1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to the Florida Homeowners' 3 Construction Recovery Fund; amending s. 489.1401, 4 F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 5 489.1402, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 6 489.141, F.S.; revising conditions under which a 7 claimant is eligible to seek recovery from the 8 recovery fund; amending s. 489.1425, F.S.; revising 9 the form required to be provided by a contractor which 10 explains a consumer's rights under the recovery fund; 11 amending s. 489.143, F.S.; prohibiting fund disbursements from exceeding a specified amount for 12 each Division I claim and each Division II claim; 13 revising requirements providing caps on payment for 14 15 certain claims against a licensee; providing an effective date. 16 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 19 20 Subsections (2) and (3) of section 489.1401, Section 1. 21 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 22 489.1401 Legislative intent.-23 It is the intent of the Legislature that the sole (2)24 purpose of the Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund is 25 to compensate an any aggrieved claimant who contracted for the 26 construction or improvement of the homeowner's residence located Page 1 of 11

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27 within this state and who has obtained a final judgment in any 28 court of competent jurisdiction, was awarded restitution by the Construction Industry Licensing Board, or received an award in 29 30 arbitration against a licensee on grounds of financial mismanagement or misconduct, abandoning a construction project, 31 32 or making a false statement with respect to a project. Such 33 grievance must arise and arising directly out of a any 34 transaction conducted when the judgment debtor was licensed and 35 must involve an act performed any of the activities enumerated 36 under s. 489.129(1)(g), (j) or (k) on the homeowner's residence. 37 (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that Division I 38 and Division II contractors set apart funds for the specific 39 objective of participating in the fund. Section 2. Paragraphs (d), (i), (k), and (l) of subsection 40 41 (1) of section 489.1402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 42 489.1402 Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund; definitions.-43 The following definitions apply to ss. 489.140-44 (1)489.144: 45 "Contractor" means a Division I or a Division II 46 (d) 47 contractor performing his or her respective services described in s. 489.105(3)(a)-(q) s. 489.105(3)(a)-(c). 48 "Residence" means a single-family residence, an 49 (i) 50 individual residential condominium or cooperative unit, or a 51 residential building containing not more than two residential 52 units in which the owner contracting for the improvement is Page 2 of 11

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53 residing or will reside 6 months or more each calendar year upon 54 completion of the improvement.

(k) "Same transaction" means a contract, or <u>a</u> any series of contracts, between a claimant and a contractor or qualified business, when such contract or contracts involve the same property or contiguous properties and are entered into either at one time or serially.

(1) "Valid and current license," for the purpose of s.
489.141(2)(d), means <u>a</u> any license issued pursuant to this part
to a licensee, including a license in an active, inactive,
delinquent, or suspended status.

64 Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 489.141,
65 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

66

489.141 Conditions for recovery; eligibility.-

67 (1) <u>A Any</u> claimant is eligible to seek recovery from the
68 recovery fund after <u>making</u> having made a claim and exhausting
69 the limits of any available bond, cash bond, surety, guarantee,
70 warranty, letter of credit, or policy of insurance, <u>if</u> provided
71 that each of the following conditions is satisfied:

(a) The claimant has received final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state or has received an award in arbitration or the Construction Industry Licensing Board has issued a final order directing the licensee to pay restitution to the claimant. The board may waive this requirement if:

77 1. The claimant is unable to secure a final judgment 78 against the licensee due to the death of the licensee; or Page 3 of 11

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79 2. The claimant has sought to have assets involving the 80 transaction that gave rise to the claim removed from the bankruptcy proceedings so that the matter might be heard in a 81 82 court of competent jurisdiction in this state and, after due diligence, the claimant is precluded by action of the bankruptcy 83 84 court from securing a final judgment against the licensee. 85 The judgment, award, or restitution is based upon a (b) 86 violation of s. 489.129(1)(g), (j), or (k) or s. 713.35. The violation was committed by a licensee. 87 (C) The judgment, award, or restitution order specifies 88 (d) the actual damages suffered as a consequence of such violation. 89 The contract was executed and the violation occurred 90 (e) on or after July 1, 1993, and provided that: 91 92 1. The claimant has caused to be issued a writ of 93 execution upon such judgment, and the officer executing the writ 94 has made a return showing that no personal or real property of 95 the judgment debtor or licensee liable to be levied upon in 96 satisfaction of the judgment can be found or that the amount 97 realized on the sale of the judgment debtor's or licensee's property pursuant to such execution was insufficient to satisfy 98 99 the judgment; If the claimant is unable to comply with subparagraph 100 2. 101 1. for a valid reason to be determined by the board, the 102 claimant has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to 103 ascertain whether the judgment debtor or licensee is possessed 104 of real or personal property or other assets subject to being

