A bill to be entitled

An act relating to construction defect claims; amending s. 558.001, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 558.002, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "completion of a building or improvement"; amending s. 558.004, F.S.; providing additional requirements for a notice of claim; revising requirements for a response; providing that actions making claims for certain previously resolved claims be deemed frivolous; providing for sanctions for such frivolous claims; revising provisions relating to production of certain records; providing for sanctions for claims that were solely the fault of the claimant or its agents; providing an exception; amending ss. 718.203 and 719.203, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 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 558.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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558.001 Legislative findings and declaration.—The Legislature finds that it is beneficial to have an alternative method to resolve construction disputes that would reduce the need for litigation as well as protect the rights of property

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owners. An effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism in certain construction 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.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 558.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

558.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

issuance of a certificate of occupancy, whether temporary or otherwise, that allows for occupancy or use of for the entire building or improvement, or an the equivalent authorization to occupy or use the improvement, issued by the governmental body having jurisdiction. and, In jurisdictions where no certificate of occupancy or the equivalent authorization is issued, the term means substantial completion of construction, finishing, and equipping of the building or improvement according to the plans and specifications.

Section 3. Subsections (1), (4), (8), (13), and (15) of section 558.004, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (16) is added to that section, to read:

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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.
- (b) The notice of claim must describe the claim in reasonable detail sufficient to determine the general nature of each alleged construction defect and, if known, a description of the damage or loss resulting from the defect, if known. The notice of claim must sufficiently identify the specific location of each alleged construction defect to enable the responding parties to locate all of the alleged construction defects without undue burden. The notice of claim must also identify the specific provisions of the building code, project plans, project drawings, project specifications, or other documentation, information, or authority that serve as the basis of the claim for each alleged construction defect. Failure to include such information in the notice of claim is prima facie evidence of a defective notice of claim.
- (c) The claimant shall endeavor to serve the notice of claim within 15 days after discovery of an alleged defect, but

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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).

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- Within 15 days after service of a copy of the notice of claim 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 shall include a report, if any, of the scope of any inspection of the property, the findings and results of the inspection, a statement of whether the contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or design professional disputes the claim, whether he or she is willing to make repairs to the property or whether such claim is disputed, a detailed description of any repairs that he or she is they are willing to make to remedy the alleged construction defect, and a timetable for the completion of such repairs, and whether he or she is willing to attempt to settle all or a portion of the claim through a monetary settlement offer and, if so, the amount of the monetary offer and a timetable for payment. This response may also be served on the initial claimant by the contractor.
  - (8) If the claimant timely and properly accepts the offer

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to repair an alleged construction defect, the claimant 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. If the claimant proceeds with an action that includes any claim previously resolved by the payment of money, by making repairs within the agreed time and in the agreed manner, or by a combination thereof in accordance with this chapter, the associated portion of such action shall be deemed frivolous, the associated portion of such action shall be stricken, and, upon motion filed by the person served with the action, the court shall award monetary sanctions against the claimant for costs incurred by the person served with the action relating to the claim, including attorney fees, in conjunction with defending against the frivolous claim.

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(13) This section does not relieve the person who is served a notice of claim under subsection (1) from complying with all contractual provisions of any liability insurance policy as a condition precedent to coverage for any claim under this section. However, notwithstanding the foregoing or any contractual provision, the providing of a copy of such notice to the person's insurer, if applicable, shall not constitute a claim for insurance purposes unless provided for under the terms of the policy. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair technical notice provisions or requirements of the liability policy or alter, amend, or change existing Florida law relating to rights between insureds and insurers except as otherwise specifically provided herein.

(15) Upon request, the claimant and any person served with notice 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 and related fees, any design plans, specifications, and as-built plans; any documents detailing the design drawings or specifications; photographs and, videos of the alleged construction defect identified in the notice of claim, and nonprivileged expert reports that describe any defect upon which the claim is made; subcontracts; and purchase orders for the work that is claimed defective or any part of such materials; and the claimant's maintenance records and other documents related to the discovery, investigation, causation, and extent

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of the alleged defect identified in the notice of claim and any damages resulting therefrom. In the event of subsequent litigation, any party who failed to provide the requested materials 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.

(16) Upon motion filed by the person served with a notice of claim, the court shall award monetary sanctions for costs incurred by such person with respect to an alleged construction defect identified in the notice of claim that was solely the fault of the claimant or its agents, including costs of inspection, investigation, testing, related costs, and attorney fees, upon a finding by the court that the claimant or the claimant's attorney knew or should have known that the claimed defect when initially presented was not supported by the material facts necessary to establish the claim in accordance with this chapter or would not be supported by the application of then-existing law to those material facts. However, monetary sanctions may not be awarded against the claimant's attorney under this subsection if he or she acted in good faith, based on the representations of his or her client, as to the existence of those material facts.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 718.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

718.203 Warranties.-

- issuance of a certificate of occupancy, whether temporary or otherwise, that allows for occupancy or use of for the entire building or improvement, or an the equivalent authorization issued by the governmental body having jurisdiction., and In jurisdictions where no certificate of occupancy or equivalent authorization is issued, the term it means substantial completion of construction, finishing, and equipping of the building or improvement according to the plans and specifications.
- Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 719.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

719.203 Warranties.-

(3) "Completion of a building or improvement" means issuance of a certificate of occupancy, whether temporary or otherwise, that allows for occupancy or use of for the entire building or improvement, or an the equivalent authorization issued by the governmental body having jurisdiction., and In jurisdictions where no certificate of occupancy or equivalent authorization is issued, the term it means substantial completion of construction, finishing, and equipping of the building or improvement according to the plans and specifications.

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209 Section 6. This act shall take effect October 1, 2015.

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