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COMMITTEE	/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED		(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AME	NDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OB	JECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOP	г	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	_	(Y/N)
OTHER		

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Business & Professions Subcommittee

Representative Toledo offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (d), and (f) of subsection (2)

of section 255.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

255.05 Bond of contractor constructing public buildings; form; action by claimants.—

(2)(a)1. If a claimant is no longer furnishing labor, services, or materials on a project, a contractor or the contractor's agent or attorney may elect to shorten the time within which an action to enforce any claim against a payment bond must be commenced by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

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L /	NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM
18	AGAINST PAYMENT BOND
19	To: (Name and address of claimant)
20	You are notified that the undersigned contests your notice
21	of nonpayment, dated,, and served on the
22	undersigned on,, and that the time within
23	which you may file suit to enforce your claim is limited to 60
24	days after the date of service of this notice.
25	DATED on,
26	Signed:(Contractor or Attorney)
27	The claim of a claimant upon whom such notice is served and who
28	fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim against
29	the payment bond within 60 days after service of such notice is
30	extinguished automatically. The contractor or the contractor's
31	attorney shall serve a copy of the notice of contest $\underline{\text{on}}$ the
32	claimant at the address shown in the notice of nonpayment or
33	most recent amendment thereto and shall certify to such service
34	on the face of the notice and record the notice.
35	2. A claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity
36	with the contractor shall, before commencing or not later than
37	45 days after commencing to furnish labor, services, or
38	materials for the prosecution of the work, serve the contractor
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with a written notice that he or she intends to look to the bond for protection. A claimant who is not in privity with the contractor and who has not received payment for furnishing his or her labor, services, or materials shall serve a written notice of nonpayment on the contractor, and a copy of the notice on the surety. The notice of nonpayment shall be under oath and served during the progress of the work or thereafter but may not be served earlier than 45 days after the first furnishing of labor, services, or materials by the claimant or later than 90 days after the final furnishing of the labor, services, or materials by the claimant or, with respect to rental equipment, later than 90 days after the date that the rental equipment was last on the job site available for use. Any notice of nonpayment served by a claimant who is not in privity with the contractor which includes sums for retainage must specify the portion of the amount claimed for retainage. An action for the labor, services, or materials may not be instituted against the contractor or the surety unless the notice to the contractor and notice of nonpayment have been served, if required by this section. Notices required or permitted under this section must be served in accordance with s. 713.18. A claimant may not waive in advance his or her right to bring an action under the bond against the surety. In any action brought to enforce a claim against a payment bond under this section, the prevailing party is entitled to recover a reasonable fee for the services of his

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or her attorney for trial and appeal or for arbitration, in an amount to be determined by the court, which fee must be taxed as part of the prevailing party's costs, as allowed in equitable actions. The time periods for service of a notice of nonpayment or for bringing an action against a contractor or a surety are shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials by the claimant and may not be measured by other standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a certificate of substantial completion. The negligent inclusion or omission of any 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. A claimant who serves a fraudulent notice of nonpayment forfeits his or her rights under the bond. A notice of nonpayment is fraudulent if the claimant has willfully exaggerated the amount unpaid, willfully included a claim for work not performed or materials not furnished for the subject improvement, or prepared the notice with such willful and gross negligence as to amount to a willful exaggeration. However, a minor mistake or error in a notice of nonpayment, or a good faith dispute as to the amount unpaid, does not constitute a willful exaggeration that operates to defeat an otherwise valid claim against the bond. The service of a fraudulent notice of nonpayment is a complete defense to the claimant's claim against the bond. The notice of nonpayment

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under this subparagraph must include the following information, current as of the date of the notice, and must be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT

To: ... (name of contractor and address) ...

94 ... (name of surety and address)...

