1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to construction services; 3 amending s. 725.06, F.S.; providing conditions, limitations, and exceptions for construction 4 5 contracts that limit indemnification; amending 6 s. 218.70, F.S.; providing a short title; 7 amending s. 218.72, F.S.; redefining terms used in part VII of ch. 218, F.S.; amending s. 8 9 218.735, F.S.; revising provisions relating to timely payment for purchases of construction 10 services; revising deadlines for payment; 11 12 providing procedures for project closeout and payment of retainage; providing requirements 13 14 for local government construction retainage; providing that ss. 218.72-218.76, F.S., apply 15 to the payment of any payment request for 16 17 retainage; creating s. 255.0705, F.S.; 18 providing a short title; amending s. 255.071, 19 F.S.; revising deadlines for the payment of subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, 20 21 materialmen, and suppliers on construction 22 contracts for public projects; creating ss. 23 255.072, 255.073, 255.074, 255.075, 255.076, 255.077, 255.078, F.S.; providing definitions; 24 providing for timely payment for purchases of 25 26 construction services by a public entity; providing procedures for calculating payment 27 28 due dates; providing procedures for handling 29 improper payment requests; providing for the 30 resolution of disputes; providing for project closeout and payment of retainage; providing 31

for public-construction retainage; providing that ss. 255.072-255.076, F.S., apply to the payment of any payment request for retainage; amending s. 255.05, F.S.; providing requirements for certain notices of nonpayment served by a claimant who is not in privity with the contractor; providing limitations on a claimant's institution of certain actions against a contractor or surety; providing for certain notices to the claimant; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 725.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

725.06 Construction contracts; limitation on indemnification; agreements to insure.--

(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), any portion of any agreement or contract for or in connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and excavating associated therewith, between an owner of real property and an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman or any combination thereof wherein any party referred to herein promises to have someone named an additional insured under the party's insurance policy or to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless another person or party the other party to the agreement, contract, or guarantee for liability or for damages

to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of the person or party being indemnified 2 indemnitee arising from the contract or its performance, shall 3 4 be void and unenforceable as against public policy. However, 5 this provisions shall not be construed to place limits on 6 indemnity agreements that exist only between a general 7 contractor and the owner of real property as long as unless the contract contains a monetary limitation on the extent of 8 9 the indemnification that bears a reasonable commercial relationship to the contract and is part of the project 10 specifications or bid documents, if any. Notwithstanding the 11 12 foregoing, the monetary limitation on the extent of the 13 indemnification provided to the owner of real property by any 14 party in privity of contract with such owner shall not be less 15 than \$1 million per occurrence, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. However, such indemnification shall not include 16 17 claims of, or damages resulting from, gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee 18 19 or its officers, directors, agents, or employees, or for 20 statutory violations or punitive damages except if, and to the extent that the statutory violation or punitive damages are 21 caused by or result from the negligent acts, omissions, or 22 23 default of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, 24 or agents of any tier or their respective employees. 25 26 (a) Indemnification provisions in any such agreements, 27 contracts, or guarantees may not require that the indemnitor indemnify the indemnitee for damages to persons or property 28 29 caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of a party other than: 30

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 $1.\frac{(a)}{(a)}$ The indemnitor; or

 $\frac{2.(b)}{}$ Any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees. $\frac{1}{100}$

(c) The indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents, or employees. However, such indemnification shall not include claims of, or damages resulting from, gross negligence, or willful, wanton or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents or employees, or for statutory violation or punitive damages except and to the extent the statutory violation or punitive damages are caused by or result from the acts or omissions of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, subcontractors, subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees.

(b)(2) A construction contract for a public agency or in connection with a public agency's project may require a party to that contract to indemnify and hold harmless the other party to the contract, their officers and employees, from liabilities, damages, losses and costs, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, to the extent caused by the negligence, recklessness, or intentional wrongful misconduct of the indemnifying party and persons employed or utilized by the indemnifying party in the performance of the construction contract.

