

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: WD		
02/15/2021		
	•	
	•	
	•	

The Committee on Judiciary (Perry) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 553.84, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.84 Statutory civil action.-

(1) For purposes of this section, the term "material violation" means a violation that exists within a completed building, structure, or facility which may reasonably result, or has resulted, in physical harm to a person or significant damage

1 2 3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35 36

37

38

39

40



to the performance of a building or its systems.

- (2) Notwithstanding any other remedies available, any person or party, in an individual capacity or on behalf of a class of persons or parties, damaged as a result of a material violation of this part or the Florida Building Code, has a cause of action in any court of competent jurisdiction against the person or party who committed the violation; however, if the person or party obtains the required building permits and any local government or public agency with authority to enforce the Florida Building Code approves the plans, if the construction project passes all required inspections under the code, and if there is no personal injury or damage to property other than the property that is the subject of the permits, plans, and inspections, this section does not apply unless the person or party knew or should have known that the violation existed.
- (3) A person may not bring a cause of action under this section unless the person has first properly submitted a claim for the alleged construction defect under any applicable warranty and the warranty provider has denied the claim or has not offered a remedy satisfactory to the person within the time limits provided in the warranty.

Section 2. Section 558.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

558.001 Legislative findings and declaration.-The Legislature finds that it is beneficial to have a statutorily defined an alternative method to resolve construction disputes which is designed to that would reduce the need for litigation as well as protect the rights of property owners. An effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism in certain construction

42

43 44

45

46 47

48 49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64 65

66

67

68

69



defect matters should involve the claimant filing a notice of claim with the contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional that the claimant asserts is responsible for the defect, and should provide the contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional, and the insurer of the contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional, with an opportunity to resolve the claim through confidential settlement negotiations without resort to further legal process. If an agreement to provide construction services does not incorporate the dispute resolution mechanism outlined in this chapter, the Legislature finds that the right of the contracting parties to contemplate and provide for the method of dispute resolution they deem to be most beneficial to their own unique circumstances should not be hindered by the statutorily defined dispute resolution mechanism outlined in this chapter.

Section 3. Section 558.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

558.003 Action; applicability and compliance.-

- (1) Unless a party has entered into an agreement that affirmatively incorporates this chapter or a party has voluntarily subjected themselves to the requirements of this chapter, the requirements of this chapter are not applicable in a cause of action.
- (2) A claimant may not file an action subject to this chapter without first complying with the requirements of this chapter. If a claimant files an action alleging a construction defect without first complying with the requirements of this chapter, on timely motion by a party to the action the court shall stay the action, without prejudice, and the action may not

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93 94

95

96

97

98



proceed until the claimant has complied with such requirements. The notice requirement is not intended to interfere with an owner's ability to complete a project that has not been substantially completed. The notice is not required for a project that has not reached the stage of completion of the building or improvement.

Section 4. Subsections (1) through (4) and subsection (15) of section 558.004, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

558.004 Notice and opportunity to repair.

- (1) (a) In actions brought alleging a construction defect, the claimant shall, at least 60 days before filing any action, or at least 120 days before filing an action involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, serve written notice of claim on the contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional, as applicable, which notice shall refer to this chapter. If the construction defect claim arises from work performed under a contract, the written notice of claim must be served on the person with whom the claimant contracted. However, a notice of claim may not be served under this chapter unless the claimant has first properly submitted a claim for the alleged construction defect under any applicable warranty and the warranty provider has denied the claim or has not offered a remedy satisfactory to the claimant within the time limits provided in the warranty. This chapter provides a notice process for a construction defect claim that has been denied or not otherwise satisfied under any applicable warranty.
 - (b) The notice of claim must:
- 1. Describe in specific reasonable detail the nature of each alleged construction defect; and