The undersigned claimant notifies you that:

- 1. Claimant has furnished ...(describe labor, services, or materials)... for the improvement of the real property identified as ...(property description).... The corresponding amount unpaid to date is \$...., of which \$.... is unpaid retainage.
- 2. Claimant has been paid to date the amount of \$.... for previously furnishing ... (describe labor, services, or materials)... for this improvement.
- 3. Claimant expects to furnish ... (describe labor, services, or materials)... for this improvement in the future (if known), and the corresponding amount expected to become due is \$.... (if known).
- 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.

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 283 (2020)

Amendment No. 1.

111	DATED on,
112	(signature and address of claimant)
113	STATE OF FLORIDA
114	COUNTY OF
115	The foregoing instrument was sworn to (or affirmed) and
116	subscribed before me thisday of,(year), by
117	(name of signatory)
118	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
119	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary
120	Public)
121	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
122	Type of Identification Produced
123	(d) A person may not require a claimant to furnish a
124	waiver that is different from the forms in paragraphs (b) and
125	(c) in exchange for or to induce a progress payment or final
126	payment, unless the claimant has entered into a direct contract
127	which requires the claimant to furnish a form that is different
128	from the forms in paragraphs (b) and (c).
129	(f) Any provisions in a waiver that are not related to the
130	waiver of right to claim against a payment bond as provided in
131	this section are unenforceable, unless the claimant has

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otherwise agreed to those provisions in the claimant's direct

contract is not substantially similar to the forms in this

subsection is enforceable in accordance with its terms.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 337.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.18 Surety bonds for construction or maintenance contracts; requirement with respect to contract award; bond requirements; defaults; damage assessments.—

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(C) A claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity with the contractor shall, before commencing or not later than 90 days after commencing to furnish labor, materials, or supplies for the prosecution of the work, furnish the contractor with a notice that he or she intends to look to the bond for protection. A claimant who is not in privity with the contractor and who has not received payment for his or her labor, materials, or supplies shall deliver to the contractor and to the surety written notice of the performance of the labor or delivery of the materials or supplies and of the nonpayment. The notice of nonpayment may be served at any time during the progress of the work or thereafter but not before 45 days after the first furnishing of labor, services, or materials, and not later than 90 days after the final furnishing of the labor, services, or materials by the claimant or, with respect to rental equipment, not later than 90 days after the date that the

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 rental equipment was last on the job site available for use. An action by a claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity with the contractor for the labor, materials, or supplies may not be instituted against the contractor or the surety unless both notices have been given. Notices required or permitted under this section may be served in any manner provided in s. 713.18, and provisions for the waiver and release of claims against the payment bond contained in s. 255.05(2) shall apply to all contracts under this section.

Section 3. Subsections (8), (12), and (26) of section 713.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

713.01 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(8) "Contractor" means a person other than a materialman or laborer who enters into a contract with the owner of real property for improving it, or who takes over from a contractor as so defined the entire remaining work under such contract. The term "contractor" includes an architect, landscape architect, or engineer who improves real property pursuant to a design-build contract authorized by s. 489.103(16). The term also includes a licensed building or general contractor as defined in paragraphs 489.105(3)(a) and (b) who provides construction management services, which include responsibility for scheduling and coordination in both preconstruction and construction phases and for the successful, timely, and economical completion of the construction project, or who provides program management

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services, which include responsibility for schedule control, cost control, and coordination in providing or procuring planning, design, and construction.

- "Final furnishing" means the last date that the (12)lienor furnishes labor, services, or materials. Such date may not be measured by other standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a certificate of final completion, and does not include the correction of deficiencies in the lienor's previously performed work or materials supplied. With respect to rental equipment, the term means the date that the rental equipment was last on the job site of the improvement and available for use. With respect to specially fabricated materials, the term means the date that the last portion of the specially fabricated materials is delivered to the site of the improvement, or if any portion of the specially fabricated materials is not delivered to the site of the improvement by no fault of the lienor, the term means 1 year after the date the lienor completes the fabrication, 1 year after the date the lienor receives the last portion of the specially fabricated materials needed to complete the order, or the date the notice of commencement expires, whichever is later.
- (26) "Real property" means the land that is improved and the improvements thereon, including fixtures, except any such property owned by the state or any county, municipality, school board, or governmental agency, commission, or political

