



**STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

2011 ANNUAL REPORT

**OF THE
HOME BUILDER REGISTRATION UNIT
CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**SUBMITTED TO THE
GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF MARYLAND**

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2011 marked the 10th year of operation of the Maryland Home Builder Registration Act (“the Act” or “HBRA”), enacted by the General Assembly in the 2000 Session. The HBRA protects new home buyers by requiring builders to register with the State and by providing an enforcement mechanism that allows the State to prevent builders with a bad track record from continuing to build in Maryland.¹ During the 2008 Session, the General Assembly enacted legislation to provide additional protections for home buyers, establishing a registration requirement for sales representatives for Maryland home builders and a Home Builder Guaranty Fund.

The Home Builder Registration Unit (the “Unit”) of the Consumer Protection Division of the Office of the Attorney General was created by the HBRA to administer and enforce the Act.² The Act requires that the Consumer Protection Division make an annual report of its activities to the Governor and General Assembly. This is the eleventh report since the law became fully operational on January 1, 2001.

The report focuses on the following areas:

- **Registration of Builders:** 2,491 builders were registered as of June 30, 2011. 190 of those builders registered for the first time between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011.
- **Registration Renewal:** From July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011, the Unit mailed renewal notices to 2,080 builders whose registrations were due to expire by June 1, 2011. 1,549 of those builders renewed their registration as of June 30, 2011.
- **Law Enforcement:** The Unit opened 88 investigations between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, after receiving reports of unregistered builders or violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the New Home Warranties Act or violations of the laws governing deposits on new homes. Sixty-eight of the investigations resulted in settlements; enforcement actions have been filed in another eight; and twelve have been closed or remain under continuing investigation. The Unit receives information from many sources, including consumers, other builders, and permit offices.

¹ Earlier laws provided partial protections for home buyers by focusing on protection of the buyer’s deposit, required contract provisions and disclosures, and prescribed terms of non-mandatory home warranty security plans. See New Home Deposits, Md. Code Ann., Real Property §10-301 through § 10-306, Custom Home Protection Act, Md. Code Ann., Real Property §10-501 through § 10-509, and New Home Warranty Security Plans, Md. Code Ann., Real Property §10-601 through § 10-610.

² Montgomery County and Prince George’s County have varying forms of builder licensing or registration.

● **Education of Builders and Consumers:** As of June 30, 2011, the Unit had distributed a total of 238,278 copies of *BUYING A NEW HOME - Consumer Rights and Remedies Under Maryland Law*; and maintained and updated its website – www.oag.state.md.us/homebuilder – to provide information to the public, consumers, builders, and permit offices about registered builders, building laws, and home building.

● **Coordination with Local Building Permit Offices:** The Unit continues to coordinate with local building permit offices to ensure that unregistered builders cannot obtain building permits and that builders with unresolved building code violations are reported to the Unit. Lists of registered builders are e-mailed and mailed to permit offices each month and are publicly available on the Unit's website. The Unit also coordinates with local permit offices concerning the payment of fees by builders to fund the Home Builder Guaranty Fund.

● **Evaluation of Consumer and Builder Dispute Resolution:** The Division's Mediation Unit handled 154 consumer complaints involving 127 home builders between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. The overwhelming majority of the complaints concerned claims about construction defects.

● **Warranty Programs:** The Unit monitors information from New Home Warranty Security Plans concerning their operation and claims experience to ensure the plans are continuing to meet the requirements of the new home warranty law.

● **Home Builder Sales Representatives:** Effective October 1, 2008, sales representatives for home builders were required to register with the Unit. A home builder sales representative is an individual employed by a home builder as the home builder's representative to consumers regarding the purchase of a new home from the home builder. Sales representatives are required to complete a registration form and pay a \$200 registration fee for a 2-year registration. During FY 2011, the Unit registered 758 sales representatives, who work for 211 builders.

● **Home Builder Guaranty Fund:** During the 2008 session, the General Assembly created a Home Builder Guaranty Fund to protect buyers of new homes who purchase a new home from a registered home builder and suffer an actual loss as the result of:

- incomplete construction of a new home;
- breach of an express or implied warranty;
- failure to meet construction standards or guidelines; or
- failure to return a deposit or other payment to which the home buyer is entitled.

The Guaranty Fund applies only to contracts entered into after January 1, 2009.

The Division is required to maintain the Guaranty Fund at a level of at least \$1,000,000. The Guaranty Fund is funded through a \$50 fee to be paid by home builders to the permit office together with the application for a permit for a new home. The permit offices remit the fees to the Division monthly and may retain an administrative fee of not more than 2 percent. As of June 30, 2011, the balance in the Guaranty Fund was \$988,175.32. As of June 30, 2011, there were thirty-two claims filed with the Guaranty Fund. Of those claims, two were settled through mediation, with consumers receiving awards in the amounts of \$41,000 and \$7,000. Another claim settled during the hearing at the Office of Administrative Hearings with the builder refunding \$2,900 to the consumer. Four claims were referred to arbitration; one resulted in an award to the consumer in the amount of \$43,653; and the remaining three claims are pending a decision by the arbitrator. Eight claims have pending hearing dates before the Office of Administrative Hearings and another eight are being scheduled. In two claims, the consumers and builders settled the matter on their own after the claim was filed. Seven claims were determined not to be eligible for relief from the Guaranty Fund.

- **Legislation:**

During the 2011 Session, the General Assembly enacted the following bills affecting new home builders:

Chapter 43 (SB 256)/Chapter 44 (HB 1041) - Definition of New Home

Builder: Clarifying that an entity that enters into a contract with a consumer to provide that consumer with a new home is required to register as a home builder with the Home Builder Registration Unit.

Chapter 450 (SB 334)/ Chapter 451 (HB 379) - Deposits on New Homes:

Clarifying that a new home builder must maintain consumer payments in an escrow account until construction of the new home has begun.

Chapter 338 (HB 437) - New Homes - Minimum Visitability Features:

Requiring a new home builder to offer as an option on homes with a garage features that would make the home accessible by a disabled individual.

Chapter 135 (HB 630) - High Performance Homes: Requiring the Department of Housing and Community Development to encourage the construction of high-performance homes that meet silver rating standards.

