By Senator Perry

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

1213

1415

1617

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

29

8-00205A-21 2021270

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. 558.004, 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 notify a mortgagee or an assignee in writing within a specified timeframe after a settlement or judgment of a construction defect claim under certain circumstances; requiring a claimant to update the notice within a specified timeframe under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

8-00205A-21 2021270

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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 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

60

6162

63

6465

66

67 68

69

70

71

72

7374

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

8485

86

87

8-00205A-21 2021270

limits provided in the warranty.

Section 2. 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:
- $\underline{\text{1.}}$ Describe in $\underline{\text{specific}}$ $\underline{\text{reasonable}}$ detail the nature of each alleged construction defect; $\underline{\text{and}}$
- 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, the damage or loss resulting from the

8-00205A-21 2021270

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 18-point 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) (c) 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 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).

118

119

120

121

122123

124

125126

127128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142143

144

145

8-00205A-21 2021270

(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:
- (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 $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ notify the claimant in writing.
 - (b) The notice must shall describe the destructive testing

8-00205A-21 2021270

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) <u>must shall</u> 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 $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ 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 $\underline{\text{may}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ not render the property uninhabitable.
- (g) There <u>are</u> 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 <u>before</u> prior to testing, except to the extent the owner contracts for the destructive testing or restoration.

If the claimant refuses to agree and thereafter permit

8-00205A-21 2021270

reasonable destructive testing, the claimant <u>has</u> 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 <u>under pursuant to</u> 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 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

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

8-00205A-21 2021270

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 behalf of the party for whom the report was prepared.

Section 3. 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

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247248

249

8-00205A-21 2021270

under this chapter results in a monetary settlement or judgment in favor of the claimant, and a mortgagee or an assignee has a security interest in the real property subject to the claim, the claimant must, within 90 days after the resolution of the claim, notify the mortgagee or assignee, in writing, of all of the following:

- (a) The specific nature of the defect.
- (b) The outcome of the claim, including the amount of any monetary settlement reached or judgment awarded.
- (c) Whether the defect has been repaired and a description of any repairs made or, if repairs have not yet begun, the anticipated date on which the repairs will begin.
- (2) If repairs relating to the defect are completed after the claimant notifies the mortgagee or assignee as required under subsection (1), the claimant must update the notice within 30 days after completion of the repairs.
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.