(c) Any portion of any agreement or contract for or in connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and excavating associated therewith, between an entity regulated by the Florida Public Service Commission and an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor,

sub-subcontractor, or materialman or any combination thereof 1 2 wherein any party referred to herein promises to indemnify or 3 hold harmless the other party to the agreement, contract, or 4 guarantee for liability for damages to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any negligent act, omission, or 5 6 default of the indemnitee arising from the contract or its 7 performance shall be void and unenforceable unless the contract contains a monetary limitation on the extent of the 8 9 indemnification which bears a reasonable commercial relationship to the contract and is part of the project 10 specifications or bid documents, if any. Notwithstanding the 11 12 foregoing, the monetary limitation on the extent of the indemnification provided to the owner of real property by any 13 14 party in privity of contract with such owner shall not be less 15 than \$1 million per occurrence, unless otherwise agreed by the 16 parties. Indemnification provisions in any such agreements, 17 contracts, or guarantees may not require that the indemnitor indemnify the indemnitee for damages to persons or property 18 19 caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of 20 a party other than:

1. The indemnitor;

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- 2. Any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees; or
- 3. The indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents, or employees. However, such indemnification shall not include claims of, or damages resulting from, gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct of the indemnitee or its officers, directors, agents, or employees, or for statutory violation or punitive damages except if, and to the extent that, the statutory violation or punitive damages are

caused by or result from the acts or omissions of the indemnitor or any of the indemnitor's contractors, subcontractors, subcontractors, materialmen, or agents of any tier or their respective employees.

- (2) If, as part of any agreement or contract for or in connection with, or any guarantee of or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or demolition of a building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and excavating associated with such activities, between or among an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman or any combination of such persons, a policy of insurance extends certain coverage rights to an additional insured for liability arising out of the acts, errors, or omissions of the named insured, such additional insured coverage shall provide liability protection only to the additional insured for the imputed or vicarious liability imposed on the additional insured as a direct consequence of the negligent acts or omissions of the named insured.
- (3) If a written contract requires a subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman to provide a policy of insurance or a certificate of insurance to a general contractor or subcontractor, extending specific coverage rights to an additional insured:
- (a) The general contractor or subcontractor may at any point prior to the date the subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman commences work or delivers material to the project accept or reject the policy as being nonconforming;
- (b) If the policy is not rejected, the general contractor or subcontractor shall be deemed to have accepted the policy; and

- (c) The general contractor or subcontractor may not use the lack of conforming insurance as a reason to reject work already completed by a subcontractor or sub-subcontractor, or material already supplied by the materialman, or withhold payment to the subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman for work already completed or material already supplied Except as specifically provided in subsection (2), a construction contract for a public agency or in connection with a public agency's project may not require one party to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless the other party, its employees, officers, directors, or agents from any liability, damage, loss, claim, action, or proceeding, and any such contract provision is void as against public policy of this state.
- (4) This section does not affect any contracts, agreements, or guarantees entered into before the effective date of this section or any renewals thereof.

Section 2. Section 218.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.70 <u>Popular name</u> Short title.--This part may be cited as the "<u>Local Government</u> Florida Prompt Payment Act."

Section 3. Subsections (2), (6), and (7) of section 218.72, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

218.72 Definitions.--As used in this part:

(2) "Local governmental entity" means a county or municipal government, school board, school district, authority, special taxing district, other political subdivision, community college, or any office, board, bureau, commission, department, branch, division, or institution thereof or any project supported by county or municipal funds.

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- "Vendor" means any person who sells goods or services, sells or leases personal property, or leases real property directly to a local government entity. The term includes any person who provides waste-hauling services to residents or businesses located within the boundaries of a local government pursuant to a contract or local ordinance.
- "Construction services" means all labor, services, and materials provided in connection with the construction, alteration, repair, demolition, reconstruction, or any other improvements to real property that require a license under parts I and II of chapter 489.
- Section 4. Subsection (6) of section 218.735, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (7) of that section is redesignated as subsection (9), and new subsections (7) and (8) are added to that section, to read:
- 218.735 Timely payment for purchases of construction services.--
- (6) When a contractor receives payment from a local governmental entity for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the contractor, the contractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 10 15 days after the contractor's receipt of payment. When a subcontractor receives payment from a contractor for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the subcontractor, the subcontractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 10 15 days after the subcontractor's receipt of payment. Nothing herein shall prohibit a contractor or subcontractor from disputing, pursuant to the terms of the relevant contract, all or any portion of a payment alleged to be due to another party. In

the event of such a dispute, the contractor or subcontractor may withhold the disputed portion of any such payment if the contractor or subcontractor notifies the party whose payment is disputed, in writing, of the amount in dispute and the actions required to cure the dispute. The contractor or subcontractor must pay all undisputed amounts due within the time limits imposed by this section.

