#### CHAMBER ACTION

<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>

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Representative Dean offered the following:

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### Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove the entire body and insert:

Section 1. Section 218.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.70 <u>Popular name</u> Short title.--This part may be cited as the "Local Government Florida Prompt Payment Act."

Section 2. Subsections (2), (6), and (7) of section 218.72, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

218.72 Definitions. -- As used in this part:

(2) "Local governmental entity" means a county or municipal government, school board, school district, authority, special taxing district, other political subdivision, or any office, board, bureau, commission, department, branch, division,

or institution thereof or any project supported by county or municipal funds.

- (6) "Vendor" means any person who sells goods or services, sells or leases personal property, or leases real property directly to a local governmental entity. The term includes any person who provides waste-hauling services to residents or businesses located within the boundaries of a local government pursuant to a contract or local ordinance.
- (7) "Construction services" means all labor, services, and materials provided in connection with the construction, alteration, repair, demolition, reconstruction, or any other improvements to real property that require a license under parts I and II of chapter 489.
- (10) "Contractor" or "provider of construction services" means any person who contracts directly with a local governmental entity to provide construction services.
- Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 218.735, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (7) of that section is redesignated as subsection (9), and new subsections (7) and (8) are added to that section, to read:
- 218.735 Timely payment for purchases of construction services.--
- (6) When a contractor receives payment from a local governmental entity for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the contractor, the contractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within  $\underline{10}$   $\underline{15}$  days after the contractor's receipt of payment. When a subcontractor receives payment from a contractor

for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the subcontractor, the subcontractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 7 15 days after the subcontractor's receipt of payment. Nothing herein shall prohibit a contractor or subcontractor from disputing, pursuant to the terms of the relevant contract, all or any portion of a payment alleged to be due to another party. In the event of such a dispute, the contractor or subcontractor may withhold the disputed portion of any such payment if the contractor or subcontractor notifies the party whose payment is disputed, in writing, of the amount in dispute and the actions required to cure the dispute. The contractor or subcontractor must pay all undisputed amounts due within the time limits imposed by this section.

- (7)(a) Each contract for construction services between a local governmental entity and a contractor must provide for the development of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable the construction services purchased by the local governmental entity. The contract must specify the process for the development of the list, including responsibilities of the local governmental entity and the contractor in developing and reviewing the list and a reasonable time for developing the list, as follows:
- 1. For construction projects with an estimated cost of less than \$10 million, within 30 calendar days after reaching substantial completion of the construction services purchased as defined in the contract, or, if not defined in the contract, upon reaching beneficial occupancy or use; or

- 2. For construction projects with an estimated cost of \$10 million or more, within 30 calendar days, unless otherwise extended by contract not to exceed 60 calendar days, after reaching substantial completion of the construction services purchased as defined in the contract, or, if not defined in the contract, upon reaching beneficial occupancy or use.
- (b) If the contract between the local governmental entity and the contractor relates to the purchase of construction services on more than one building or structure, or involves a multiphased project, the contract shall provide for the development of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable all the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract for each building, structure, or phase of the project within the time limitations provided in paragraph (a).
- (c) The failure to include any corrective work or pending items not yet completed on the list developed pursuant to this subsection does not alter the responsibility of the contractor to complete all the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract.
- (d) Upon completion of all items on the list, the contractor may submit a payment request for all remaining retainage withheld by the local governmental entity pursuant to this section. If a good-faith dispute exists as to whether one or more items identified on the list have been completed pursuant to the contract, the local governmental entity may continue to withhold an amount not to exceed 150 percent of the total costs to complete such items.

- (e) All items that require correction under the contract and that are identified after the preparation and delivery of the list remain the obligation of the contractor as defined by the contract.
- (f) Warranty items may not affect the final payment of retainage as provided in this section or as provided in the contract between the contractor and its subcontractors and suppliers.
- (g) Retainage may not be held by a local governmental entity or a contractor to secure payment of insurance premiums under a consolidated insurance program or series of insurance policies issued to a local governmental entity or a contractor for a project or group of projects, and the final payment of retainage as provided in this section may not be delayed pending a final audit by the local governmental entity's or contractor's insurance provider.
- (h) If a local governmental entity fails to comply with its responsibilities to develop the list required under paragraph (a) or paragraph(b), as defined in the contract, within the time limitations provided in paragraph (a), the contractor may submit a payment request for all remaining retainage withheld by the local governmental entity pursuant to this section. The local governmental entity need not pay or process any payment request for retainage if the contractor has, in whole or in part, failed to cooperate with the local governmental entity in the development of the list or failed to perform its contractual responsibilities, if any, with regard to the development of the list or if paragraph (8)(f) applies.

