	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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11	Representative Brown offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Between line(s) 46 & 47, insert:
15	Section 1. Section 725.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to
16	read:
17	725.06 Construction contracts; limitation on
18	indemnification; agreements to insure
19	(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (a), (b),
20	and (c), any portion of any agreement or contract for or in
21	connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any
22	construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a building,
23	structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and
24	excavating associated therewith, between an owner of real
25	property and an architect, engineer, general contractor,
26	subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman or any

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combination thereof wherein any party referred to herein

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

- (a) Indemnification provisions in any such agreements, contracts, or guarantees may not require that the indemnitor indemnify the indemnitee for damages to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of a party other than:
 - $1.\frac{(a)}{(a)}$ The indemnitor; or
- $\underline{2.(b)}$ Any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees; or
- employees. However, such indemnification shall not include claims of, or damages resulting from, gross negligence, or willful, wanton or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents or employees, or for statutory violation or punitive damages except and to the extent the statutory violation or punitive damages are caused by or result from the acts or omissions of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees.
- (b)(2) A construction contract for a public agency or in connection with a public agency's project may require a party to that contract to indemnify and hold harmless the other party to the contract, their officers and employees, from liabilities, damages, losses and costs, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, to the extent caused by the negligence, recklessness, or intentional wrongful misconduct of the indemnifying party and persons employed or utilized by the

indemnifying party in the performance of the construction contract.

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

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1. The indemnitor;

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- 2. Any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees; or
- 3. The indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents, or employees. However, such indemnification shall not include claims of, or damages resulting from, gross negligence, or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents, or employees, or for statutory violation or punitive damages, except and to the extent the statutory violation or punitive damages are caused by or result from the acts or omissions of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees.
- (2) If, as part of any agreement or contract for or in connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and excavating associated with such activities, between or among an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor, subsubcontractor, or materialman or any combination of such persons, a policy of insurance extends certain coverage rights to an additional insured for liability arising out of the acts, errors, or omissions of the named insured, such additional insured coverage shall only provide liability protection to the additional insured for the imputed or vicarious liability imposed on the additional insured as a direct consequence of the negligent acts or omissions of the named insured.

- (3) If a written contract requires a subcontractor, subsubcontractor, or materialman to provide a policy of insurance or a certificate of insurance to a general contractor or subcontractor extending specific coverage rights to an additional insured:
- (a) The general contractor or subcontractor may, at any point prior to the date the subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman commences work or delivers material to the project, accept or reject the policy as being nonconforming.
- (b) If not rejected, the general contractor or subcontractor shall be deemed to have accepted the policy.
- the lack of conforming insurance as a reason to reject work already completed by a subcontractor or a sub-subcontractor or material already supplied by the materialman or to withhold payment to the subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman for work already completed or material already supplied Except as specifically provided in subsection (2), a construction contract for a public agency or in connection with a public agency's project may not require one party to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the other party, its employees, officers, directors, or agents from any liability, damage, loss, claim, action, or proceeding, and any such contract provision is void as against public policy of this state.
- (4) This section does not affect any contracts, agreements, or guarantees entered into before the effective date of this section or any renewals thereof.

========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

Remove line(s) 11 & 12, and insert:

An act relating to construction contracts; amending s. 725.06,

F.S.; providing for agreements to insure; revising provisions relating to indemnification; providing for the extension of certain coverage rights to an additional insured and procedures related thereto; deleting a provision relating to renewals of contracts, agreements, or guarantees; amending s. 218.70, F.S.; providing a popular