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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to construction bonds; amending s. 255.05, F.S.; requiring that a contractor record in the official records a payment bond for a public works construction project; requiring that the bond number be stated on the first page of the bond; prohibiting the issuing authority for a building permit or a private provider performing inspection services from inspecting the property being improved until certain documents are filed; providing that a payment and performance bond is not required for certain contracts; authorizing certain entities to exempt certain contracts from the requirement for a payment and performance bond; requiring the clerk of court to mail a notice of contest of lien by certified or registered mail; amending s. 713.015, F.S.; requiring that a contractor provide an owner with a general statement of an owner's rights and responsibilities under Florida's Construction Lien Law; requiring that a signed copy of the statement be filed with the building permit application; specifying the form and content of the statement; deleting the requirement that notice be included in the direct contract between the contractor and the owner; amending s. 713.06, F.S.; revising the form of a notice for liens of persons not in privity with the owner; amending s. 713.13, F.S.; revising the form of the notice of commencement; requiring the posting of a payment bond on a job site; amending s. 713.135, F.S.; revising the

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warning to the owner printed on certain permit cards; deleting a requirement relating to filing a notice of commencement before certain inspections; revising the warning to the owner provided on a building permit form; creating s. 713.137, F.S.; prohibiting the authority issuing a building permit or a private provider performing inspection services from inspecting an improvement until certain documents have been filed and the information in the notice of commencement meets certain standards; providing exceptions; amending s. 713.16, F.S.; revising requirements for demands for a copy of a construction contract and a statement of account; authorizing a lienor who submits or mails a claim of lien to the clerk for recording to make certain demands to an owner for certain written statements; providing requirements for such written demands; amending s. 713.18, F.S.; providing additional methods by which certain items may be served by mail; specifying the information required on certain written instruments under certain circumstances; amending s. 713.22, F.S.; requiring that the clerk of court serve a notice of contest of lien; amending s. 713.23, F.S.; requiring that the clerk of court mail a notice of contest of nonpayment by certified or registered mail; conforming cross-references; amending s. 713.24, F.S.; requiring that the clerk of court mail, by certified or registered mail, a copy of the certificate showing the transfer of a lien and a copy of the security if the

lien is transferred to a security; authorizing a clerk to collect certain service charges under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 255.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 255.05 Bond of contractor constructing public buildings; form; action by materialmen.—
- (1) (a) Any person entering into a formal contract with the state or any county, municipality city, or political subdivision thereof, or other public authority or private entity, 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 shall be required, before commencing the work or before recommencing the work after a default or abandonment, to execute and, deliver to the public owner, and record in the public records of the county where the improvement is located, a payment and performance bond with a surety insurer authorized to do business in this state as surety.
- (a) A public entity may not require a contractor to secure a surety bond under this section from a specific agent or bonding company.
- (b) The bond must state on its front page: the name, principal business address, and phone number of the contractor, the surety, the owner of the property being improved, and, if different from the owner, the contracting public entity; the contract number assigned by the contracting public entity; the

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bond number assigned by the surety; and a description of the project sufficient to identify it, such as a legal description or the street address of the property being improved, and a general description of the improvement.

- (c) Such bond shall be conditioned upon the contractor's performance of the construction work in the time and manner prescribed in the contract and promptly making payments to all persons defined in s. 713.01 who furnish labor, services, or materials for the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract.
- (d) The contractor shall record the payment bond upon issuance in the official records of the county in which the improvement will be located.
- (e)1. The issuing authority for the building permit, or a private provider performing inspection services, may not inspect the property being improved until:
- a. The issuing authority has a copy of the contractor's recorded payment bond on file; or
- b. The contracting public entity has filed with the issuing authority a notarized statement stating that the contract is exempt from the requirement for a payment bond as provided in this section.
- 2. This paragraph does not apply to inspections for the installation of temporary electrical service or other temporary utility service, land clearing, or other preliminary site work.
- (f) Any claimant may apply to the governmental entity having charge of the work for copies of the contract and bond and shall thereupon be furnished with a certified copy of the contract and bond. The claimant has shall have a right of action

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against the contractor and surety for the amount due him or her, including unpaid finance charges due under the claimant's contract. Such action shall not involve the public authority in any expense.

- (g)1. A payment and performance bond is not required for a contract with the state for \$100,000 or less. When such work is done for the state and the contract is for \$100,000 or less, no payment and performance bond shall be required.
- 2. At the discretion of The official or board awarding a such contract when such work is done for a any county, municipality city, political subdivision, or public authority may exempt a contract, any person entering into such a contract which is for \$200,000 or less from the requirement for a may be exempted from executing the payment and performance bond.
- 3. When such work is done for the state, The Secretary of Management Services may delegate to a state agency agencies the authority to exempt any person entering into such a contract for amounting to more than \$100,000 but less than \$200,000 from the requirement for a executing the payment and performance bond. If In the event such exemption is granted, the officer or officials are shall not be personally liable to persons suffering loss because of granting such exemption. The Department of Management Services shall maintain information on the number of requests by state agencies for delegation of authority to waive the bond requirements by agency and project number and whether any request for delegation was denied and the justification for the denial.
- (h) Any provision in a payment bond furnished for public work contracts as provided by this subsection which restricts

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the classes of persons as defined in s. 713.01 protected by the bond or the venue of any proceeding relating to such bond is unenforceable.

- <u>(i) (b)</u> The Department of Management Services shall adopt rules with respect to all contracts for \$200,000 or less, to provide:
- 1. Procedures for retaining up to 10 percent of each request for payment submitted by a contractor and procedures for determining disbursements from the amount retained on a pro rata basis to laborers, materialmen, and subcontractors, as defined in s. 713.01.
- 2. Procedures for requiring certification from laborers, materialmen, and subcontractors, as defined in s. 713.01, prior to final payment to the contractor, that such laborers, materialmen, and subcontractors have no claims against the contractor resulting from the completion of the work provided for in the contract.

The state \underline{is} shall not be held liable to any laborer, materialman, or subcontractor for any amounts greater than the pro rata share as determined under this section.

- (j)(e)1. The amount of the bond shall equal the contract price, except that for a contract in excess of \$250 million, if the state, county, municipality, political subdivision, or other public entity finds that a bond in the amount of the contract price is not reasonably available, the public owner shall set the amount of the bond at the largest amount reasonably available, but not less than \$250 million.
 - 2. For construction-management or design-build contracts,

if the public owner does not include in the bond amount the cost of design or other nonconstruction services, the bond may not be conditioned on performance of such services or payment to persons furnishing such services. Notwithstanding paragraph $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ (a), such a bond may exclude persons furnishing such services from the classes of persons protected by the bond.