- (7)(a) Each contract for construction services between a local government entity and vendor must provide for the development of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable the construction services purchased by the local government. The contract must specify the process for the development of the list, including responsibilities of the local government and vendor in developing and reviewing the list and a reasonable time for developing such list as follows:
- 1. For construction projects with an estimated cost less than \$10 million, within 30 days after reaching substantial completion of the construction services purchased as defined in the contract, or, if not defined in the contract, upon reaching beneficial occupancy or use; or
- 2. For construction projects with an estimated cost of \$10 million or more, within 30 days, unless otherwise extended by contract not to exceed 90 days, after reaching substantial completion of the construction services purchased as defined in the contract, or, if not defined in the contract, upon reaching beneficial occupancy or use.
- (b) If the contract between the local government entity and vendor relates to the purchase of construction services on more than one building or structure, or involves a multiphased project, the contract shall provide for the

development of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable the construction services purchased for each building, structure, or phase of the project in accordance with the timeframes specified in subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2.

- (c) The failure to include any corrective work or pending items not yet completed on the list developed pursuant to this subsection shall not alter the responsibility of the vendor to complete all the purchased construction services as defined in the contract.
- (d) Upon completion of all items on the list, or such other time defined in the contract, the vendor may submit a payment request for the appropriate amount of retainage. The local government may withhold an amount not to exceed 150 percent of the total costs to complete any incomplete items on the list.
- (e) All items that require correction under the contract and that are identified after the preparation and delivery of the list shall remain the obligation of the vendor as defined by the contract.
- (f) Warranty items may not affect the final payment of retainage as provided in this section or as may be provided in the contract between the vendor and its subcontractors and suppliers.
- (g) If a local government entity fails to comply with its responsibilities to develop the list required under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), as defined in the contract, and the timeframes provided in subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2., the vendor may submit a payment request for the appropriate amount of retainage. The local government entity shall not be required to pay or process any request for

payment of retainage if the vendor has, in whole or in part, 2 failed to cooperate with the local government in the 3 development of the list; failed to perform its contractual 4 responsibilities, if any, with regard to the development of 5 the list; or if paragraph (8)(d) applies. 6 (8)(a) In any public construction project, a local 7 government entity may withhold an amount not exceeding 10 8 percent of each progress payment made to the vendor until the 9 local government project has reached 50-percent completion. After reaching 50-percent completion, the local government 10 must reduce to 5 percent the amount of retainage withheld from 11 12 each subsequent progress payment made to the vendor. However, notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, a 13 14 municipality with a population of 25,000 or fewer, or a county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, may withhold retainage 15 16 in an amount not exceeding 10 percent of each progress payment 17 made to the vendor until final completion and acceptance of the project by the local government. For purposes of this 18 19 subsection, the term "50-percent completion" means as defined 20 in the contract between the local government entity and the 21 vendor, or, if not defined in the contract, the point at which the local government has expended 50 percent of the total 22 23 project costs identified in the contract, plus all change orders and other additions issued subsequent to the approval 24 of the contract by the governing body of the local government, 25 and the level of actual project construction is equivalent to 26 27 such expenditure of funds. 28 (b) After 50-percent completion, the vendor may 29 present to the local government entity a payment request for 30 up to one-half of the retainage amount held by the local 31 government. The local government entity shall promptly make

payment to the vendor, unless the local government has 1 2 grounds, pursuant to the contract or as provided in paragraph (d), for withholding the payment of retainage. If the local 3 4 government makes payment of retainage to the vendor under this paragraph, the vendor shall timely remit payment of such retainage to the appropriate subcontractors and suppliers.