II. REGISTRATION OF BUILDERS

A. THE HOME BUILDER REGISTRATION UNIT

A central requirement of the HBRA is that all new home builders in Maryland register with the Unit. The Home Builder Registration Unit was created by the HBRA to administer and enforce the Act. A special fund was created to fund the Unit's activities, which is paid for through the collection of registration fees. The HBRA sets the initial registration fee paid by builders at \$600 for a two-year registration. The Act further provides for renewal fees for an additional two-year period of \$300 for builders who were issued 10 or fewer building permits during the preceding year and of \$600 for builders who were issued 11 or more permits during the preceding year. HBRA §4.5-203, §4.5-303, §4.5-305. The Division's costs for the Unit include salary, benefits, and administrative costs for a nine-person unit; production and distribution of the consumer education pamphlet; continued maintenance of the website and data systems; and perhaps most importantly, enforcement costs. The Unit's ten positions include: a Director/Assistant Attorney General, an Assistant Attorney General who oversees the registration of sales representatives and cases involving the Home Builder Guaranty Fund, an Administrator who oversees builder registration, an Administrator who oversees new home warranty security plans and builder compliance with deposit protection laws, an Administrator who oversees registration of sales representatives and administration of the Home Builder Guaranty Fund, a Staff Attorney responsible for assisting with litigation, two Investigators, and two Secretaries.

B. BUILDER REGISTRATION AND RENEWAL UNDER THE HBRA

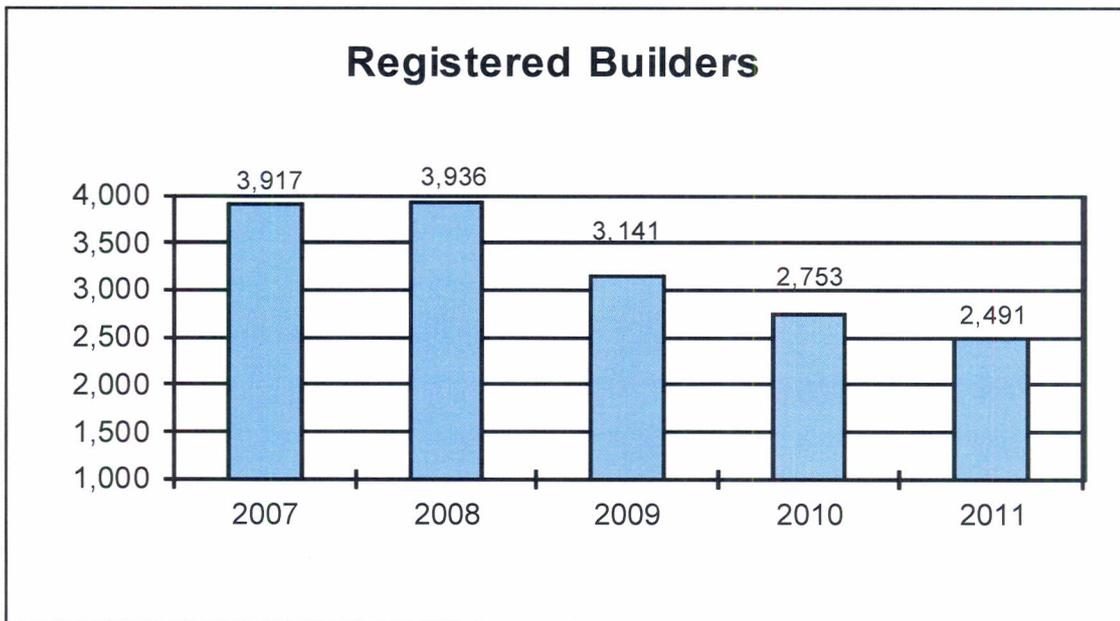
The Act establishes a registration procedure that requires builders to complete a registration form and pay the required registration fee. The Act does not provide for competency testing. The Unit has implemented the registration requirements with an objective of making registration an easy and quick procedure.

To register, builders are required to complete an application form, provide information about the principals of the company and legal proceedings involving the builder, and pay the registration fee. Each builder's registration lasts two years and expires on one of four quarterly dates based upon the date the builder initially registered: March 1, June 1, September 1, or December 1. Having registrations expire quarterly makes it easier for builders, permit offices, consumers and the Unit to keep track of whether builders are currently registered and when registrations expire. The Unit mails a renewal notice to the builder's last known address at least 60 days before the registration expires.

The application provides the Unit with general information about the company or entity that is registering. It also provides the Unit with information about each "principal" of the company, which the HBRA defines to be persons with at least a 10% ownership interest, and directors, partners, officers and managers of the company. One of the purposes of the Home Builder Registration Act is to track builders who dissolve entities without meeting their financial obligations and then begin building again under a new company name. Such builders may be subject to denial or revocation of their registration under HBRA §4.5-308. To achieve this goal, the Unit must gather information from the applicants about the principals who own and operate building companies.

As of June 30, 2011, 2,491 home builders were registered with the Unit. 190 new builders registered with the Unit between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011.

The following chart shows the number of registered builders reported in the Annual Report since 2007.



Source: HBRU

In the past year, the Unit mailed renewal notices to the 2,080 builders that registered under the HBRA, whose initial two year registrations were due to expire between September 1, 2010 and June 1, 2011. As of June 30, 2011, 1,549 of these builders have been approved for renewal. 515 builders did not renew their registrations (117 notified the Unit that they were not renewing, 30 withdrew their applications, and 368 did not submit a renewal application). Since January 1, 2005, builders have been able to register and renew their registrations over the Internet. Of the 1,549 builders that have been renewed, 1,456 (93%) renewed their registrations over the Internet. However, consistent with the nationwide slowdown in new home building, the overall number of registered builders has continued to decrease since a peak in 2008.

C. WHO ARE MARYLAND'S BUILDERS?

The HBRA defines "home builder" and "new home" broadly to ensure that all new home builders in Maryland must be registered. HBRA §4.5-101(g) and (m). The exceptions to the HBRA are narrowly drawn.³ Information provided by builders in the registration process, combined with other available data, provides the following profile of Maryland Builders:

- **Number of Builders:** There were 2,491 registered builders in Maryland As of June 30, 2011. 190 of those builders registered for the first time between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011 and the Unit continues to receive new applications monthly.

