day of the calendar year following the year in which it is issued a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state and shall terminate 1 year after the end of the calendar year during which it no longer holds a certificate of authority to transact property insurance in the state. The commissioner, after review of annual statements, other reports, and any other statistics that the commissioner deems necessary, shall certify to the association the aggregate direct premiums written for property insurance in this state by all member insurers.

- of directors consisting of the Insurance Consumer Advocate appointed under s. 627.0613, 1 consumer representative appointed by the Insurance Commissioner, 1 consumer representative appointed by the Governor, and 12 additional members appointed as specified in the plan of operation. One of the 12 additional members shall be elected by the domestic companies of this state on the basis of cumulative weighted voting based on the net direct premiums of domestic companies in this state. Nothing in the 1997 amendments to this paragraph terminates the existing board or the terms of any members of the board.
- (III) The plan of operation shall provide a formula whereby a company voluntarily providing windstorm coverage in affected areas will be relieved wholly or partially from apportionment of a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II) or sub-subparagraph d.(II).
- (IV) A company which is a member of a group of companies under common management may elect to have its credits applied on a group basis, and any company or group may

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elect to have its credits applied to any other company or group.

- (V) There shall be no credits or relief from apportionment to a company for emergency assessments collected from its policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph d.(III).
- (VI) The plan of operation may also provide for the award of credits, for a period not to exceed 3 years, from a regular assessment pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph d.(II) as an incentive for taking policies out of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association. In order to qualify for the exemption under this sub-sub-subparagraph, the take-out plan must provide that at least 40 percent of the policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties or at least 30 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties and an additional 50 percent of the policies so removed cover risks located in other coastal counties, and must also provide that no more than 15 percent of the policies so removed may exclude windstorm coverage. With the approval of the department, the association may waive these geographic criteria for a take-out plan that removes at least the lesser of 100,000 Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies or 15 percent of the total number of Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association policies, provided the governing board of the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association certifies that the take-out plan will materially reduce the Residential Property and Casualty Joint 31 Underwriting Association's 100-year probable maximum loss from

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hurricanes. With the approval of the department, the board may extend such credits for an additional year if the insurer guarantees an additional year of renewability for all policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association, or for 2 additional years if the insurer guarantees 2 additional years of renewability for all policies removed from the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association.

- Assessments to pay deficits in the association under this subparagraph shall be included as an appropriate factor in the making of rates as provided in s. 627.3512.
- The Legislature finds that the potential for unlimited deficit assessments under this subparagraph may induce insurers to attempt to reduce their writings in the voluntary market, and that such actions would worsen the availability problems that the association was created to remedy. It is the intent of the Legislature that insurers remain fully responsible for paying regular assessments and collecting emergency assessments for any deficits of the association; however, it is also the intent of the Legislature to provide a means by which assessment liabilities may be amortized over a period of years.
- d.(I) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year is 10 percent or less of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the deficit.
- (II) When the deficit incurred in a particular calendar year exceeds 10 percent of the aggregate statewide 31 direct written premium for property insurance for the prior

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calendar year for all member insurers, the association shall levy an assessment on member insurers in an amount equal to the greater of 10 percent of the deficit or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for the prior calendar year for member insurers. Any remaining deficit shall be recovered through emergency assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (III).

(III) Upon a determination by the board of directors that a deficit exceeds the amount that will be recovered through regular assessments on member insurers, pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), the board shall levy, after verification by the department, emergency assessments to be collected by member insurers and by underwriting associations created pursuant to this section which write property insurance, upon issuance or renewal of property insurance policies other than National Flood Insurance policies in the year or years following levy of the regular assessments. The amount of the emergency assessment collected in a particular year shall be a uniform percentage of that year's direct written premium for property insurance for all member insurers and underwriting associations, excluding National Flood Insurance policy premiums, as annually determined by the board and verified by the department. The department shall verify the arithmetic calculations involved in the board's determination within 30 days after receipt of the information on which the determination was based. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each member insurer and each underwriting association created pursuant to this section shall collect emergency assessments from its policyholders without such obligation 31 | being affected by any credit, limitation, exemption, or