- (c) After 50-percent completion, the vendor may elect to withhold retainage from payments to its subcontractors at a rate higher than 5 percent. The specific amount to be withheld must be determined on a case-by-case basis and must be based on the vendor's assessment of the subcontractor's past performance, the likelihood that such performance will continue, and the vendor's ability to rely on other safeguards. The vendor shall notify the subcontractor, in writing, of its determination to withhold more than 5 percent of the progress payment and the reasons for making that determination, and the vendor may not request the release of such retained funds from the local government.
- (d) Nothing in this section requires the local government to pay or release any amounts that are the subject of a good-faith dispute, the subject of an action brought pursuant to s. 255.05, or otherwise the subject of a claim or demand by the local government or vendor.
- (e) The timeframes set forth in this section for payment of payment requests apply to any payment request for retainage made pursuant to this subsection.

Section 5. Section 255.0705, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

255.0705 Short title.--Sections 255.0705-255.078 may be cited as the "Florida Prompt Payment Act."

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 Section 6. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 255.071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

255.071 Payment of subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, materialmen, and suppliers on construction contracts for public projects.--

- (2) The failure to pay any undisputed obligations for such labor, services, or materials within 30 days after the date the labor, services, or materials were furnished and payment for such labor, services, or materials became due, or within $\underline{10}$ 30 days after the date payment for such labor, services, or materials is received, whichever last occurs, shall entitle any person providing such labor, services, or materials to the procedures specified in subsection (3) and the remedies provided in subsection (4).
- (3) Any person providing labor, services, or materials for the construction of a public building, for the prosecution and completion of a public work, or for repairs upon a public building or public work improvements to real property may file a verified complaint alleging:
- (a) The existence of a contract for providing such labor, services, or materials to improve real property.
- (b) A description of the labor, services, or materials provided and alleging that the labor, services, or materials were provided in accordance with the contract.
 - (c) The amount of the contract price.
 - (d) The amount, if any, paid pursuant to the contract.
- (e) The amount that remains unpaid pursuant to the contract and the amount thereof that is undisputed.
- (f) That the undisputed amount has remained due and payable pursuant to the contract for more than 30 days after

the date the labor or services were accepted or the materials
were received.

(g) That the person against whom the complaint was filed has received payment on account of the labor, services, or materials described in the complaint more than $\underline{10}$ 30 days prior to the date the complaint was filed.

Section 7. Section 255.072, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

<u>255.072</u> Definitions.--As used in ss. 255.073-255.078, the term:

- (1) "Agent" means project architect, project engineer, or any other agency or person acting on behalf of a public entity.
- (2) "Construction services" means all labor, services, and materials provided in connection with the construction, alteration, repair, demolition, reconstruction, or any other improvements to real property. The term "construction services" does not include contracts or work performed for the Department of Transportation.
- (3) "Payment request" means an invoice or request for payment for construction services which conforms with all statutory requirements and with all requirements specified by the public entity to which the payment request is submitted.
- (4) "Public entity" means the state, a state university, or any office, board, bureau, commission, department, branch, division, or institution thereof, or any project supported by state funds, but does not include a local government entity as defined in s. 218.72.
- (5) "Purchase" means the purchase of construction services.

created to read:

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1 (6) "Vendor" means any person providing construction
2 services directly to a public entity.
3 Section 8. Section 255.073, Florida Statutes, is

255.073 Timely payment for purchases of construction services.--

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in ss.

 255.072-255.078, s. 215.422 governs the timely payment for construction services by a public entity under this act.
- (2) If a public entity disputes a portion of a payment request, the undisputed portion must be timely paid, in accordance with subsection (1).
- (3) When a vendor receives payment from a public entity for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the vendor, the vendor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 10 days after the vendor's receipt of payment. When a subcontractor receives payment from a vendor for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the subcontractor, the subcontractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 10 days after the subcontractor's receipt of payment. This subsection does not prohibit a vendor or subcontractor from disputing, pursuant to the terms of the relevant contract, all or any portion of a payment alleged to be due to another party. If such a dispute occurs, the vendor or subcontractor may withhold the disputed portion of any such payment if the vendor or subcontractor notifies the party whose payment is disputed, in writing, of the amount in dispute and the actions required to cure the dispute. The vendor or subcontractor must

pay all undisputed amounts due within the time limits imposed
by this section.

(4) All payments due under this section and not made within the time periods specified by this section shall bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, or the rate specified by contract, whichever is greater.