- (8)(a) With regard to any contract for construction services, a local governmental entity may withhold from each progress payment made to the contractor an amount not exceeding 10 percent of the payment as retainage to ensure the satisfactory completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract until 50-percent completion of such services.
- (b) After 50-percent completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract, the local governmental entity must reduce to 5 percent the amount of retainage withheld from each subsequent progress payment made to the contractor. For purposes of this subsection, the term "50percent completion" has the meaning set forth in the contract between the local governmental entity and the contractor, or, if not defined in the contract, the point at which the local governmental entity has expended 50 percent of the total cost of the construction services purchased as identified in the contract together with all costs associated with existing change orders and other additions or modifications to the construction services provided for in the contract. However, notwithstanding this subsection, a municipality with a population of 25,000 or fewer, or a county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, may withhold retainage in an amount not exceeding 10 percent of each progress payment made to the contractor until final completion and acceptance of the project by the local governmental entity.
- (c) After 50-percent completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract, the contractor may elect to withhold retainage from payments to its subcontractors

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at a rate higher than 5 percent. The specific amount to be withheld must be determined on a case-by-case basis and must be based on the contractor's assessment of the subcontractor's past performance, the likelihood that such performance will continue, and the contractor's ability to rely on other safeguards. The contractor shall notify the subcontractor, in writing, of its determination to withhold more than 5 percent of the progress payment and the reasons for making that determination, and the contractor may not request the release of such retained funds from the local governmental entity.

- (d) After 50-percent completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract, the contractor may present to the local governmental entity a payment request for up to one-half of the retainage held by the local governmental entity. The local governmental entity shall promptly make payment to the contractor, unless the local governmental entity has grounds, pursuant to paragraph (f), for withholding the payment of retainage. If the local governmental entity makes payment of retainage to the contractor under this paragraph which is attributable to the labor, services, or materials supplied by one or more subcontractors or suppliers, the contractor shall timely remit payment of such retainage to those subcontractors and suppliers.
- (e) This section does not prohibit a local governmental entity from withholding retainage at a rate less than 10 percent of each progress payment, from incrementally reducing the rate of retainage pursuant to a schedule provided for in the contract, or from releasing at any point all or a portion of any

- retainage withheld by the local governmental entity which is attributable to the labor, services, or materials supplied by the contractor or by one or more subcontractors or suppliers. If a local governmental entity makes any payment of retainage to the contractor which is attributable to the labor, services, or materials supplied by one or more subcontractors or suppliers, the contractor shall timely remit payment of such retainage to those subcontractors and suppliers.
- (f) This section does not require the local governmental entity to pay or release any amounts that are the subject of a good-faith dispute, the subject of an action brought pursuant to s. 255.05, or otherwise the subject of a claim or demand by the local governmental entity or contractor.
- (g) The time limitations set forth in this section for payment of payment requests apply to any payment request for retainage made pursuant to this section.
- (h) Paragraphs (a)-(d) do not apply to construction services purchased by a local governmental entity which are paid for, in whole or in part, with federal funds and are subject to federal grantor laws and regulations or requirements that are contrary to any provision of the Local Government Prompt Payment Act.
- (i) This subsection does not apply to any construction services purchased by a local governmental entity if the total cost of the construction services purchased as identified in the contract is \$200,000 or less.
- 211 Section 4. Section 255.0705, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 255.0705 Popular name.--Sections 255.0705-255.078 may be cited as the "Florida Prompt Payment Act."
- Section 5. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 255.071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 255.071 Payment of subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, and suppliers on construction contracts for public projects.--
- (2) The failure to pay any undisputed obligations for such labor, services, or materials within 30 days after the date the labor, services, or materials were furnished and payment for such labor, services, or materials became due, or within the time limitations set forth in s. 255.073(3) 30 days after the date payment for such labor, services, or materials is received, whichever last occurs, shall entitle any person providing such labor, services, or materials to the procedures specified in subsection (3) and the remedies provided in subsection (4).
- (3) Any person providing labor, services, or materials for the construction of a public building, for the prosecution and completion of a public work, or for repairs upon a public building or public work improvements to real property may file a verified complaint alleging:
- (a) The existence of a contract for providing such labor, services, or materials to improve real property.
- (b) A description of the labor, services, or materials provided and alleging that the labor, services, or materials were provided in accordance with the contract.
  - (c) The amount of the contract price.
  - (d) The amount, if any, paid pursuant to the contract.

- (e) The amount that remains unpaid pursuant to the contract and the amount thereof that is undisputed.
- (f) That the undisputed amount has remained due and payable pursuant to the contract for more than 30 days after the date the labor or services were accepted or the materials were received.
- (g) That the person against whom the complaint was filed has received payment on account of the labor, services, or materials described in the complaint and, as of the date the complaint was filed, has failed to make payment within the time limitations set forth in s. 255.073(3) more than 30 days prior to the date the complaint was filed.
- Section 6. Section 255.072, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 255.072 Definitions.--As used in ss. 255.073-255.078, the term:
- (1) "Agent" means project architect, project engineer, or any other agency or person acting on behalf of a public entity.
- (2) "Construction services" means all labor, services, and materials provided in connection with the construction, alteration, repair, demolition, reconstruction, or any other improvements to real property. The term "construction services" does not include contracts or work performed for the Department of Transportation.
- (3) "Contractor" means any person who contracts directly with a public entity to provide construction services.
- (4) "Payment request" means a request for payment for construction services which conforms with all statutory