deferment. The emergency assessments so collected shall be 1 transferred directly to the association on a periodic basis as 3 determined by the association. The aggregate amount of emergency assessments levied under this sub-sub-subparagraph 4 5 in any calendar year may not exceed the greater of 10 percent of the amount needed to cover the original deficit, plus 6 7 interest, fees, commissions, required reserves, and other 8 costs associated with financing of the original deficit, or 10 percent of the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance written by member insurers and underwriting 10 associations for the prior year, plus interest, fees, 11 commissions, required reserves, and other costs associated 12 13 with financing the original deficit. The board may pledge the 14 proceeds of the emergency assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph as the source of revenue for bonds, to 15 16 retire any other debt incurred as a result of the deficit or events giving rise to the deficit, or in any other way that 17 the board determines will efficiently recover the deficit. The 18 19 emergency assessments under this sub-sub-subparagraph shall 20 continue as long as any bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred with respect to a deficit for which the assessment 21 was imposed remain outstanding, unless adequate provision has 22 been made for the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness 23 pursuant to the document governing such bonds or other 24 indebtedness. Emergency assessments collected under this 25 26 sub-sub-subparagraph are not part of an insurer's rates, are 27 not premium, and are not subject to premium tax, fees, or 28 commissions; however, failure to pay the emergency assessment shall be treated as failure to pay premium. 29 (IV) Each member insurer's share of the total regular 30

assessments under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or

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sub-sub-subparagraph (II) shall be in the proportion that the insurer's net direct premium for property insurance in this state, for the year preceding the assessment bears to the aggregate statewide net direct premium for property insurance of all member insurers, as reduced by any credits for voluntary writings for that year.

- (V) If regular deficit assessments are made under sub-sub-subparagraph (I) or sub-subparagraph (II), or by the Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association under sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.a. or sub-subparagraph (6)(b)3.b., the association shall levy upon the association's policyholders, as part of its next rate filing, or by a separate rate filing solely for this purpose, a market equalization surcharge in a percentage equal to the total amount of such regular assessments divided by the aggregate statewide direct written premium for property insurance for member insurers for the prior calendar year. Market equalization surcharges under this sub-sub-subparagraph are not considered premium and are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a market equalization surcharge shall be treated as failure to pay premium.
- The governing body of any unit of local government, e. any residents of which are insured under the plan, may issue bonds as defined in s. 125.013 or s. 166.101 to fund an assistance program, in conjunction with the association, for the purpose of defraying deficits of the association. In order to avoid needless and indiscriminate proliferation, duplication, and fragmentation of such assistance programs, any unit of local government, any residents of which are 31 insured by the association, may provide for the payment of

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losses, regardless of whether or not the losses occurred within or outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the local government. Revenue bonds may not be issued until validated pursuant to chapter 75, unless a state of emergency is declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor pursuant to s. 252.36 making such findings as are necessary to determine that it is in the best interests of, and necessary for, the protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare of residents of this state and the protection and preservation of the economic stability of insurers operating in this state, and declaring it an essential public purpose to permit certain municipalities or counties to issue bonds as 12 13 will provide relief to claimants and policyholders of the 14 association and insurers responsible for apportionment of plan losses. Any such unit of local government may enter into such 16 contracts with the association and with any other entity created pursuant to this subsection as are necessary to carry 17 out this paragraph. Any bonds issued under this 19 sub-subparagraph shall be payable from and secured by moneys received by the association from assessments under this subparagraph, and assigned and pledged to or on behalf of the unit of local government for the benefit of the holders of such bonds. The funds, credit, property, and taxing power of 23 the state or of the unit of local government shall not be 24 pledged for the payment of such bonds. If any of the bonds remain unsold 60 days after issuance, the department shall require all insurers subject to assessment to purchase the 28 bonds, which shall be treated as admitted assets; each insurer 29 shall be required to purchase that percentage of the unsold portion of the bond issue that equals the insurer's relative 30 31 | share of assessment liability under this subsection. An

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insurer shall not be required to purchase the bonds to the extent that the department determines that the purchase would endanger or impair the solvency of the insurer. The authority granted by this sub-subparagraph is additional to any bonding authority granted by subparagraph 6.

- The plan shall also provide that any member with a surplus as to policyholders of \$20 million or less writing 25 percent or more of its total countrywide property insurance premiums in this state may petition the department, within the first 90 days of each calendar year, to qualify as a limited apportionment company. The apportionment of such a member company in any calendar year for which it is qualified shall not exceed its gross participation, which shall not be affected by the formula for voluntary writings. In no event shall a limited apportionment company be required to participate in any apportionment of losses pursuant to sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II) in the aggregate which exceeds \$50 million after payment of available plan funds in any calendar year. However, a limited apportionment company shall collect from its policyholders any emergency assessment imposed under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III). The plan shall provide that, if the department determines that any regular assessment will result in an impairment of the surplus of a limited apportionment company, the department may direct that all or part of such assessment be deferred. However, there shall be no limitation or deferment of an emergency assessment to be collected from policyholders under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III).
- 4. The plan shall provide for the deferment, in whole or in part, of a regular assessment of a member insurer under sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II),

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but not for an emergency assessment collected from policyholders under sub-subparagraph 2.d.(III), if, in the opinion of the commissioner, payment of such regular assessment would endanger or impair the solvency of the member insurer. In the event a regular assessment against a member insurer is deferred in whole or in part, the amount by which such assessment is deferred may be assessed against the other member insurers in a manner consistent with the basis for assessments set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(I) or sub-sub-subparagraph 2.d.(II).

