By the Committees on Governmental Oversight and Productivity; Regulated Industries; and Senator Argenziano

585-2012-05

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to construction contracting;
3	amending s. 255.05, F.S.; making certain
4	restrictions in bonds issued for public works
5	projects unenforceable; amending ss. 489.129
6	and 489.533, F.S.; increasing an administrative
7	fine under certain disciplinary proceeding
8	provisions; amending s. 713.015, F.S.; revising
9	a direct contract provision requirement;
10	providing that failure to include such
11	provision in such contracts limits certain lien
12	rights under the contract; providing
13	construction relating to validity and
14	enforceability; preserving lien rights of
15	certain persons; amending s. 713.02, F.S.;
16	protecting the rights of certain persons to
17	enforce certain contract, lien, or bond
18	remedies or contractual obligations under
19	certain circumstances; precluding certain
20	defenses; amending s. 713.04, F.S.; revising
21	certain final payment requirements; amending s.
22	713.08, F.S.; requiring a claim of lien to be
23	served on an owner; amending s. 713.13, F.S.;
24	revising provisions authorizing use of certain
25	payment bonds to transfer certain recorded
26	liens; specifying application of certain notice
27	requirements to certain claims; revising time
28	limits for serving certain required notices;
29	amending s. 713.135, F.S.; revising certain
30	notice of commencement and applicability of
31	lien requirements for certain authorities

1 issuing building permits; providing 2 construction; amending s. 713.23, F.S.; providing that a contractor may commence an 3 4 action to enforce a claim any time after a 5 notice of nonpayment has been served; amending 6 s. 713.24, F.S.; preserving jurisdiction in the 7 county court over certain transfer bond claims 8 for nonpayment; preserving certain lien rights 9 when filing a transfer bond after commencing 10 certain lien enforcement proceedings; amending s. 713.345, F.S.; increasing certain criminal 11 12 penalties for misapplication of construction 13 funds; amending s. 713.3471, F.S.; revising a provision requiring a lender to provide notice 14 to a borrower when making a disbursement on a 15 construction loan secured by residential 16 17 property; providing an effective date. 18 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 19 20 21 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 22 255.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 23 255.05 Bond of contractor constructing public buildings; form; action by materialmen. --2.4 (1)(a) Any person entering into a formal contract with 25 the state or any county, city, or political subdivision 26 27 thereof, or other public authority, for the construction of a 2.8 public building, for the prosecution and completion of a public work, or for repairs upon a public building or public 29 work shall be required, before commencing the work or before 30

recommencing the work after a default or abandonment, to

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execute, deliver to the public owner, and record in the public records of the county where the improvement is located, a payment and performance bond with a surety insurer authorized 3 4 to do business in this state as surety. A public entity may 5 not require a contractor to secure a surety bond under this 6 section from a specific agent or bonding company. The bond must state on its front page: the name, principal business address, and phone number of the contractor, the surety, the owner of the property being improved, and, if different from the owner, the contracting public entity; the contract number assigned by the contracting public entity; and a description 11 12 of the project sufficient to identify it, such as a legal description or the street address of the property being improved, and a general description of the improvement. Such bond shall be conditioned upon the contractor's performance of 15 the construction work in the time and manner prescribed in the 16 contract and promptly making payments to all persons defined 18 in s. 713.01 who furnish labor, services, or materials for the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract. Any claimant may apply to the governmental entity having charge of 21 the work for copies of the contract and bond and shall 22 thereupon be furnished with a certified copy of the contract 23 and bond. The claimant shall have a right of action against the contractor and surety for the amount due him or her, including unpaid finance charges due under the claimant's 25 26 contract. Such action shall not involve the public authority in any expense. When such work is done for the state and the 2.8 contract is for \$100,000 or less, no payment and performance bond shall be required. At the discretion of the official or 29 board awarding such contract when such work is done for any county, city, political subdivision, or public authority, any

