LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 02/05/2020

The Committee on Judiciary (Albritton) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (d), and (f) of subsection (2) of section 255.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

255.05 Bond of contractor constructing public buildings; form; action by claimants.-

(2)(a)1. If a claimant is no longer furnishing labor, services, or materials on a project, a contractor or the

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contractor's agent or attorney may elect to shorten the time within which an action to enforce any claim against a payment bond must be commenced by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

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NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM

AGAINST PAYMENT BOND

To: ... (Name and address of claimant) ...

You are notified that the undersigned contests your notice of nonpayment, dated,, and served on the undersigned on,, and that the time within which you may file suit to enforce your claim is limited to 60 days after the date of service of this notice.

DATED on, Signed: ... (Contractor or Attorney) ...

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The claim of a claimant upon whom such notice is served and who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim against the payment bond within 60 days after service of such notice is extinguished automatically. The contractor or the contractor's attorney shall serve a copy of the notice of contest on to the claimant at the address shown in the notice of nonpayment or most recent amendment thereto and shall certify to such service on the face of the notice and record the notice.

2. A claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity with the contractor shall, before commencing or not later than 45 days after commencing to furnish labor, services, or materials for the prosecution of the work, serve the contractor with a written notice that he or she intends to look to the bond for

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protection. A claimant who is not in privity with the contractor and who has not received payment for furnishing his or her labor, services, or materials shall serve a written notice of nonpayment on the contractor and a copy of the notice on the surety. The notice of nonpayment shall be under oath and served during the progress of the work or thereafter but may not be served earlier than 45 days after the first furnishing of labor, services, or materials by the claimant or later than 90 days after the final furnishing of the labor, services, or materials by the claimant or, with respect to rental equipment, later than 90 days after the date that the rental equipment was last on the job site available for use. Any notice of nonpayment served by a claimant who is not in privity with the contractor which includes sums for retainage must specify the portion of the amount claimed for retainage. An action for the labor, services, or materials may not be instituted against the contractor or the surety unless the notice to the contractor and notice of nonpayment have been served, if required by this section. Notices required or permitted under this section must be served in accordance with s. 713.18. A claimant may not waive in advance his or her right to bring an action under the bond against the surety. In any action brought to enforce a claim against a payment bond under this section, the prevailing party is entitled to recover a reasonable fee for the services of his or her attorney for trial and appeal or for arbitration, in an amount to be determined by the court, which fee must be taxed as part of the prevailing party's costs, as allowed in equitable actions. The time periods for service of a notice of nonpayment or for bringing an action against a contractor or a surety are



shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials by the claimant and may not be measured by other standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a certificate of substantial completion. The negligent inclusion or omission of any information in the notice of nonpayment that has not prejudiced the contractor or surety does not constitute a default that operates to defeat an otherwise valid bond claim. A claimant who serves a fraudulent notice of nonpayment forfeits his or her rights under the bond. A notice of nonpayment is fraudulent if the claimant has willfully exaggerated the amount unpaid, willfully included a claim for work not performed or materials not furnished for the subject improvement, or prepared the notice with such willful and gross negligence as to amount to a willful exaggeration. However, a minor mistake or error in a notice of nonpayment, or a good faith dispute as to the amount unpaid, does not constitute a willful exaggeration that operates to defeat an otherwise valid claim against the bond. The service of a fraudulent notice of nonpayment is a complete defense to the claimant's claim against the bond. The notice of nonpayment under this subparagraph must include the following information, current as of the date of the notice, and must be in substantially the following form:

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NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT

To: ... (name of contractor and address) ...

... (name of surety and address) ...

The undersigned claimant notifies you that:

1. Claimant has furnished ... (describe labor, services, or



98	materials) for the improvement of the real property
99	identified as(property description) The corresponding
100	amount unpaid to date is \$, of which \$ is unpaid
101	retainage.
102	2. Claimant has been paid to date the amount of \$ for
103	previously furnishing(describe labor, services, or
104	materials) for this improvement.
105	3. Claimant expects to furnish(describe labor,
106	services, or materials) for this improvement in the future
107	(if known), and the corresponding amount expected to become due
108	is \$ (if known).
109	I declare that I have read the foregoing Notice of Nonpayment
110	and that the facts stated in it are true to the best of my
111	knowledge and belief.
112	DATED on,
113	(signature and address of claimant)
114	STATE OF FLORIDA
115	COUNTY OF
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117	The foregoing instrument was sworn to (or affirmed) and
118	subscribed before me by means of \square physical presence or \square online
119	<pre>notarization this day of,(year), by(name of</pre>
120	signatory)
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122	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
123	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary
124	Public)
125	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
126	Type of Identification Produced