- **Type of Construction:** The vast majority of Maryland's builders report building either custom homes (53%) or new homes (32%). Another 6% report building condominiums, 6% report building industrialized buildings, and 3% report selling or installing mobile homes.

- **Form of Business:** 52% of Maryland's builders use corporations as their form of business organization. Another 33% are limited liability companies (LLCs), 13% are sole proprietorships, and 2% are partnerships.

³ The HBRA excludes from registration employees, subcontractors and vendors of a registered home builder; the manufacturer of industrialized buildings unless it also installs the building; real estate developers who do not also contract for or construct homes; construction financiers; and builders who build solely in Montgomery County. HBRA §4.5-101(g)(3). Landowners who obtain building permits in their own name and who directly perform the construction on their own land for their own use are also exempted. HBRA §4.5-601.

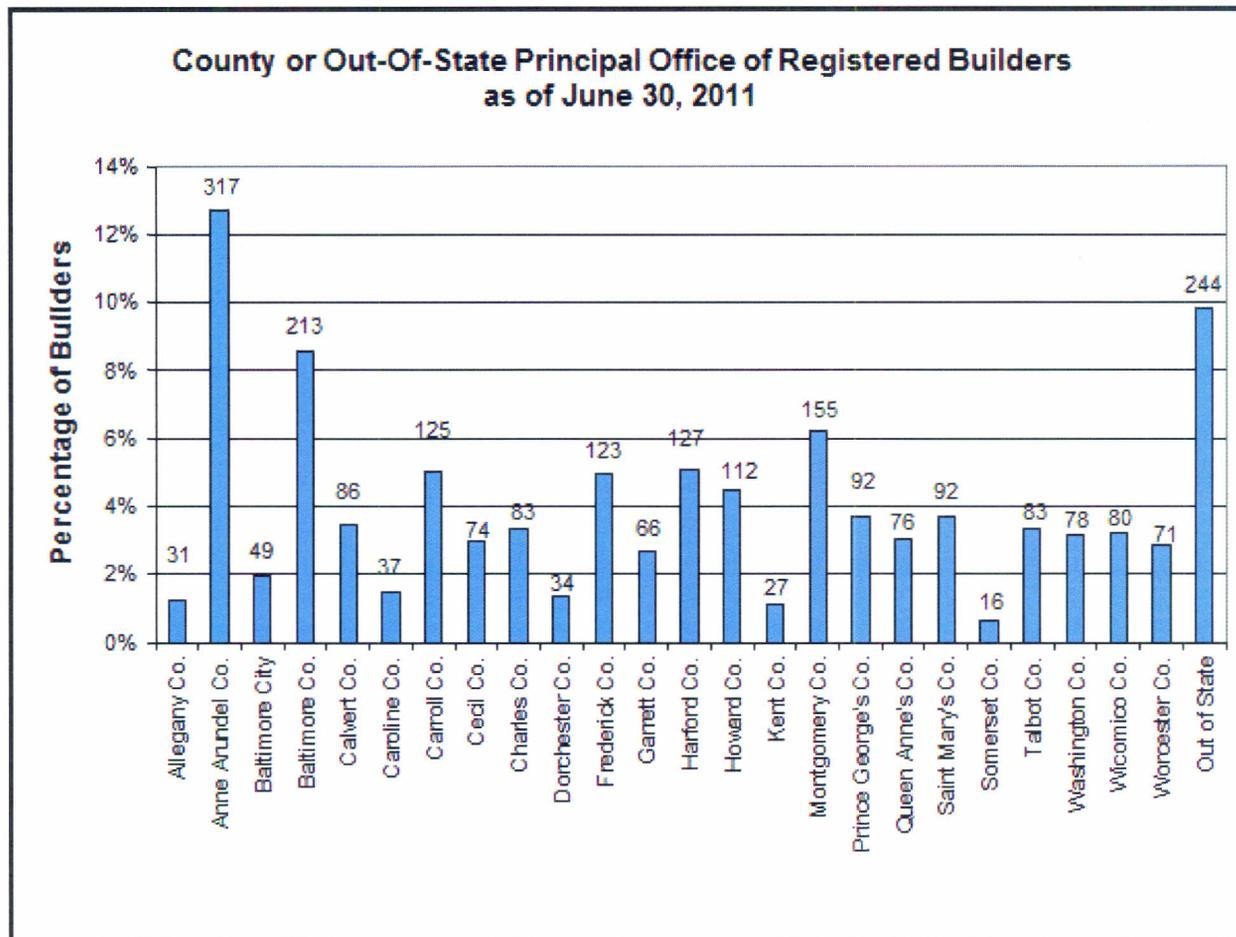
● **Location of Builders and Housing Construction:** Not surprisingly, the majority of Maryland's builders continue to be located in the region of Maryland that is experiencing the most new home building activity, as measured by the number of single family housing permits issued: 77% of building permits for single family construction were issued in the Baltimore-Washington Region, where 53% of Maryland's builders are headquartered. 7.2% of building permits were issued in the Eastern Shore Regions, where 20% of Maryland's builders are headquartered. The Southern Region had 12.8% of the building permits issued and provided headquarters for 10.5% of Maryland's builders. The Western Region had 2.7% of building permits and provided headquarters for 7% of Maryland's builders. 9.8% of builders had headquarters that were out of state.

The following chart shows the headquarters of builders in each region, the number of single family housing permits issued in each region from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011, and the percentage of the total number of single family housing permits issued in Maryland in each region during that period.