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person entering into such a contract which is for \$200,000 or less may be exempted from executing the payment and performance bond. When such work is done for the state, the 3 Secretary of the Department of Management Services may 4 5 delegate to state agencies the authority to exempt any person 6 entering into such a contract amounting to more than \$100,000 7 but less than \$200,000 from executing the payment and 8 performance bond. In the event such exemption is granted, the 9 officer or officials shall not be personally liable to persons suffering loss because of granting such exemption. The 10 Department of Management Services shall maintain information 11 12 on the number of requests by state agencies for delegation of 13 authority to waive the bond requirements by agency and project number and whether any request for delegation was denied and 14 the justification for the denial. Any provision in a payment 15 bond furnished for public work contracts as provided by this 16 17 subsection which restricts the classes of persons as defined 18 in s. 713.01, protected by the bond or the venue of any proceeding relating to such bond is unenforceable. 19 Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 489.129, Florida 20 21 Statutes, is amended to read: 22 489.129 Disciplinary proceedings. --23 (1) The board may take any of the following actions against any certificateholder or registrant: place on 2.4 probation or reprimand the licensee, revoke, suspend, or deny 2.5 the issuance or renewal of the certificate, registration, or 26 27 certificate of authority, require financial restitution to a 2.8 consumer for financial harm directly related to a violation of

exceed\$10,000\$5,000 per violation, require continuing

a provision of this part, impose an administrative fine not to

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prosecution, if the contractor, financially responsible officer, or business organization for which the contractor is a primary qualifying agent, a financially responsible officer, or a secondary qualifying agent responsible under s. 489.1195 is found guilty of any of the following acts:

- (a) Obtaining a certificate, registration, or certificate of authority by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (b) Being convicted or found guilty of, or entering a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of contracting or the ability to practice contracting.
  - (c) Violating any provision of chapter 455.
- (d) Performing any act which assists a person or entity in engaging in the prohibited uncertified and unregistered practice of contracting, if the certificateholder or registrant knows or has reasonable grounds to know that the person or entity was uncertified and unregistered.
- (e) Knowingly combining or conspiring with an uncertified or unregistered person by allowing his or her certificate, registration, or certificate of authority to be used by the uncertified or unregistered person with intent to evade the provisions of this part. When a certificateholder or registrant allows his or her certificate or registration to be used by one or more business organizations without having any active participation in the operations, management, or control of such business organizations, such act constitutes prima facie evidence of an intent to evade the provisions of this part.
- (f) Acting in the capacity of a contractor under any certificate or registration issued hereunder except in the

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name of the certificateholder or registrant as set forth on the issued certificate or registration, or in accordance with the personnel of the certificateholder or registrant as set forth in the application for the certificate or registration, or as later changed as provided in this part.

- (g) Committing mismanagement or misconduct in the practice of contracting that causes financial harm to a customer. Financial mismanagement or misconduct occurs when:
- 1. Valid liens have been recorded against the property of a contractor's customer for supplies or services ordered by the contractor for the customer's job; the contractor has received funds from the customer to pay for the supplies or services; and the contractor has not had the liens removed from the property, by payment or by bond, within 75 days after the date of such liens;
- 2. The contractor has abandoned a customer's job and the percentage of completion is less than the percentage of the total contract price paid to the contractor as of the time of abandonment, unless the contractor is entitled to retain such funds under the terms of the contract or refunds the excess funds within 30 days after the date the job is abandoned; or
- 3. The contractor's job has been completed, and it is shown that the customer has had to pay more for the contracted job than the original contract price, as adjusted for subsequent change orders, unless such increase in cost was the result of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor, was the result of circumstances caused by the customer, or was otherwise permitted by the terms of the contract between the contractor and the customer.