- requirements and with all requirements specified by the public entity to which the payment request is submitted.
- 271 (5) "Public entity" means the state, or any office, board,
  272 bureau, commission, department, branch, division, or institution
  273 thereof, but does not include a local governmental entity as
  274 defined in s. 218.72.
  - (6) "Purchase" means the purchase of construction services.
  - Section 7. Section 255.073, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 255.073 Timely payment for purchases of construction services.--
  - (1) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 255.072-255.078, s. 215.422 governs the timely payment for construction services by a public entity.
  - (2) If a public entity disputes a portion of a payment request, the undisputed portion must be timely paid.
  - entity for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the contractor, the contractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 10 days after the contractor's receipt of payment. When a subcontractor receives payment from a contractor for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the subcontractor, the subcontractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 7 days after the subcontractor's receipt of payment. This subsection does not prohibit a contractor or subcontractor from

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disputing, pursuant to the terms of the relevant contract, all or any portion of a payment alleged to be due to another party if the contractor or subcontractor notifies the party whose payment is disputed, in writing, of the amount in dispute and the actions required to cure the dispute. The contractor or subcontractor must pay all undisputed amounts due within the time limits imposed by this subsection.

(4) All payments due for the purchase of construction services and not made within the applicable time limits shall bear interest at the rate specified in s. 215.422. After July 1, 2005, such payments shall bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, to the extent that the Chief Financial Officer's replacement project for the state's accounting and cash management systems (Project ASPIRE) is operational for the particular affected public entities. After January 1, 2006, all such payments due from public entities shall bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month.

Section 8. Section 255.074, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 255.074 Procedures for calculation of payment due dates.--
- (1) Each public entity shall establish procedures whereby each payment request received by the public entity is marked as received on the date on which it is delivered to an agent or employee of the public entity or of a facility or office of the public entity.
- (2) If the terms under which a purchase is made allow for partial deliveries and a payment request is submitted for a partial delivery, the time for payment for the partial delivery

- must be calculated from the time of the partial delivery and the submission of the payment request.
  - (3) A public entity must submit a payment request to the Chief Financial Officer for payment no more than 20 days after receipt of the payment request.
  - Section 9. Section 255.075, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 255.075 Mandatory interest.--A contract between a public entity and a contractor may not prohibit the collection of late payment interest charges authorized under s. 255.073(4).
  - Section 10. Section 255.076, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 255.076 Improper payment request; resolution of disputes.—

    In an action to recover amounts due for construction services purchased by a public entity, the court shall award court costs and reasonable attorney's fees, including fees incurred through any appeal, to the prevailing party, if the court finds that the nonprevailing party withheld any portion of the payment that is the subject of the action without any reasonable basis in law or fact to dispute the prevailing party's claim to those amounts.
  - Section 11. Section 255.077, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
    - 255.077 Project closeout and payment of retainage.--
  - (1) Each contract for construction services between a public entity and a contractor must provide for the development of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable the construction services purchased by the public entity. The contract must specify the process for the

development of the list, including responsibilities of the

public entity and the contractor in developing and reviewing the

list and a reasonable time for developing the list, as follows:

- 1. For construction projects with an estimated cost of less than \$10 million, within 30 calendar days after reaching substantial completion of the construction services purchased as defined in the contract, or, if not defined in the contract, upon reaching beneficial occupancy or use; or
- 2. For construction projects with an estimated cost of \$10 million or more, within 30 calendar days, unless otherwise extended by contract not to exceed 60 calendar days, after reaching substantial completion of the construction services purchased as defined in the contract, or, if not defined in the contract, upon reaching beneficial occupancy or use.
- (2) If the contract between the public entity and the contractor relates to the purchase of construction services on more than one building or structure, or involves a multiphased project, the contract shall provide for the development of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable all the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract for each building, structure, or phase of the project within the time limitations provided in subsection (1).
- (3) The failure to include any corrective work or pending items not yet completed on the list developed pursuant to subsection (1) or subsection(2) does not alter the responsibility of the contractor to complete all the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract.

- (4) Upon completion of all items on the list, the contractor may submit a payment request for all remaining retainage withheld by the public entity pursuant to s. 255.078. If a good-faith dispute exists as to whether one or more items identified on the list have been completed pursuant to the contract, the public entity may continue to withhold an amount not to exceed 150 percent of the total costs to complete such items.
- (5) All items that require correction under the contract and that are identified after the preparation and delivery of the list remain the obligation of the contractor as defined by the contract.
- (6) Warranty items may not affect the final payment of retainage as provided in this section or as provided in the contract between the contractor and its subcontractors and suppliers.
- (7) Retainage may not be held by a public entity or a contractor to secure payment of insurance premiums under a consolidated insurance program or series of insurance policies issued to a public entity or a contractor for a project or group of projects, and the final payment of retainage as provided in this section may not be delayed pending a final audit by the public entity's or contractor's insurance provider.
- (8) If a public entity fails to comply with its responsibilities to develop the list required under subsection (1) or subsection (2), as defined in the contract, within the time limitations provided in subsection (1), the contractor may submit a payment request for all remaining retainage withheld by

the public entity pursuant to s. 255.078. The public entity need not pay or process any payment request for retainage if the contractor has, in whole or in part, failed to cooperate with the public entity in the development of the list or failed to perform its contractual responsibilities, if any, with regard to the development of the list or if s. 255.078(6) applies.

