

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: Judiciary Committee

BILL: CS/CS/SB 652

SPONSOR: Judiciary Committee, Governmental Oversight and Productivity Committee, and Senator Sebesta

SUBJECT: Public Construction Bonds

DATE: April 25, 2005

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	McKay	Wilson	GO	Fav/CS
2.	Chinn	Maclure	JU	Fav/CS
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

I. Summary:

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 652 amends the model bond form contained in s. 255.05(3), F.S., which may be used for public construction projects, to: (a) add a space for entry of a bond number; and (b) include language on the face of the bond stating that any action instituted by a claimant under the bond for payment must be in accordance with the notice and time limitation provisions contained in s. 255.05(2), F.S. Further, the committee substitute amends s. 255.05(4), F.S., to provide that the payment bond provisions of all public construction bonds are to be construed as statutory bonds that shall not under any circumstances be converted into common law bonds.

For future public construction bonds, these amendments should eliminate an issue currently being considered by the Florida Supreme Court, which is whether the failure of a public construction bond to specifically reference the statutory notice and time limitations converts that bond into a common law bond.¹

This committee substitute amends section 255.05, Florida Statutes.

¹ *American Home Assurance Company v. Plaza Materials Corporation*, 842 So. 2d 842 (Fla. 2003).

II. Present Situation:

Payment and performance bonds for public construction projects

In Florida, “surety insurance” is defined to include payment and performance bonds.² Such bonds are contracts where a surety company that is paid a premium by a principal, e.g., a general contractor, agrees to stand in the place of the principal in the event that the principal defaults either as to performance of the contract or as to payment of its subcontractors/suppliers.^{3, 4}

Unlike a customary insurance agreement in which there is a two-party relationship, i.e., the insurer and the insured, a surety is a tripartite agreement consisting of: (a) the obligee, who may be either the person purchasing the performance from the contractor in the case of a performance bond, or the subcontractor/supplier expecting payment from the contractor in the case of a payment bond; (b) a principal, e.g., the contractor; and (c) the surety that provides the bond to protect against the principal’s default. Another difference between a customary insurance relationship and a surety relationship is that the surety requires a principal to indemnify the surety against losses sustained by the carrier if the surety must perform or pay under the bonds. In this instance, the principal is referred to as the indemnitor to the surety.⁵

Section 255.05(1)(a), F.S., provides that any person who enters 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 is required to deliver to the public owner a payment and performance bond with a state authorized surety insurer. “Payment bond” is a bond which guarantees payment of money from the contractor to persons who furnish labor, material equipment and/or supplies for use in the performance of the contract.⁶ “Performance bond” is a bond which guarantees that the contractor will perform the contract in accordance with its terms.⁷ A payment and performance bond is to be conditioned on the contractor’s timely and satisfactory performance of the contract and on the prompt payment of all persons defined in s. 713.01, F.S., of the Construction Lien Law, who furnish labor, services, or materials for the prosecution of the work provided in the contract.⁸

The payment and performance bond must state on its front page: (a) 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; (b) the contract number assigned by the contracting public entity; and (c) 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

² s. 624.606, F.S.

³ Toomey, Daniel and McNulty, Tamara, *Surety Bonds: A Basic User’s Guide for Payment Bond Claimants and Obligees*, Construction Lawyer, Winter, 2002.

⁴ Although surety is oft times referred to in law as “surety insurance,” legal commentators have explained that this is somewhat of a misnomer, as it does not insure the purchaser of the surety, i.e., the general contractor, against claims such as poor workmanship; rather, the surety insurance protects the obligee against the general contractor’s default. *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ United States Small Business Administration.

⁷ United States Small Business Administration.

⁸ s. 255.05(1)(a), F.S.

description of the improvement.⁹ Section 255.05(3), F.S., further provides that this bond may be in substantially the same form as a model form public construction bond that is provided in the subsection, and s. 255.05(6), F.S., provides that all bonds executed pursuant to the section make reference to the section number and must contain a reference to the notice and time limitation provisions in s. 255.05(2), F.S.