Section 9. Section 255.074, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{\text{255.074 Procedures for calculation of payment due}}$ dates.--

- (1) Each public entity shall establish procedures whereby each payment request received by the public entity is marked as received on the date on which it is delivered to an agent or employee of the public entity or of a facility or office of the public entity.
- (2) If the terms under which a purchase is made allow for partial deliveries and a payment request is submitted for a partial delivery, the time for payment for the partial delivery must be calculated from the time of the partial delivery and the submission of the payment request in the same manner as provided in s. 255.073.
- (3) The public entity must submit a payment request to the Chief Financial Officer for payment no more than 25 days after receipt of the payment request.

Section 10. Section 255.075, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

255.075 Mandatory interest.--A contract between a public entity and a vendor or a provider of construction services may not prohibit the collection of late payment interest charges allowable under ss. 255.072-255.078.

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Section 11. Section 255.076, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

255.076 Improper payment request; resolution of disputes.--

- (1) If a vendor submits an improper payment request, the public entity shall, within 10 days after receiving the improper payment request, notify the vendor that the payment request is improper and indicate what corrective action on the part of the vendor is needed to make the payment request proper.
- (2) If a dispute occurs between a vendor and a public entity concerning payment of a payment request, the dispute must be resolved as provided in this section. Each public entity shall establish a dispute resolution procedure to be followed by the public entity if such a dispute occurs. The procedure must provide that proceedings to resolve the dispute must commence not later than 45 days after the date on which the public entity received the payment request and must conclude by final decision of the public entity not later than 60 days after the date on which the public entity received the payment request. Such procedures are not subject to chapter 120 and do not constitute an administrative proceeding that prohibits a court from deciding de novo any action arising out of the dispute. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the public entity, interest charges begin to accrue 15 days after the public entity's final decision. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the vendor, interest begins to accrue as of the original date the payment became due.
- (3) In an action to recover amounts due under ss. 255.072-255.078, the court shall award court costs and reasonable attorney's fees, including fees incurred through

any appeal, to the prevailing party, if the court finds that 1 2 the nonprevailing party withheld any portion of the payment 3 that is the subject of the action without any reasonable basis 4 in law or fact to dispute the prevailing party's claim to 5 those amounts. 6 Section 12. Section 255.077, Florida Statutes, is 7 created to read: 255.077 Project closeout and payment of retainage. --8 9 (1) A public entity must present to the vendor a final punch list of all items required to render complete, 10 satisfactory, and acceptable the construction services 11 12 purchased, within 30 days after the earliest of the following: 13

- (a) Issuance of a temporary or final certificate of occupancy, if applicable;
- (b) Substantial completion of the construction services purchased, as defined in the contract; or
- (c) Beneficial occupancy or use of the structure, building, facility, or improvement that is the subject of the construction services purchased, as defined in the contract.
- (2) If the purchase relates to construction services on more than one building or structure, the public entity shall prepare a final punch list for each building or structure. The public entity must present to the vendor a final punch list with regard to each building or structure within 30 days after the earliest of the following:
- (a) Issuance of a temporary or final certificate of occupancy on the particular building or structure, if applicable;
- (b) Substantial completion of the particular building or structure, as defined in the contract; or

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(c) Beneficial occupancy or use of the particular structure, building, facility, or improvement, as defined in the contract.
Unless the contract provides otherwise, the public entity

Unless the contract provides otherwise, the public entity shall pay out retainage to the vendor based upon the value of the construction services rendered with regard to that structure, building, facility, or improvement as compared to the total value of the purchase.

(3) Upon completion of all items on the final punch list or within 30 days after issuance of the punch list, whichever occurs sooner, the vendor shall submit a payment request for the appropriate amount of retainage. The owner may withhold up to 150 percent of the cost to complete any incomplete final punchlist items. Thereafter, ss. 255.072-255.076 apply to the payment of any payment request for retainage.

- vendor a final punch list within the time periods provided in subsection (1) or subsection (2), the project is considered to be complete and the vendor shall submit a payment request for the appropriate amount of retainage. Thereafter, ss. 255.072-255.076 apply to the payment of any payment request for retainage.
- (5) All items that require correction under the contract which are identified subsequent to preparation and delivery of the final punch list must be considered warranty items or make-good items, and such items have no effect on the final payment of retainage provided in this section.