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118 119

120

121

122 123

124

125

126

127



- 2. If the alleged construction defect or evidence thereof is visible, include at least one photograph of the alleged defect or evidence thereof, any repair estimates or expert reports obtained relating to the alleged defect, and a description of, if $known_r$ the damage or loss resulting from the alleged defect, if known; -
- 3. Based upon at least a visual inspection by the claimant or its agents, the notice of claim must identify the specific location of each alleged construction defect sufficiently to enable the responding parties to locate the alleged defect without undue burden. The claimant has no obligation to perform destructive or other testing for purposes of this notice; -
- 4. Affirm that the claimant has personal knowledge of the alleged construction defect;
- 5. Acknowledge that the claimant is aware of the penalties for perjury imposed under chapter 837; and
- 6. Be signed by the claimant and include the following statement directly above the claimant's signature line in 18point uppercase and boldfaced type:

UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, I DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ THE FOREGOING STATEMENT AND THE FACTS ALLEGED ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

- (c) Any person who willfully includes a false statement in the notice of claim required by this section commits perjury.
- (d) (e) The claimant shall endeavor to serve the notice of claim within 15 days after discovery of an alleged defect, but the failure to serve notice of claim within 15 days does not bar

129

130

131

132

133

134 135

136

137

138 139

140

141

142

143

144

145 146

147

148

149 150

151 152

153

154 155

156



the filing of an action, subject to s. 558.003. This subsection does not preclude a claimant from filing an action sooner than 60 days, or 120 days as applicable, after service of written notice as expressly provided in subsection (6), subsection (7), or subsection (8).

(e) (d) A notice of claim served pursuant to this chapter shall not toll any statute of repose period under chapter 95.

(2) Within 30 days after service of the notice of claim, or within 50 days after service of the notice of claim involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, any the person served with the notice of claim under subsection (1), or a copy thereof under subsection (3), may is entitled to perform a reasonable inspection of the property or of each unit subject to the claim to assess each alleged construction defect. An association's right to access property for either maintenance or repair includes the authority to grant access for the inspection. The claimant shall provide the person served with notice under subsection (1), or a copy thereof under subsection (3), and such person's contractors or agents reasonable access to the property during normal working hours to inspect the property to determine the nature and cause of each alleged construction defect and the nature and extent of any repairs or replacements necessary to remedy each defect. The person served with notice under subsection (1), or a copy thereof under subsection (3), shall reasonably coordinate the timing and manner of any and all inspections with the claimant to minimize the number of inspections. The inspection may include destructive testing by mutual agreement under the following reasonable terms and conditions:

158

159 160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185



- (a) If the person served with notice under subsection (1) determines that destructive testing is necessary to determine the nature and cause of the alleged defects, such person must shall notify the claimant in writing.
- (b) The notice must shall describe the destructive testing to be performed, the person selected to do the testing, the estimated anticipated damage and repairs to or restoration of the property resulting from the testing, the estimated amount of time necessary for the testing and to complete the repairs or restoration, and the financial responsibility offered for covering the costs of repairs or restoration.
- (c) If the claimant promptly objects to the person selected to perform the destructive testing, the person served with notice under subsection (1) must shall provide the claimant with a list of three qualified persons from which the claimant may select one such person to perform the testing. The person selected to perform the testing shall operate as an agent or subcontractor of the person served with notice under subsection (1) and shall communicate with, submit any reports to, and be solely responsible to the person served with notice.
- (d) The testing must shall be done at a mutually agreeable time.
- (e) The claimant or a representative of the claimant may be present to observe the destructive testing.
- (f) The destructive testing may shall not render the property uninhabitable.
- (q) There are shall be no construction lien rights under part I of chapter 713 for the destructive testing caused by a person served with notice under subsection (1) or for restoring



the area destructively tested to the condition existing before prior to testing, except to the extent the owner contracts for the destructive testing or restoration.

188 189 190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209 210

211

212

213

214

186

187

If the claimant refuses to agree and thereafter permit reasonable destructive testing, the claimant has shall have no claim for damages which could have been avoided or mitigated had destructive testing been allowed when requested and had a feasible remedy been promptly implemented.