Region	Percentage of Builders With Headquarters in Region	Number of Permits Issued in Region (7/1/10 - 6/30/11)	Percentage of State-wide Permits Issued in Region
Baltimore Region (Anne Arundel, Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Carroll, Harford, Howard)	37.9%	4,151	41.7%
Suburban Washington Region (Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's)	14.9%	3,527	35.5%
Upper Eastern Shore Region (Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot)	11.9%	480	4.8%
Southern Region (Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's)	10.5%	1,272	12.8%
Lower Eastern Shore Region (Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester)	8.1%	242	2.4%
Out of State (Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, D.C., West Virginia)	9.8%		
Western Region (Allegany, Garrett, Washington)	7.0%	271	2.7%
Totals	100%	9,943	100%

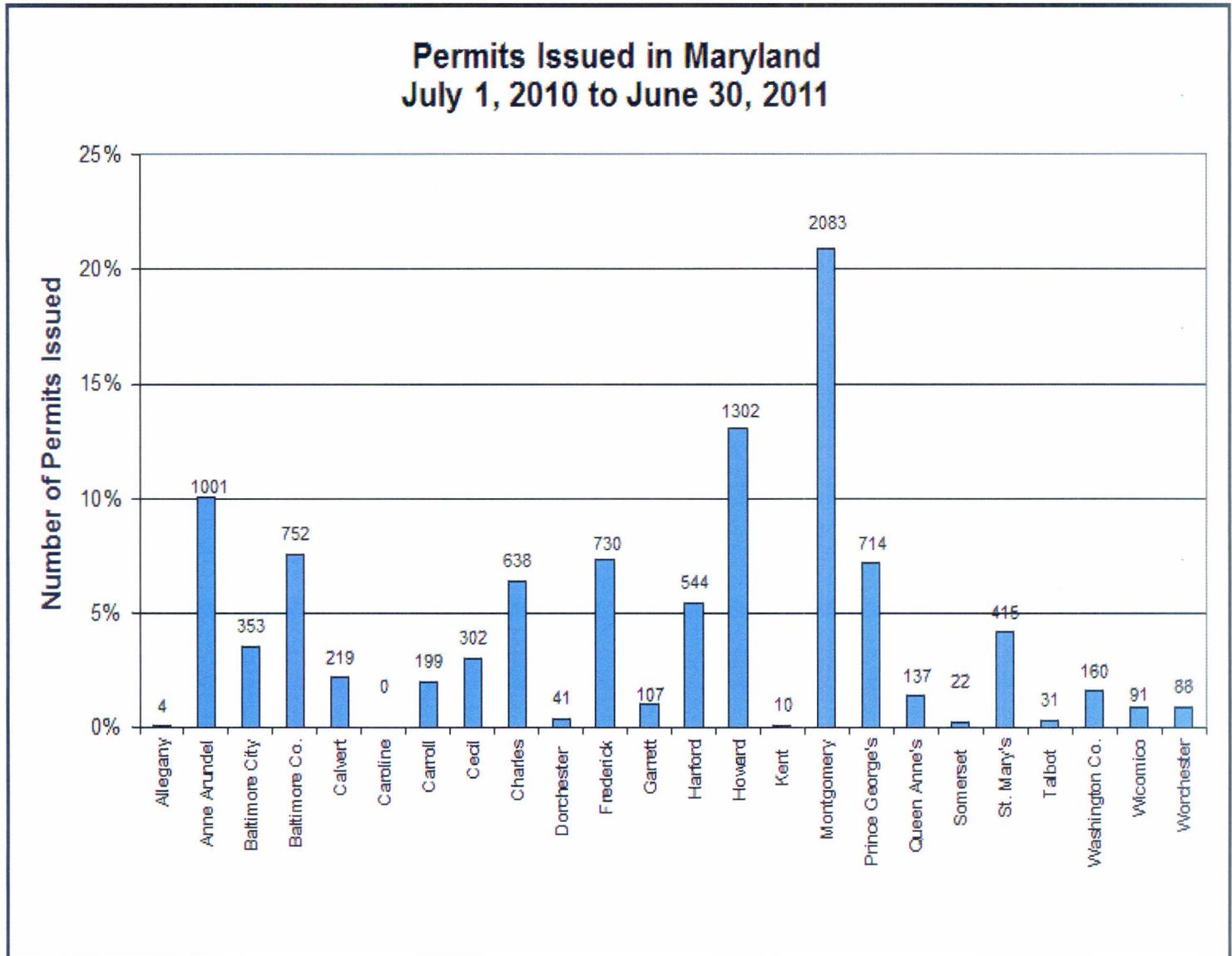
Source: HBRU and Md. Dept. of Planning, for Single Family Permits Issued July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011

The following graph shows the breakdown of builders' headquarters for each county and how many are out of state:



Source: HBRU

The following chart shows the number of permits issued in each county from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011.



Source: Md. Department of Planning data, Dorchester County, Somerset County & Talbot County Permit Authority

III. HOME BUILDER SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Effective October 1, 2008, sales representatives for home builders were required to register with the Home Builder Registration Unit. A home builder sales representative is an individual employed by a home builder as the home builder's representative to consumers regarding the purchase of a new home from the home builder. Sales representatives are required to complete a registration form and pay a \$200 registration fee for a 2-year registration.

During FY 2011, the Unit registered 758 sales representatives, who work for 211 builders. A registered sales representative may be employed by more than one builder. The Unit issues a Registration Certificate to a registered sales representative, who is required to conspicuously display the Certificate at the location where the sales representative primarily works.

Additionally, home builders are required to disclose to prospective home buyers that the sales representative works for the home builder and that, while the sales representative may assist the buyer in purchasing the property, the sales representative's duty of loyalty is to the home builder.

IV. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Home Builder Registration Act provides an enforcement mechanism with the objectives of (1) keeping unregistered builders from building in Maryland and (2) preventing registered builders who establish a bad track record or engage in violations of the law from continuing to build in Maryland.

To accomplish these objectives, the HBRA prohibits unregistered builders from building and authorizes the Unit to use civil administrative proceedings to seek a cease and desist order and a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per day of unregistered practice. HBRA §§ 4.5-501 and 4.5-502. In addition, the HBRA provides that the Unit may deny registration to an applicant, reprimand a registrant, suspend or revoke a registration, or impose a civil penalty if the Unit determines that the applicant or registrant has engaged in any of the specified practices stated in HBRA §4.5-308.