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subdivision, provided, however, that a private leasehold interest in such government-owned property which is improved and the leasehold improvements shall be considered real property for purposes of this part.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 713.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.07 Priority of liens.—

conveyance, encumbrance or demand not recorded against the real property <u>before</u> prior to the time such lien attached as provided herein, <u>including those subordinate conveyances</u>, encumbrances, or demands that would otherwise relate back to any conveyance, encumbrance, or demand recorded before the time such lien attaches pursuant to the operation of any common law doctrine or remedy; but any conveyance, encumbrance, or demand recorded before prior to the time such lien attaches and any proceeds thereof, regardless of when disbursed, shall have priority over such liens.

Section 5. Section 713.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.09 Single claim of lien.—A lienor <u>may</u> is required to record only one claim of lien covering his or her entire demand against the real property when the amount demanded is for labor or services or material furnished for more than one improvement under the same direct contract or <u>multiple direct contracts</u>. The

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single claim of lien is sufficient even though the improvement is for one or more improvements located on separate lots, parcels, or tracts of land. If materials to be used on one or more improvements on separate lots, parcels, or tracts of land under one direct contract are delivered by a lienor to a place designated by the person with whom the materialman contracted, other than the site of the improvement, the delivery to the place designated is prima facie evidence of delivery to the site of the improvement and incorporation in the improvement. The single claim of lien may be limited to a part of multiple lots, parcels, or tracts of land and their improvements or may cover all of the lots, parcels, or tracts of land and improvements. If a In each claim of lien under this section is for multiple direct contracts, the owner under the direct contracts must be the same person for all lots, parcels, or tracts of land against which a single claim of lien is recorded.

Section 6. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 713.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

713.13 Notice of commencement.

(1) (a) Except for an improvement that is exempt <u>under</u> pursuant to s. 713.02(5), an owner or the owner's authorized agent before actually commencing to improve any real property, or recommencing completion of any improvement after default or abandonment, whether or not a project has a payment bond complying with s. 713.23, shall record a notice of commencement

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in the clerk's office and forthwith post either a certified copy thereof or a notarized statement that the notice of commencement has been filed for recording along with a copy thereof. The notice of commencement shall contain the following information:

- 1. A description sufficient for identification of the real property to be improved. The description should include the legal description of the property and also should include the street address and tax folio number of the property if available or, if there is no street address available, such additional information as will describe the physical location of the real property to be improved.
 - 2. A general description of the improvement.
- 3. The name and address of the owner, the owner's interest in the site of the improvement, and the name and address of the fee simple titleholder, if other than such owner.
- 4. The name and address of the lessee, if the A lessee who contracts for the improvements as is an owner as defined in s.

 713.01 under s. 713.01(23) and must be listed as the owner together with a statement that the ownership interest is a leasehold interest.
 - 5. 4. The name and address of the contractor.
- $\underline{6.}$ 5. The name and address of the surety on the payment bond under s. 713.23, if any, and the amount of such bond.
- 6. The name and address of any person making a loan for the construction of the improvements.

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Bill No. HB 283 (2020)

Amendment No. 1.

282	8.7. The name and address within the state of a person
283	other than himself or herself who may be designated by the owner
284	as the person upon whom notices or other documents may be served
285	under this part; and service upon the person so designated
286	constitutes service upon the owner.
287	(d) A notice of commencement must be in substantially the
288	following form:
000	
289	Permit No Tax Folio No
290	NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT
291	State of
292	County of
293	The undersigned hereby gives notice that improvement will be
294	made to certain real property, and in accordance with Chapter
295	713, Florida Statutes, the following information is provided in
296	this Notice of Commencement.
297	1. Description of property:(legal description of the
298	property, and street address if available)
299	2. General description of improvement:
300	3.a. Owner:(name and address)
301	b. Owner's phone number:
302	4.a. Lessee, if the lessee contracted for the improvements:
303	(name and address)
304	b. Lessee's phone number: Owner information or Lessee
205	information if the Issues contracted for the improvement.

