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A bill to be entitled An act relating to building regulations; amending s. 553.73, F.S.; requiring the Florida Building Commission to modify provisions in the Florida Building Code relating to replacement windows, doors, or garage doors in an existing building; providing requirements for such modifications; defining the term "windborne debris region"; amending s. 553.79, F.S.; removing provisions relating to acquiring building permits for certain residential dwellings; amending s. 553.792, F.S.; revising the timeframes for approving, approving with conditions, or denying certain building permits; requiring local governments to follow the prescribed timeframes unless a local ordinance is more stringent; requiring a local government to provide written notice to an applicant under certain circumstances; revising how many times a local government may request additional information from an applicant; specifying when a permit application is deemed complete and approved; requiring the opportunity for an in-person or virtual meeting before a second request for additional information may be made; requiring a local government to process an application within a specified timeframe without additional information upon written request by the

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2.6 applicant; reducing permit fees by a certain 27 percentage if certain timeframes are not met; 28 providing exceptions; providing construction; 29 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 553.80, F.S.; authorizing local 30 31 governments to use certain fees for certain technology 32 upgrades; amending s. 440.103, F.S.; conforming a 33 cross-reference; providing an effective date. 34 35 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 36 37 Section 1. Paragraphs (g) and (h) are added to subsection (7) of section 553.73, Florida Statutes, to read: 38 39 553.73 Florida Building Code. -40 (7) 41 (q) The commission shall modify the Florida Building Code 42 to state that sealed drawings by a design professional are not 43 required for the replacement of windows, doors, or garage doors 44 in an existing building if all of the following conditions are 45 met: 46 The replacement windows, doors, or garage doors are 47 installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for 48 the appropriate wind zone.

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the design pressure requirements in the most recent version of

2. The replacement windows, doors, or garage doors meet

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the Florida Building Code.

- 3. A copy of the manufacturer's instructions is submitted with the permit application in a printed or digital format.
- (h) The term "windborne debris region" has the same meaning as in the Florida Building Code, 7th Edition (2020)

  Residential, until the adoption of the 9th Edition of the Florida Building Code.
- Section 2. Subsection (16) of section 553.79, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 553.79 Permits; applications; issuance; inspections.—
- (16) Except as provided in paragraph (e), a building permit for a single-family residential dwelling must be issued within 30 business days after receiving the permit application unless the permit application fails to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's laws or ordinances.
- (a) If a local enforcement agency fails to issue a building permit for a single-family residential dwelling within 30 business days after receiving the permit application, it must reduce the building permit fee by 10 percent for each business day that it fails to meet the deadline. Each 10-percent reduction shall be based on the original amount of the building permit fee.
- (b) A local enforcement agency does not have to reduce the building permit fee if it provides written notice to the applicant, by e-mail or United States Postal Service, within 30

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business days after receiving the permit application, that specifically states the reasons the permit application fails to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's laws or ordinances. The written notice must also state that the applicant has 10 business days after receiving the written notice to submit revisions to correct the permit application and that failure to correct the application within 10 business days will result in a denial of the application.

(c) The applicant has 10 business days after receiving the written notice to address the reasons specified by the local enforcement agency and submit revisions to correct the permit application. If the applicant submits revisions within 10 business days after receiving the written notice, the local enforcement agency has 10 business days after receiving such revisions to approve or deny the building permit unless the applicant agrees to a longer period in writing. If the local enforcement agency fails to issue or deny the building permit within 10 business days after receiving the revisions, it must reduce the building permit fee by 20 percent for the first business day that it fails to meet the deadline unless the applicant agrees to a longer period in writing. For each additional business day, but not to exceed 5 business days, that the local enforcement agency fails to meet the deadline, the building permit fee must be reduced by an additional 10 percent. Each reduction shall be based on the original amount of the

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101 building permit fee.

- (d) If any building permit fees are refunded under this subsection, the surcharges provided in s. 468.631 or s. 553.721 must be recalculated based on the amount of the building permit fees after the refund.
- (e) A building permit for a single-family residential dwelling applied for by a contractor licensed in this state on behalf of a property owner who participates in a Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery program administered by the Department of Economic Opportunity must be issued within 15 working days after receipt of the application unless the permit application fails to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's laws or ordinances.
- Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 553.792, Florida Statutes, are amended and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
- 553.792 Building permit application to local government.-
- (1) (a) A local government must approve, approve with conditions, or deny a building permit application after receipt of a completed and sufficient application within the following timeframes, unless the applicant waives such timeframes in writing:
- 1. For an applicant using a local government plans
  reviewer to obtain a building permit, within 30 business days
  after receiving a complete and sufficient application.