(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 prescribed time in this paragraph within which an action to enforce any claim against a payment bond must provided pursuant to this section may be commenced by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM

AGAINST PAYMENT BOND

To: ... (Name and address of claimant) ...

You are notified that the undersigned contests your notice of nonpayment, dated, and served on the undersigned on, and that the time within which you may file suit to enforce your claim is limited to 60 days after the date of service of this notice.

DATED on,

Signed:...(Contractor or Attorney)...

The claim of any claimant upon whom such notice is served and

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who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim against the payment bond within 60 days after service of such notice shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice of contest to the claimant at the address shown in the notice of nonpayment or most recent amendment thereto by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, 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, services, or materials for the prosecution of the work, furnish the contractor 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 his or her labor, services, or materials 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. An No action for the labor, materials, or supplies may not be instituted against

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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. 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, and the 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.

Section 2. Section 713.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.015 <u>General statement of owner's rights and</u> responsibilities <u>Mandatory provisions for direct contracts</u>.

(1) For any direct contract greater than \$2,500 between an owner and a contractor, related to improvements to real property consisting of single or multiple family dwellings up to and including four units, the contractor must provide the owner with a copy of the general statement of owner's rights and responsibilities under Florida's Construction Lien Law as set forth in subsection (2), which must be contain the following notice provision printed in no less than 12-point, capitalized,

262 boldfaced type on the front page of the contract or on a 263 separate page, signed by the owner and dated, and submitted with 264 the original building permit application pursuant to s. 265 713.135.÷ 266 267 ACCORDING TO FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW (SECTIONS 713.001-268 713.37, FLORIDA STATUTES), THOSE WHO WORK ON YOUR PROPERTY OR 269 PROVIDE MATERIALS AND SERVICES AND ARE NOT PAID IN FULL HAVE A 270 RIGHT TO ENFORCE THEIR CLAIM FOR PAYMENT AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY. 271 THIS CLAIM IS KNOWN AS A CONSTRUCTION LIEN. IF YOUR CONTRACTOR 2.72 OR A SUBCONTRACTOR FAILS TO PAY SUBCONTRACTORS, SUB-273 SUBCONTRACTORS, OR MATERIAL SUPPLIERS, THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE OWED 274 MONEY MAY LOOK TO YOUR PROPERTY FOR PAYMENT, EVEN IF YOU HAVE 275 ALREADY PAID YOUR CONTRACTOR IN FULL. IF YOU FAIL TO PAY YOUR 276 CONTRACTOR, YOUR CONTRACTOR MAY ALSO HAVE A LIEN ON YOUR 277 PROPERTY. THIS MEANS IF A LIEN IS FILED YOUR PROPERTY COULD BE 2.78 SOLD AGAINST YOUR WILL TO PAY FOR LABOR, MATERIALS, OR OTHER 279 SERVICES THAT YOUR CONTRACTOR OR A SUBCONTRACTOR MAY HAVE FAILED 280 TO PAY. TO PROTECT YOURSELF, YOU SHOULD STIPULATE IN THIS 281 CONTRACT THAT BEFORE ANY PAYMENT IS MADE, YOUR CONTRACTOR IS 282 REQUIRED TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A WRITTEN RELEASE OF LIEN FROM ANY 283 PERSON OR COMPANY THAT HAS PROVIDED TO YOU A "NOTICE TO OWNER." 284 FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW IS COMPLEX, AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CONSULT AN ATTORNEY. 285 286 (2) The general statement of an owner's rights and 287 responsibilities under Florida's Construction Lien Law must be 288 in substantially the following form, must include the 289 information contained in the following form, and must include a 290 copy of a notice of commencement as provided in s. 713.13(1).

GENERAL STATEMENT OF OWNER'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW (Required by Section 713.015, Florida Statutes)

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT.—Florida law requires your contractor to provide you with this document when you are contracting to make improvements to real property. It is critical that you have some understanding of Florida's construction lien and payment laws and take appropriate steps to protect your investment and fulfill your obligations to those who provide labor, services or materials for your project.

You must acknowledge that you have received and read this document by signing on the signature page. The original signed document must be delivered to the building permit authority, along with the building permit application for your project.

Your building permit application will not be processed unless this signed document is in the file. You need to retain a copy of this document so that you can follow the procedures described in the document and identify the proper statutory forms as you proceed with your construction project.

IT IS ALWAYS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CONSULT LEGAL ADVICE

BEFORE UNDERTAKING REAL PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS. IF YOU HAVE

QUESTIONS REGARDING THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT,

SEEK THE ADVICE OF A FLORIDA CONSTRUCTION LAW ATTORNEY.

THE FLORIDA CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW. - Part I of chapter 713,

Florida Statutes (F.S.), governs private construction projects in this state. The complete text of this law can be found at www.leg.state.fl.us. This statement is a guide and does not take precedence over the language of Florida's Construction Lien Law.

Under this law, those who work on your property or provide materials and services and who are not paid in full have a right to enforce their claim for payment against your property. This claim is known as a construction lien. If your contractor or a subcontractor fails to pay subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, or material suppliers, those people who are owed money may look to your property for payment even if you have already paid your contractor in full. If you fail to pay your contractor, your contractor may also have a lien on your property. This means that if a valid lien is filed, your property could be sold against your will to pay for labor, services, or materials that your contractor or a subcontractor may have failed to pay.

FLORIDA LAW ALSO PROVIDES PROCEDURES TO PROTECT OWNERS FROM PAYING MORE THAN THE AMOUNT OF THEIR CONTRACT. IF YOU FOLLOW THE FOUR STEPS SET FORTH BELOW, YOU WILL PROTECT YOURSELF FROM VALID LIENS AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY, AND FROM PAYING TWICE FOR LABOR, SERVICES, OR MATERIALS FURNISHED FOR YOUR PROJECT.

STEP 1 — THE NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT.—An owner is required by law to complete, sign, and record in the public records a Notice of Commencement for all direct contracts that exceed \$2,500. The information provided in the recorded Notice of Commencement is relied upon by all parties who provide labor,

Services or materials for your project. A copy of the statutory

Notice of Commencement form required by s. 713.13, Florida

Statutes, is attached to this document.

If a lender is financing your project, the lender will assist you in completing the Notice of Commencement and is responsible for recording it in the public records. It is critical that your Notice of Commencement be recorded after any construction loan or mortgage documents are recorded. If you are not using a lender, preparing and recording the Notice of Commencement is your responsibility. The Notice of Commencement must be recorded before commencing construction and posted on your jobsite. For most projects, a copy of the recorded Notice of Commencement must be submitted to the building permit authority prior to the first building inspection.