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- (h) Being disciplined by any municipality or county for an act or violation of this part.
- (i) Failing in any material respect to comply with the provisions of this part or violating a rule or lawful order of the board.
- (j) Abandoning a construction project in which the contractor is engaged or under contract as a contractor. A project may be presumed abandoned after 90 days if the contractor terminates the project without just cause or without proper notification to the owner, including the reason for termination, or fails to perform work without just cause for 90 consecutive days.
- (k) Signing a statement with respect to a project or contract falsely indicating that the work is bonded; falsely indicating that payment has been made for all subcontracted work, labor, and materials which results in a financial loss to the owner, purchaser, or contractor; or falsely indicating that workers' compensation and public liability insurance are provided.
- (1) Committing fraud or deceit in the practice of contracting.
- (m) Committing incompetency or misconduct in the practice of contracting.
- (n) Committing gross negligence, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property.
- (o) Proceeding on any job without obtaining applicable local building department permits and inspections.
- $\mbox{(p)}$  Intimidating, threatening, coercing, or otherwise discouraging the service of a notice to owner under part I of

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chapter 713 or a notice to contractor under chapter 255 or part I of chapter 713.

(q) Failing to satisfy within a reasonable time, the terms of a civil judgment obtained against the licensee, or the business organization qualified by the licensee, relating to the practice of the licensee's profession.

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For the purposes of this subsection, construction is considered to be commenced when the contract is executed and the contractor has accepted funds from the customer or lender. A contractor does not commit a violation of this subsection when the contractor relies on a building code interpretation rendered by a building official or person authorized by s. 553.80 to enforce the building code, absent a finding of fraud or deceit in the practice of contracting, or gross negligence, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property on the part of the building

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 19 489.533, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20

489.533 Disciplinary proceedings. --

official, in a proceeding under chapter 120.

- (2) When the board finds any applicant, contractor, or business organization for which the contractor is a primary qualifying agent or secondary qualifying agent responsible under s. 489.522 guilty of any of the grounds set forth in subsection (1), it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following penalties:
- (c) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed  $29 \frac{$10,000}{5,000}$  for each count or separate offense.
- 30 Section 4. Section 713.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 31

1 713.015 Mandatory provisions for direct 2 contracts. -- Any direct contract between an owner and a contractor, related to improvements to real property 3 consisting of single or multiple family dwellings up to and 4 5 including four units, must contain the following provision 6 printed in no less than 14-point 18 point, capitalized, 7 boldfaced type on the front page of the contract: 8 ACCORDING TO FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW (SECTIONS 9 10 713.001-713.37, FLORIDA STATUTES), THOSE WHO WORK ON YOUR PROPERTY OR PROVIDE MATERIALS AND ARE NOT PAID IN FULL HAVE A 11 12 RIGHT TO ENFORCE THEIR CLAIM FOR PAYMENT AGAINST YOUR 13 PROPERTY. THIS CLAIM IS KNOWN AS A CONSTRUCTION LIEN. IF YOUR CONTRACTOR OR A SUBCONTRACTOR FAILS TO PAY SUBCONTRACTORS, 14 SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, OR MATERIAL SUPPLIERS OR NEGLECTS TO MAKE 15 OTHER LEGALLY REQUIRED PAYMENTS, THE PEOPLE WHO ARE OWED MONEY 16 MAY LOOK TO YOUR PROPERTY FOR PAYMENT, EVEN IF YOU HAVE ALREADY PAID YOUR CONTRACTOR IN FULL. IF YOU FAIL TO PAY YOUR 18 CONTRACTOR, YOUR CONTRACTOR MAY ALSO HAVE A LIEN ON YOUR 19 PROPERTY. THIS MEANS IF A LIEN IS FILED YOUR PROPERTY COULD BE 2.0 21 SOLD AGAINST YOUR WILL TO PAY FOR LABOR, MATERIALS, OR OTHER 2.2 SERVICES THAT YOUR CONTRACTOR OR A SUBCONTRACTOR MAY HAVE 23 FAILED TO PAY. TO PROTECT YOURSELF, YOU SHOULD STIPULATE IN THIS CONTRACT THAT BEFORE ANY PAYMENT IS MADE, YOUR CONTRACTOR 2.4 IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A WRITTEN RELEASE OF LIEN FROM 2.5 26 ANY PERSON OR COMPANY THAT HAS PROVIDED TO YOU A "NOTICE TO OWNER." FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW IS COMPLEX AND IT IS 27 2.8 RECOMMENDED THAT WHENEVER A SPECIFIC PROBLEM ARISES, YOU CONSULT AN ATTORNEY. 29 30 31