The Unit opened 88 investigations between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011 after receiving reports of unregistered builders or violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the New Home Warranties Act or violations of the laws governing deposits on new homes. Sixty-eight of the

investigations resulted in settlements; other enforcement actions have been taken in another eight; and twelve have been closed or remain under continuing investigation. The Unit receives information from many sources, including consumers, other builders, and permit offices. The results of some of these enforcement actions are summarized as follows:

- The Consumer Protection Division issued a Final Order finding that an unregistered Anne Arundel County builder entered into a contract to construct a home in Glen Burnie, took deposits and payments toward the construction of the home, and then failed to complete construction or return the payments made. The Final Order found violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Custom Home Protection Act, and the Consumer Protection Act and ordered that the builder and its principals pay restitution of \$218,344.42, civil penalties of \$15,000.00, and costs of \$1,824.43.
- The Consumer Protection Division issued a Final Order finding that a Baltimore County builder entered into a contract to construct a home in the county, took deposits and payments toward the construction of the home, and then failed to complete construction of the home or return the payments made. The Final Order found violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Custom Home Protection Act, and the Consumer Protection Act and ordered that the builder and its principal pay restitution of \$111,637.74, civil penalties of \$9,000.00, and costs of \$4,026.69.
- The Consumer Protection Division issued a Final Order finding that a builder from Lancaster, Pennsylvania entered into contracts to rebuild homes for 2 consumers in Baltimore County and then failed to either begin or complete construction of the homes or return the money paid. The Final Order found violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Custom Home Protection Act, and the Consumer Protection Act and ordered the builder and its principals to pay restitution of \$130,313.87, economic damages of \$19,277.76, civil penalties of \$8,000.00, and costs of \$2,966.34.
- The Consumer Protection Division issued a Final Order finding that an Anne Arundel County builder entered into a contract to construct a home in Pasadena, took deposits and payments toward the construction of the home, and then failed to either begin construction of the home or return the payments made. The Final Order found violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Custom Home Protection Act, and the Consumer Protection Act and ordered that the builder and its principals pay restitution of \$10,000.00, civil penalties of \$3,000.00, and costs of \$2,966.34.

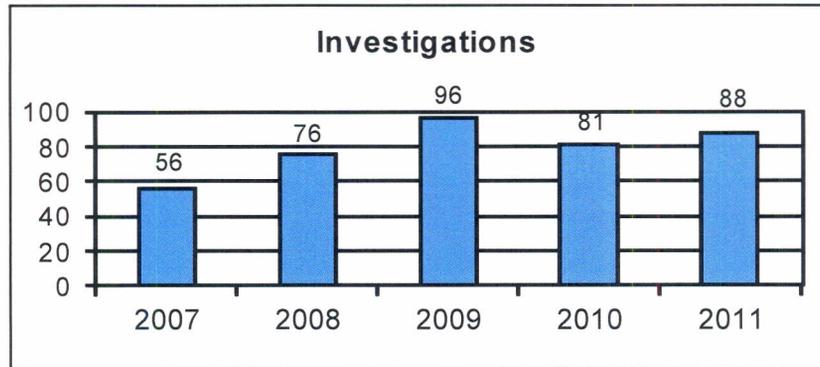
- The Home Builder Registration Unit reached a settlement with a Cecil County builder and its principal whose registration was suspended for failing to satisfy a judgment in favor of a consumer in the amount of \$49,830.30. The Final Order by Consent required the builder to satisfy the judgment and post a performance bond prior to being registered as a home builder; arbitrate consumer complaints with the Consumer Protection Division's Arbitration Program; and pay a civil penalty.
- The Home Builder Registration Unit reached a settlement with a Wicomico County builder and its principal whose registration was suspended for failing to satisfy a judgment in favor of a consumer in the amount of \$10,300.00 and failing to disclose the existence of other legal proceedings involving the builder. The Final Order by Consent required the builder to satisfy the judgment and post a performance bond prior to being registered as a home builder; arbitrate consumer complaints with the Consumer Protection Division's Arbitration Program; and pay a civil penalty.
- The Home Builder Registration Unit denied the application to renew the registration of a Baltimore County builder for violation of the Home Builder Registration Act. The builder failed to disclose the existence of judgments, lawsuits, and a petition for bankruptcy on its application to renew registration.
- The Home Builder Registration Unit denied the application to renew the registration of a Baltimore City builder for violation of the Home Builder Registration Act. The builder failed to disclose the existence of lawsuits and a judgment on its application to renew registration.
- The Home Builder Registration Unit denied the application to renew the registration of a Baltimore County builder for violation of the Home Builder Registration Act. The builder failed to disclose the existence of civil and criminal lawsuits and judgments, including a criminal finding that he had operated as a contractor without a license, as required by the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation.
- The Home Builder Registration Unit denied the registration application of a Wicomico County builder for violation of the Home Builder Registration Act. The builder failed to disclose on the registration application that its principal had been the principal of another company whose registration was revoked for failing to resolve building code violations.

- The Home Builder Registration Unit revoked the registration of a Baltimore County Builder for violation of the Home Builder Registration Act. The builder failed to satisfy a judgment entered in favor of a consumer in the amount of \$22,300.00 by the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.
- The Home Builder Registration Unit revoked the registration of a Baltimore County builder for failing to maintain a general liability policy, as required by Maryland's Home Builder Registration Act.
- The Office of Administrative Hearings issued a Proposed Decision finding that an unregistered Prince George's County builder and its principals had entered into a contract to construct a home in St. Mary's County and then failed to complete construction of the home, pay subcontractors, or refund any of the payments made. The builder had also failed to satisfy consumer judgments. The Proposed Decision found violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Custom Home Protection Act, and the Consumer Protection Act and recommended that the builder and its principal pay restitution, civil penalties, and costs.
- The Office of Administrative Hearings issued a Proposed Decision finding that a St. Mary's County builder and its principals had entered into contracts with 2 consumers to construct homes in the county and then failed to complete construction of the homes, pay subcontractors, or refund any of the payments made. The builder also failed to disclose lawsuits filed by consumers and subcontractors concerning the company's building activities to the Home Builder Registration Unit. The Proposed Decision found violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the New Home Deposits Act, the Custom Home Protection Act, and the Consumer Protection Act and recommended that the builder and its principals pay restitution, civil penalties, and costs.
- The Office of Administrative Hearings issued a Proposed Decision finding that an unregistered Charles County builder had entered into contracts with 2 consumers to construct homes in Prince George's and Charles Counties and then failed to complete construction of the homes or refund any of the money paid. The Proposed Decision found violations of the Home Builder Registration Act, the Custom Home Protection Act, and the Consumer Protection Act and recommended that the builder and its principal pay restitution, civil penalties, and costs.
- The HBRU filed a Statement of Charges seeking injunctive relief, restitution, economic damages, and civil penalties against an unregistered Baltimore City builder for contracting to construct homes for 4 consumers in Baltimore County

and then failing to begin or complete construction of the homes or return the money paid. The builder sold lots to 3 of the consumers but failed to obtain authorization to provide the infrastructure to provide each lot with water, sewer and electricity so the homes could be completed. The HBRU alleged that the builder violated the laws governing deposits on new homes by failing to maintain proper protection for deposits and payments, and violated the Home Builder Registration Act and Consumer Protection Act by failing to begin or complete the homes or obtain authorization to develop the lots.