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Bill No. HB 283 (2020)

Amendment No. 1.

306	a. Name and address:
307	b. Interest in property:
308	c. Name and address of fee simple titleholder (if
309	different from Owner listed above):
310	5.a. 4.a. Contractor:(name and address)
311	b. Contractor's phone number:
312	$\underline{6.}$ 5. Surety (if applicable, a copy of the payment bond is
313	attached):
314	a. Name and address:
315	b. Phone number:
316	c. Amount of bond: \$
317	7.a. 6.a. Lender:(name and address)
318	b. Lender's phone number:
319	8.7. Persons within the State of Florida designated by
320	Owner upon whom notices or other documents may be served as
321	provided \underline{in} by Section $\underline{713.13(1)(a)8.}$ $\underline{713.13(1)(a)7.}$, Florida
322	Statutes:
323	a. Name and address:
324	b. Phone numbers of designated persons:
325	9.a. 8.a. In addition to himself or herself, Owner
326	designates of to receive a copy of the
327	Lienor's Notice as provided in Section 713.13(1)(b), Florida
328	Statutes.
329	b. Phone number of person or entity designated by
330	owner:

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331
          10. 9. Expiration date of notice of commencement (the
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     expiration date will be 1 year after from the date of recording
333
     unless a different date is specified) .....
334
     WARNING TO OWNER: ANY PAYMENTS MADE BY THE OWNER AFTER THE
335
     EXPIRATION OF THE NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT ARE CONSIDERED IMPROPER
336
     PAYMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 713, PART I, SECTION 713.13, FLORIDA
337
     STATUTES, AND CAN RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS
     TO YOUR PROPERTY. A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MUST BE RECORDED AND
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     POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST INSPECTION. IF YOU
     INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN
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341
     ATTORNEY BEFORE COMMENCING WORK OR RECORDING YOUR NOTICE OF
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     COMMENCEMENT.
343
     ... (Signature of Owner or Lessee, or Owner's or Lessee's
344
     Authorized Officer/Director/Partner/Manager) ...
345
     ... (Signatory's Title/Office)...
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     The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ....
347
     day of ...., ... (year)..., by ... (name of person)... as ... (type
348
     of authority, . . . e.g. officer, trustee, attorney in fact)...
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     for ... (name of party on behalf of whom instrument was
350
     executed) ....
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     ... (Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida) ...
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352	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
353	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
354	Type of Identification Produced
355	Section 7. Section 713.132, Florida Statutes, is amended
356	to read:
357	713.132 Notice of termination.—
358	(1) An owner may terminate the period of effectiveness of
359	a notice of commencement by executing, swearing to, and
360	recording a notice of termination that contains:
361	(a) The same information as the notice of commencement;
362	(b) The recording office document with the book and page
363	reference numbers and date of the notice of commencement;
364	(c) A statement of the date as of which the notice of
365	commencement is terminated, which date may not be earlier than
366	30 days after the notice of termination is recorded;
367	(d) A statement specifying that the notice applies to all
368	the real property subject to the notice of commencement or
369	specifying the portion of such real property to which it
370	applies;
371	(e) A statement that all lienors have been paid in full;
372	and
373	(f) A statement that the owner has, before recording the
374	notice of termination, served a copy of the notice of

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termination on the contractor and on each lienor who has a direct contract with the owner or who has timely served a notice to owner, and a statement that the owner will serve a copy of the notice of termination on each lienor who timely serves a notice to owner after the notice of termination has been recorded. The owner is not required to serve a copy of the notice of termination on any lienor who has executed a waiver and release of lien upon final payment in accordance with s. 713.20.