- 5.a. The plan of operation may include deductibles and rules for classification of risks and rate modifications consistent with the objective of providing and maintaining funds sufficient to pay catastrophe losses.
- The association may require arbitration of a rate filing under s. 627.062(6). It is the intent of the Legislature that the rates for coverage provided by the association be actuarially sound and not competitive with approved rates charged in the admitted voluntary market such that the association functions as a residual market mechanism to provide insurance only when the insurance cannot be procured in the voluntary market. The plan of operation shall provide a mechanism to assure that, beginning no later than January 1, 1999, the rates charged by the association for each line of business are reflective of approved rates in the voluntary market for hurricane coverage for each line of business in the various areas eligible for association coverage.
- The association shall provide for windstorm coverage on residential properties in limits up to \$10 million 31 | for commercial lines residential risks and up to \$1 million

for personal lines residential risks. If coverage with the association is sought for a residential risk valued in excess of these limits, coverage shall be available to the risk up to the replacement cost or actual cash value of the property, at the option of the insured, if coverage for the risk cannot be located in the authorized market. The association must accept a commercial lines residential risk with limits above \$10 million or a personal lines residential risk with limits above \$1 million if coverage is not available in the authorized market. The association may write coverage above the limits specified in this subparagraph with or without facultative or other reinsurance coverage, as the association determines appropriate.

- d. The plan of operation must provide objective criteria and procedures, approved by the department, to be uniformly applied for all applicants in determining whether an individual risk is so hazardous as to be uninsurable. In making this determination and in establishing the criteria and procedures, the following shall be considered:
- (I) Whether the likelihood of a loss for the individual risk is substantially higher than for other risks of the same class; and
- (II) Whether the uncertainty associated with the individual risk is such that an appropriate premium cannot be determined.

The acceptance or rejection of a risk by the association pursuant to such criteria and procedures must be construed as the private placement of insurance, and the provisions of chapter 120 do not apply.

- e. The policies issued by the association must provide that if the association obtains an offer from an authorized insurer to cover the risk at its approved rates under either a standard policy including wind coverage or, if consistent with the insurer's underwriting rules as filed with the department, a basic policy including wind coverage, the risk is no longer eligible for coverage through the association. Upon termination of eligibility, the association shall provide written notice to the policyholder and agent of record stating that the association policy must be canceled as of 60 days after the date of the notice because of the offer of coverage from an authorized insurer. Other provisions of the insurance code relating to cancellation and notice of cancellation do not apply to actions under this sub-subparagraph.
- f. Association policies and applications must include a notice that the association policy could, under this section, be replaced with a policy issued by an authorized insurer that does not provide coverage identical to the coverage provided by the association. The notice shall also specify that acceptance of association coverage creates a conclusive presumption that the applicant or policyholder is aware of this potential.
- 6.a. The plan of operation may authorize the formation of a private nonprofit corporation, a private nonprofit unincorporated association, a partnership, a trust, a limited liability company, or a nonprofit mutual company which may be empowered, among other things, to borrow money by issuing bonds or by incurring other indebtedness and to accumulate reserves or funds to be used for the payment of insured catastrophe losses. The plan may authorize all actions

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necessary to facilitate the issuance of bonds, including the pledging of assessments or other revenues.

b. Any entity created under this subsection, or any entity formed for the purposes of this subsection, may sue and be sued, may borrow money; issue bonds, notes, or debt instruments; pledge or sell assessments, market equalization surcharges and other surcharges, rights, premiums, contractual rights, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, other reinsurance recoverables, and other assets as security for such bonds, notes, or debt instruments; enter into any contracts or agreements necessary or proper to accomplish such borrowings; and take other actions necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection. The association may issue bonds or incur other indebtedness, or have bonds issued on its behalf by a unit of local government pursuant to subparagraph (g)2., in the absence of a hurricane or other weather-related event, upon a determination by the association subject to approval by the department that such action would enable it to efficiently meet the financial obligations of the association and that such financings are reasonably necessary to effectuate the requirements of this subsection. Any such entity may accumulate reserves and retain surpluses as of the end of any association year to provide for the payment of losses incurred by the association during that year or any future year. The association shall incorporate and continue the plan of operation and articles of agreement in effect on the effective date of chapter 76-96, Laws of Florida, to the extent that it is not inconsistent with chapter 76-96, and as subsequently modified consistent with chapter 76-96. The board of directors and officers currently serving shall continue to 31 serve until their successors are duly qualified as provided

under the plan. The assets and obligations of the plan in effect immediately prior to the effective date of chapter 76-96 shall be construed to be the assets and obligations of the successor plan created herein.