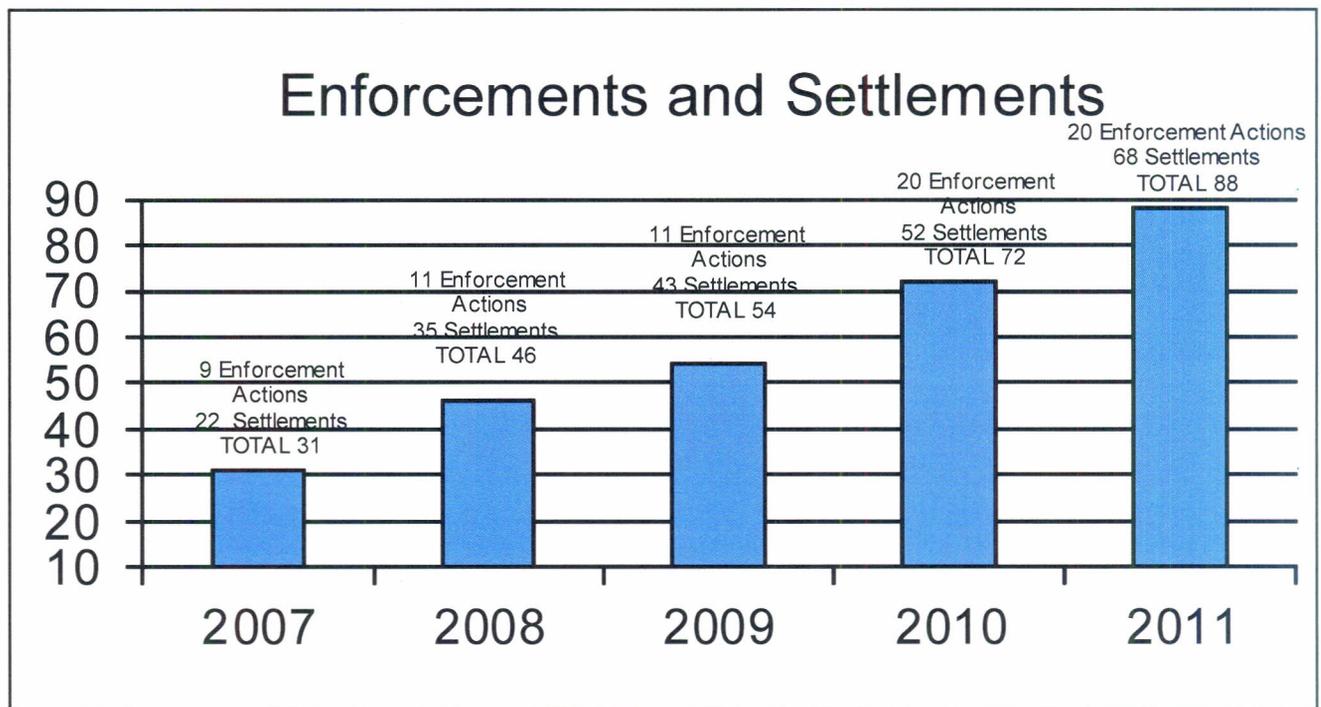
- The Home Builder Registration Unit reprimanded and imposed fines on an additional two builders who were no longer operating for failing to make disclosures on their registration materials and failing to satisfy judgments.
- The Home Builder Registration Unit entered into Assurances of Discontinuance with sixty-eight builders to settle allegations that the companies acted as home builders without having registered with the Unit in violation of the Home Builder Registration Act or engaged in other violations. The companies brought their registrations into compliance, agreed to penalties totaling \$48,000, and agreed to submit any complaints that cannot be resolved through mediation to binding arbitration through the Division's Arbitration program. The builders were located in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

The following chart shows the number of Investigations reported in the Annual Reports since 2007.



Source: HBRU

The following chart shows the number of Enforcement Actions reported in the Annual Reports since 2007.



Source: HBRU

V. COMMUNICATION WITH BUILDERS AND CONSUMERS**A. OUTREACH TO BUILDERS**

The Unit has continued to correspond with builders to keep them updated about issues affecting them. The Unit provides builders with two months' notice that their registrations will be expiring and provides them with the information and forms they will need to renew their registrations. The Unit also handled numerous builder inquiries by phone and by e-mail about the Home Builder Registration Act's registration and renewal processes and corresponded with builders about the requirements of the amendments to the law.

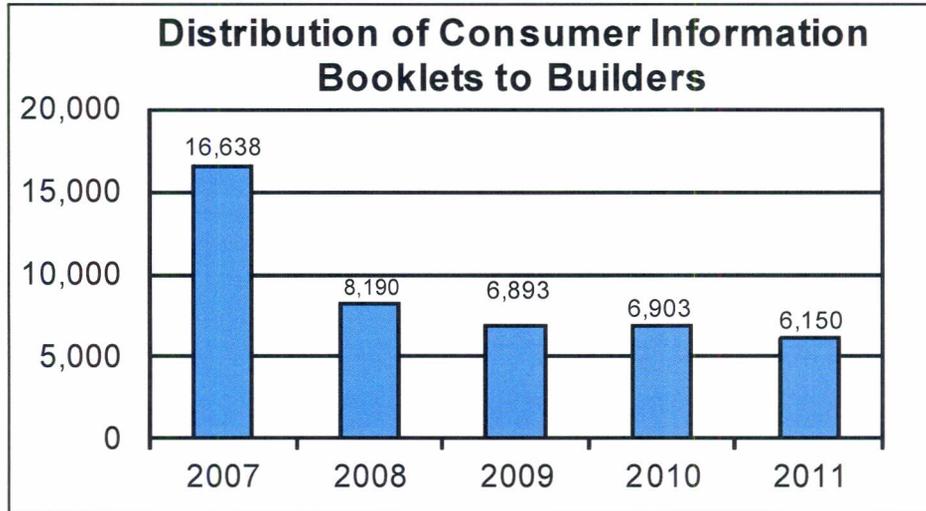
B. CONSUMER EDUCATION PAMPHLET

The HBRA requires that the Unit develop a consumer information pamphlet describing the rights and remedies of consumers in the purchase of a new home and providing any other information that the Division considers reasonably necessary to assist consumers in the purchase of a new home. The law further requires that the consumer information pamphlet be given to consumers by builders before they sign a contract to purchase a new home and that the receipt of the consumer information pamphlet be acknowledged in writing. HBRA §4.5-202(c).