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(d) A person may not require a claimant to furnish a waiver that is different from the forms in paragraphs (b) and (c) in exchange for, or to induce payment of, a progress payment or final payment, unless the claimant has entered into a direct contract that requires the claimant to furnish a waiver that is different from the forms in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(f) Any provisions in a waiver that are is not related to the waiver of right to claim against a payment bond as provided in this subsection are unenforceable, unless the claimant has otherwise agreed to those provisions in the claimant's direct contract substantially similar to the forms in this subsection is enforceable in accordance with its terms.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 337.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.18 Surety bonds for construction or maintenance contracts; requirement with respect to contract award; bond requirements; defaults; damage assessments.-

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(c) A claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity with the contractor shall, before commencing or not later than 90 days after commencing to furnish labor, materials, or supplies for the prosecution of the work, furnish the contractor with a notice that he or she intends to look to the bond for protection. A claimant who is not in privity with the contractor and who has not received payment for his or her labor, materials, or supplies shall deliver to the contractor and to the surety written notice of the performance of the labor or delivery of the materials or supplies and of the nonpayment. The

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notice of nonpayment may be served at any time during the progress of the work or thereafter but not before 45 days after the first furnishing of labor, services, or materials, and not later than 90 days after the final furnishing of the labor, services, or materials by the claimant or, with respect to rental equipment, not later than 90 days after the date that the rental equipment was last on the job site available for use. An action by a claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity with the contractor for the labor, materials, or supplies may not be instituted against the contractor or the surety unless both notices have been given. Notices required or permitted under this section may be served in any manner provided in s. 713.18, and provisions for the waiver of claims against a payment bond contained in s. 255.05(2) apply to all contracts under this section.

Section 3. Subsections (8) and (26) of section 713.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

713.01 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(8) "Contractor" means a person other than a materialman or laborer who enters into a contract with the owner of real property for improving it, or who takes over from a contractor as so defined the entire remaining work under such contract. The term "contractor" includes an architect, landscape architect, or engineer who improves real property pursuant to a design-build contract authorized by s. 489.103(16). The term "contractor" also includes a licensed general contractor or building contractor, as those terms are defined in s. 489.105(3)(a) and (b), who provides construction management services, which include responsibility for scheduling and coordination in both

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preconstruction and construction phases and for the successful, timely, and economical completion of the construction project, or who provides program management services, which include responsibility for schedule control, cost control, and coordination in providing or procuring planning, design, and construction.

(26) "Real property" means the land that is improved and the improvements thereon, including fixtures, except any such property owned by the state or any county, municipality, school board, or governmental agency, commission, or political subdivision, provided, however, that a private leasehold interest in such government-owned property which is improved and the leasehold improvements thereon shall be considered real property for purposes of this part.

Section 4. Section 713.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.09 Single claim of lien.—A lienor may is required to record only one claim of lien covering his or her entire demand against the real property when the amount demanded is for labor or services or material furnished for more than one improvement under the same direct contract or multiple direct contracts. The single claim of lien is sufficient even though the improvement is for one or more improvements located on separate lots, parcels, or tracts of land. If materials to be used on one or more improvements on separate lots, parcels, or tracts of land under one direct contract are delivered by a lienor to a place designated by the person with whom the materialman contracted, other than the site of the improvement, the delivery to the place designated is prima facie evidence of delivery to the site



of the improvement and incorporation in the improvement. The single claim of lien may be limited to a part of multiple lots, parcels, or tracts of land and their improvements or may cover all of the lots, parcels, or tracts of land and improvements. If a In each claim of lien under this section is for multiple direct contracts, the owner under the direct contracts contract must be the same person for all lots, parcels, or tracts of land against which a single claim of lien is recorded.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 713.10, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

713.10 Extent of liens.-

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- (b) The interest of the lessor is not subject to liens for improvements made by the lessee when:
- 1. The lease, or a short form or a memorandum of the lease that contains the specific language in the lease prohibiting such liability, is recorded in the official records of the county where the premises are located before the recording of a notice of commencement for improvements to the premises and the terms of the lease expressly prohibit such liability; or
- 2. The terms of the lease expressly prohibit such liability, and a notice advising that leases for the rental of premises on a parcel of land prohibit such liability has been recorded in the official records of the county in which the parcel of land is located before the recording of a notice of commencement for improvements to the premises, and the notice includes the following:
 - a. The name of the lessor.