STEP 2 — MONITOR THE DOCUMENTS AND NOTICES YOU RECEIVE.—
Pick up your certified mail. Most lien notices are served by certified mail and you need to know who is providing labor,
services, or materials for your project. The law provides that any properly addressed notices that are returned to the sender through no fault of the sender are considered served on the date sent, so failing to claim certified mail only hurts you.

If you expect to be absent for periods of time during your project, you should have an attorney or other agent in a position of trust who understands the law handle these details for you. Make sure someone is receiving your mail and taking steps to obtain the necessary lien releases before making

payments to your contractor. If you receive anything that you do not understand, seek the assistance of an experienced construction law attorney.

STEP 3 — OBTAIN SIGNED LIEN WAIVERS EACH TIME YOU MAKE A PAYMENT TO YOUR CONTRACTOR.—Each time you pay your contractor you should obtain a Waiver and Release of Lien form from the contractor AND from anyone who has served you with a Notice to Owner. Make sure that each release waives lien rights against your project for work or materials furnished through the date of the work or materials that your payment covers. This date is probably not the date you are making the payment, but a date prior to the payment date through which labor, services, or materials have been billed.

UNDER FLORIDA LAW, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WITHHOLD PAYMENTS

OWED TO THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH A

WRITTEN WAIVER AND RELEASE OF LIEN UPON PROGRESS PAYMENT OR A

WRITTEN WAIVER AND RELEASE OF LIEN UPON FINAL PAYMENT SHOWING

THAT THE LIENOR'S CLAIM FOR PAYMENT HAS BEEN PAID.

The signed Waiver and Release of Lien Upon Progress Payment should be provided to you by a contractor, subcontractor, or material supplier each time you make a progress payment to your contractor. The signed Waiver and Release of Lien Upon Final Payment should be submitted by your contractor, a subcontractor, or material supplier when they are finished furnishing all work or materials for your project and have received final payment.

Once you receive a final waiver from a contractor, subcontractor, or material supplier, you should not need another waiver unless they are hired to do additional work.

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STEP 4 - OBTAIN A CONTRACTOR'S FINAL PAYMENT AFFIDAVIT BEFORE YOU MAKE FINAL PAYMENT TO YOUR CONTRACTOR.—In addition to obtaining Final Waiver and Release of Lien forms from the contractor and anyone who has served you with a Notice to Owner, you should obtain a Contractor's Final Payment Affidavit before you make final payment to your contractor. This sworn affidavit should reflect that everyone who supplied labor, services, or materials on your project has been paid in full or should list those subcontractors and suppliers who are still owed money. Make sure that anyone listed as not being paid in full is paid before making final payment to your contractor. You have a right to rely on the information contained in the sworn affidavit when you make final payment to your contractor with respect to any lienor who has not served a Notice to Owner. If a lienor has served you with a Notice to Owner, you should obtain a Waiver and Release of Lien Upon Final Payment from that lienor.

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND RECEIPT

The undersigned owner(s) of Florida real property hereby acknowledge that they are preparing to enter into a contract with for the construction of real property improvements to the following-described property (insert address or legal description):

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436 437 .. (Signature of Property Owner) (Date) ... 438 ... (Signature of Property Owner) (Date) ... 439 440 Attached Statutory Form: Notice of Commencement 441 442 Additional information regarding license and insurance 443 requirements for contractors can be obtained online at 444 www.myflorida.com/dbpr/pro/cilb. (2) (a) If the contract is written, the notice must be in 445 446 the contract document. If the contract is oral or implied, the 447 notice must be provided in a document referencing the contract. 448 (3) (b) The failure to provide such written notice does not 449 bar the enforcement of a lien against a person who has not been 450 adversely affected. 451 (4) (c) This section may not be construed to adversely 452 affect the lien and bond rights of lienors who are not in 453 privity with the owner. This section does not apply when the 454 owner is a contractor licensed under chapter 489 or is a person 455 who created parcels or offers parcels for sale or lease in the 456 ordinary course of business. 457 Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 458 713.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 459 713.06 Liens of persons not in privity; proper payments.-460 (2) 461 (c) The notice may be in substantially the following form 462 and must include the information and the warning contained in 463 the following form:

465 WARNING! FLORIDA'S CONSTRUCTION LIEN LAW ALLOWS SOME 466 UNPAID CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, AND MATERIAL SUPPLIERS TO FILE LIENS AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY EVEN IF 467 468 YOU HAVE MADE PAYMENT IN FULL. 469 470 UNDER FLORIDA LAW, YOUR FAILURE TO MAKE SURE THAT WE ARE PAID 471 MAY RESULT IN A LIEN AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY AND YOUR PAYING 472 TWICE. 473 TO PROTECT YOURSELF, EACH TIME YOU MAKE A PAYMENT TO THE 474 CONTRACTOR ASK YOUR CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A WRITTEN 475 WAIVER AND RELEASE OF LIEN FROM US. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, 476 REFER TO THE GENERAL STATEMENT OF OWNER'S RIGHTS AND 477 RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH WAS PROVIDED TO YOU BY OUR CONTRACTOR AT 478 THE BEGINNING OF YOUR CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. AVOID A LIEN AND 479 PAYING TWICE, YOU MUST OBTAIN A WRITTEN RELEASE FROM US EVERY 480 TIME YOU PAY YOUR CONTRACTOR. 481 NOTICE TO OWNER 482 483 To ... (Owner's name and address) ... 484 485 The undersigned hereby informs you that he or she has furnished 486 or is furnishing services or materials as follows: 487 ... (General description of services or materials) ... for the 488 improvement of the real property identified as ... (property 489 description) ... under an order given by 490 491 Florida law prescribes the serving of this notice and restricts 492 your right to make payments under your contract in accordance

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with Section 713.06, Florida Statutes.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR YOUR PROTECTION

Under Florida's laws, those who work on your property or provide materials and are not paid have a right to enforce their claim for payment against your property. This claim is known as a construction lien.

If your contractor fails to pay subcontractors or material suppliers or neglects to make other legally required payments, the people who are owed money may look to your property for payment, EVEN IF YOU HAVE PAID YOUR CONTRACTOR IN FULL.

506 PROTECT YOURSELF:

-RECOGNIZE that this Notice to Owner may result in a lien against your property unless all those supplying a Notice to Owner have been paid.

-LEARN more about the Construction Lien Law, Chapter 713, Part I, Florida Statutes, and the meaning of this notice by contacting an attorney or the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

...(Lienor's Signature)...
...(Lienor's Name)...

...(Lienor's Address)...

Copies to: ...(Those persons listed in Section 713.06(2)(a) and (b), Florida Statutes)...

