By Senator McClain

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to construction defects; amending s. 558.003, F.S.; providing that deviations from the initial plans and specifications for construction projects are not considered construction defects; amending s. 558.004, F.S.; revising the timeframe in which a claimant representing more than a certain number of parcels must serve written notice of claim to certain parties; revising the list of parties to be served written notice; requiring such claimants to describe with specificity the location of the known damages from the alleged defective conditions; revising the timeframe in which the parties served may perform a reasonable inspection of the property; revising which parts of the property the parties served may inspect; revising the timeframe in which the parties served may serve a notice of claim to any other person such party served believes is responsible for the construction defects; revising the persons to whom the parties served may serve a notice of claim; revising the timeframe to file a written response to such notice of claim; revising the timeframe in which a served party must respond to a notice of claim; requiring such claimants who accept an offer to repair an alleged construction defect to provide the offeror reasonable access to the claimant's property during a specified timeframe to perform the repair; providing that such claimants may proceed with an action against an offeror without further notice if the payment or

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repairs do not occur within the agreed-upon timetable; providing exceptions; prohibiting a claimant from proceeding with an action against an offeror if the offeror makes payment or completes the repairs within the agreed-upon timetable in the accepted settlement offer; providing that if such persons served by such claimants obtain the required building permits and certificate of occupancy, and the local government approves the plans, the construction project passes all required inspections under the code; providing applicability; making technical changes; reenacting and amending s. 558.005, F.S.; requiring claimants representing more than 20 parcels and any parties served with a notice of claim alleging a construction defect to agree to preaction mediation in writing; requiring such parties served to deposit sufficient funds in an escrow account and managed by an escrow agent for a specified purpose; providing when funds may be distributed; requiring such parties to contract with a licensed engineer or construction management firm to certify the status of the completion of each agreed-upon defective condition and damage; providing that any remaining funds in the escrow account be released back to the payor; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 558.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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read:

558.003 Action; compliance.—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 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. A deviation from initial plans and specifications, including, but not limited to, substitution of products or components, is not considered a construction defect as defined in s. 558.002.

Section 2. Subsections (1) through (5) and (8) of section 558.004, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (16) is added to that section, to read:

558.004 Notice and opportunity to repair.

(1) (a) In actions brought alleging a construction defect, the claimant <u>must shall</u>, at least 60 days before filing any action, or at least <u>180 120</u> days before filing an action involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, serve written notice of claim on the <u>developer</u>, contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional, as applicable, which notice <u>must shall</u> 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

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person with whom the claimant contracted.

- (b) The notice of claim must describe in reasonable detail the nature of each alleged construction defect and, if known, the damage or loss resulting from the defect. Based upon at least a visual inspection by the claimant or its agents, the notice of claim must identify the location of each alleged construction defect sufficiently to enable the responding parties to locate the alleged defect without undue burden. For associations representing more than 20 parcels, the notice of claim must describe with specificity the locations of and known damages from the alleged defective condition, including, but not limited to, those floors and units in the buildings where the defective condition and damages are located. The claimant has no obligation to perform destructive or other testing for purposes of this notice.
- (c) The claimant <u>must attempt</u> 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).
- (d) A notice of claim served pursuant to this chapter <u>does</u> shall not toll any statute of repose period under chapter 95.
- (2) Within 30 days after service of the notice of claim, or within  $\frac{75}{50}$  days after service of the notice of claim involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, the person served with the notice of claim under subsection (1) is entitled

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to perform a reasonable inspection of the property and common elements, 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) 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, remediation, or replacements necessary to remedy each defect. The person served with notice under subsection (1) 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 <u>must shall</u> notify the claimant in writing.
- (b) The notice <u>must shall</u> 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

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notice under subsection (1) <u>must</u> <u>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  $\underline{may}$   $\underline{shall}$  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 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  $\underline{45}$  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) may serve a copy of the

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notice of claim to each <u>developer</u>, contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional whom it reasonably believes is responsible for each defect specified in the notice of claim and <u>must shall</u> note the specific defect for which it believes the particular <u>developer</u>, 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 pursuant to subsection (3), or within 45 30 days after service of the copy of the notice of claim involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, the developer, 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 developer, contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional, with all of the information required for that offer or statement.
- (5) Within 45 days after service of the notice of claim, or within 90 75 days after service of a copy of the notice of claim involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, the person who was served the notice under subsection (1) must serve a written response to the claimant. The response must shall be

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served to the attention of the person who signed the notice of claim, unless otherwise designated in the notice of claim. The written response must provide:

- (a) A written offer to remedy the alleged construction defect at no cost to the claimant, a detailed description of the proposed repairs necessary to remedy the defect, and a timetable for the completion of such repairs;
- (b) A written offer to compromise and settle the claim by monetary payment, that will not obligate the person's insurer, and a timetable for making payment;
- (c) A written offer to compromise and settle the claim by a combination of repairs and monetary payment, that will not obligate the person's insurer, that includes a detailed description of the proposed repairs and a timetable for the completion of such repairs and making payment;
- (d) A written statement that the person disputes the claim and will not remedy the defect or compromise and settle the claim; or
- (e) A written statement that a monetary payment, including insurance proceeds, if any, will be determined by the person's insurer within 30 days after notification to the insurer by means of serving the claim, which service <u>must shall</u> occur at the same time the claimant is notified of this settlement option, which the claimant may accept or reject. A written statement under this paragraph may also include an offer under paragraph (c), but such offer <u>is shall be</u> contingent upon the claimant also accepting the determination of the insurer whether to make any monetary payment in addition thereto. If the insurer for the person served with the claim makes no response within

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the 30 days following service, then the claimant  $\underline{is}$  shall be deemed to have met all conditions precedent to commencing an action.

- (8)(a) If the claimant timely and properly accepts the offer to repair an alleged construction defect, the claimant must shall provide the offeror and the offeror's agents reasonable access to the claimant's property during normal working hours to perform the repair by the agreed-upon timetable as stated in the offer. If the offeror does not make the payment or repair the defect within the agreed time and in the agreed manner, except for reasonable delays beyond the control of the offeror, including, but not limited to, weather conditions, delivery of materials, claimant's actions, or issuance of any required permits, the claimant may, without further notice, proceed with an action against the offeror based upon the claim in the notice of claim. If the offeror makes payment or repairs the defect within the agreed time and in the agreed manner, the claimant is barred from proceeding with an action for the claim described in the notice of claim or as otherwise provided in the accepted settlement offer.
- (b) For associations representing more than 20 parcels, if the claimant timely and properly accepts the offer to repair an alleged construction defect pursuant to paragraph (a), the claimant must provide the offeror and the offeror's agents, including the developer, contractor, subcontractor, suppliers, or design professional, reasonable access to the claimant's property, including common elements, association property, and individual units, during normal working hours to perform the repair according to the agreed-upon timetable as stated in the

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offer. If the offeror does not make the payment or repair the defect within the agreed time and in the agreed manner, except for reasonable delays beyond the control of the offeror, including, but not limited to, weather conditions, delivery of materials, claimant's actions, or issuance of any required permits, the claimant may, without further notice, proceed with an action against the offeror based upon the claim in the notice of claim. If the offeror makes payment or repairs the defect within the agreed-upon timetable and in the agreed manner, the claimant is barred from proceeding with an action for the claim described in the notice of claim or as otherwise provided in the accepted settlement offer.

(16) If the person served with the notice of claim in subsection (1) obtains the required building permits and certificate of occupancy, and a local government or public agency with authority to enforce the Florida Building Code approves the plans, the construction project passes all required inspections under the code. 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 chapter does not apply unless the person or party knew or should have known that the material violation existed.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 558.005, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (7), (8), and (9) are added to that section, and subsection (6) of that section is reenacted, to read:

558.005 Contract provisions; application.

(4) At any time <u>after the scope of the alleged defects has</u> been determined and sufficiently described by the claimant and

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receipt of a notice of claim is acknowledged by the person to whom notice is served or otherwise must be served under s. 558.004(1), a claimant and such person the person to whom notice is served or otherwise must be served under s. 558.004(1) may agree in writing to preaction mediation or otherwise alter the procedure for the notice of claim process described in this chapter. However, for associations that represent more than 20 parcels, if the scope of the alleged defects has been determined and sufficiently described by the claimant and receipt of a notice of claim is acknowledged by the person to whom notice is served under s. 558.004(1), a claimant and such person must agree in writing to preaction mediation.

- that this chapter does not apply, after October 1, 2009, any written contract for improvement of real property entered into between an owner and a contractor, or between an owner and a design professional, must contain substantially the following notice: "ANY CLAIMS FOR CONSTRUCTION DEFECTS ARE SUBJECT TO THE NOTICE AND CURE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 558, FLORIDA STATUTES." The failure to include in the contract the notice provided in this subsection does not subject the contracting owner, contractor, or design professional to any penalty. The purpose of the contractual notice is to promote awareness of the procedure, not to be a penalty.
- (7) Upon agreement between the parties that such persons served are responsible for the costs associated with the alleged defective condition, the persons served shall deposit sufficient funds in an escrow account to be managed by an escrow agent for the purpose of protecting and distributing the funds. The funds

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may be released from escrow only as follows:

- (a) For remediation or repairs of the agreed-upon defective condition as determined by the settlement; or
- (b) For remediation or repairs of known damages occurring as a consequence of the agreed-upon defective condition as determined by the settlement.
- (8) The parties shall contract with a third-party licensed engineer as defined in s. 471.005 or a construction management entity as defined in s. 255.32 to confirm and certify the status of completion of each identified and agreed-upon defective condition and damages occurring as a consequence of the defective condition.
- (9) Upon completion of the remediation or repair of the defective condition, any remaining funds in the escrow account must be released by the agent back to the payor.
- Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.