The Unit consulted with the industry, and initially developed and published a consumer education pamphlet, *BUYING A NEW HOME - Consumer Rights and Remedies Under Maryland Law*. The Unit also drafted and distributed a model form for the consumer to sign to acknowledge receipt of the pamphlet. The Unit regularly updates the pamphlet to reflect changes to the law. A copy of the revised pamphlet is available on our website at www.oag.state.md.us/homebuilder.

As of June 30, 2011, the Unit had distributed a total of 238,278 consumer information pamphlets to builders. Between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, the Unit distributed 6,150 pamphlets to builders.

The following chart shows the number of Consumer Information Booklets distributed to Builders since 2007.



Source: HBRU

C. HBRU WEBSITE

The Home Builder Registration Unit has maintained and updated its website to make information readily available to consumers, builders, and permit offices. The website has been operational since January, 2001 and is updated regularly as information changes. Since the website can be accessed by anyone with Internet access, it is a significant mode of outreach and is an educational resource for both consumers and builders. The website provides consumers, permit offices and others the ability to search for builders either by the name of the builder or by registration number. The website address is www.oag.state.md.us/homebuilder. On the website can be found:

- Information about the Home Builder Registration Unit, the Home Builder Registration Act, and the responsibility of builders and sales representatives pursuant to the Act.
- A list of currently registered builders that can be searched either by builder name or by registration number.

- Registration materials including all the registration forms. Builders and sales representatives are able to register and renew their registrations over the Internet.
- The Home Builder Registration Act and other applicable laws, and updates to those laws.
- The consumer information pamphlet developed by the Home Builder Registration Unit, *BUYING A NEW HOME - Consumer Rights and Remedies Under Maryland Law*.
- The Builder New Home Disclosure Form.
- A sample Surety Bond and Letter of Credit that builders can use for the protection of consumer deposits.
- Previous Annual reports of the Home Builder Registration Unit.

VI. COORDINATION WITH LOCAL PERMIT OFFICES

Permit offices play a pivotal role in implementing the Home Builder Registration Act. First, the building and permits department of a county may not issue a permit for home building unless the permit includes the home builder registration number of a registrant. HBRA § 4.5-601. This is the critical first line of defense against unregistered builders. Second, local permit offices are required to notify the Unit about any builder who fails to correct a building code violation within a reasonable period of time.

The Unit has communicated regularly with the 42 local and municipal permit offices across the state. The Unit continues to e-mail and send out printed copies of the lists of registered and expired builders to local permit offices on a monthly basis and communicates with them regularly. Additionally, permit offices are encouraged to check the Unit's website to find out if a builder applying for a permit is registered. The Unit also coordinates with local permit offices regarding the payment of fees by builders to fund the Home Builder Guaranty Fund.

VII. EVALUATING CONSUMER AND BUILDER DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, the Mediation Unit of the Consumer Protection Division handled 154 written consumer complaints filed against 127 different home builders. When a consumer complaint is filed with the Consumer Protection Division, a mediator from the Mediation Unit contacts both the builder and consumer and assists them in resolving their dispute. A mediated agreement is possible only if both parties can agree upon mutually acceptable terms. A mediation is considered successful if it results in an agreement. The Division also offers arbitration at no cost to the parties if the builder and consumer are unable to resolve the complaint through mediation and both the builder and consumer agree to submit their dispute to arbitration. Effective January 1, 2009, consumers who are unable to resolve their complaints through mediation are able to submit their claims to the Home Builder Guaranty Fund.

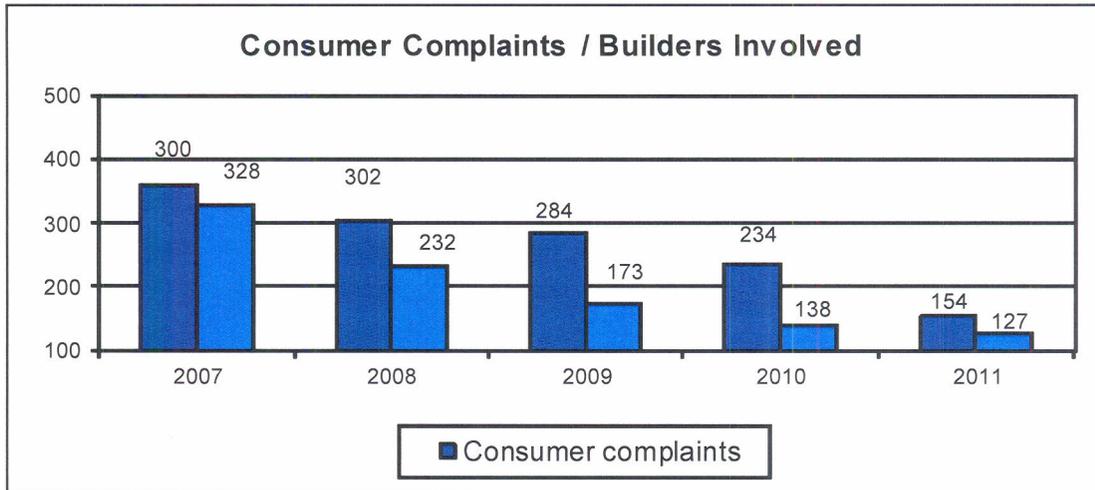
Of the complaints received by the Division's Mediation Unit, 42.9% of the complaints were mediated; 13.0% were filed for information only; 5.8% were resolved by the consumer; 5.8% were closed after the Division provided advice to the consumer; 4.5% were referred to other agencies having jurisdiction; 3.9% were arbitrated; and 38% had other miscellaneous resolutions. Forty five percent (45%) of the complaints mediated by the Division resulted in positive relief for consumers, such as the defects being corrected by the builder or money being paid to the consumer. The total amount of money or savings obtained for consumers in these complaints was \$107,115.00.