The form may be combined with a notice to contractor given under s. 255.05 or s. 713.23 and, if so, may be entitled "NOTICE TO OWNER/NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR."

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Section 4. Section 713.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.13 Notice of commencement.

- (1) (a) Except for an improvement that is exempt 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 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 contractor.
- 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.

- 7. The name and address within the state of a person other than himself or herself who may be designated by the owner as the person upon whom notices or other documents may be served under this part; and service upon the person so designated constitutes service upon the owner.
- (b) The owner, at his or her option, may designate a person in addition to himself or herself to receive a copy of the lienor's notice as provided in s. 713.06(2)(b), and if he or she does so, the name and address of such person must be included in the notice of commencement.
- (c) If the contract between the owner and a contractor named in the notice of commencement expresses a period of time for completion for the construction of the improvement greater than 1 year, the notice of commencement must state that it is effective for a period of 1 year plus any additional period of time. Any payments made by the owner after the expiration of the notice of commencement are considered improper payments.
- (d) A notice of commencement must be in substantially the following form:

572 Permit No....

Tax Folio No.....

NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT

574 State of....

575 County of....

The undersigned hereby gives notice that improvement will be made to certain real property, and in accordance with Chapter 713, Florida Statutes, the following information is provided in this Notice of Commencement.

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581
          1. Description of property: ...(legal description of the
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     property, and street address if available) ....
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          2. General description of improvement:....
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          3. Owner information:....
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          a. Name and address:....
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          b. Interest in property:....
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          c. Name and address of fee simple titleholder (if other
588
     than Owner):....
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          4.a. Contractor: ... (name and address) ....
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          b. Contractor's phone number:....
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          5. Surety...(a copy of the payment bond is attached, if the
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     project is bonded....
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          a. Name and address:....
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          b. Phone number:....
          c. Amount of bond: $.....
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          6.a. Lender: ... (name and address) ....
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          b. Lender's phone number:....
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          7.a. Persons within the State of Florida designated by
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     Owner upon whom notices or other documents may be served as
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     provided by Section 713.13(1)(a)7., Florida Statutes: ...(name
601
     and address) ....
602
          b. Phone numbers of designated persons:....
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          8.a. In addition to himself or herself, Owner designates
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     ..... of ..... to receive a copy of the Lienor's
     Notice as provided in Section 713.13(1)(b), Florida Statutes.
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          b. Phone number of person or entity designated by
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     owner:....
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          9. Expiration date of notice of commencement (the
     expiration date is 1 year from the date of recording unless a
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     later different date is specified).....
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     WARNING TO OWNER: IF THIS NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT WILL EXPIRE
     BEFORE ALL WORK IS COMPLETED AND FINAL PAYMENT IS MADE, THE
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614
     EXPIRATION DATE MUST BE EXTENDED. ANY PAYMENTS MADE BY THE OWNER
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     AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT ARE
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     CONSIDERED IMPROPER PAYMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 713, PART I, SECTION
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     713.13, FLORIDA STATUTES, AND CAN RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE
     FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MUST
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     BE RECORDED AND POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST
     INSPECTION. IF YOU INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR
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     LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE COMMENCING WORK OR RECORDING YOUR
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     NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT.
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     Under penalty of perjury, I declare that I have read the
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     foregoing notice of commencement and that the facts stated
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     therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
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628
     ... (Signature of Owner or Owner's Authorized
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     Officer/Director/Partner/Manager) ...
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     ... (Signatory's Title/Office)...
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     The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ....
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     day of ...., ... (year)..., by ... (name of person)... as ... (type
635
     of authority,...e.g. officer, trustee, attorney in fact)... for
636
     ... (name of party on behalf of whom instrument was executed)....
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     ... (Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida) ...
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639 640 ... (Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)... 641 642 Personally Known OR Produced Identification 643 644 Type of Identification Produced..... 645 646 Verification pursuant to Section 92.525, Florida Statutes. 647 648 Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the 649 foregoing and that the facts stated in it are true to the best 650 of my knowledge and belief. 651 652 ... (Signature of Natural Person Signing Above)... 653 (e) A copy of any payment bond must be attached at the time 654 of recordation of the notice of commencement. The failure to 655 attach a copy of the bond to the notice of commencement when the 656 notice is recorded negates the exemption provided in s. 657 713.02(6). However, if a payment bond under s. 713.23 exists but 658 was not attached at the time of recordation of the notice of 659 commencement, the bond may be used to transfer any recorded lien 660 of a lienor except that of the contractor by the recordation and 661 service of a notice of bond pursuant to s. 713.23(2). The notice 662 requirements of s. 713.23 apply to any claim against the bond; 663 however, the time limits for serving any required notices shall 664 begin running from the later of the time specified in s. 713.23 665 or the date the notice of bond is served on the lienor. 666 (f) The giving of a notice of commencement is effective

upon the filing of the notice in the clerk's office.

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- (g) The owner must sign the notice of commencement and no one else may be permitted to sign in his or her stead.
- (2) If the improvement described in the notice of commencement is not actually commenced within 90 days after the recording thereof, such notice is void and of no further effect.
- (3) The recording of a notice of commencement does not constitute a lien, cloud, or encumbrance on real property, but gives constructive notice that claims of lien under this part may be recorded and may take priority as provided in s. 713.07. The posting of a copy does not constitute a lien, cloud, or encumbrance on real property, nor actual or constructive notice of any of them.
- (4) This section does not apply to an owner who is constructing improvements described in s. 713.04.
- (5)(a) A notice of commencement that is recorded within the effective period may be amended to extend the effective period, change erroneous information in the original notice, or add information that was omitted from the original notice. However, in order to change contractors, a new notice of commencement or notice of recommencement must be executed and recorded.
- (b) The amended notice must identify the official records book and page where the original notice of commencement is recorded, and a copy of the amended notice must be served by the owner upon the contractor and each lienor who serves notice before or within 30 days after the date the amended notice is recorded.
- (6) Unless otherwise provided in the notice of commencement or a new or amended notice of commencement, a notice of commencement is not effectual in law or equity against a

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conveyance, transfer, or mortgage of or lien on the real property described in the notice, or against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration, after 1 year after the date of recording the notice of commencement.

(7) A lender must, prior to the disbursement of any construction funds to the contractor, record the notice of commencement in the clerk's office as required by this section; however, the lender is not required to post a certified copy of the notice at the construction site. The posting of the notice at the construction site remains the owner's obligation. The failure of a lender to record the notice of commencement as required by this subsection renders the lender liable to the owner for all damages sustained by the owner as a result of the failure. Whenever a lender is required to record a notice of commencement, the lender shall designate the lender, in addition to others, to receive copies of notices to owner. This subsection does not give any person other than the owner a claim or right of action against a lender for failure to record a notice of commencement.