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- 243 b. The legal description of the parcel of land to which the 244 notice applies.
 - c. The specific language contained in the various leases prohibiting such liability.
 - d. A statement that all or a majority of the leases entered into for premises on the parcel of land expressly prohibit such liability.
 - 3. The lessee is a mobile home owner who is leasing a mobile home lot in a mobile home park from the lessor.

A notice that is consistent with subparagraph 2. effectively prohibits liens for improvements made by a lessee even if other leases for premises on the parcel do not expressly prohibit liens or if provisions of each lease restricting the application of liens are not identical.

(4) The interest of the lessor is not subject to liens for improvements made by the lessee when the lessee is a mobile home owner who is leasing a mobile home lot in a mobile home park from the lessor.

Section 6. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 713.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

713.13 Notice of commencement.

(1)(a) Except for an improvement that is exempt under pursuant to s. 713.02(5), an owner or the owner's authorized agent before actually commencing to improve any real property, or recommencing completion of any improvement after default or abandonment, whether or not a project has a payment bond complying with s. 713.23, shall record a notice of commencement in the clerk's office and forthwith post either a certified copy

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thereof or a notarized statement that the notice of commencement has been filed for recording along with a copy thereof. The notice of commencement shall contain the following information:

- 1. A description sufficient for identification of the real property to be improved. The description should include the legal description of the property and also should include the street address and tax folio number of the property if available or, if there is no street address available, such additional information as will describe the physical location of the real property to be improved.
 - 2. A general description of the improvement.
- 3. The name and address of the owner, the owner's interest in the site of the improvement, and the name and address of the fee simple titleholder, if other than such owner.
- 4. The name and address of the lessee, if the A lessee who contracts for the improvements as $\frac{is}{is}$ an owner as defined in s. 713.01 under s. 713.01(23) and must be listed as the owner together with a statement that the ownership interest is a leasehold interest.
 - 5.4. The name and address of the contractor.
- 6.5. The name and address of the surety on the payment bond under s. 713.23, if any, and the amount of such bond.
- 7.6. The name and address of any person making a loan for the construction of the improvements.
- 8.7. The name and address within the state of a person other than himself or herself who may be designated by the owner as the person upon whom notices or other documents may be served under this part; and service upon the person so designated constitutes service upon the owner.



301	(d) A notice of commencement must be in substantially the
302	following form:
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304	Permit No Tax Folio No
305	NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT
306	State of
307	County of
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309	The undersigned hereby gives notice that improvement will be
310	made to certain real property, and in accordance with Chapter
311	713, Florida Statutes, the following information is provided in
312	this Notice of Commencement.
313	1. Description of property:(legal description of the
314	property, and street address if available)
315	2. General description of improvement:
316	3. <u>a. Owner:name and address</u>
317	b. Owner's phone number: Owner information or Lessee
318	information if the Lessee contracted for the improvement:
319	a. Name and address:
320	b. Interest in property:
321	c. Name and address of fee simple titleholder (if different
322	from Owner listed above):
323	4.a. Lessee, if the lessee contracted for the improvements:
324	(name and address)
325	b. Lessee's phone number: a.
326	5.a. Contractor:(name and address)
327	b. Contractor's phone number:
328	6.5. Surety (if applicable, a copy of the payment bond is
329	attached):



330 a. Name and address:.... 331 b. Phone number:.... 332 c. Amount of bond: \$.... 333 7.a.6.a. Lender: ...(name and address).... 334 b. Lender's phone number:.... 8.7. Persons within the State of Florida designated by 335 336 Owner upon whom notices or other documents may be served as 337 provided by Section 713.13(1)(a)8. $\frac{713.13(1)}{(a)7.}$, Florida 338 Statutes: 339 a. Name and address:.... 340 b. Phone numbers of designated persons:.... 341 9.a.8.a. In addition to himself or herself, Owner 342 designates of to receive a copy of the 343 Lienor's Notice as provided in Section 713.13(1)(b), Florida 344 Statutes. 345 b. Phone number of person or entity designated by 346 owner:.... 347 10.9. Expiration date of notice of commencement (the 348 expiration date will be 1 year after from the date of recording 349 unless a different date is specified) 350 351 WARNING TO OWNER: ANY PAYMENTS MADE BY THE OWNER AFTER THE 352 EXPIRATION OF THE NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT ARE CONSIDERED IMPROPER 353 PAYMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 713, PART I, SECTION 713.13, FLORIDA 354 STATUTES, AND CAN RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS 355 TO YOUR PROPERTY. A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MUST BE RECORDED AND 356 POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST INSPECTION. IF YOU 357 INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN 358 ATTORNEY BEFORE COMMENCING WORK OR RECORDING YOUR NOTICE OF