Section 12. Section 255.078, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

### 255.078 Public construction retainage.--

- (1) With regard to any contract for construction services, a public entity may withhold from each progress payment made to the contractor an amount not exceeding 10 percent of the payment as retainage to ensure the satisfactory completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract until 50-percent completion of such services.
- (2) After 50-percent completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract, the public entity must reduce to 5 percent the amount of retainage withheld from each subsequent progress payment made to the contractor. For purposes of this section, the term "50-percent completion" has the meaning set forth in the contract between the public entity and the contractor, or, if not defined in the contract, the point at which the public entity has expended 50 percent of the total cost of the construction services purchased as identified in the contract together with all costs associated with existing change orders and other additions or modifications to the construction services provided for in the contract.

- (3) After 50-percent completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract, the contractor may elect to withhold retainage from payments to its subcontractors at a rate higher than 5 percent. The specific amount to be withheld must be determined on a case-by-case basis and must be based on the contractor's assessment of the subcontractor's past performance, the likelihood that such performance will continue, and the contractor's ability to rely on other safeguards. The contractor shall notify the subcontractor, in writing, of its determination to withhold more than 5 percent of the progress payment and the reasons for making that determination, and the contractor may not request the release of such retained funds from the public entity.
- (4) After 50-percent completion of the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract, the contractor may present to the public entity a payment request for up to one-half of the retainage held by the public entity. The public entity shall promptly make payment to the contractor, unless the public entity has grounds, pursuant to subsection (6), for withholding the payment of retainage. If the public entity makes payment of retainage to the contractor under this subsection which is attributable to the labor, services, or materials supplied by one or more subcontractors or suppliers, the contractor shall timely remit payment of such retainage to those subcontractors and suppliers.
- (5) Neither this section nor s. 255.077 prohibits a public entity from withholding retainage at a rate less than 10 percent of each progress payment, from incrementally reducing the rate

- of retainage pursuant to a schedule provided for in the contract, or from releasing at any point all or a portion of any retainage withheld by the public entity which is attributable to the labor, services, or materials supplied by the contractor or by one or more subcontractors or suppliers. If a public entity makes any payment of retainage to the contractor which is attributable to the labor, services, or materials supplied by one or more subcontractors or suppliers, the contractor shall timely remit payment of such retainage to those subcontractors and suppliers.
  - (6) Neither this section nor s. 255.077 requires the public entity to pay or release any amounts that are the subject of a good-faith dispute, the subject of an action brought pursuant to s. 255.05, or otherwise the subject of a claim or demand by the public entity or contractor.
  - (7) The same time limits for payment of a payment request apply regardless of whether the payment request is for, or includes, retainage.
  - (8) Subsections (1)-(4) do not apply to construction services purchased by a public entity which are paid for, in whole or in part, with federal funds and are subject to federal grantor laws and regulations or requirements that are contrary to any provision of the Florida Prompt Payment Act.
- (9) This section does not apply to any construction services purchased by a public entity if the total cost of the construction services purchased as identified in the contract is \$200,000 or less.

Section 13. Section 255.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1)(a) Any person entering into a formal contract with the state or any county, city, or political subdivision thereof, or other public authority, for the construction of a public building, for the prosecution and completion of a public work, or for repairs upon a public building or public work shall be required, before commencing the work or before recommencing the work after a default or abandonment, to 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 to do business in this state as surety. A public entity may not require a contractor to secure a surety bond under this 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 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 the construction work in the time and manner prescribed in the contract and promptly making payments to all persons defined in s. 713.01 who furnish labor, services, or materials for the

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prosecution of the work provided for in the contract. Any claimant may apply to the governmental entity having charge of the work for copies of the contract and bond and shall thereupon be furnished with a certified copy of the contract 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 contract. Such action shall not involve the public authority in any expense. When such work is done for the state and the contract is for \$100,000 or less, no payment and performance bond shall be required. At the discretion of the official or board awarding such contract when such work is done for any county, city, political subdivision, or public authority, any 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 Secretary of the Department of Management Services may delegate to state agencies the authority to exempt any person entering into such a contract amounting to more than \$100,000 but less than \$200,000 from executing the payment and performance bond. In the event such exemption is granted, the officer or officials shall not be personally liable to persons suffering loss because of granting such exemption. The Department of Management Services shall maintain information on the number of requests by state agencies for delegation of authority to waive the bond requirements by agency and project number and whether any request for delegation was denied and the justification for the denial. Any provision in a bond furnished for public work contracts as provided by this subsection

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restricting the classes or persons protected by the bond or the venue of any proceeding relating to the bond is unenforceable.

- (b) The Department of Management Services shall adopt rules with respect to all contracts for \$200,000 or less, to provide:
- 1. Procedures for retaining up to 10 percent of each request for payment submitted by a contractor and procedures for determining disbursements from the amount retained on a pro rata basis to laborers, materialmen, and subcontractors, as defined in s. 713.01.
- 2. Procedures for requiring certification from laborers, materialmen, and subcontractors, as defined in s. 713.01, prior to final payment to the contractor that such laborers, materialmen, and subcontractors have no claims against the contractor resulting from the completion of the work provided for in the contract.