- (2) An owner has the right to rely on a contractor's affidavit given under s. 713.06(3)(d), except with respect to lienors who have already given notice, in connection with the execution, swearing to, and recording of a notice of termination. However, the notice of termination must be accompanied by the contractor's affidavit.
- (3) An owner may not record a notice of termination at any time after except after completion of construction, or after construction ceases before completion and all lienors have been paid in full or pro rata in accordance with s. 713.06(4).
- (4) If an owner or a contractor, by fraud or collusion, knowingly makes any fraudulent statement or affidavit in a notice of termination or any accompanying affidavit, the owner and the contractor, or either of them, as the case may be, is liable to any lienor who suffers damages as a result of the

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399 filing of the fraudulent notice of termination; and any such 400 lienor has a right of action for damages occasioned thereby. 401 (5) (4) A notice of termination shall be served prior to 402 recording, on each lienor who has a direct contract with the 403 owner and one each lienor who has timely and properly served a 404 notice to owner in accordance with this part. A notice of termination must be recorded in the public records of the county 405 where the project is located. If properly served prior to 406 407 recording in accordance with this subsection, the notice of 408 commencement terminates 30 days after the notice of termination 409 is recorded in the public records is effective to terminate the 410 notice of commencement at the later of 30 days after recording 411 of the notice of termination or such later the date stated in 412 the notice of termination as the date on which the notice of 413 commencement is terminated. However, if a lienor, who began work under the notice of commencement before its termination, lacks a 414 415 direct contract with the owner, and timely serves his or her 416 notice to owner after the notice of termination has been 417 recorded, the owner must serve a copy of the notice of 418 termination upon such lienor, and the termination of the notice 419 of commencement as to that lienor is effective 30 days after 420 service of the notice of termination, if the notice of 421 termination has been served pursuant to paragraph (1) (f) on the contractor and on each lienor who has a direct contract with the 422 423 owner or who has served a notice to owner.

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424	Sec	tion 8.	Paragraph	n (a)) of	subsec	tion	(3)	of	section
425	713.18,	Florida	Statutes,	is a	amend	led to	read:			

- 713.18 Manner of serving notices and other instruments.-
- (3) (a) Service of an instrument pursuant to this section is effective on the date of mailing <u>or shipping</u> the instrument if it:
 - 1. Is sent to the last address shown in the notice of commencement or any amendment thereto or, in the absence of a notice of commencement, to the last address shown in the building permit application, or to the last known address of the person to be served; and
 - 2. Is returned as being "refused," "moved, not forwardable," or "unclaimed," or is otherwise not delivered or deliverable through no fault of the person serving the item.
 - Section 9. Subsections (6) and (8) of section 713.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 713.20 Waiver or release of liens.-
 - (6) A person may not require a lienor to furnish a lien waiver or release of lien that is different from the forms in subsection (4) or subsection (5) in exchange for or to induce a progress payment or final payment, unless the lienor has entered into a direct contract which requires the lienor to furnish a form that is different from the forms in subsection (4) or subsection (5).

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(8) Any provisions in a lien waiver or lien release that are not related to the waiver or release of lien rights as provided in this section are unenforceable, unless the lienor has otherwise agreed to those provisions in the lienor's direct contract is not substantially similar to the forms in subsections (4) and (5) is enforceable in accordance with the terms of the lien waiver or lien release.

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 713.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.23 Payment bond.