- (3) Within 10 days after service of the notice of claim, or within 30 days after service of the notice of claim involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, the person served with notice under subsection (1) shall may serve a copy of the notice of claim to each contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional whom it reasonably believes is responsible for each defect specified in the notice of claim and shall note the specific defect for which it believes the particular contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional is responsible. The notice described in this subsection may not be construed as an admission of any kind. Each such contractor, subcontractor, supplier, and design professional may inspect the property as provided in subsection (2).
- (4) Within 15 days after service of a copy of the notice of claim under pursuant to subsection (3), or within 30 days after service of the copy of the notice of claim involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, the contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional must serve a written response to the person who served a copy of the notice of claim. The written response must include a report, if any, of

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238 239

240

241

242

243



the scope of any inspection of the property and the findings and results of the inspection. The written response must include one or more of the offers or statements specified in paragraphs (5) (a) - (e), as chosen by the responding contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional, with all of the information required for that offer or statement.

(15) Upon request, the claimant and any person served with notice under pursuant to subsection (1) shall exchange, within 30 days after service of a written request, which request must cite this subsection and include an offer to pay the reasonable costs of reproduction, any design plans, specifications, and asbuilt plans; videos and additional photographs and videos of the alleged construction defect identified in the notice of claim; expert reports not already provided which that describe any defect upon which the claim is made; subcontracts; purchase orders for the work that is claimed defective or any part of such materials; and maintenance records and other documents related to the discovery, investigation, causation, and extent of the alleged defect identified in the notice of claim and any resulting damages. A party may assert any claim of privilege recognized under the laws of this state with respect to any of the disclosure obligations specified in this chapter. In the event of subsequent litigation, any party who fails failed to provide the requested materials is shall be subject to such sanctions as the court may impose for a discovery violation. Expert reports exchanged between the parties may not be used in any subsequent litigation for any purpose, unless the expert, or a person affiliated with the expert, testifies as a witness or the report is used or relied upon by an expert who testifies on

247

248

249

250

251

252 253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261 262

263

264

265

266

2.67

268

269

270 271

272



244 behalf of the party for whom the report was prepared.

Section 5. Section 558.006, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

558.006 Notice to mortgagee or assignee.-

- (1) If a notice of claim alleging a construction defect under this chapter is made with respect to real property with regard to which a mortgagee or an assignee has a security interest in the real property, the claimant must, within 10 days after initiating the claim, notify the mortgagee or assignee and any attorney for the mortgagee or assignee of all of the following:
 - (a) The specific nature of each of the defects.
- (b) The expected or estimated amount to repair the claimed defects, itemized.
- (c) Whether the defect has been repaired and a description of any repairs made or required, and, if repairs have not yet begun, the anticipated date on which the repairs will begin.

The notice required under this subsection must be in writing and sent by certified mail with return receipt requested.

(2) If repairs relating to the defect are completed after the claimant notifies the mortgagee or assignee as required under subsection (1), or if any settlement, partial settlement, arbitration award, or judgment is obtained by the claimant, the claimant must provide an additional notice in accordance with subsection (1) within 30 days after completion of the repairs or obtaining any settlement, partial settlement, arbitration award, or judgment.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.



274

275 276

277

278

279

280

2.81

282

283

284

285

286

2.87

288

289

290

291

292

293

294 295

296

297

298

299

300

301

===== 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 construction defects; amending s. 553.84, F.S.; defining the term "material violation"; revising cause of action requirements for statutory civil actions relating to certain violations; requiring that a person submit a construction defect claim to the warranty provider before bringing a cause of action; amending s. 558.001, F.S.; revising legislative findings; amending s. 558.003, F.S.; providing applicability; amending s. 558.004, F.S.; requiring that a claimant submit a construction defect claim to the warranty provider before serving a notice of claim; providing applicability; revising requirements for notices of claims; providing that a person who willfully includes a false statement in a notice of claim commits perjury; authorizing a person served with a copy of a notice of claim to perform a reasonable inspection of the property subject to the claim; providing inspection requirements for claimants and persons served with a copy of a notice; requiring, instead of authorizing, a person served with a notice to serve a copy of the notice to specified persons under certain circumstances; making technical changes; creating s. 558.006, F.S.; requiring a claimant to



provide specified notice relating to claims alleging
construction defects; requiring a claimant provide
additional notice within a specified timeframe under
certain circumstances; providing an effective date.