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By the Committees on Judiciary; and Community Affairs; and Senator Baker

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Local Government Prompt Payment Act; amending s. 218.72, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 218.735, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the timely payment for purchases of construction services; providing that a payment request or invoice that is not rejected within a certain time after an overdue notice is sent is deemed accepted; requiring a local governmental entity to identify in a construction contract the agent or employee or facility or office to which a contractor may submit its payment request or invoice; requiring that an ordinance providing dispute resolution procedures applicable to a construction contract be referenced in the contract; requiring construction contracts to specify a date for the delivery of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable the construction services purchased by a local governmental entity; providing for the extension of the contract if the list of items remaining to complete is not timely provided to the contractor; specifying the time for paying any remaining undisputed contract amount; amending s. 218.76, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the resolution of disputes concerning an improper payment request or invoice; providing that a local governmental entity waives its objection in a payment dispute if it fails to commence the dispute resolution procedure within a certain time and after receiving

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notice from the contractor; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Section 218.72, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:
 - 218.72 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (8) (1) "Proper invoice" means an invoice that which conforms with all statutory requirements and with all requirements that have been specified by the local governmental entity to which the invoice is submitted. Such requirements must be included in the contract for the project for which the invoice is submitted.
- (5)(2) "Local governmental entity" means a county or municipal government, school board, school district, authority, special taxing district, other political subdivision, or any office, board, bureau, commission, department, branch, division, or institution thereof.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "County" means a political subdivision of the state established pursuant to s. 1, Art. VIII of the State Constitution.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Municipality" means a municipality created pursuant to general or special law and metropolitan and consolidated governments as provided in s. 6(e) and (f), Art. VIII of the State Constitution.
- (9)(5) "Purchase" means the purchase of goods, services, or construction services; the purchase or lease of personal property; or the lease of real property by a local governmental

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59 entity.

- (10) (6) "Vendor" means any person who sells goods or services, sells or leases personal property, or leases real property directly to a local governmental 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.
- (2) (7) "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.
- (7) (8) "Payment request" means a request for payment for construction services which conforms with all statutory requirements and with all requirements specified by the local governmental entity to which the payment request is submitted. Such requirements must be included in the contract for the project for which payment is requested.
- (1) (9) "Agent" means the project architect, project engineer, or any other agency or person acting on behalf of the local governmental entity. The agent who is required to review invoices or payment requests must be identified in accordance with s. 218.735(2).
- $\underline{(3)}$ "Contractor" or "provider of construction services" means $\underline{\text{the}}$ any person who contracts directly with a local governmental entity to provide construction services.
- Section 2. Present subsections (8) and (9) of section 218.735, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (9) and (10), respectively, and present subsections (1) through (7) of that section are amended, to read:

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218.735 Timely payment for purchases of construction services.—

- (1) The due date for payment for the purchase of construction services by a local governmental entity is determined as follows:
- (a) If an agent must approve the payment request or invoice before prior to the payment request or invoice is being submitted to the local governmental entity, payment is due 25 business days after the date on which the payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1). The contractor may send the local government an overdue notice. If the payment request or invoice is not rejected within 2 business days after delivery of the overdue notice, the payment request or invoice is deemed accepted, except for any portion that is fraudulent or misleading.
- (b) If an agent need not approve the payment request or invoice which is submitted by the contractor, payment is due 20 business days after the date on which the payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1).
- (2) A local governmental entity shall identify the agent or employee of the local governmental entity, or the facility or office, to which the contractor may submit its payment request or invoice.
- (a) This requirement must be included in the contract between the local governmental entity and contractor, or, as required by the contract, must be provided by the local governmental entity through a separate written notice within 10 days after the contract award.
 - (b) A contractor's submission of a payment request or

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invoice to the identified agent, employee, facility, or office
of the local governmental entity must be stamped as received as
provided in s. 218.74(1), and commences the time periods for
payment or rejection of a payment request or invoice as provided
in this subsection and subsection (3).

- (3) (2) If a payment request or invoice does not meet the contract requirements, the local governmental entity must may reject the payment request or invoice within 20 business days after the date on which the payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1). The rejection must be written and must specify the deficiency in the payment request or invoice and the action necessary to make the payment request or invoice proper.
- (4)(3) If a payment request or an invoice is rejected under subsection (3) (2) and the contractor submits a corrected payment request or invoice that which corrects the deficiency specified in writing by the local governmental entity, the corrected payment request or invoice must be paid or rejected on the later of:
- (a) Ten business days after the date the corrected payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1); or
- (b) If the <u>local governmental entity governing body</u> is required by ordinance, charter, or other law to approve or reject the corrected payment request or invoice, the first business day after the next regularly scheduled meeting of the <u>local governmental entity governing body</u> held after the corrected payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1).

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(5) (4) If a dispute between the local governmental entity and the contractor cannot be resolved by the procedure in subsection (4) (3), the dispute must be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution procedure prescribed in the construction contract or in any applicable ordinance, which must be referenced in the contract. In the absence of a prescribed procedure, the dispute must be resolved by the procedure specified in s. 218.76(2).

 $\underline{(6)}$ If a local governmental entity disputes a portion of a payment request or an invoice, the undisputed portion shall be paid timely, in accordance with subsection (1).

(7) (6) If 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 must shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 10 days after the contractor's receipt of payment. If When a subcontractor receives payment from a contractor for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the subcontractor, the subcontractor must shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 7 days after the subcontractor's receipt of payment. This subsection does not 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 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

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175 time limits imposed by this section.