The 154 written complaints raised the following issues (many complaints included more than one issue):

- *Construction Defect Issues* (68);
- *Warranty Issues* (18);
- *Incomplete Construction* (16), including disputes between the builder and owner about whether construction has been completed;
- *Misrepresentation Claims* (15), including claims that the finished home was not constructed in the manner promised by the builder.
- *Contract Disputes* (13); and
- *Deposit Issues* (9), including consumers seeking return of their deposits after being denied financing or withdrawing from their contracts for other reasons.

Consumers also filed complaints against builders with the Montgomery County Office of Consumer Protection and with the Howard County Office of Consumer Affairs. Between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, there were 22 complaints filed in Montgomery County. In Howard County, 9 were handled during this period.

The following chart shows the number of Consumer Complaints and the Number of Builders Involved in those complaints by year since 2007.



Source: HBRU

VIII. WARRANTY PROGRAM

During the 2002 Session, the Maryland General Assembly enacted Chapter 492, which transferred responsibility for the New Home Warranty Security Plans from the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation to the Home Builder Registration Unit. There are seven third party warranty plans approved for operation in Maryland. The Unit requests information from each plan concerning their operations and claims experience to monitor compliance with the requirements of Maryland law.

In calendar-year 2010, the seven approved plans reported a total statewide enrollment of 111,682 homes. There were 5,841 new homes enrolled in warranty plans in 2010, generating \$2,112,676 in revenue for the warranty plans. The plans reported a total of 256 consumer claims for warranty coverage in 2010 with 116 claims approved for coverage and 140 of the claims being denied. The warranty plans determined that 40 approved claims were resolved without action by the plan. The warranty plans settled the remaining 76 approved claims by making payments to the consumers.

New Home Warranty Security Plans are required to notify the Home Builder Registration Unit of each decision to deny warranty coverage for a claim or any part of a claim. From July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011, the Unit has received notice of 74 denied warranty claims. From the same time period, the warranty plans provided notice that

only 9 claims for coverage were accepted or partially accepted. The claims that were denied are categorized with the plan's response as follows:

- Material/Workmanship Defects (35), including warranty coverage expired (28), and defect is excluded by plan (7);
- Structural Defects (32), including the plan's claim that the defect did not meet the plan's definition of a structural defect; defect is within plan standards (0);
- Plumbing/Electrical/HVAC (7), including warranty coverage expired (2), defect is excluded by plan (3), and defect is within plan standards (2).

Table of Reported Claims

Type of Claim	Claims Denied in FY 2008	Claims Denied in FY 2009	Claims Denied in FY 2010
Structural Defects	59	53	32
Material/Workmanship Defects	31	45	35
Equipment/Appliance/Fixture Defects	0	1	0
Plumbing/Electrical/HVAC Defects	3	6	7

IX. **HOME BUILDER GUARANTY FUND**

During the 2008 session, the General Assembly created a Home Builder Guaranty Fund to protect buyers of new homes who purchase a new home from a registered home builder and suffer an actual loss as the result of:

- incomplete construction of a new home;
- breach of an express or implied warranty;
- failure to meet construction standards or guidelines; or
- failure to return a deposit or other payment to which the home buyer is entitled.

The Guaranty Fund applies only to contracts entered into after January 1, 2009.

The Division is required to maintain the Guaranty Fund at a level of at least \$1,000,000. The Guaranty Fund is funded through a \$50 fee to be paid by home builders to the permit office together with the application for a permit for a new home. In the case of a multi-family dwelling, such as a condominium, the Guaranty Fund fee must be paid for each unit to be constructed. The permit offices remit the fees to the Division monthly and may retain an administrative fee of not more than 2 percent. As of June 30, 2011, the balance in the Guaranty Fund was \$988,175.32.

Claims against the Guaranty Fund are limited to not more than \$50,000 to one claimant or not more than \$300,000 to all claimants against a single registered builder. If a consumer is awarded payment from the Guaranty Fund, the builder's registration is suspended until the Guaranty Fund has been repaid.

Under the Guaranty Fund law, consumers and builders are encouraged to resolve any issues voluntarily before a claim against the Guaranty Fund can proceed. First, consumers must give the builder notice and an opportunity to remedy any defects with the new home. Second, if the consumer is still not satisfied, the Division's Mediation Unit will attempt to resolve the matter through mediation between the consumer and the builder. If the Division's mediation efforts are unsuccessful, the consumer may proceed with a claim against the Guaranty Fund.

From July 1, 2010 until June 30, 2011, there were thirty-two claims filed with the Guaranty Fund. Of those claims, two were settled through mediation, with consumers receiving awards in the amounts of \$41,000 and \$7,000. Another claim settled during the hearing at the Office of Administrative Hearings with the builder refunding \$2,900 to the consumer. Four claims were referred to arbitration; one resulted in an award to the consumer in the amount of \$43,653; and the remaining three claims are pending a decision by the arbitrator. Eight claims have pending hearing dates before the Office of Administrative Hearings and another eight are being scheduled. In two claims, the consumers and builders settled the matter on their own after the claim was filed. Seven claims were determined not to be eligible for relief from the Guaranty Fund.

X. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

During the 2011 session, the General Assembly enacted the following laws that affect home builders:

Chapter 43 (SB 256)/Chapter 44 (HB 1041) - Definition of New Home Builder: This legislation clarifies that an entity that enters into a contract with a consumer to provide that consumer with a new home is required to register as a home builder with the Home Builder Registration Unit. This bill took effect October 1, 2011.

Chapter 450 (SB 334)/ Chapter 451 (HB 379) - Deposits on New Homes: This legislation clarifies that a new home builder must maintain consumer payments in an

escrow account until construction of the new home has begun. Once construction begins, the builder may withdraw funds from the escrow account to pay actual, documented construction expenses in accordance with a written draw schedule. This bill took effect July 1, 2011.

Chapter 338 (HB 437) - New Homes - Minimum Visitability Features: This bill requires a new home builder to offer as an option on homes with a garage features that would make the home accessible by a disabled individual. This bill takes effect October 1, 2012.

Chapter 135 (HB 630) - High Performance Homes: This bill requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to encourage the construction of high-performance homes that meet silver rating standards. This bill took effect October 1, 2011.