

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Rules

BILL: CS/SB 1200

INTRODUCER: Judiciary Committee and Senator Stargel

SUBJECT: Construction Bonds

DATE: April 9, 2019

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>JU</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Ryon</u>	<u>Yeatman</u>	<u>CA</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
3.	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>Phelps</u>	<u>RC</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1200 increases the amount of information that a subcontractor must provide to a contractor through a Notice of Nonpayment before the subcontractor may initiate a lawsuit for payment from the contractor's payment bond. These notices must further be declared to be true to the best of the subcontractor's knowledge and belief.

The bill also adds contractors to the list of individuals or entities who are entitled to the benefits of a one-way attorney fee statute for prevailing in litigation against a surety that issues a payment or performance bond for a construction project.

II. Present Situation:

In a construction project, the owner of the property to be improved has an interest in ensuring that the contractor performs the construction work in the time and manner described in the construction contract. Contractors and subcontractors have an interest in receiving payment for their work. Mechanisms that address these interests of property owners and subcontractors are set forth in the construction lien laws in part I of chapter 713, F.S., for private construction contracts and in s. 255.05, F.S., for public construction contracts.

These mechanisms are especially important where many subcontractors who are not in privity with the owner perform work on a construction project. A subcontractor not in privity with the owner has a contract with the contractor or another subcontractor, but no direct contractual

relationship with the owner. As a result, a subcontractor's identity, work, and charges for services might be unknown to the owner or contractor unless he or she complies with the notice requirements of the lien laws.

Payment Bonds

Under the construction lien laws, a subcontractor may record a lien against the property improved as a means of securing payment of any amounts owed by the owner of the property. However, if the contractor provides a payment bond to secure the payment of subcontractors, the subcontractors must make claims against the bond instead of enforcing liens against the improved property.¹

A payment bond is generally required for public construction contracts and is an option for private construction contracts. These bonds are conditioned on the contractor promptly paying all subcontractors including sub-subcontractors, laborers, and material suppliers who furnish labor, services, or materials under the contractor's contract.

Notices of Commencement

Payment bonds must be recorded in the official records with the clerk of court along with the Notice of Commencement for the construction project. These documents serve a purpose of informing subcontractors of the identity of the contractor responsible for the construction project and the identity of the surety that issued the payment bond.

Notices to Contractor

A Notice to Contractor serves a purpose of informing a contractor of the identity of a subcontractor who is not in privity with the contractor. Providing a Notice to Contractor is the first step that a subcontractor must take to preserve rights to make a claim against a payment bond to make its identity and work known to the contractor.

A Notice to Contractor must include a general description of the materials or services that the subcontractor has furnished or will furnish for the construction project and the subcontractor's name and address and a statement that the subcontractor intends to look to the payment bond to secure payment.² The notice may be served before the subcontractor begins or within 45 days after beginning to furnish labor, materials, or supplies.

Notices of Nonpayment

As a next step to preserve rights to make a claim against a payment bond, the subcontractor must serve a Notice of Nonpayment on the contractor and the surety.³ With respect to public construction contracts, a subcontractor must serve the notice no earlier than 45 days after the first furnishing of labor, services, or materials.⁴ With respect to private contracts, a subcontractor is not required to wait any period of time or wait until a payment is delinquent before serving a

¹ Sections 255.05(1)(c), F.S.; s. 713.23(1)(a), F.S.

² Section 255.05(2)(a)2., F.S.; s. 713.23(1)(c), F.S.

³ Section 255.05(2)(a)2., F.S.; s. 713.23(1)(d), F.S.

⁴ Section 255.05(2)(a)2., F.S.

notice of nonpayment, but the notice must be served no later than 90 days after the final furnishing of labor, services, or materials.⁵

The statute relating to payment bonds for private contracts requires a subcontractor to include in a Notice of Nonpayment a description of the labor, services, and materials furnished and the amounts due and unpaid by the contractor.⁶ However, the statute relating to payment bonds for public construction projects does not identify any specific information that must be included in a Notice of Nonpayment.

Enforcing and Contesting a Claim Against a Payment Bond

After serving the Notice of Nonpayment, a subcontractor generally must initiate a lawsuit to enforce a claim against a payment bond within 1 year after the final furnishing of labor, materials, or supplies.⁷ However, the contractor may shorten that time period by serving the subcontractor with a Notice of Contest of Claim Against Payment Bond. Once served, the subcontractor must initiate a legal action to enforce the claim against the bond within 60 days.⁸

Accountings Under Oath

A contractor who has furnished a payment bond may demand that a subcontractor filing a Notice to Contractor provide a written accounting made under oath. These accountings require a subcontractor to supply more detailed information about its work and charges than it must supply in a Notice to Contractor or a Notice of Nonpayment. Specifically, this accounting must show 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 [subcontractor].⁹

As a consequence of providing a false accounting or failing to timely provide the accounting, a subcontractor loses the right to make a claim against the payment bond.¹⁰

Effects of Errors or Omissions in Required Lien Law Notices

The construction lien laws generally do not authorize a penalty or sanction for the negligent inclusion or omission of information in the various notices required to perfect liens which have not prejudiced the owner of an improved property or a contractor.

However, the lien laws describe a fraudulent lien as a lien in which a subcontractor willfully exaggerates the amount of the lien or in which the subcontractor willfully includes a claim for

⁵ Section 713.23(1)(d), F.S.