359	COMMENCEMENT.
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361	(Signature of Owner or Lessee, or Owner's or Lessee's
362	Authorized Officer/Director/Partner/Manager)
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364	(Signatory's Title/Office)
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366	STATE OF FLORIDA
367	COUNTY OF
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369	The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of
370	\square physical presence or \square online notarization, this day of
371	,(year), by(name of person) as(type of
372	authority, e.g. officer, trustee, attorney in fact) for
373	(name of party on behalf of whom instrument was executed)
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375	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
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377	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
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379	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
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381	Type of Identification Produced
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383	Section 7. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section
384	713.132, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
385	713.132 Notice of termination.—
386	(1) An owner may terminate the period of effectiveness of a
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a notice of termination that contains:

- (a) The same information as the notice of commencement;
- (b) The official records' recording office document book and page reference numbers and recording date affixed by the recording office on of the recorded notice of commencement;
- (c) A statement of the date as of which the notice of commencement is terminated, which date may not be earlier than 30 days after the notice of termination is recorded;
- (d) A statement specifying that the notice applies to all the real property subject to the notice of commencement or specifying the portion of such real property to which it applies;
- (e) A statement that all lienors have been paid in full; and
- (f) A statement that the owner has, before recording the notice of termination, served a copy of the notice of termination on the contractor and on each lienor who has a direct contract with the owner or who has timely served a notice to owner, and a statement that the owner will serve a copy of the notice of termination on each lienor who timely serves a notice to owner after the notice of termination has been recorded. The owner is not required to serve a copy of the notice of termination on any lienor who has executed a waiver and release of lien upon final payment in accordance with s. 713.20.
- (3) An owner may not record a notice of termination at any time after except after completion of construction, or after construction ceases before completion and all lienors have been paid in full or pro rata in accordance with s. 713.06(4).

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(4) If an owner or a contractor, by fraud or collusion, knowingly makes any fraudulent statement or affidavit in a notice of termination or any accompanying affidavit, the owner and the contractor, or either of them, as the case may be, is liable to any lienor who suffers damages as a result of the filing of the fraudulent notice of termination, + and any such lienor has a right of action for damages occasioned thereby.

(5) (4) A notice of termination must be served before recording on each lienor who has a direct contract with the owner and on each lienor who has timely and properly served a notice to owner in accordance with this part before the recording of the notice of termination. A notice of termination must be recorded in the official records of the county in which the project is located. If properly served before recording in accordance with this subsection, the notice of termination terminates the period of effectiveness of the notice of commencement 30 days after the notice of termination is recorded in the official records is effective to terminate the notice of commencement at the later of 30 days after recording of the notice of termination or a later the date stated in the notice of termination as the date on which the notice of commencement is terminated. However, if a lienor, who began work under the notice of commencement before its termination, lacks a direct contract with the owner, and timely serves his or her notice to owner after the notice of termination has been recorded, the owner must serve a copy of the notice of termination upon such lienor, and the termination of the notice of commencement as to that lienor is effective 30 days after service of the notice of termination if the notice of termination has been served

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pursuant to paragraph (1) (f) on the contractor and on each lienor who has a direct contract with the owner or who has served a notice to owner.

Section 8. Section 713.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 713.18 Manner of serving documents notices and other instruments.-
- (1) Service of any document notices, claims of lien, affidavits, assignments, and other instruments permitted or required under this part, s. 255.05, or s. 337.18, or copies thereof when so permitted or required, unless otherwise specifically provided in this part, must be made by one of the following methods:
- (a) By hand actual delivery to the person to be served; if a partnership, to one of the partners; if a corporation, to an officer, director, managing agent, or business agent; or, if a limited liability company, to a member or manager.
- (b) By common carrier delivery service or by registered, Global Express Guaranteed, or certified mail to the person to be served, with postage or shipping paid by the sender and with evidence of delivery, which may be in an electronic format.
- (c) By posting on the site of the improvement if service as provided by paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) cannot be accomplished.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), Service of a notice to owner or a preliminary notice to contractor under s. 255.05, s. 337.18, s. 713.06, or s. 713.23 is effective as of the date of mailing, and the requirements for service under this section have been satisfied, if:

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- (a) The notice is mailed by registered, Global Express Guaranteed, or certified mail, with postage prepaid, to the person to be served at any of the addresses set forth in subsection (3);
- (b) The notice is mailed within 40 days after the date the lienor first furnishes labor, services, or materials; and
- (c) 1. The person who served the notice maintains a registered or certified mail log that shows the registered or certified mail number issued by the United States Postal Service, the name and address of the person served, and the date stamp of the United States Postal Service confirming the date of mailing; or
- 2. The person who served the notice maintains electronic tracking records approved or generated by the United States Postal Service containing the postal tracking number, the name and address of the person served, and verification of the date of receipt by the United States Postal Service.
- (3) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (1), service of a document under an instrument pursuant to this section is effective on the date of mailing or shipping, and the requirements for service under this section have been satisfied, the instrument if the document it:
- 1. Is sent, using one of the methods specified in paragraph (1) (b), to the last address shown in the notice of commencement or any amendment thereto or, in the absence of a notice of commencement, to the last address shown in the building permit application, or to the last known address of the person to be served; and
 - 2. Is returned as being "refused," "moved, not

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forwardable," or "unclaimed," or is otherwise not delivered or deliverable through no fault of the person serving the document item.

- (b) If the address shown in the notice of commencement or any amendment to the notice of commencement, or, in the absence of a notice of commencement, in the building permit application, is incomplete for purposes of mailing or delivery, the person serving the document item may complete the address and properly format it according to United States Postal Service addressing standards using information obtained from the property appraiser or another public record without affecting the validity of service under this section.
- (4) A document notice served by a lienor on one owner or one partner of a partnership owning the real property is deemed notice to all owners and partners.

Section 9. Subsections (6) and (8) of section 713.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

713.20 Waiver or release of liens.

- (6) A person may not require a lienor to furnish a lien waiver or release of lien that is different from the forms in subsection (4) or subsection (5) in exchange for, or to induce payment of, a progress payment or final payment, unless the lienor has entered into a direct contract that requires the lienor to furnish a waiver or release that is different from the forms in subsection (4) or subsection (5).
- (8) Any provisions in a lien waiver or lien release that are is not related to the waiver or release of lien rights as provided in this section are unenforceable, unless the lienor has otherwise agreed to those provisions in the lienor's direct



contract substantially similar to the forms in subsections (4) and (5) is enforceable in accordance with the terms of the lien waiver or lien release.

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 713.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.23 Payment bond.

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(d) In addition, a lienor who has not received payment for furnishing his or her labor, services, or materials must, as a condition precedent to recovery under the bond, serve a written notice of nonpayment on to the contractor and a copy of the notice on the surety. The notice must be under oath and served during the progress of the work or thereafter, but may not be served later than 90 days after the final furnishing of labor, services, or materials by the lienor, or, with respect to rental equipment, later than 90 days after the date the rental equipment was on the job site and available for use. A notice of nonpayment that includes sums for retainage must specify the portion of the amount claimed for retainage. The required notice satisfies this condition precedent with respect to the payment described in the notice of nonpayment, including unpaid finance charges due under the lienor's contract, and with respect to any other payments which become due to the lienor after the date of the notice of nonpayment. The time period for serving a notice of nonpayment is shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials by the lienor and may not be measured by other standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a certificate of substantial completion. The failure of a lienor to receive

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retainage sums not in excess of 10 percent of the value of labor, services, or materials furnished by the lienor is not considered a nonpayment requiring the service of the notice provided under this paragraph. If the payment bond is not recorded before commencement of construction, the time period for the lienor to serve a notice of nonpayment may at the option of the lienor be calculated from the date specified in this section or the date the lienor is served a copy of the bond. However, the limitation period for commencement of an action on the payment bond as established in paragraph (e) may not be expanded. The negligent inclusion or omission of any information in the notice of nonpayment that has not prejudiced the contractor or surety does not constitute a default that operates to defeat an otherwise valid bond claim. A lienor who serves a fraudulent notice of nonpayment forfeits his or her rights under the bond. A notice of nonpayment is fraudulent if the lienor has willfully exaggerated the amount unpaid, willfully included a claim for work not performed or materials not furnished for the subject improvement, or prepared the notice with such willful and gross negligence as to amount to a willful exaggeration. However, a minor mistake or error in a notice of nonpayment, or a good faith dispute as to the amount unpaid, does not constitute a willful exaggeration that operates to defeat an otherwise valid claim against the bond. The service of a fraudulent notice of nonpayment is a complete defense to the lienor's claim against the bond. The notice under this paragraph must include the following information, current as of the date of the notice, and must be in substantially the following form:



591	NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT
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593	To(name of contractor and address)
594	(name of surety and address)
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596	The undersigned lienor notifies you that:
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598	1. The lienor has furnished(describe labor, services,
599	or materials) for the improvement of the real property
600	identified as(property description) The corresponding
601	amount unpaid to date is \$, of which \$ is unpaid
602	retainage.
603	2. The lienor has been paid to date the amount of \$ for
604	previously furnishing(describe labor, services, or
605	materials) for this improvement.
606	3. The lienor expects to furnish(describe labor,
607	services, or materials) for this improvement in the future
608	(if known), and the corresponding amount expected to become due
609	is \$ (if known).
610	
611	I declare that I have read the foregoing Notice of Nonpayment
612	and that the facts stated in it are true to the best of my
613	knowledge and belief.
614	
615	DATED on,
616	(signature and address of lienor)
617	STATE OF FLORIDA
618	COUNTY OF
619	



620 The foregoing instrument was sworn to (or affirmed) and 621 subscribed before me by means of \square physical presence or \square online notarization, this day of, ... (year) ..., by ... (name 622 623 of signatory).... 624 ... (Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida) ... 625 ... (Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary 626 Public) ... Personally Known OR Produced Identification 627 62.8 Type of Identification Produced 629 Section 11. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 713.235, 630 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 631 713.235 Waivers of right to claim against payment bond; 632 forms. 633 (3) A person may not require a claimant to furnish a waiver 634 that is different from the forms in subsections (1) and (2) in 635 exchange for, or to induce payment of, a progress payment or 636 final payment, unless the claimant has entered into a direct 637 contract that requires the claimant to furnish a waiver that is 638 different from the forms in subsections (1) and (2). 639 (5) Any provisions in a waiver that are is not related to 640 the waiver of a claim against the payment bond as provided in this section are unenforceable, unless the claimant has 641 642 otherwise agreed to those provisions in the claimant's direct 643 contract substantially similar to the forms in this section is 644 enforceable in accordance with its terms. 645 Section 12. Section 713.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to 646 read: 647 713.29 Attorney Attorney's fees.—In any action brought to enforce a lien, including a lien that has been transferred to 648



security, or to enforce a claim against a bond under this part, the prevailing party is entitled to recover a reasonable fee for the services of her or his attorney for trial and appeal or for arbitration, in an amount to be determined by the court, which fee must be taxed as part of the prevailing party's costs, as allowed in equitable actions.

Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to liens and bonds; amending s. 255.05, F.S.; requiring that a copy of a notice of nonpayment be served on the surety; prohibiting a person from requiring a claimant to furnish a certain waiver in exchange for or to induce certain payments; providing that specified provisions in certain waivers are unenforceable; providing an exception; amending s. 337.18, F.S.; providing that certain waivers apply to certain contracts; amending s. 713.01, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 713.09, F.S.; authorizing a lienor to record one claim of lien for multiple direct contracts; amending s. 713.10, F.S.; providing that the interest of a lessor is not subject to liens for certain improvements made by certain lessees who are mobile home owners; amending s. 713.13, F.S.; revising information to be included in a notice of

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commencement; amending s. 713.132, F.S.; revising requirements for a notice of termination; amending s. 713.18, F.S.; specifying the manner in which documents relating to certain construction bonds must be served; providing that service of a document may be by hand delivery; providing that service of a document is effective on the date of mailing or shipping; making technical changes; amending ss. 713.20 and 713.235, F.S.; prohibiting a person from requiring a lienor to furnish a certain waiver or release in exchange for or to induce certain payments; providing that specified provisions in certain waivers or releases are unenforceable; providing an exception; amending s. 713.23, F.S.; requiring that a copy of a notice of nonpayment be served on the surety; amending s. 713.29, F.S.; authorizing attorney fees in actions to enforce a lien that has been transferred to security; providing an effective date.