The state shall not be held liable to any laborer, materialman, or subcontractor for any amounts greater than the pro rata share as determined under this section.

(2)(a)1. If a claimant is no longer furnishing labor, services, or materials on a project, a contractor or the contractor's agent or attorney may elect to shorten the prescribed time in this paragraph within which an action to enforce any claim against a payment bond provided pursuant to this section may be commenced by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

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575	
576	NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM
577	AGAINST PAYMENT BOND
578	
579	
580	To: (Name and address of claimant)
581	
582	You are notified that the undersigned contests your notice
583	of nonpayment, dated,, and served on the
584	undersigned on,, and that the time within
585	which you may file suit to enforce your claim is limited to 60
586	days after the date of service of this notice.
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588	DATED on,
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591	Signed: (Contractor or Attorney)
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594	The claim of any claimant upon whom such notice is served and
595	who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim
596	against the payment bond within 60 days after service of such
597	notice shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail
598	a copy of the notice of contest to the claimant at the address
599	shown in the notice of nonpayment or most recent amendment
600	thereto and shall certify to such service on the face of such
601	notice and record the notice. Service is complete upon mailing.
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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, 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
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. 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. No
action for the labor, materials, or supplies may 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 accordance with s. 713.18. An action, except for an
action exclusively for recovery of retainage, must be instituted
against the contractor or the surety on the payment bond or the
payment provisions of a combined payment and performance bond
within 1 year after the performance of the labor or completion

of delivery of the materials or supplies. An action exclusively
for recovery of retainage must be instituted against the
contractor or the surety within 1 year after the performance of
the labor or completion of delivery of the materials or
supplies, or within 90 days after receipt of final payment (or
the payment estimate containing the owner's final reconciliation
of quantities if no further payment is earned and due as a
result of deductive adjustments) by the contractor or surety,
whichever comes last. 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 shall be
measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or
materials by the claimant and shall not be measured by other
standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or
the issuance of a certificate of substantial completion

(b) When a person is required to execute a waiver of his or her right to make a claim against the payment bond in exchange for, or to induce payment of, a progress payment, the waiver may be in substantially the following form:

Amendment	No.	(for	drafter's	use	only)
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685	WAIVER OF RIGHT TO CLAIM AGAINST THE PAYMENT BOND (FINAL
686	PAYMENT)
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688	The undersigned, in consideration of the final payment in
689	the amount of \$, hereby waives its right to claim against
690	the payment bond for labor, services, or materials furnished to
691	(insert the name of your customer) on the job of $\ .$
692	(insert the name of the owner) , for improvements to
693	the following described project:
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696	(description of project)
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698	DATED ON,
699	(Claimant)
700	By:
701	
702	(d) A person may not require a claimant to furnish a
703	waiver that is different from the forms in paragraphs (b) and
704	(c).
705	(e) A claimant who executes a waiver in exchange for a
706	check may condition the waiver on payment of the check.
707	(f) A waiver that is not substantially similar to the
708	forms in this subsection is enforceable in accordance with its
709	terms.
710	(3) The bond required in subsection (1) may be in
711	substantially the following form:
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713	
714	PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION BOND
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716	Bond No. (enter bond number)
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721	BY THIS BOND, We, as Principal and, a
722	corporation, as Surety, are bound to, herein called Owner,
723	in the sum of $\S$ , for payment of which we bind ourselves,
724	our heirs, personal representatives, successors, and assigns,
725	jointly and severally.
726	THE CONDITION OF THIS BOND is that if Principal:
727	1. Performs the contract dated,, between
728	Principal and Owner for construction of, the contract
729	being made a part of this bond by reference, at the times and in
730	the manner prescribed in the contract; and
731	2. Promptly makes payments to all claimants, as defined in
732	Section 255.05(1), Florida Statutes, supplying Principal with
733	labor, materials, or supplies, used directly or indirectly by
734	Principal in the prosecution of the work provided for in the
735	contract; and
736	3. Pays Owner all losses, damages, expenses, costs, and
737	attorney's fees, including appellate proceedings, that Owner
738	sustains because of a default by Principal under the contract;
739	and
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4. Performs the guarantee of all work and materials furnished under the contract for the time specified in the contract, then this bond is void; otherwise it remains in full force.

Any action instituted by a claimant under this bond for payment must be in accordance with the notice and time limitation provisions in Section 255.05, Florida Statutes.

Any changes in or under the contract documents and compliance or noncompliance with any formalities connected with the contract or the changes does not affect Surety's obligation under this bond.

DATED ON \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

... (Name of Principal) ...

757 By ... (As Attorney in Fact) ...

759 ... (Name of Surety) ...

(4) The payment provisions of all bonds <u>required by</u> furnished for public work contracts described in subsection (1) shall, regardless of form, be construed and deemed statutory <u>bonds furnished pursuant to this section and such bonds shall</u> not under any circumstances be converted into common law bonds <u>bond provisions</u>, <u>subject to all requirements of subsection (2)</u>.