Nothing in this section shall be construed to adversely affect 2 the lien and bond rights of lienors who are not in privity with the owner. This section does not apply when the owner is 3 4 a licensed contractor under chapter 489 or is a person who creates parcels or offers parcels for sale or lease in the 5 6 ordinary course of business. 7 Section 5. Subsection (7) of section 713.02, Florida 8 Statutes, is amended to read: 9 713.02 Types of lienors and exemptions.--10 (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, no lien shall exist in favor of any contractor, subcontractor, 11 12 or sub-subcontractor who is unlicensed as provided in s. 489.128 or s. 489.532. Notwithstanding any other provision of 13 this part, if a contract is rendered unenforceable by an 14 unlicensed contractor, subcontractor, or sub-subcontractor 15 pursuant to s. 489.128 or s. 489.532, such unenforceability 16 17 shall not affect the rights of any other persons to enforce 18 contract, lien, or bond remedies and shall not affect the obligations of a surety that has provided a bond on behalf of 19 the unlicensed contractor, subcontractor, or 2.0 21 sub-subcontractor. It shall not be a defense to any claim on a 2.2 bond or indemnity agreement that the principal or indemnitor 23 is unlicensed as provided in s. 489.128 or s. 489.532. Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 713.04, Florida 2.4 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that 2.5 26 section, to read: 27 713.04 Subdivision improvements.--2.8 (3) The owner shall not pay any money on account of a 29 direct contract before actual furnishing of labor and services 30 or materials for subdivision improvements. Any The payment not 31

2 payment under this chapter section. (4) The owner shall make final payment on account of a 3 4 direct contract only after the contractor complies with s. 5 713.06(3)(d). Any payment not complying with this requirement shall not qualify as a proper payment under this chapter. 7 Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 8 713.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 713.08 Claim of lien.--9 10 (4) (c) The claim of lien shall be served on the owner. 11 Failure to serve any claim of lien in the manner provided in 13 s. 713.18 before recording or within 15 days after recording shall render the claim of lien voidable to the extent that the 14 failure or delay is shown to have been prejudicial to any 15 16 person entitled to rely on the service. Section 8. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 18 713.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 713.13 Notice of commencement.--19 (1)2.0 21 (e) A copy of any payment bond must be attached at the 22 time of recordation of the notice of commencement. The failure 23 to attach a copy of the bond to the notice of commencement when the notice is recorded negates the exemption provided in 2.4 25 s. 713.02(6). However, if such a payment bond under s. 713.23 26 exists but was is not attached at the time of recordation of 27 the notice of commencement, the bond may be used to transfer 2.8 any recorded lien of a lienor except that of the contractor by the recordation and service of a notice of bond pursuant to s. 29 713.23(2). The notice requirements of s. 713.23 apply to any 30 claim against the bond; however, the time limits for serving

complying with this requirement shall not qualify as a proper

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any required notices shall begin running from the later of the time specified in s. 713.23 or the date the notice of bond is served on the lienor recorded, the bond may be used as a transfer bond pursuant to s. 713.24.

Section 9. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 713.135, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:

713.135 Notice of commencement and applicability of lien.--

- (1) When any person applies for a building permit, the authority issuing such permit shall:
- (b) Provide the applicant and the owner of the real property upon which improvements are to be constructed with a printed statement stating that the right, title, and interest of the person who has contracted for the improvement may be subject to attachment under the Construction Lien Law. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall furnish, for distribution, the statement described in this paragraph, and the statement must be a summary of the Construction Lien Law and must include an explanation of the provisions of the Construction Lien Law relating to the recording, and the posting of copies, of notices of commencement and a statement encouraging the owner to record a notice of commencement and post a copy of the notice of commencement in accordance with s. 713.13. The statement must also contain an explanation of the owner's rights if a lienor fails to furnish the owner with a notice as provided in s. 713.06(2) and an explanation of the owner's rights as provided in s. 713.22. The authority that issues the building permit

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Regulation the statement required by this paragraph and must mail, deliver by electronic mail or other electronic format or facsimile, or personally deliver that statement to the owner or, in a case in which the owner is required to personally appear to obtain the permit, provide that statement to any owner making improvements to real property consisting of a single or multiple family dwelling up to and including four units. However, the failure by the authorities to provide the summary does not subject the issuing authority to liability.