Section 5. Section 713.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 713.135 Notice of commencement and applicability of lien.-
- (1) When any person applies for a building permit, the authority issuing such permit shall:
- (a) Require the applicant to submit the signed and dated general statement of an owner's rights and responsibilities under Florida's Construction Lien Law provided in s. 713.015 for any single-family or multifamily dwelling up to and including four units. A building permit application may not be processed

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unless the signed document is in the file.

(b) (a) Print on the face of each permit card in no less than 14-point, capitalized, boldfaced type: "WARNING TO OWNER:

IF YOU FAIL YOUR FAILURE TO RECORD A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT, YOU MAY PAY RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT, AND THE CONTRACTOR'S PAYMENT BOND IF THE PROJECT IS BONDED, MUST BE RECORDED AND POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST INSPECTION. IF YOU INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE RECORDING YOUR NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT."

(c) (b) Make available to Provide the applicant and the owner of the real property upon which improvements are to be constructed copies of the general statement of an owner's rights and responsibilities under Florida's with a printed statement stating that the right, title, and interest of the person who has contracted for the improvement may be subject to attachment under the Construction Lien Law, as described in s. 713.015, along with the attached statutory form. The issuing authority may make the general statement and form available in printed form or on the Internet or both. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall furnish, for distribution, the statement described in this paragraph, and the statement must be a summary of the Construction Lien Law and must include an explanation of the provisions of the Construction Lien Law relating to the recording, and the posting of copies, of notices of commencement and a statement encouraging the owner to record a notice of commencement and post a copy of the notice of commencement in accordance with s. 713.13. The statement must also contain an explanation of the owner's rights if a lienor

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fails to furnish the owner with a notice as provided in s. 713.06(2) and an explanation of the owner's rights as provided in s. 713.22. The authority that issues the building permit must obtain from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation the statement required by this paragraph and must mail, deliver by electronic mail or other electronic format or facsimile, or personally deliver that statement to the owner or, in a case in which the owner is required to personally appear to obtain the permit, provide that statement to any owner making improvements to real property consisting of a single or multiple family dwelling up to and including four units. However, the failure by the authorities to provide the summary does not subject the issuing authority to liability.

(c) In addition to providing the owner with the statement as required by paragraph (b), inform each applicant who is not the person whose right, title, and interest is subject to attachment that, as a condition to the issuance of a building permit, the applicant must promise in good faith that the statement will be delivered to the person whose property is subject to attachment.

(d) Furnish to the applicant two or more copies of a form of notice of commencement conforming with s. 713.13. If the direct contract is greater than \$2,500, the applicant shall file with the issuing authority prior to the first inspection either a certified copy of the recorded notice of commencement or a notarized statement that the notice of commencement has been filed for recording, along with a copy thereof. In the absence of the filing of a certified copy of the recorded notice of commencement, the issuing authority or a private provider

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performing inspection services may not perform or approve subsequent inspections until the applicant files by mail, facsimile, hand delivery, or any other means such certified copy with the issuing authority. The certified copy of the notice of commencement must contain the name and address of the owner, the name and address of the contractor, and the location or address of the property being improved. The issuing authority shall

- (d) Verify that the name and address of the owner, the name of the contractor, and the location or address of the property being improved which is contained in the certified copy of the notice of commencement is consistent with the information in the building permit application.
- (e) Provide the recording information from the official public records in which the notice of commencement and payment bond, if any, are recorded to any person upon request. The issuing authority shall provide the recording information on the certified copy of the recorded notice of commencement to any person upon request. This subsection does not require the recording of a notice of commencement prior to the issuance of a building permit. If a local government requires a separate permit or inspection for installation of temporary electrical service or other temporary utility service, land clearing, or other preliminary site work, such permits may be issued and such inspections may be conducted without providing the issuing authority with a certified copy of a recorded notice of commencement or a notarized statement regarding a recorded notice of commencement. This subsection does not apply to a direct contract to repair or replace an existing heating or airconditioning system in an amount less than \$7,500.

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- <u>(f)</u> (e) Not require that a notice of commencement be recorded as a condition of the application for, or processing or issuance of, a building permit. However, this paragraph does not modify or waive the inspection requirements set forth in this subsection.
- (g) Not require that a notice of commencement be recorded or provided for those projects described in s. 713.137(2).
- (2) An issuing authority under subsection (1) is not liable in any civil action for the failure of the person whose property is subject to attachment to receive or to be delivered the general statement of an owner's rights and responsibilities under Florida's a printed statement stating that the right, title, and interest of the person who has contracted for the improvement may be subject to attachment under the Construction Lien Law as provided in s. 713.015.
- (3) An issuing authority under subsection (1) is not liable in any civil action for the failure to verify that a certified copy of the recorded notice of commencement has been filed in accordance with this section.
- (4) The several boards of county commissioners, municipal councils, or other similar bodies may by ordinance or resolution establish reasonable fees for furnishing, upon request, copies of the forms and the printed statement provided in paragraph (1)(a) paragraphs (1)(b) and (d) in an amount not to exceed \$5 to be paid by the applicant for each permit in addition to all other costs of the permit; however, no forms or statement need be furnished, mailed, or otherwise provided to, nor may such additional fee be obtained from, applicants for permits in those cases in which the owner of a legal or equitable interest

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(including that of ownership of stock of a corporate landowner) of the real property to be improved is engaged in the business of construction of buildings for sale to others and intends to make the improvements authorized by the permit on the property and upon completion will offer the improved real property for sale. (5) In addition to any other information required by the authority issuing the permit, each building permit application must contain: (a) The name and address of the owner of the real property; (b) The name and address of the contractor; (c) A description sufficient to identify the real property to be improved; and (d) The number or identifying symbol assigned to the building permit by the issuing authority, which number or symbol must be affixed to the application by the issuing authority. (6)(a) In addition to any other information required by the authority issuing the permit, the building permit application must be in substantially the following form: Tax Folio No..... BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION Owner's Name..... Owner's Address..... Fee Simple Titleholder's Name (If other than owner)...... Fee Simple Titleholder's Address (If other than owner)...... City...............

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State..... Zip.....