(1)

(d) In addition, a lienor who has not received payment for furnishing his or her labor, services, or materials must, as a condition precedent to recovery under the bond, serve a written notice of nonpayment on to the contractor, and a copy of the notice on the surety. The notice must be under oath and served during the progress of the work or thereafter, but may not be served later than 90 days after the final furnishing of labor, services, or materials by the lienor, or, with respect to rental equipment, later than 90 days after the date the rental equipment was on the job site and available for use. A notice of nonpayment that includes sums for retainage must specify the portion of the amount claimed for retainage. The required notice satisfies this condition precedent with respect to the payment described in the notice of nonpayment, including unpaid finance

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charges due under the lienor's contract, and with respect to any other payments which become due to the lienor after the date of the notice of nonpayment. The time period for serving a notice of nonpayment is shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials by the lienor and may not be measured by other standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a certificate of substantial completion. The failure of a lienor to receive retainage sums not in excess of 10 percent of the value of labor, services, or materials furnished by the lienor is not considered a nonpayment requiring the service of the notice provided under this paragraph. If the payment bond is not recorded before commencement of construction, the time period for the lienor to serve a notice of nonpayment may at the option of the lienor be calculated from the date specified in this section or the date the lienor is served a copy of the bond. However, the limitation period for commencement of an action on the payment bond as established in paragraph (e) may not be expanded. The negligent inclusion or omission of any 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. A lienor who serves a fraudulent notice of nonpayment forfeits his or her rights under the bond. A notice of nonpayment is fraudulent if the lienor has willfully exaggerated the amount unpaid, willfully included a

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claim for work not performed or materials not furnished for the subject improvement, or prepared the notice with such willful and gross negligence as to amount to a willful exaggeration.

However, a minor mistake or error in a notice of nonpayment, or a good faith dispute as to the amount unpaid, does not constitute a willful exaggeration that operates to defeat an otherwise valid claim against the bond. The service of a fraudulent notice of nonpayment is a complete defense to the lienor's claim against the bond. The notice under this paragraph must include the following information, current as of the date of the notice, and must be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT

- To ... (name of contractor and address) ...
- 511 ... (name of surety and address)...
- 512 The undersigned lienor notifies you that:
- 1. The lienor has furnished ... (describe labor, services, or materials)... for the improvement of the real property
- identified as ... (property description) The corresponding
- amount unpaid to date is \$...., of which \$.... is unpaid
- 517 retainage.
- 518 2. The lienor has been paid to date the amount of \$....
- 519 for previously furnishing ... (describe labor, services, or
- 520 materials)... for this improvement.

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 283 (2020)

Amendment No. 1.

521	3. The lienor expects to furnish (describe labor,
522	services, or materials) for this improvement in the future
523	(if known), and the corresponding amount expected to become due
524	is \$ (if known).
525	I declare that I have read the foregoing Notice of Nonpayment
526	and that the facts stated in it are true to the best of my
527	knowledge and belief.
528	DATED on,
529	(signature and address of lienor)
530	STATE OF FLORIDA
531	COUNTY OF
532	The foregoing instrument was sworn to (or affirmed) and
533	subscribed before me this day of,(year), by
534	(name of signatory)
535	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
536	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary
537	Public)
538	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
539	Type of Identification Produced
540	Section 11. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 713.235,
541	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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713.235	Waivers	of	right	to	claim	against	payment	bond;
forms.—								

- (3) A person may not require a claimant to furnish a waiver that is different from the forms in subsections (1) and (2) in exchange for or to induce a progress payment or final payment, unless the claimant has entered into a direct contract which requires the claimant to furnish a form that is different from the forms in subsections (1) and (2).
- (5) Any provisions in a waiver that are not related to the waiver of a claim against the payment bond as provided in this section are unenforceable, unless the claimant has otherwise agreed to those provisions in the claimant's direct contract is not substantially similar to the forms in this section is enforceable in accordance with its terms.

