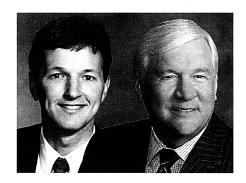
#### J.S.U.B. AND CGL COVERAGE FOR DEFECTIVE SUBCONTRACTOR WORK

Construction Law Section

Chairs: Neil Sivyer, Sivyer Barlow & Watson, P.A., and Stephen D. Marlowe, Marlowe McNabb & Stayton, P.A.



On December 20, 2007, the Florida Supreme Court affirmed and approved of the Second District Court of Appeal's holding in J.S.U.B., Inc. v. United States Fire Insurance Co., 906 So. 2d 303 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005), in a decision that was eagerly anticipated by Florida's construction industry. The Florida Supreme Court's decision<sup>1</sup> erases any doubt that Commercial General Liability ("CGL") insurance policies cover damages caused by a subcontractor's defective work that do not manifest until after the insured contractor's work is completed or abandoned.

The court's explicit holding is that "[A] post-1986 standard form commercial general liability policy with products completedoperations hazard coverage, issued to a general contractor, provides coverage for a claim made against

the contractor for damage to the completed project caused by a subcontractor's defective work. provided that there is no specific exclusion that otherwise excludes coverage."

Insurance policies are typically drafted to provide a very broad grant of coverage. Coverage is then reduced by stated exclusions. As with the subcontractor work exception at issue in J.S.U.B., policies often then provide for exceptions to the exclusions. The exceptions do not create coverage, but simply prevent operation of otherwise applicable exclusions. Relevant to this

article, a post-1986

CGL policy operates as follows: (1) Grants coverage under the broad language of Section 1 – Coverages; (2) excludes coverage for the insured's

work (including The Florida work within the insured's scope Supreme Court's that is performed decision in by subcontractors); J.S.U.B., Inc. and, (3) makes an exception to v. United States that exclusion for Fire Insurance Co., products completedoperations hazard 906 So. 2d 303 coverage where the (Fla. 2d DCA 2005) work was performed erases any doubt on the insured's behalf by a that Commercial subcontractor. **General Liability** 

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or abandoned.

The Court's interpretation of the products completedoperations hazard coverage was supported by an explanatory circular published in July 1986 by the Insurance Services Office ("ISO"), which is an insurance industry organization that promulgates standard insurance policy forms used

throughout the insurance industry,

Continued on page 13

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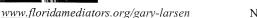
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Continued from page 12

including the form CGL policy at issue in J.S.U.B. The ISO circular stated that the 1986 revisions to the CGL form were intended to incorporate the formerly optional Broad Form Endorsement and that the post-1986 form CGL policy specifically covered "damage caused by faulty workmanship to other parts of the work in progress; and damage to, or caused by, a subcontractor's work after the insured's operations are completed."

The Florida Supreme Court's well-reasoned decision clearly explains the history and operative CGL policy language giving rise to coverage. In sum, the Court holds that a contractor's CGL policy covers property damage caused by the faulty workmanship of the insured's subcontractor(s). where the damage manifests after the contractor's work is completed or abandoned.

The J.S.U.B. holding is welcome news to Florida's construction and surety industries. Practitioners should review their clients' files for post-1986 CGL policies that may provide coverage for defective subcontractor work. This could result in CGL recovery by insured contractors for



remediation of a subcontractor's defective construction. or in recovery (called "salvage") by performance bond sureties that have paid latent defect claims caused by their principals' subcontractors' work.

<sup>1</sup> The decision is available at: 32 Fla. L. Weekly S811, 2007 WL 4440232, and 2007 Fla. LEXIS 2394.

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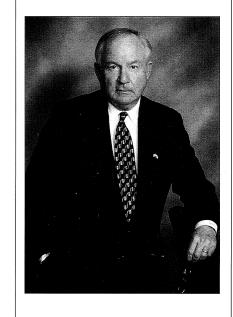
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