871	Contractor's Name
872	Contractor's Address
873	City
874	State Zip
875	Job Name
876	Job Address
877	City County
878	Legal Description
879	Bonding Company
880	Bonding Company Address
881	City State
882	Architect/Engineer's Name
883	Architect/Engineer's Address
884	Mortgage Lender's Name
885	Mortgage Lender's Address
886	
887	Application is hereby made to obtain a permit to do the
888	work and installations as indicated. I certify that no work or
889	installation has commenced prior to the issuance of a permit and
890	that all work will be performed to meet the standards of all
891	laws regulating construction in this jurisdiction. I understand
892	that a separate permit must be secured for ELECTRICAL WORK,
893	PLUMBING, SIGNS, WELLS, POOLS, FURNACES, BOILERS, HEATERS,
894	TANKS, and AIR CONDITIONERS, etc.
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896	OWNER'S AFFIDAVIT: I certify that all the foregoing information
897	is accurate and that all work will be done in compliance with
898	all applicable laws regulating construction and zoning.
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900	WARNING TO OWNER: <u>IF YOU FAIL</u> YOUR FAILURE TO RECORD A
901	NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT, YOU MAY PAY RESULT IN YOUR
902	PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. A
903	NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT, AND THE CONTRACTOR'S PAYMENT
904	BOND IF THE PROJECT IS BONDED, MUST BE RECORDED AND
905	POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST INSPECTION.
906	
907	IF YOU INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR
908	LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE COMMENCING WORK OR
909	RECORDING YOUR NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT.
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911	(Signature of Owner or Agent)
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913	(including contractor)
914	STATE OF FLORIDA
915	COUNTY OF
916	
917	Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this
918	day of,(year), by(name of person making
919	statement)
920	
921	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
922	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
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924	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
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926	Type of Identification Produced
927	(Signature of Contractor)
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929	STATE OF FLORIDA
930	COUNTY OF
931	
932	Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this
933	day of,(year), by(name of person making
934	statement)
935	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
936	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
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938	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
939	
940	Type of Identification Produced
941	(Certificate of Competency Holder)
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943	Contractor's State Certification or Registration No
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945	Contractor's Certificate of Competency No
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947	APPLICATION APPROVED BY
948	Permit Officer
949	(b) Consistent with the requirements of paragraph (a), an
950	authority responsible for issuing building permits under this
951	section may accept a building permit application in an
952	electronic format, as prescribed by the authority. Building
953	permit applications submitted to the authority electronically
954	must contain the following additional statement in lieu of the
955	requirement in paragraph (a) that a signed, sworn, and notarized
956	signature of the owner or agent and the contractor be part of
957	the owner's affidavit:

OWNER'S ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION STATEMENT: Under penalty of perjury, I declare that all the information contained in this building permit application is true and correct.

- (c) An authority responsible for issuing building permit applications which accepts building permit applications in an electronic format shall provide public Internet access to the electronic building permit applications in a searchable format.
- (7) This section applies to every municipality and county in the state which now has or hereafter may have a system of issuing building permits for the construction of improvements or for the alteration or repair of improvements on or to real property located within the geographic limits of the issuing authority.

Section 6. Section 713.137, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 713.137 Prerequisites to inspection of improvements; exceptions.—
- (1) The authority issuing a building permit or a private provider performing inspection services may not inspect the real property being improved unless:
- (a) The following documents have been filed with the issuing authority:
- 1.a. A certified copy of the recorded notice of
 commencement; or
- b. A notarized statement that the notice of commencement has been filed for recording, along with a copy of the notice.
 - 2. If the permit is for a commercial project:
 - a. A copy of the contractor's recorded payment bond; or

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- b. A notarized statement of the contractor or owner stating that a payment bond was not required.
- 3. A signed copy of the general statement of owner's rights and responsibilities under Florida's Construction Lien Law, if required by s. 713.015.
- (b) The information in the notice of commencement filed with the issuing authority is consistent with the building permit application, complete, and legible.
- (2) This section does not apply to inspections of the following improvements:
- (a) The installation of temporary electrical service or other temporary utility service, land clearing, or other preliminary site work.
- (b) Improvements pursuant to a direct contract in an amount of \$5,000 or less.
- (c) The repair or replacement of a heating or airconditioning system pursuant to a direct contract in an amount of \$7,500 or less.
- Section 7. Section 713.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 713.16 Demand for copy of contract and statements of account; form.—
- (1) A copy of the contract of a lienor or owner and a statement of the amount due or to become due if fixed or ascertainable thereon must be furnished by any party thereto, upon written demand of an owner or a lienor contracting with or employed by the other party to such contract. If the owner or lienor refuses or neglects to furnish such copy of the contract or such statement, or willfully and falsely states the amount

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due or to become due if fixed or ascertainable under such contract, any person who suffers any detriment thereby has a cause of action against the person refusing or neglecting to furnish the same or willfully and falsely stating the amount due or to become due for his or her damages sustained thereby. The information contained in such copy or statement furnished pursuant to such written demand is binding upon the owner or lienor furnishing it unless actual notice of any modification is given to the person demanding the copy or statement before such person acts in good faith in reliance on it. The person demanding such documents must pay for the reproduction thereof; and, if such person fails or refuses to do so, he or she is entitled only to inspect such documents at reasonable times and places.

(2) The owner may serve in writing a demand of any lienor for a written statement under oath of his or her account showing the nature of the labor or services performed and to be performed, if any, the materials furnished, the materials to be furnished, if known, the amount paid on account to date, the amount due, and the amount to become due, if known, as of the date of the statement by the lienor. Any such demand to a lienor must be served on the lienor at the address and to the attention of any person who is designated to receive the demand in the notice to owner served by such lienor and must include a description of the project, including the names of the owner, the contractor, and the lienor's customer, sufficient for the lienor to properly identify the account in question. The failure or refusal to furnish the statement does not deprive the lienor of his or her lien if the demand is not served at the address of

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the lienor or directed to the attention of the person designated to receive the demand in the notice to owner. The failure or refusal to furnish the statement under oath within 30 days after the demand, or the furnishing of a false or fraudulent statement, deprives the person so failing or refusing to furnish such statement of his or her lien. If the owner serves more than one demand for statement of account on a lienor and none of the information regarding the account has changed since the lienor's last response to a demand, the failure or refusal to furnish such statement does not deprive the lienor of his or her lien. The negligent inclusion or omission of any information deprives the person of his or her lien to the extent the owner can demonstrate prejudice from such act or omission by the lienor. The failure to furnish a response to a demand for statement of account does not affect the validity of any claim of lien being enforced through a foreclosure case filed prior to the date the demand for statement is received by the lienor.

(3) A request for sworn statement of account must be in substantially the following form:

REQUEST FOR SWORN STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

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WARNING: YOUR FAILURE TO FURNISH THE REQUESTED STATEMENT, SIGNED UNDER OATH, WITHIN 30 DAYS OR THE FURNISHING OF A FALSE STATEMENT WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF YOUR LIEN.

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To: ... (Lienor's name and address) ...