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105 sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment and by his or 106 her search has discovered no property or assets or has 107 discovered property and assets and has taken all necessary 108 action and proceedings for the application thereof to the 109 judgment but the amount thereby realized was insufficient to 110 satisfy the judgment; and

3. The claimant has made a diligent attempt, as defined byboard rule, to collect the restitution awarded by the board.

(f) A claim for recovery is made within 1 year after the conclusion of any civil, criminal, or administrative action or award in arbitration based on the act. This paragraph applies to any claim filed with the board after October 1, 1998.

(g) Any amounts recovered by the claimant from the judgment debtor or licensee, or from any other source, have been applied to the damages awarded by the court or the amount of restitution ordered by the board.

(h) The claimant is not a person who is precluded by thisact from making a claim for recovery.

123 (2) A claimant is not qualified to make a claim for124 recovery from the recovery fund, if:

(a) The claimant is the spouse of the judgment debtor orlicensee or a personal representative of such spouse;

(b) The claimant is a licensee who acted as the contractor
 in the transaction <u>that</u> which is the subject of the claim;

(c) The claim is based upon a construction contract inwhich the licensee was acting with respect to the property owned

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131 or controlled by the licensee; 132 The claim is based upon a construction contract in (d) 133 which the contractor did not hold a valid and current license at the time of the construction contract; 134 The claimant was associated in a business relationship 135 (e) 136 with the licensee other than the contract at issue; 137 The claimant has suffered damages as the result of (f) 138 making improper payments to a contractor as defined in part I of 139 chapter 713 on contracts entered into before July 1, 2014; or The claimant has contracted with a licensee to perform 140 (q) 141 a scope of work described in s. 489.105(3)(d) - (p) on contracts 142 entered into before July 1, 2014. 143 Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 489.1425, Florida 144 Statutes, is amended to read: 145 489.1425 Duty of contractor to notify residential property owner of recovery fund.-146 147 (1)An Any agreement or contract for repair, restoration, 148 improvement, or construction to residential real property must 149 contain a written statement explaining the consumer's rights 150 under the recovery fund, except where the value of all labor and 151 materials does not exceed \$2,500. The written statement must be 152 substantially in the following form: 153 154 FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION 155 RECOVERY FUND 156 Page 6 of 11

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157 PAYMENT, UP TO A LIMITED AMOUNT, MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM 158 THE FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION RECOVERY FUND IF 159 YOU LOSE MONEY ON A PROJECT PERFORMED UNDER CONTRACT, 160 WHERE THE LOSS RESULTS FROM SPECIFIED VIOLATIONS OF 161 FLORIDA LAW BY A LICENSED CONTRACTOR. FOR INFORMATION 162 ABOUT THE RECOVERY FUND AND FILING A CLAIM, CONTACT 163 THE FLORIDA CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY LICENSING BOARD AT 164 THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS: 165 The statement must shall be immediately followed by the board's 166 167 address and telephone number as established by board rule. Section 5. Section 489.143, Florida Statutes, is amended 168 to read: 169 170 489.143 Payment from the fund.-171 The fund shall be disbursed as provided in s. 489.141 (1)on a final order of the board. 172

173 A Any claimant who meets all of the conditions (2)174 prescribed in s. 489.141 may apply to the board to cause payment 175 to be made to a claimant from the recovery fund in an amount 176 equal to the judgment, award, or restitution order or \$25,000, 177 whichever is less, or an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion 178 of such person's judgment, award, or restitution order, but only 179 to the extent and amount of actual damages suffered by the 180 claimant, and only up to the maximum payment allowed for each 181 respective Division I and Division II claim. Payment from the 182 fund for other costs related to or pursuant to civil proceedings Page 7 of 11

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such as postjudgment interest, <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees, court costs, medical damages, and punitive damages is prohibited. The recovery fund is not obligated to pay <u>a</u> any judgment, <u>an</u> award, or <u>a</u> restitution order, or any portion thereof, which is not expressly based on one of the grounds for recovery set forth in s. 489.141.