(d) Furnish to the applicant two or more copies of a form of notice of commencement conforming with s. 713.13. If the direct contract is greater than \$2,500, the applicant shall file with the issuing authority prior to the first inspection either a certified copy of the recorded notice of commencement or a notarized statement that the notice of commencement has been filed for recording, along with a copy thereof. In the absence of the filing of a certified copy of the recorded notice of commencement, the issuing authority or a private provider performing inspection services may shall not perform or approve subsequent inspections until the applicant files by mail, facsimile, hand delivery, or any other means such certified copy with the issuing authority. The certified copy of the notice of commencement must contain the name and address of the owner, the name and address of the contractor, and the location or address of the property being improved. The issuing authority shall verify that the name and address of the owner, the name of the contractor, and the location or address of the property being improved which is contained in the certified copy of the notice of commencement is consistent with the information in the building permit application. The issuing authority shall provide the recording

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information on the certified copy of the recorded notice of commencement to any person upon request. This subsection does not require the recording of a notice of commencement prior to the issuance of a building permit. If a local government requires a separate permit or inspection for installation of temporary electrical service or other temporary utility service, land clearing, or other preliminary site work, such permits may be issued and such inspections may be conducted without providing the issuing authority with a certified copy of a recorded notice of commencement or a notarized statement regarding a recorded notice of commencement. This subsection does not apply to a direct contract to repair or replace an existing heating or air-conditioning system in an amount less than \$7,500\$\$\frac{5}{7},000\$.

- (e) An issuing authority or building official may not require that a notice of commencement be recorded as a condition of the application, processing, or issuance of a building permit. However, this paragraph does not modify or waive the inspection requirements set forth in this subsection.
- (4) The several boards of county commissioners, municipal councils, or other similar bodies may by ordinance or resolution establish reasonable fees for furnishing copies of the forms and the printed statement provided in <u>paragraphs</u> paragraph (1)(b) and (d) in an amount not to exceed \$5 to be paid by the applicant for each permit in addition to all other costs of the permit; however, no forms or statement need be furnished, <u>mailed</u>, or otherwise provided to, nor may such additional fee be obtained from, applicants for permits in those cases in which the owner of a legal or equitable interest (including that of ownership of stock of a corporate

landowner) of the real property to be improved is engaged in 2 the business of construction of buildings for sale to others and intends to make the improvements authorized by the permit 3 on the property and upon completion will offer the improved 4 5 real property for sale. 6 Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 7 713.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 713.23 Payment bond.--9 (1)10 (e) No action for the labor or materials or supplies may be instituted or prosecuted against the contractor or 11 12 surety unless both notices have been given. No action shall 13 be instituted or prosecuted against the contractor or against the surety on the bond under this section after 1 year from 14 the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the 15 materials and supplies. The time period for bringing an action 16 17 against the contractor or surety on the bond shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials 18 by the lienor and shall not be measured by other standards, 19 such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the 2.0 21 issuance of a certificate of substantial completion. A 22 contractor or the contractor's agent or attorney may elect to 23 shorten the prescribed time within which an action to enforce any claim against a payment bond provided under pursuant to 2.4 this section or s. 713.245 may be commenced at any time after 25 26 a notice of nonpayment has been served for the claim by 27 recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the 2.8 following form: 29 NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM 30

2 ... (Name and address of lienor)... You are notified that the undersigned contests your 3 notice of nonpayment, dated ...., and served on the 4 undersigned on  $\ldots$ , and that the time within which you 5 may file suit to enforce your claim is limited to 60 days from the date of service of this notice. 8 DATED on ...., ..... 9 10 Signed: ...(Contractor or Attorney)... 11 12 13 The claim of any lienor upon whom the such notice is served 14 and who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim 15 against the payment bond within 60 days after service of the 16 such notice shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice of contest to the lienor at 18 the address shown in the notice of nonpayment or most recent 19 amendment thereto and shall certify to the such service on the 20 21 face of the such notice and record the notice. Service is 22 complete upon mailing. 23 Section 11. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 713.24, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 2.4 713.24 Transfer of liens to security.--25 (3) Any party having an interest in such security or 26 the property from which the lien was transferred may at any 27 time, and any number of times, file a complaint in chancery in the circuit court of the county where such security is 29 deposited, or file a motion in a pending action to enforce a 30 lien, for an order to require additional security, reduction