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The undersigned hereby demands a written statement under oath of his or her account showing the nature of the labor or services

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performed and to be performed, if any, the materials furnished, the materials to be furnished, if known, the amount paid on account to date, the amount due, and the amount to become due, if known, as of the date of the statement for the improvement of real property identified as (property description).....

Name of contractor:

..... (date of request for sworn statement of account)

(4) When a contractor has furnished a payment bond pursuant to s. 713.23, he or she may, when an owner makes any payment to the contractor or directly to a lienor, serve a written demand on any other lienor for a written statement under oath of his or her account showing the nature of the labor or services performed and to be performed, if any, the materials furnished, the materials to be furnished, if known, the amount paid on account to date, the amount due, and the amount to become due, if known, as of the date of the statement by the lienor. Any such demand to a lienor must be served on the lienor at the address and to the attention of any person who is designated to receive the demand in the notice to contractor served by such lienor. The failure or refusal to furnish the statement does not deprive the lienor of his or her rights under the bond if the demand is not served at the address of the lienor or directed to the attention of the person designated to receive the demand in the notice to contractor or if the demand does not include a description of the project, including the names of the owner, the contractor, and the lienor's customer as set forth in the

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lienor's notice to contractor, sufficient for the lienor to properly identify the account in question. The failure to furnish the statement within 30 days after the demand, or the furnishing of a false or fraudulent statement, deprives the person who fails to furnish the statement, or who furnishes the false or fraudulent statement, of his or her rights under the bond. If the contractor serves more than one demand for statement of account on a lienor and none of the information regarding the account has changed since the lienor's last response to a demand, the failure or refusal to furnish such statement does not deprive the lienor of his or her rights under the bond. The negligent inclusion or omission of any information deprives the person of his or her rights under the bond to the extent the contractor can demonstrate prejudice from such act or omission by the lienor. The failure to furnish a response to a demand for statement of account does not affect the validity of any claim on the bond being enforced in a lawsuit filed prior to the date the demand for statement of account is received by the lienor.

- (5) (a) Any lienor who <u>submits or mails</u> has recorded a claim of lien to the clerk for recording may make written demand on the owner for a written statement under oath showing:
- 1. The amount of the direct contract under which the lien was recorded;
- 2. The dates and amounts paid or to be paid by or on behalf of the owner for all improvements described in the direct contract;
- 3. The reasonable estimated costs of completing the direct contract under which the lien was claimed pursuant to the scope

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of the direct contract; and

- 4. If known, the actual cost of completion.
- (b) Any owner who does not provide the statement within 30 days after demand, or who provides a false or fraudulent statement, is not a prevailing party for purposes of an award of attorney's fees under s. 713.29. The written demand must include the following warning in conspicuous type in substantially the following form:

WARNING: YOUR FAILURE TO FURNISH THE REQUESTED STATEMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS OR THE FURNISHING OF A FALSE STATEMENT WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF YOUR RIGHT TO RECOVER ATTORNEY FEES IN ANY ACTION TO ENFORCE THE CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE PERSON REQUESTING THIS STATEMENT.

- (6) Any written demand served on the owner shall include a description of the project, including the names of the contractor and the lienor's customer as set forth in the lienor's notice to owner, sufficient for the owner to properly identify the project in question.
- (7)(6) For purposes of this section, the term "information" means the nature and quantity of the labor, services, and materials furnished or to be furnished by a lienor and the amount paid, the amount due, and the amount to become due on the lienor's account.

Section 8. Section 713.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 713.18 Manner of serving notices and other instruments.
- (1) Service of notices, claims of lien, affidavits, assignments, and other instruments permitted or required under this part, or copies thereof when so permitted or required,

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unless otherwise specifically provided in this part, must be made by one of the following methods:

- (a) By actual delivery to the person to be served; if a partnership, to one of the partners; if a corporation, to an officer, director, managing agent, or business agent; or, if a limited liability company, to a member or manager.
- (b) By sending the same by <u>common carrier delivery service</u> or registered, global express guaranteed, or certified mail, with postage prepaid, <u>and or by overnight or second-day delivery</u> with evidence of delivery, which may be in an electronic format.
- (c) If the method specified in paragraph (a) or paragraph

 (b) cannot be accomplished, By posting on the site of the improvement if service as provided by paragraph (a) or paragraph

 (b) cannot be accomplished premises.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), <u>service of if</u> a notice to owner, a notice to contractor under s. 713.23, or a preliminary notice under s. 255.05 is <u>mailed by registered or certified mail with postage prepaid to the person to be served at any of the addresses set forth in subsection (3) within 40 days after the date the lienor first furnishes labor, services, or materials, service of that notice is effective as of the date of mailing if:</u>
- (a) The notice is mailed by registered, global express guaranteed, or certified mail, with postage prepaid, to the person to be served at any of the addresses set forth in subsection (3);
- (b) The notice is mailed within 40 days after the date the lienor first furnishes labor, services, or materials; and
 - (c)1. The person who served the notice maintains a

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registered or certified mail log that shows the registered or certified mail number issued by the United States Postal Service, the name and address of the person served, and the date stamp of the United States Postal Service confirming the date of mailing; or if

- 2. The person who served the notice maintains electronic tracking records generated through use of the United States Postal Service Confirm service or a similar service containing the postal tracking number, the name and address of the person served, and verification of the date of receipt by the United States Postal Service.
- (3) (a) Service of If an instrument served pursuant to this section is effective on the date of mailing if the instrument:
- 1. Was 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, is not received, but
- $\underline{2.}$ 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, then service is effective on the date the instrument was sent.
- (b) If the address information shown in the notice of commencement or any amendment to the notice, or in the absence of a notice of commencement, in the building permit application, is incomplete for purposes of mailing or delivery, the person serving the item may complete the address and properly format it according to United States Postal Service addressing standards using information obtained from the property appraiser or

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another public record or directory without affecting the validity of service under this section.

(4) A notice served by a lienor on one owner or one partner of a partnership owning the real property If the real property is owned by more than one person or a partnership, a lienor may serve any notices or other papers under this part on any one of such owners or partners, and such notice is deemed notice to all owners and partners.

