By Senator Baxley

12-01011-20 2020948

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to construction defects; amending s. 553.84, F.S.; defining the term "material violation"; revising when a person has a cause of action for a violation relating to the Florida Building Code; providing requirements for such cause of action; amending s. 558.004, F.S.; revising requirements relating to notices of claim; requiring a claimant to allow persons served with a notice of claim to inspect certain records; providing that the claimant, under certain circumstances, does not have a claim for damages that could have been avoided or mitigated; reenacting s. 558.002(5), F.S., relating to definitions for ch. 558, F.S.; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 553.84, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.84 Statutory civil action.-

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term "material violation" means a violation that exists within a completed building, structure, or facility which may reasonably result, or has resulted, in physical harm to a person or significant damage to the performance of a building or its systems.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other remedies available, any person or party, in an individual capacity or on behalf of a class of persons or parties, damaged as a result of a material

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violation of this part or the Florida Building Code, has a cause of action in any court of competent jurisdiction against the person or party who committed the violation; however, if the person or party obtains the required building permits and any local government or public agency with authority to enforce the Florida Building Code approves the plans, and if the construction project passes all required inspections under the Florida Building Code, and if there is no personal injury or damage to property other than the property that is the subject of the permits, plans, and inspections, this section does not apply.

(3) A cause of action pled under this section must cite to the specific provisions of this part or the Florida Building Code allegedly violated, must explain how each provision was allegedly violated, and is subject to dismissal for failing to do so unless the person or party knew or should have known that the violation existed.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (7) of section 558.004, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

558.004 Notice and opportunity to repair.

(1)

(b) The notice of claim <u>must be made under oath by the</u> <u>claimant and</u> must describe in <u>specific reasonable</u> detail the nature of each alleged construction defect, the name and contact <u>information of any consultants retained by the claimant or on the claimant's behalf to inspect the defect</u>, and, if known, the damage or loss resulting from the defect, including the alleged cost of repairing the defect and any other damages alleged to

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have been suffered as a result of the defect. The notice of claim must specifically identify, as applicable, the allegedly defective materials, products, or components and the applicable code provisions, professional standards of care for design, or accepted trade standards for the construction or remodeling allegedly violated and must explain how each cited code provision or standard was violated. Based upon at least a visual inspection by the claimant or its agents, the notice of claim must identify the specific location of each alleged construction defect sufficiently to enable the responding parties to locate the alleged defect without undue burden. If requested, the claimant must allow the person served with the notice of claim under this subsection the opportunity to inspect all maintenance records for the subject property. The claimant has no obligation to perform destructive or other testing for purposes of this notice.

(2) Within 30 days after service of the notice of claim, or within 50 days after service of the notice of claim involving an association representing more than 20 parcels, the person served with the notice of claim under subsection (1) is entitled to perform a reasonable inspection of the property or of each unit subject to the claim to assess each alleged construction defect. An association's right to access property for either maintenance or repair includes the authority to grant access for the inspection. The claimant shall provide the person served with notice under subsection (1) and such person's contractors or agents reasonable access to the property during normal working hours to inspect the property to determine the nature and cause of each alleged construction defect and the nature and extent of

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any repairs or replacements necessary to remedy each defect. The person served with notice under subsection (1) shall reasonably coordinate the timing and manner of any and all inspections with the claimant to minimize the number of inspections. If the claimant fails to grant the person served with the notice under subsection (1) the opportunity to conduct a reasonable inspection of the property with the alleged defect during the timeframe established in this section, the claimant does not have a claim for damages that could have been avoided or mitigated had an inspection taken place. The inspection may include destructive testing by mutual agreement under the following reasonable terms and conditions:

- (a) If the person served with notice under subsection (1) determines that destructive testing is necessary to determine the nature and cause of the alleged defects, such person shall notify the claimant in writing.
- (b) The notice shall describe the destructive testing to be performed, the person selected to do the testing, the estimated anticipated damage and repairs to or restoration of the property resulting from the testing, the estimated amount of time necessary for the testing and to complete the repairs or restoration, and the financial responsibility offered for covering the costs of repairs or restoration.
- (c) If the claimant promptly objects to the person selected to perform the destructive testing, the person served with notice under subsection (1) shall provide the claimant with a list of three qualified persons from which the claimant may select one such person to perform the testing. The person selected to perform the testing shall operate as an agent or

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subcontractor of the person served with notice under subsection (1) and shall communicate with, submit any reports to, and be solely responsible to the person served with notice.

- (d) The testing shall be done at a mutually agreeable time.
- (e) The claimant or a representative of the claimant may be present to observe the destructive testing.
- (f) The destructive testing shall not render the property uninhabitable.
- (g) There shall be no construction lien rights under part I of chapter 713 for the destructive testing caused by a person served with notice under subsection (1) or for restoring the area destructively tested to the condition existing prior to testing, except to the extent the owner contracts for the destructive testing or restoration.

- If the claimant refuses to agree and thereafter permit reasonable destructive testing, the claimant shall have no claim for damages which could have been avoided or mitigated had destructive testing been allowed when requested and had a feasible remedy been promptly implemented.
- (7) A claimant who receives a timely settlement offer must accept or reject the offer by serving written notice of such acceptance or rejection, signed by the claimant, on the person making the offer within 45 days after receiving the settlement offer. If a claimant initiates an action without first accepting or rejecting the offer, the court shall stay the action upon timely motion until the claimant complies with this subsection.
- Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 553.84, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 558.002, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

- (5) "Construction defect" means a deficiency in, or a deficiency arising out of, the design, specifications, surveying, planning, supervision, observation of construction, or construction, repair, alteration, or remodeling of real property resulting from:
- (a) Defective material, products, or components used in the construction or remodeling;
- (b) A violation of the applicable codes in effect at the time of construction or remodeling which gives rise to a cause of action pursuant to s. 553.84;
- (c) A failure of the design of real property to meet the applicable professional standards of care at the time of governmental approval; or
- (d) A failure to construct or remodel real property in accordance with accepted trade standards for good and workmanlike construction at the time of construction.
- Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.