- (5) In addition to the provisions of chapter 47, any action authorized under this section may be brought in the county in which the public building or public work is being constructed or repaired. This subsection shall not apply to an action instituted prior to May 17, 1977.
- (6) All bonds executed pursuant to this section shall make reference to this section by number and shall contain reference to the notice and time limitation provisions of this section.
- (6)(7) In lieu of the bond required by this section, a contractor may file with the state, county, city, or other political authority an alternative form of security in the form of cash, a money order, a certified check, a cashier's check, an irrevocable letter of credit, or a security of a type listed in part II of chapter 625. Any such alternative form of security shall be for the same purpose and be subject to the same conditions as those applicable to the bond required by this section. The determination of the value of an alternative form of security shall be made by the appropriate state, county, city, or other political subdivision.
- (7)(8) When a contractor has furnished a payment bond pursuant to this section, he or she may, when the state, county, municipality, political subdivision, or other public authority makes any payment to the contractor or directly to a claimant, serve a written demand on any claimant who is not in privity with the contractor for a written statement under oath of his or her account showing the nature of the labor or services performed and to be performed, if any; the materials furnished; the materials to be furnished, if known; the amount paid on

account to date; the amount due; and the amount to become due, if known, as of the date of the statement by the claimant. Any such demand to a claimant who is not in privity with the contractor must be served on the claimant at the address and to the attention of any person who is designated to receive the demand in the notice to contractor served by the claimant. The failure or refusal to furnish the statement does not deprive the claimant of his or her rights under the bond if the demand is not served at the address of the claimant or directed to the attention of the person designated to receive the demand in the notice to contractor. The failure to furnish the statement within 30 days after the demand, or the furnishing of a false or fraudulent statement, deprives the claimant who fails to furnish the statement, or who furnishes the false or fraudulent statement, of his or her rights under the bond. If the contractor serves more than one demand for statement of account on a claimant and none of the information regarding the account has changed since the claimant's last response to a demand, the failure or refusal to furnish such statement does not deprive the claimant of his or her rights under the bond. The negligent inclusion or omission of any information deprives the claimant of his or her rights under the bond to the extent that the contractor can demonstrate prejudice from such act or omission by the claimant. The failure to furnish a response to a demand for statement of account does not affect the validity of any claim on the bond being enforced in a lawsuit filed before the date the demand for statement of account is received by the claimant.

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- (8)(9) On any public works project for which the public authority requires a performance and payment bond, suits at law and in equity may be brought and maintained by and against the public authority on any contract claim arising from breach of an express provision or an implied covenant of a written agreement or a written directive issued by the public authority pursuant to the written agreement. In any such suit, the public authority and the contractor shall have all of the same rights and obligations as a private person under a like contract except that no liability may be based on an oral modification of either the written contract or written directive. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the sovereign immunity of the state and its political subdivisions from equitable claims and equitable remedies. The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to contracts entered into on or after July 1, 1999.
- (9) An action, except an action for recovery of retainage, must be instituted against the contractor or the surety on the payment bond or the payment provisions of a combined payment and performance bond within 1 year after the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the materials or supplies. An action for recovery of retainage must be instituted against the contractor or the surety within 1 year after the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the materials or supplies, provided that such an action may not be instituted until one of the following conditions is satisfied:
- (a) The public entity has paid out the claimant's retainage to the contractor, and the time provided under s.

- 850 255.073(3) for payment of that retainage to the claimant has expired;
  - (b) The claimant has completed all work required under its contract and 70 days have passed since the contractor sent its final payment request to the public entity; or
  - (c) The claimant has asked the contractor, in writing, when the contractor received payment of the claimant's retainage or when the contractor sent its final payment request to the public entity, and the contractor has failed to respond to this request, in writing, within 10 days after receipt.

- If none of the conditions described in paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) is satisfied and an action for recovery of retainage therefore cannot be instituted within the 1-year limitation period set forth in this subsection, this limitation period shall be extended until 120 days after one of these conditions is satisfied.
- Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 95.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 95.11 Limitations other than for the recovery of real property.—Actions other than for recovery of real property shall be commenced as follows:
  - (2) WITHIN FIVE YEARS.--
- (b) A legal or equitable action on a contract, obligation, or liability founded on a written instrument, except for an action to enforce a claim against a payment bond, which shall be

governed by the applicable provisions of ss.  $\underline{255.05(9)}$  and  $\underline{255.05(2)(a)2}$  and  $\underline{713.23(1)(e)}$ .

Section 15. Section 713.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.015 Mandatory provisions for direct contracts.--Any direct contract between an owner and a contractor, related to improvements to real property consisting of single or multiple family dwellings up to and including four units, must contain the following provision printed in <u>capital letters</u> no less than the same size 18-point, capitalized, boldfaced type used in the body of the contract:

ACCORDING TO FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW (SECTIONS 713.001-713.37, FLORIDA STATUTES), THOSE WHO WORK ON YOUR PROPERTY OR PROVIDE MATERIALS AND ARE NOT PAID IN FULL HAVE A RIGHT TO ENFORCE THEIR CLAIM FOR PAYMENT AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY. THIS CLAIM IS KNOWN AS A CONSTRUCTION LIEN. IF YOUR CONTRACTOR OR A SUBCONTRACTOR FAILS TO PAY SUBCONTRACTORS, SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, OR MATERIAL SUPPLIERS OR NEGLECTS TO MAKE OTHER LEGALLY REQUIRED PAYMENTS, THE PEOPLE WHO ARE OWED MONEY MAY LOOK TO YOUR PROPERTY FOR PAYMENT, EVEN IF YOU HAVE PAID YOUR CONTRACTOR IN FULL. IF YOU FAIL TO PAY YOUR CONTRACTOR, YOUR CONTRACTOR MAY ALSO HAVE A LIEN ON YOUR PROPERTY. THIS MEANS IF A LIEN IS FILED YOUR PROPERTY COULD BE SOLD AGAINST YOUR WILL TO PAY FOR LABOR, MATERIALS, OR OTHER SERVICES THAT YOUR CONTRACTOR OR A SUBCONTRACTOR MAY HAVE FAILED TO PAY. FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION

905 LIEN LAW IS COMPLEX AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WHENEVER A
906 SPECIFIC PROBLEM ARISES, YOU CONSULT AN ATTORNEY.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to adversely affect the lien and bond rights of lienors who are not in privity with the owner. This section does not apply when the owner is also a licensed contractor or a construction professional who is in the business of developing property.

Section 16. Subsection (7) of section 713.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.02 Types of lienors and exemptions.--

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, no lien shall exist in favor of any contractor, subcontractor, or sub-subcontractor who is unlicensed as provided in s. 489.128 or s. 489.532. Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, if a contract is rendered unenforceable by an unlicensed contractor, subcontractor, or sub-subcontractor pursuant to s. 489.128 or s. 489.532, such unenforceability shall not affect the rights of any other persons to enforce contract, lien, or bond remedies and shall not affect the obligations of a surety that has provided a bond on behalf of the unlicensed contractor, subcontractor, or sub-subcontractor. It shall not be a defense to any claim on a bond or indemnity agreement that the principal or indemnitor is unlicensed as provided in s. 489.128 or s. 489.532.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 713.04, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection(4) is added to that section, to read:

713.04 Subdivision improvements.--

- (3) The owner shall not pay any money on account of a direct contract before actual furnishing of labor and services or materials for subdivision improvements. Any such The payment not complying with such requirement shall not qualify as a proper payment under this chapter section.
- (4) The owner shall make final payment on account of a direct contract only after the contractor complies with s. 713.06(3)(d). Any such payment not complying with such requirement shall not qualify as a proper payment under this chapter.

Section 18. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 713.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.08 Claim of lien.--

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(c) The claim of lien shall be served on the owner.

Failure to serve any claim of lien in the manner provided in s.

713.18 before recording or within 15 days after recording shall render the claim of lien voidable to the extent that the failure or delay is shown to have been prejudicial to any person entitled to rely on the service.

Section 19. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 713.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.13 Notice of commencement.--

(1)

- (e) A copy of any bond must be attached at the time of recordation of the notice of commencement. The failure to attach a copy of the bond to the notice of commencement when the notice is recorded negates the exemption provided in s. 713.02(6).

  However, if such a bond exists but is not recorded, the bond may be used as a transfer bond pursuant to s. 713.24. The bond shall be deemed a transfer bond under s. 713.24 for all purposes at the time of recordation of the notice of bond and the clerk's mailing as provided in s. 713.23(2). The notice requirements of s. 713.23 apply to any claim against the bond; however, the time limits for serving the notice shall run from the later of the time specified in s. 713.23 or the date the notice of bond is served on the lienor.
  - Section 20. Paragraph (b) 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

987 distribution, the statement described in this paragraph, and the 988 statement must be a summary of the Construction Lien Law and must include an explanation of the provisions of the 989 990 Construction Lien Law relating to the recording, and the posting 991 of copies, of notices of commencement and a statement encouraging the owner to record a notice of commencement and 992 993 post a copy of the notice of commencement in accordance with s. 994 713.13. The statement must also contain an explanation of the 995 owner's rights if a lienor fails to furnish the owner with a 996 notice as provided in s. 713.06(2) and an explanation of the 997 owner's rights as provided in s. 713.22. The authority that 998 issues the building permit must obtain from the Department of 999 Business and Professional Regulation the statement required by this paragraph and must mail, deliver by electronic mail or 1000 1001 other electronic format or facsimile, or personally deliver that 1002 statement to the owner or, in the case in which the owner is 1003 required to personally appear to obtain the permit, provide that 1004 statement to any owner making improvements to real property 1005 consisting of a single or multiple family dwelling up to and 1006 including four units. However, the failure by the authorities to 1007 provide the summary does not subject the issuing authority to 1008 liability.

- (e) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a notice of commencement to be recorded as a condition to the issuance of a building permit.
- (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

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the printed statement provided in <u>paragraphs (1)(b) and</u>

<del>paragraph (1)</del>(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, or otherwise provided</u> 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 the business of construction of buildings for sale to others and intends to make the improvements authorized by the permit on the property and upon completion will offer the improved real property for sale.