- (8) (7) (a) Each contract for construction services between a local governmental entity and a contractor must provide for the development of a <u>single</u> list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable the construction services purchased by the local governmental entity.
- (a) The contract must specify the process for <u>developing</u> the development of the list, including the responsibilities of the local governmental entity and the contractor in developing and reviewing the list and a reasonable time for developing the list, as follows:
- 1. For construction projects having an estimated cost of Less than \$10 million, within 30 calendar 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 having an estimated cost of \$10 million or more, within 30 calendar days, or, if unless otherwise extended by contract, up to not to exceed 60 calendar 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) The contract must also specify a date for the delivery of the list of items, not to exceed 5 days after the list of items has been developed and reviewed in accordance with the time periods set forth in paragraph (a).
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (b) If the contract between the local governmental entity and the contractor relates to the purchase of

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construction services on more than one building or structure, or involves a multiphased project, the contract must provide for the development of a list of items required to render complete, satisfactory, and acceptable all the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract for each building, structure, or phase of the project within the time limitations provided in paragraph (a).

- (d) The final contract completion date must be at least 30 days after the delivery of the list of items. If the list is not provided to the contractor by the agreed date, the contract time for completion must be extended by the number of days the local governmental entity exceeded the delivery date. Damages may not be assessed against a contractor for failing to complete a project within the time required by the contract, unless the contractor failed to complete the project within the contract period as extended pursuant to this paragraph.
- (e)(c) The failure to include any corrective work or pending items not yet completed on the list developed pursuant to this subsection does not alter the responsibility of the contractor to complete all the construction services purchased pursuant to the contract.
- <u>(f) (d)</u> Upon completion of all items on the list, the contractor may submit a payment request for all remaining retainage withheld by the local governmental entity pursuant to this section. If a good faith dispute exists as to whether one or more items identified on the list have been completed pursuant to the contract, the local governmental entity may continue to withhold <u>up to an amount not to exceed</u> 150 percent of the total costs to complete such items.

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(g) (e) All items that require correction under the contract and that are identified after the preparation and delivery of the list remain the obligation of the contractor as defined by the contract.

- (h) (f) Warranty items or items not included in the list of items may not affect the final payment of retainage as provided in this section or as provided in the contract between the contractor and its subcontractors and suppliers.
- (i) (g) Retainage may not be held by a local governmental entity or a contractor to secure payment of insurance premiums under a consolidated insurance program or series of insurance policies issued to a local governmental entity or a contractor for a project or group of projects, and the final payment of retainage as provided in this section may not be delayed pending a final audit by the local governmental entity's or contractor's insurance provider.
- (j) (h) If a local governmental entity fails to comply with its responsibilities to develop the list of items, including the list required under paragraph (c), if applicable, (a) or paragraph (b), as defined in the contract, within the time limitations provided in paragraph (a), the contractor may submit a payment request for all remaining retainage withheld by the local governmental entity pursuant to this section. The payment of any remaining undisputed contract amount, less any amount withheld pursuant to the contract for incomplete or uncorrected work, must be paid within 20 business days after receipt of a proper invoice or payment request. If the local governmental entity has provided written notice to the contractor specifying the failure of the contractor to meet contract requirements in

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developing the list of items to be completed, the local governmental entity need not pay or process any payment request for retainage if the contractor has, in whole or in part, failed to cooperate with the local governmental entity in the development of the list, or failed to perform its contractual responsibilities, if any, with regard to the development of the list, or if paragraph (9)(f) applies.

Section 3. Section 218.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 218.76 Improper payment request or invoice; resolution of disputes.—
- (1) If In any case in which an improper payment request or invoice is submitted by a vendor, the local governmental entity shall, within 10 days after the improper payment request or invoice is received by it, notify the vendor, in writing, that the payment request or invoice is improper and indicate what corrective action on the part of the vendor is needed to make the payment request or invoice proper.
- (2) If In the event a dispute arises occurs between a vendor and a local governmental entity concerning payment of a payment request or an invoice, the dispute such disagreement shall be finally determined by the local governmental entity pursuant to as provided in this section. Each local governmental entity shall establish a dispute resolution procedure established to be followed by the local governmental entity in cases of such disputes.
- (a) The Such procedure <u>must shall</u> provide that proceedings to resolve the dispute <u>are shall be</u> commenced <u>within not later</u> than 45 days after the date on which the payment request or

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proper invoice was received by the local governmental entity and shall be concluded by final decision of the local governmental entity within not later than 60 days after the date on which the payment request or proper invoice was received by the local governmental entity. Such procedures are shall not be subject to chapter 120, and do such procedures shall not constitute an administrative proceeding that which prohibits a court from deciding de novo any action arising out of the dispute. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the local governmental entity, then interest charges shall begin to accrue 15 days after the local governmental entity's final decision. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the vendor, then interest begins shall begin to accrue as of the original date the payment became due.

- (b) If the local governmental entity does not commence the dispute resolution procedure within the time required, the contractor may give written notice to the local governmental entity of the failure to timely commence the dispute resolution procedure. If the local governmental entity fails to commence the dispute resolution procedure within 2 business days after such notice:
- 1. Any amounts resolved in the contractor's favor bear mandatory interest, as set forth in s. 218.735(10), from the date the payment request or invoice containing the disputed amounts was submitted to the local governmental entity.
- 2. The objection to the payment request or invoice is deemed waived. The waiver of such objection does not relieve a contractor of its contractual obligations.
- (3) In an action to recover amounts due under this part ss. 218.70-218.80, the court shall award court costs and reasonable

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attorney's fees, including fees incurred through any appeal, to the prevailing party, if the court finds that the nonprevailing party withheld any portion of the payment that is the subject of the action without any reasonable basis in law or fact to dispute the prevailing party's claim to those amounts. This subsection does not apply to any litigation commenced before October 1, 2010.

Section 4. This act shall take effect October 1, 2010.