- c. In recognition of s. 10, Art. I of the State Constitution, prohibiting the impairment of obligations of contracts, it is the intent of the Legislature that no action be taken whose purpose is to impair any bond indenture or financing agreement or any revenue source committed by contract to such bond or other indebtedness issued or incurred by the association or any other entity created under this subsection.
- 7. On such coverage, an agent's remuneration shall be that amount of money payable to the agent by the terms of his or her contract with the company with which the business is placed. However, no commission will be paid on that portion of the premium which is in excess of the standard premium of that company.
- 8. Subject to approval by the department, the association may establish different eligibility requirements and operational procedures for any line or type of coverage for any specified eligible area or portion of an eligible area if the board determines that such changes to the eligibility requirements and operational procedures are justified due to the voluntary market being sufficiently stable and competitive in such area or for such line or type of coverage and that consumers who, in good faith, are unable to obtain insurance through the voluntary market through ordinary methods would continue to have access to coverage from the association. When coverage is sought in connection with a real property transfer, such requirements and procedures shall not provide

 for an effective date of coverage later than the date of the closing of the transfer as established by the transferor, the transferee, and, if applicable, the lender.

- 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:
- a. The pledge or sale of, the lien upon, and the security interest in any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association created or purported to be created pursuant to any financing documents to secure any bonds or other indebtedness of the association shall be and remain valid and enforceable, notwithstanding the commencement of and during the continuation of, and after, any rehabilitation, insolvency, liquidation, bankruptcy, receivership, conservatorship, reorganization, or similar proceeding against the association under the laws of this state or any other applicable laws.
- b. No such proceeding shall relieve the association of its obligation, or otherwise affect its ability to perform its obligation, to continue to collect, or levy and collect, assessments, market equalization or other surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or any other rights, revenues, or other assets of the association pledged.
- c. Each such pledge or sale of, lien upon, and security interest in, including the priority of such pledge, lien, or security interest, any such assessments, emergency assessments, market equalization or renewal surcharges, projected recoveries from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, reinsurance recoverables, or other rights, revenues, or other assets which are collected, or levied and collected, after the commencement of and during the pendency of or after

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any such proceeding shall continue unaffected by such proceeding.

- d. As used in this subsection, the term "financing documents" means any agreement, instrument, or other document now existing or hereafter created evidencing any bonds or other indebtedness of the association or pursuant to which any such bonds or other indebtedness has been or may be issued and pursuant to which any rights, revenues, or other assets of the association are pledged or sold to secure the repayment of such bonds or indebtedness, together with the payment of interest on such bonds or such indebtedness, or the payment of any other obligation of the association related to such bonds or indebtedness.
- Any such pledge or sale of assessments, revenues, contract rights or other rights or assets of the association shall constitute a lien and security interest, or sale, as the case may be, that is immediately effective and attaches to such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets, whether or not imposed or collected at the time the pledge or sale is made. Any such pledge or sale is effective, valid, binding, and enforceable against the association or other entity making such pledge or sale, and valid and binding against and superior to any competing claims or obligations owed to any other person or entity, including policyholders in this state, asserting rights in any such assessments, revenues, contract, or other rights or assets to the extent set forth in and in accordance with the terms of the pledge or sale contained in the applicable financing documents, whether or not any such person or entity has notice of such pledge or sale and without the need for any physical delivery, 31 recordation, filing, or other action.

 f. There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any member insurer or its agents or employees, agents or employees of the association, members of the board of directors of the association, or the department or its representatives, for any action taken by them in the performance of their duties or responsibilities under this subsection. Such immunity does not apply to actions for breach of any contract or agreement pertaining to insurance, or any willful tort.

Section 42. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 626.702, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.702 Valued policy law.--

- (1) In the event of the total loss of any building, structure, mobile home as defined in s. 320.01(2), or manufactured building as defined in s. 553.36(12)(11), located in this state and insured by any insurer as to a covered peril, in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the insurer's consent and in the absence of fraudulent or criminal fault on the part of the insured or one acting in her or his behalf, the insurer's liability, if any, under the policy for such total loss shall be in the amount of money for which such property was so insured as specified in the policy and for which a premium has been charged and paid.
- (5) This section does not apply as to personal property or any interest therein, except with respect to mobile homes as defined in s. 320.01(2) or manufactured buildings as defined in s. $553.36\underline{(12)(11)}$. Nor does this section apply to coverage of an appurtenant structure or other structure or any coverage or claim in which the dollar amount of coverage available as to the structure involved is not

1	directly stated in the policy as a dollar amount specifically
2	applicable to that particular structure.
3	Section 43. This act shall take effect July 31, 1999.
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