⁶ Section 713.23(1)(d), F.S.

⁷ Section 255.05(10), F.S.; s. 713.23(1)(e), F.S.

⁸ Section 255.05(2)(a)1., F.S.; s. 713.23(1)(e), F.S.

⁹ Section 713.16(4), F.S. Except for differences in punctuation, provisions of s. 255.05(8), F.S., which relate to bonds for public construction projects, are identical.

¹⁰ Section 713.16(4), F.S.; s. 255.05(8), F.S.

work not performed upon or materials not furnished.¹¹ A fraudulent lien also includes a lien in which “the lienor has compiled his or her claim with such willful and gross negligence as to amount to a willful exaggeration.”¹² A person who willfully files a fraudulent lien commits a third degree felony.¹³ The statute defining and prohibiting fraudulent liens, however, does not appear to apply to similar fraudulent claims against a payment bond.

Attorney Fees in Suits Against a Surety

Section 627.428, F.S., is a one-way attorney fee statute that requires a court to award attorney fees and costs to an insured or beneficiary who prevails in a lawsuit against an insurer. This statute applies to “owners, subcontractors, laborers, and materialmen” who are deemed to be insureds or beneficiaries in suits against a surety under a performance bond for a construction contract.¹⁴ Absent from the list of individuals entitled to the benefits of the one-way attorney fee statute are contractors. A contractor, however, may have an interest in the completion or performance of a construction contract similar to that of an owner if the contractor requires a subcontractor to secure a performance bond.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Notices of Nonpayment (Sections 1 & 4)

Requirements for Additional Details

This bill requires subcontractors who are not in privity, meaning those who do not have a contractual relationship, with a contractor to provide additional details and supporting documentation for the work and services they have provided as a prerequisite to filing a claim against a payment bond.

Specifically, when providing a contractor and surety with a notice of nonpayment, which is the final step before enforcing a claim against a bond, the notice must state the:

- Nature of the labor or services performed;
- Nature of the labor or services to be performed, if known;
- Materials furnished; the materials to be furnished, if known;
- Amount paid on account to date; the amount due; and
- Amount to become due, if known.

Form Notices of Nonpayment

The construction lien laws in chapter 713, F.S., supply a form that subcontractors not in privity with a contractor must use for a notice of nonpayment. However, s. 255.05, F.S., which authorizes notices of nonpayment as a prerequisite to claims against a payment bond for a public construction contract, does not contain a form for the notice. The bill supplies a form consistent with the revised requirements for the notice of nonpayment for public construction contracts and similarly revises the existing form for the notices in chapter 713, F.S.

¹¹ Section 713.31(2)(a), F.S.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ Section 713.31(3), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 627.756(1), F.S.

Additionally, notices of nonpayment must be made under oath and contain this declaration: “I declare that I have read the foregoing Notice of Nonpayment and that the facts stated in it are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.”¹⁵

Fraudulent Notices of Nonpayment

The bill provides that the service of a fraudulent notice of nonpayment is a complete defense to the claimant’s claim against a bond. The bill defines a fraudulent notice of nonpayment in connection with a payment bond in a manner similar to how a fraudulent lien is described in the construction lien laws in chapter 713, F.S.¹⁶

As provided in the bill, a notice of nonpayment is fraudulent if a subcontractor willfully exaggerates the amount due, willfully includes a claim for work not performed or materials not furnished for the subject improvement, or prepares the notice with such willful and gross negligence as to amount to a willful exaggeration. However, a notice is not fraudulent because of minor mistakes or errors or a good faith dispute as to the amount due. Moreover, the bill provides that the negligent inclusion or omission of 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.

Suits Against Sureties (Section 2)

The bill provides that contractors, like owners, subcontractors, laborers, and materialmen under existing law, are entitled to the benefit of the one-way attorney fee statute, s. 627.428, F.S., if they prevail in a lawsuit against a surety under a payment or performance bond.

Effective Date and Application (Sections 5&6)

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2019, and the changes relating to suits by a contractor against a surety will apply to payment or performance bonds issued after the effective date of the bill.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

¹⁵ A person who is convicted of a third degree felony may be imprisoned for up to 5 years and fined up to \$5,000.

¹⁶ For the specific language describing a fraudulent lien, see s. 713.31(2)(a), F.S.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill, by requiring subcontractors to supply additional details to support a potential claim against a payment bond, may help contractors avoid overpayments to subcontractors. On the other hand, the requirement for more specific information relating to a subcontractor's work and charges will create additional paperwork burdens.

The provision of this bill that gives contractors the benefit of a one-way attorney fee statute in litigation against a surety under a payment or performance bond will help contractors vindicate their rights, but it may encourage additional litigation and result in additional costs to sureties.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 255.05, 627.756, 627.428, and 713.23.

This bill reenacts section 627.428 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Judiciary on March 25, 2019:

The committee substitute differs from the underlying bill in that it:

- Replaces requirements that notices of nonpayment be verified to be true under penalty of perjury with a requirement that the notices be made under oath and declared to be true to the best of a subcontractor's knowledge and belief.
- Does not include requirements that supporting documentation be attached to a notice of nonpayment.
- Does not include provisions entitling the prevailing party to attorney fees in litigation regarding a claim against a payment bond.
- Does not include changes to the statute governing conditional payment bonds.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.