Statutory bond notice and time restrictions

In s. 255.05(2), F.S., the following notice and time restrictions are set forth: (a) a claimant, who is no longer furnishing labor, services, or materials on a project, and who is served with a notice of contest of claim against payment bond, has 60 days to file a suit to enforce a claim against the payment bond; (b) a claimant, who is not a laborer, who is not in contractual privity with the contractor, and who has not received payment, must furnish the contractor with a notice that he or she intends to look to the bond for protection either before commencing or no later than 45 days after commencing to furnish labor, materials, or supplies for the prosecution of the work; and (c) a claimant, who is not in privity with the contractor and who has not received payment for his or her labor, materials, or supplies, must deliver to the contractor and to the surety written notice of the performance of labor or delivery of the materials or supplies and of the nonpayment either 45 or more days into the progress of the work or no more than 90 days after the completion of the work.¹⁰

Section 255.05(4), F.S., states that the payment provisions of all bonds furnished for public works contracts must, regardless of form, be construed as statutory bond provisions, subject to all notice and time limitations in the section. Section 255.05(6), F.S., states that all bonds executed pursuant to the section shall make reference to the section by number and to the notice and time limitations in the section.

The Second District Court of Appeals has held that the failure of a public construction bond to specifically reference the subsection (2) notice and time limitations results in a common law, rather than statutory, bond.¹¹ Claims under a common law bond may be brought within the general statute of limitations for suits on written contracts, which is one year.¹² Conversely, the Fifth District Court of Appeals has held that the failure to reference subsection (2) does not alter a statutory bond into a common law bond; however, a bonding company may be estopped from asserting a statutory notice and time limitation if a claimant's failure to comply with those limitations is the result of the bond's failure to contain the information required by statute.¹³ Review of these conflicting decisions was granted by the Florida Supreme Court on March 28, 2003, but a decision has not yet been rendered by the Court.¹⁴

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ s. 255.05(2), F.S.

¹¹ *American Home Assurance Company v. Plaza Materials Corporation*, 826 So. 2d 358, 359 (Fla. 2nd DCA 2002).

¹² ch. 2001-211 s. 2, L.O.F., revised ss. 95.11(2) and 95.11(5), F.S., to clarify that the statute of limitations for actions to enforce a claim against a payment bond is one year.

¹³ *Florida Crushed Stone Company v. American Home Assurance Company*, 815 So. 2d 715, 716-717 (Fla. 5th DCA 2002).

¹⁴ *American Home Assurance Company v. Plaza Materials Corporation*, 842 So. 2d 842 (Fla. 2003).

Surety liability

The Florida Supreme Court has held that a surety's liability is coextensive with that of a principal; however, the surety's liability for damages is limited by the terms of the bond.¹⁵ For example, the Court has held that delay damages could not be sought by an owner against a performance bond where that bond's terms did not provide for such damages.¹⁶ The Eleventh Circuit has held that the bond's terms may expressly incorporate other documents, e.g., contracts, by reference and that such express incorporation is sufficient to hold a surety liable for damages provided for in the documents.¹⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 652 amends the model bond form contained in s. 255.05(3), F.S., which may be used as the public construction bond required by subsection (1), to: (a) add a space for entry of a bond number; and (b) include language on the face of the bond stating that any action instituted by a claimant under the bond for payment must be in accordance with the notice and time limitation provisions contained in s. 255.05(2), F.S.

The committee substitute amends s. 255.05(4), F.S., to state that the payment bond provisions of all public construction bonds required by subsection (1), regardless of form, are to be construed as statutory bonds that shall not, under any circumstances, be converted into common law bonds. Additionally, s. 255.05(6), F.S., is amended to state that all payment bond forms used by a public owner and executed by a surety pursuant to the section must make reference to notice and time limitations provided in subsection (2).

The committee substitute could eliminate the issue currently being considered by the Florida Supreme Court as to whether the failure to specifically reference the notice and time limitations of s. 255.05(2), F.S., in a public construction bond converts that bond into a common law bond. Under the committee substitute, no public construction bonds required by s. 255.05(1), F.S., may be converted to common law bonds.

The committee substitute provides that it takes effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

¹⁵ *American Home Assurance Company v. Larkin General Hospital, Ltd.*, 593 So. 2d 195, 196 (Fla. 1992).

¹⁶ *Id.* at 197.

¹⁷ *National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford v. Fortune Construction Company*, 320 F. 3d 1260, 1275 (11th Cir. 2003).

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The committee substitute's amendments to s. 255.05, F.S., should result in the payment provisions of all public construction bonds being subject to the statutory notice and statute of limitations provisions for payment claims against the bonds. Claimants on statutory bonds will be subject to the 45 and 90-day statutory notice requirements and one-year statute of limitations for claims, in comparison to the one-year common law statute of limitations which does not have the 45 and 90-day notice requirements. Thus, the committee substitute should provide sureties and contractors with more timely notice of claims and clarify the rights and obligations of the parties to a public owner's bond, given the conflicting decisions in current Florida case law.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The committee substitute should clarify the rights and obligations of the parties to a public owner's bond, given the conflicting decisions in current Florida case law.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.