189 (3) Beginning January 1, 2005, for each <u>Division I</u>
190 contract entered <u>into</u> after July 1, 2004, payment from the
191 recovery fund shall be subject to a \$50,000 maximum payment <u>for</u>
192 <u>each Division I claim. Beginning January 1, 2015, for each</u>
193 <u>Division II contract entered into on or after July 1, 2014,</u>
194 <u>payment from the recovery fund shall be subject to a \$15,000</u>
195 <u>maximum payment for each Division II claim</u>.

196 (4) (3) Upon receipt by a claimant under subsection (2) of 197 payment from the recovery fund, the claimant shall assign his or 198 her additional right, title, and interest in the judgment, 199 award, or restitution order, to the extent of such payment, to 200 the board, and thereupon the board shall be subrogated to the 201 right, title, and interest of the claimant; and any amount 202 subsequently recovered on the judgment, award, or restitution order, to the extent of the right, title, and interest of the 203 204 board therein, shall be for the purpose of reimbursing the 205 recovery fund.

206 <u>(5)</u> (4) Payments for claims arising out of the same 207 transaction shall be limited, in the aggregate, to the lesser of 208 the judgment, award, or restitution order or the maximum payment

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209 allowed, <u>for a Division I claim or a Division II claim</u>, 210 regardless of the number of claimants involved in the 211 transaction.

212 (6) (5) Payments for claims against any one licensee shall 213 not exceed, in the aggregate, \$100,000 annually, up to a total 214 aggregate of \$250,000. For any claim approved by the board which 215 is in excess of the annual cap, the amount in excess of \$100,000 216 up to the total aggregate cap of \$250,000 is eligible for 217 payment in the next and succeeding fiscal years, but only after 218 all claims for the then-current calendar year have been paid. 219 Payments may not exceed the aggregate annual or per claimant 220 limits under law. Beginning January 1, 2005, for each Division I 221 contract entered into after July 1, 2004, payment from the 222 recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of 223 \$500,000 for each Division I licensee. Beginning January 1, 2015, for each Division II contract entered into on or after 224 225 July 1, 2014, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to 226 a total aggregate cap of \$150,000 for each Division II licensee.

227 <u>(7)(6)</u> Claims shall be paid in the order filed, up to the 228 aggregate limits for each transaction and licensee and to the 229 limits of the amount appropriated to pay claims against the fund 230 for the fiscal year in which the claims were filed. Payments may 231 not exceed the total aggregate cap per licensee or per claimant 232 limits under this section.

233 (8) (7) If the annual appropriation is exhausted with 234 claims pending, such claims shall be carried forward to the next Page 9 of 11

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fiscal year. Any moneys in excess of pending claims remaining in the recovery fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be paid as provided in s. 468.631.

238 (9) (8) Upon the payment of any amount from the recovery 239 fund in settlement of a claim in satisfaction of a judgment, 240 award, or restitution order against a licensee as described in 241 s. 489.141, the license of such licensee shall be automatically 242 suspended, without further administrative action, upon the date 243 of payment from the fund. The license of such licensee may shall not be reinstated until he or she has repaid in full, plus 244 interest, the amount paid from the fund. A discharge of 245 bankruptcy does not relieve a person from the penalties and 246 247 disabilities provided in this section.

248 (10) (9) A Any firm, a corporation, a partnership, or an 249 association, or a any person acting in his or her individual 250 capacity, who aids, abets, solicits, or conspires with another 251 any person to knowingly present or cause to be presented a any 252 false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss under this 253 act is guilty of a third-degree felony, punishable as provided 254 in s. 775.082 or s. 775.084 and by a fine of up to not exceeding 255 $$30,000_{\overline{t}}$ unless the value of the fraud exceeds that amount, 256 \$30,000 in which event the fine may not exceed double the value 257 of the fraud.

258 <u>(11)(10)</u> All Payments and disbursements from the recovery 259 fund shall be made by the Chief Financial Officer upon a voucher 260 signed by the secretary of the department or the secretary's

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261	designee.		
262	Section 6.	This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.	

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