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of security, change or substitution of sureties, payment of
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   discharge thereof, or any other matter affecting said
   security. If the court finds that the amount of the deposit or
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   bond in excess of the amount claimed in the claim of lien is
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   insufficient to pay the lienor's attorney's fees and court
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   costs incurred in the action to enforce the lien, the court
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   must increase the amount of the cash deposit or lien transfer
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   bond. Nothing in this section shall be construed to vest
   exclusive jurisdiction in the circuit courts over transfer
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   bond claims for nonpayment of an amount within the monetary
   jurisdiction of the county courts.
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           (4) If a proceeding to enforce a transferred lien is
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   not commenced within the time specified in s. 713.22 or if it
   appears that the transferred lien has been satisfied of
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   record, the clerk shall return said security upon request of
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    the person depositing or filing the same, or the insurer. If a
   proceeding to enforce a lien is commenced in a court of
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   competent jurisdiction within the time specified in s. 713.22
   and, during such proceeding, the lien is transferred pursuant
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   to this section or s. 713.13(1)(e), an action commenced within
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   1 year of the transfer, unless otherwise shortened by
   operation of law, in the same county or circuit court to
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   recover against the security shall be deemed to have been
   brought as of the date of filing the action to enforce the
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   lien, and the court shall have jurisdiction over the action.
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           Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
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   713.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           713.345 Moneys received for real property
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    improvements; penalty for misapplication .--
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775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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- (b) Any person who knowingly and intentionally fails 2 to comply with paragraph (a) is guilty of misapplication of construction funds, punishable as follows: 1. If the amount of payments misapplied has an aggregate value of \$100,000 or more, the violator is guilty of a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
  - 2. If the amount of payments misapplied has an aggregate value of \$1,000\$ or more but less than \$100,000, the violator is guilty of a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - 3. If the amount of payments misapplied has an aggregate value of less than \$1,000 \$20,000, the violator is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 713.3471, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 18

713.3471 Lender responsibilities with construction loans.--

(1) Prior to a lender making any loan disbursement on any construction loan secured by residential real property directly to the owner, which, for purposes of this subsection, means only a natural person, into the owner's account or accounts, or jointly to the owner and any other party, the lender <u>must mail</u>, <u>deliver by electronic mail or other</u> electronic format or facsimile, or personally deliver shall give the following written notice to the borrowers in bold type larger than any other type on the page:

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WARNING!

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2	YOUR LENDER IS MAKING A LOAN DISBURSEMENT
3	DIRECTLY TO YOU AS THE BORROWER, OR JOINTLY TO
4	YOU AND ANOTHER PARTY. TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM
5	HAVING TO PAY TWICE FOR THE SAME LABOR,
6	SERVICES, OR MATERIALS USED IN MAKING THE
7	IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY, BE SURE THAT YOU
8	REQUIRE YOUR CONTRACTOR TO GIVE YOU LIEN
9	RELEASES FROM EACH LIENOR WHO HAS SENT YOU A
10	NOTICE TO OWNER EACH TIME YOU MAKE A PAYMENT TO
11	YOUR CONTRACTOR.
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13	This subsection does not apply when the owner is a licensed
14	contractor under chapter 489 or is a person who creates
15	parcels or offers parcels for sale or lease in the ordinary
16	course of business.
17	Section 14. This act shall take effect October 1,
18	2005.
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20	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
21	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR <u>CS for Senate Bill 1016</u>
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24	owners and contractors by deleting a provision identifying certain claims as construction liens, and adding a suggestion concerning written releases of liens.
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26	Provides clarification of the time period in which to commence an action to enforce a claim against a payment bond.
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