Section 21. Subsection (4) of section 713.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.24 Transfer of liens to security.--

(4) If a proceeding to enforce a transferred lien is not commenced within the time specified in s. 713.22 or if it appears that the transferred lien has been satisfied of record, the clerk shall return said security upon request of the person depositing or filing the same, or the insurer. If a proceeding to enforce a lien is commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction within the time specified in s. 713.22 and, subsequent to the expiration of the proceeding, the lien is transferred pursuant to s. 713.24, an action commenced to recover against the security shall be deemed to have been brought as of the date of filing the action to enforce the lien.

Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 713.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.345 Moneys received for real property improvements;
1044 penalty for misapplication.--

(1)

- (b) Any person who knowingly and intentionally fails 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. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. If the amount of payments misapplied has an aggregate value of \$20,000 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 \$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 23. Subsection (1) of section 713.3471, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1063 713.3471 Lender responsibilities with construction loans.-
  - (1) Prior to a lender making the first any loan disbursement on any construction loan secured by residential property directly to the owner, which for purposes of this section means an individual owner only, or jointly to the owner and any other party, the lender shall give the following written

1070 notice to the owner borrowers in bold type larger than any other 1071 type on the page:

1072 WARNING!

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YOUR LENDER IS MAKING A LOAN DISBURSEMENT DIRECTLY TO YOU AS THE OWNER BORROWER, OR JOINTLY TO YOU AND ANOTHER PARTY. TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM HAVING TO PAY TWICE FOR THE SAME LABOR, SERVICES, OR MATERIALS USED IN MAKING THE IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY, BE SURE THAT YOU REQUIRE YOUR CONTRACTOR TO GIVE YOU LIEN RELEASES FROM EACH LIENOR WHO HAS SENT YOU A NOTICE TO OWNER EACH TIME YOU MAKE A PAYMENT TO YOUR CONTRACTOR.

Section 24. Neither the amendments to sections 95.11, 218.70, 218.72, 218.735, and 255.071, Florida Statutes, and subsection (2) of section 255.05, Florida Statutes, as provided in this act, nor subsection (9) of section 255.05, Florida Statutes, and section 255.078, Florida Statutes, as created by this act, apply to any existing construction contract pending approval by a local governmental entity or public entity, or to any project advertised for bid by the local government entity or public entity, on or before the effective date of this act. The amendments to subsections (3), (4), and (6) of section 255.05, Florida Statutes, as provided in this act, apply to public construction bonds issued for contracts entered into on or after the effective date of this act.

Section 25. This act shall take effect October 1, 2004.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

1098 Remove the entire title and insert:

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to construction contracting; amending s. 218.70, F.S.; providing a short title; amending s. 218.72, F.S.; redefining terms used in part VII of ch. 218, F.S.; amending s. 218.735, F.S.; revising provisions relating to timely payment for purchases of construction services; revising deadlines for payment; providing procedures for project closeout and payment of retainage; providing requirements for local government construction retainage; providing that ss. 218.72-218.76, F.S., apply to the payment of any payment request for retainage; providing exceptions; creating s. 255.0705, F.S.; providing a short title; amending s. 255.071, F.S.; revising deadlines for the payment of subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, and suppliers on construction contracts for public projects; creating ss. 255.072, 255.073, 255.074, 255.075, 255.076, 255.077, and 255.078, F.S.; providing definitions; providing for timely payment for purchases of construction services by a public entity; providing procedures for calculating payment due dates; providing procedures for handling improper payment requests; providing for the resolution of disputes; providing for project closeout and payment of retainage; providing that ss. 255.072-255.076, F.S., apply to the payment of any payment request for retainage; providing exceptions; amending s. 255.05, F.S.; providing that certain restrictions in bonds issued for public works projects are

unenforceable; providing requirements for certain notices
of nonpayment served by a claimant who is not in privity
with the contractor; revising the form for a public
construction bond; requiring the payment provisions of all
public construction bonds to be construed as statutory
bonds; prohibiting conversion to common law bonds;
deleting obsolete language; deleting a requirement that
bond forms used by public owners reference certain notice
and time limitation provisions; providing limitations on a
claimant's institution of certain actions against a
contractor or surety; amending s. 95.11, F.S., to conform
a cross-reference; amending s. 713.015, F.S.; revising a
direct contract provision requirement; amending s. 713.02,
F.S.; protecting the rights of certain persons to enforce
certain contract, lien, or bond remedies or contractual
obligations under certain circumstances; precluding
certain defenses; amending s. 713.04, F.S.; revising
certain final payment requirements; amending s. 713.08,
F.S.; requiring a claim of lien to be served on an owner;
amending s. 713.13, F.S.; clarifying use of a payment bond
as a transfer bond; amending s. 713.135, F.S., revising
certain notice of commencement and applicability of lien
requirements for certain authorities issuing building
permits; amending s. 713.24, F.S.; preserving certain lien
rights when filing a transfer bond after commencing
certain lien enforcement proceedings; amending s. 713.345,
F.S.; increasing certain criminal penalties for
misapplication of construction funds; amending s.

### HOUSE AMENDMENT

## Bill No.HB 1427 CS

## Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

1154	713.3471, F.S.; revising a notice requirement concerning
1155	the disbursement of payments on construction loans;
1156	requiring that the notice be provided to the owner;
1157	providing for application of specified sections of the act
1158	to certain contracts and projects; providing an effective
1159	date.