Section 9. Section 713.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.22 Duration of lien.-

- (1) A No lien provided by this part may not shall continue for a longer period than 1 year after the claim of lien has been recorded or 1 year after the recording of an amended claim of lien that shows a later date of final furnishing of labor, services, or materials, unless within that time an action to enforce the lien is commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction. A lien that has been continued beyond the 1-year period The continuation of the lien effected by the commencement of an the action is shall not enforceable be good against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration and without notice, unless a notice of lis pendens is recorded.
- (2) An owner or the owner's agent or attorney may elect to shorten the time prescribed in subsection (1) within which to commence an action to enforce any claim of lien or claim against a bond or other security under s. 713.23 or s. 713.24 by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF CONTEST OF LIEN

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1248 To: ... (Name and address of lienor) ... 1249 You are notified that the undersigned contests the claim of lien 1250 filed by you on, ... (year)..., and recorded in Book 1251, Page, of the public records of County, Florida, 1252 and that the time within which you may file suit to enforce your 1253 lien is limited to 60 days from the date of service of this 1254 notice. This day of, ... (year)..... 1255 Signed: ... (Owner or Attorney) ... 1256 1257 The lien of any lienor upon whom such notice is served and who

The lien of any lienor upon whom such notice is served and who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her lien within 60 days after service of such notice shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice of contest to the lien claimant at the address shown in the claim of lien or most recent amendment thereto, by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, and shall certify to such service on the face of such notice and record the notice. Service shall be deemed complete upon mailing.

Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (4) of section 713.23, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

713.23 Payment bond.

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(e) \underline{An} No action for the labor or materials or supplies may \underline{not} be instituted or prosecuted against the contractor or surety unless both notices have been given. \underline{An} No action \underline{may} not \underline{shall} be instituted or prosecuted against the contractor or against the surety on the bond under this section after 1 year from the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the

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materials and supplies. The time period for bringing an action against the contractor or surety on the bond shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials by the lienor. The time period may 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. A contractor or the contractor's agent or attorney may elect to shorten the prescribed time within which an action to enforce any claim against a payment bond provided under this section or s. 713.245 must may be commenced at any time after a notice of nonpayment, if required, has been served for the claim by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM

AGAINST PAYMENT BOND

To: ... (Name and address of lienor) ...

You are notified that the undersigned contests your notice of nonpayment, dated,, and served on the undersigned on,, and that the time within which you may file suit to enforce your claim is limited to 60 days from the date of service of this notice.

DATED on ...,

1301 Signed: ...(Contractor or Attorney)...

The claim of any lienor upon whom the notice is served and who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim against the payment bond within 60 days after service of the notice

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shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice of contest to the lienor at the address shown in the notice of nonpayment or most recent amendment thereto, by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, and shall certify to such service on the face of the notice and record the notice. Service is complete upon mailing.

(2) The bond shall secure every lien under the direct contract accruing subsequent to its execution and delivery, except that of the contractor. Every claim of lien, except that of the contractor, filed subsequent to execution and delivery of the bond shall be transferred to it with the same effect as liens transferred under s. 713.24. Record notice of the transfer shall be effected by the contractor, or any person having an interest in the property against which the claim of lien has been asserted, by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF BOND

1324 To ... (Name and Address of Lienor)...

You are notified that the claim of lien filed by you on ...,
1327 ..., and recorded in Official Records Book ... at page ... of
1328 the public records of ... County, Florida, is secured by a

1329 bond, a copy being attached.

Signed: ...(Name of person recording notice)...

The notice shall be verified. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice to the lienor at the address shown in the claim of lien,

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or the most recent amendment to it; shall certify to the service on the face of the notice; and shall record the notice. The clerk shall receive the same fee as prescribed in $\underline{s.713.24}$ $\underline{s.713.24}$ for certifying to a transfer of lien.

(4) The provisions of $\underline{s.713.24(7)}$ $\underline{s.713.24(3)}$ shall apply to bonds under this section.

Section 11. Section 713.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

713.24 Transfer of liens to security.-

- (1) \underline{A} Any lien claimed under this part may be transferred, by \underline{a} 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 either:
 - (a) Depositing in the clerk's office a sum of money; r or
- (b) Filing in the clerk's office a bond executed as surety by a surety insurer licensed to do business in this state. $_{\tau}$
 - (2) The security must either to be in an amount equal: to
 - (a) The amount demanded in the such claim of lien; τ plus
- (b) Interest on the claim thereon at the legal rate for 3 years, plus \$1,000 or 25 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 the said lien.
- (3) The security Such deposit or bond shall be conditioned to pay any judgment or decree that which may be rendered for the satisfaction of the lien for which such claim of lien was recorded.
- $\underline{\text{(4)}}$ A Upon making such deposit or filing such bond, the clerk who receives other security for a lien:

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- (a) Shall make and record a certificate showing the transfer of the lien from the real property to the security. The clerk and shall serve mail a copy of the certificate and a copy of the bond, if the lien was transferred to a bond, on thereof by registered or certified mail to the lienor named in the claim of lien so transferred, at the address stated in the claim therein. When Upon filing the certificate of transfer is recorded, the real property is shall thereupon be released from the lien claimed, and the such lien is shall be transferred to the other said security.
- (b) May collect a service charge of no more than \$20 for making and serving the certificate. The clerk may collect an additional charge of no more than \$10 for each additional lien transferred to the security. The clerk shall receive the statutory service charges as prescribed in s. 28.24 for recording the certificate and approving the bond.
- (5) 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. If the transaction involves the transfer of multiple liens, an additional charge of up to \$10 for each additional lien shall be charged. 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.
 - (6) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ Any excess of the security over the aggregate amount

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of any judgments or decrees rendered plus costs actually taxed shall be repaid to the party filing the same or her or his successor in interest. Any deposit of money shall be considered as paid into court and \underline{is} shall be subject to the provisions of law relative to payments of money into court and the disposition of same.

(7) (3) Any party having an interest in such security or the property from which the lien was transferred may at any time, and any number of times, file a complaint in chancery in the circuit court of the county where such security is deposited, or file a motion in a pending action to enforce a lien, for an order to require additional security, reduction of security, change or substitution of sureties, payment of discharge thereof, or any other matter affecting the said security. If the court finds that the amount of the deposit or bond in excess of the amount claimed in the claim of lien is insufficient to pay the lienor's attorney's fees and court costs incurred in the action to enforce the lien, the court must increase the amount of the cash deposit or lien transfer bond. Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to vest exclusive jurisdiction in the circuit courts over transfer bond claims for nonpayment of an amount within the monetary jurisdiction of the county courts.

(8)(4) If a proceeding to enforce a transferred lien is not commenced within the time specified in s. 713.22 or if it appears that the transferred lien has been satisfied of record, the clerk shall return the said security upon request of the person depositing or filing the same, or the insurer. If a proceeding to enforce a lien is commenced in a court of

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competent jurisdiction within the time specified in s. 713.22 and, during such proceeding, the lien is transferred pursuant to this section or s. 713.13(1)(e), an action commenced within 1 year after the transfer, unless otherwise shortened by operation of law, in the same county or circuit court to recover against the security shall be deemed to have been brought as of the date of filing the action to enforce the lien, and the court has shall have jurisdiction over the action.

Section 12. This act shall take effect October 1, 2010.