Section 13. Section 255.078, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

255.078 Public construction retainage.--

- (1) From the commencement of a public construction project that is subject to ss. 255.072-255.078 until 50-percent of the contract value has been earned, a public entity may not withhold as retainage more than 10 percent of each progress payment to the vendor. When 50-percent of the contract value has been earned, the vendor may submit a payment request to the public entity for up to one-half of the retainage withheld up to that time.
- earned, the public entity may not withhold as retainage more than 5 percent of each progress payment to the vendor.

 However, the vendor may withhold retainage from payments to its subcontractors at a rate higher than 5 percent. The specific amount to be withheld must be determined on a case-by-case basis and must be based on the vendor's assessment of the subcontractor's past performance, the likelihood that such performance will continue, and the vendor's ability to rely on other safeguards. The vendor shall notify the subcontractor, in writing, of its determination to withhold more than 5 percent of the progress payment and the reasons for making that determination.
- (3) This section does not require the payment or release of amounts that are the subject of a good-faith dispute.
- (4) Sections 255.072-255.076 apply to the payment of any payment request for retainage.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) is amended, and subsections (10) and (11) are added to section 255.05, Florida Statutes, to read:

255.05 Bond of contractor constructing public 1 2 buildings; form; action by materialmen. --3 (2)(a)1. If a claimant is no longer furnishing labor, 4 services, or materials on a project, a contractor or the 5 contractor's agent or attorney may elect to shorten the prescribed time in this paragraph within which an action to 6 7 enforce any claim against a payment bond provided pursuant to this section may be commenced by recording in the clerk's 8 9 office a notice in substantially the following form: 10 11 NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM 12 AGAINST PAYMENT BOND 13 14 To: ...(Name and address of claimant)... 15 16 You are notified that the undersigned contests your 17 notice of nonpayment, dated, and served on the undersigned on, and that the 18 19 time within which you may file suit to enforce your claim is 20 limited to 60 days after the date of service of this notice. 21 22 DATED on, 23 24 Signed:...(Contractor or Attorney)... 25 26 The claim of any claimant upon whom such notice is served and who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim 27 against the payment bond within 60 days after service of such 28 29 notice shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice of contest to the claimant at the 30 address shown in the notice of nonpayment or most recent 31 2.1

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amendment thereto and shall certify to such service on the face of such notice and record the notice. Service is complete upon mailing.

2. A claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity with the contractor shall, before commencing or not later than 45 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 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. No action for the labor, materials, or supplies may 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 accordance with s. 713.18. An action, except for an action exclusively for recovery of retainage, must be instituted against the contractor or the surety on the payment bond or the payment provisions of a combined payment and performance

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bond within 1 year after the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the materials or supplies. An action exclusively for recovery of retainage must be instituted against the contractor or the surety within 1 year after the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the materials or supplies, or within 90 days after receipt of final payment (or the payment estimate containing the owner's final reconciliation of quantities if no further payment is earned and due as a result of deductive adjustments) by the contractor or surety, whichever comes last. 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 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 shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials by the claimant and shall not be measured by other standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a certificate of substantial completion.

- (10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a claimant may not institute an action for the sole purpose of recovery of retainage against the contractor or against the surety issuing a payment or performance bond pursuant to this section until:
- (a) The public entity has paid out that retainage to the contractor and the time provided under ss. 218.70-218.76

1	or ss. 255.072-255.078 for payment of that retainage to the
2	claimant has expired;
3	(b) The claimant has completed all work required under
4	its contract and 90 days have passed since the owner's receipt
5	of the contractor's last payment request; or
6	(c) The claimant has made the written request to the
7	owner provided in subsection (11) and has not timely received
8	the requested information from the owner.
9	(11) An owner shall furnish in writing to a claimant
LO	who has provided labor, services, or materials to a project,
L1	within 5 business days after receipt of a written request from
L2	that claimant, the following information:
L3	(a) The dates of all payment requests received by the
L4	owner from the contractor.
L5	(b) The dates of all payments made by the owner to the
L6	contractor.
L7	(c) Whether the owner has received the contractor's
L8	final payment request and, if so, the date the final payment
L9	request was submitted by the contractor to the owner.
20	Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.
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