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 713.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.24 Transfer of liens to security.-

- (1) Any lien claimed under this part may be transferred, by any person having an interest in the real property upon which the lien is imposed or the contract under which the lien is claimed, from such real property to other security by doing one of the following either:
 - (a) Depositing in the clerk's office a sum of money. , or

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565	(b) $1.$ Recording Filing in the clerk's office a bond
566	executed as surety by a surety insurer licensed to do business
567	in this state, <u>or</u>
568	2. Recording in the clerk's office a bond executed as
569	surety by a surety insurer licensed to do business in this state
570	which was furnished by a subcontractor under whose subcontract
571	the lienor's claim emanates, which bond must be recorded and
572	served with a notice of bond in the same manner as a payment
573	bond furnished pursuant to s. 713.23(2). For purposes of this
574	subparagraph, the subcontract payment bond must have been
575	furnished at the time the subcontractor's work commenced and
576	before the claim of lien was recorded. The subcontract payment
577	bond may not be used to transfer a lien of the contractor or the
578	subcontractor that is the principal on the subcontract payment
579	bond. Any provision in the subcontract payment bond which
580	restricts the classes of persons who are protected by the
581	subcontract payment bond, which restricts the venue of any
582	proceeding relating to the subcontract payment bond, which
583	limits or expands the effective duration of the subcontract
584	payment bond, or which includes conditions precedent to the
585	enforcement of a claim against the subcontract payment bond
586	beyond those provided in this part is unenforceable.
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588	Such deposit or bond shall either to be in an amount at least
589	equal to the amount demanded in such claim of lien, plus

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interest thereon at the legal rate for 3 years, plus \$1,000 or 35 $\frac{25}{1}$ percent of the amount demanded in the claim of lien, whichever is greater, to apply on any attorney's fees and court costs that may be taxed in any proceeding to enforce said lien. Such deposit or bond shall be conditioned to pay any judgment or decree which may be rendered for the satisfaction of the lien for which such claim of lien was recorded. Upon making such deposit or filing such bond, the clerk shall make and record a certificate showing the transfer of the lien from the real property to the security and shall mail a copy thereof by registered or certified mail to the lienor named in the claim of lien so transferred, at the address stated therein. Upon filing the certificate of transfer, the real property shall thereupon be released from the lien claimed, and such lien shall be transferred to said security. In the absence of allegations of privity between the lienor and the owner, and subject to any order of the court increasing the amount required for the lien transfer deposit or bond, no other judgment or decree to pay money may be entered by the court against the owner. The clerk shall be entitled to a service charge for making and serving the certificate, in the amount of up to \$20, from which the clerk shall remit \$5 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. If the transaction involves the transfer of multiple liens, an additional charge of up to \$10 for each additional lien shall be charged, from which the clerk shall

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remit \$2.50 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. For recording the certificate and approving the bond, the clerk shall receive her or his usual statutory service charges as prescribed in s. 28.24. Any number of liens may be transferred to one such security.

Section 13. Section 713.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.29 Attorney's fees.—In any action brought to enforce a lien, including a lien that has been transferred to security, or to enforce a claim against a bond under this part, the prevailing party is entitled to recover a reasonable fee for the services of her or his attorney for trial and appeal or for arbitration, in an amount to be determined by the court, which fee must be taxed as part of the prevailing party's costs, as allowed in equitable actions.

Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:
An act relating to liens and bonds; amending s.
255.05, F.S.; requiring that a copy of a notice of
nonpayment be served on the surety; providing that
certain waivers and releases are unenforceable;

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amending s. 337.18, F.S.; providing that certain waivers and release apply to certain contracts; amending s. 713.01, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "contractor," "real property," and "final furnishing"; amending s. 713.07, F.S.; providing that certain liens have priority over certain subordinate conveyances, encumbrances, or demands; amending s. 713.09, F.S.; providing that one claim of lien may be used for multiple contracts; amending s. 713.13, F.S.; revising information to be included in a notice of commencement; amending 713.132, F.S., amending when a notice of termination takes effect and who must receive a notice of termination; amending s. 713.18, F.S.; providing that service of an instrument is effective on the date of shipping; amending ss. 713.20 and 713.235, F.S.; providing that certain waivers and releases are unenforceable; amending s. 713.23, F.S.; requiring that a copy of a notice of nonpayment be served on the surety; amending s. 713.24, F.S.; amending the process to transfer a lien to a security; amending 713.29, F.S., amending when attorney's fees may be recovered; providing an effective date.

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