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126	2. For an applicant using a private provider consistent
127	with s. 553.791 to obtain a building permit, within 15 business
128	days after receiving a complete and sufficient application.
129	3. For an applicant for a master plan permit, within 10
130	business days after receiving a complete and sufficient
131	application.
132	4. For an applicant for a single-family residential
133	dwelling applied for by a contractor licensed in this state on
134	behalf of a property owner who participates in a Community
135	Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery program administered
136	by the Department of Commerce, within 10 business days after
137	receipt of the application unless the permit application fails
138	to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's
139	laws or ordinances.
140	5. For an applicant for a multifamily residential unit,
141	within 60 business days after receiving a complete and
142	sufficient application.
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144	If the local government does not approve, approve with
145	conditions, or deny the completed and sufficient application
146	within the required timeframes in this paragraph, the
147	application is deemed or determined to be approved.
148	(b) A local government must meet the timeframes set forth
149	in this section for reviewing building permit applications

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unless the timeframes set by local ordinance are more stringent

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than those prescribed in this section.

submitting an application to the local government, the local government must provide written notice to the applicant within 5 business days after receipt of the application advising shall advise the applicant what information, if any, is needed to deem or determine that the application is properly completed in compliance with the filing requirements published by the local government. If the local government does not provide timely written notice that the applicant has not submitted a the properly completed application, the application is shall be automatically deemed or determined to be properly completed and accepted.

(d)1. Within 10 business 45 days after providing written notice to the applicant that his or her application is properly completed or upon receipt of any information needed to deem the application complete receiving a completed application, a local government must provide written notice to notify an applicant if additional information is required for the local government to determine the sufficiency of the application, and the notice must shall specify the additional information that is required. The applicant may must submit the additional information to the local government or request that the local government act without the additional information. When reviewing an application for a building permit, a local government may not

request additional information from the applicant more than two times unless the applicant waives such limitation in writing.

The local government's second request for information must be made within 10 business days after the local government receives the additional information indicated in the first request. The local government must determine the sufficiency of the application within 10 business days after receiving the additional information from a second request. If the local government does not provide to the applicant timely written notice that the applicant must submit additional information to determine whether the application is sufficient, the application is automatically deemed or determined to be sufficient.

- 2. Before a second request for additional information may be made, the local government must offer the applicant an opportunity to meet in person or virtually with the local government to attempt to resolve outstanding issues.
- 3. If an applicant believes a request for additional information is not authorized by ordinance, rule, statute, or other legal authority, the local government, at the applicant's written request, must process the application within 10 business days after receipt of such request and approve the application, approve the application with conditions, or deny the application and provide the applicant with sufficient reason for such denial. While the applicant responds to the request for additional information, the 120-day period described in this

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subsection is tolled. Both parties may agree to a reasonable request for an extension of time, particularly in the event of a force majeure or other extraordinary circumstance. The local government must approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application within 120 days following receipt of a completed application. (e) A local government shall maintain on its website a policy containing procedures and expectations for expedited processing of those building permits and development orders required by law to be expedited. (b) 1. When reviewing an application for a building permit, a local government may not request additional information from the applicant more than three times, unless the applicant waives such limitation in writing. 2. If a local government requests additional information from an applicant and the applicant submits the requested additional information to the local government within 30 days after receiving the request, the local government must, within days after receiving such information: a. Determine if the application is properly completed; b. Approve the application; c. Approve the application with conditions; d. Deny the application; or Advise the applicant of information, if any, that is

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needed to deem the application properly completed or to

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226 determine the sufficiency of the application. If a local government makes a second request for additional information from the applicant and the applicant submits the requested additional information to the local government within 30 days after receiving the request, the local government must, within 10 days after receiving such information: a. Determine if the application is properly completed; b. Approve the application; c. Approve the application with conditions; d. Deny the application; or e. Advise the applicant of information, if any, that is needed to deem the application properly completed or to determine the sufficiency of the application. 4. Before a third request for additional information may be made, the applicant must be offered an opportunity to meet with the local government to attempt to resolve outstanding issues. If a local government makes a third request for additional information from the applicant and the applicant submits the requested additional information to the local government within 30 days after receiving the request, the local government must, within 10 days after receiving such information unless the applicant waived the local government's limitation in writing, determine that the application is complete and: a. Approve the application;

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b. Approve the application with conditions; or

c. Deny the application.

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5. If the applicant believes the request for additional information is not authorized by ordinance, rule, statute, or other legal authority, the local government, at the applicant's request, must process the application and either approve the application, approve the application with conditions, or deny the application.

(f)(e) If a local government fails to meet a deadline under this subsection provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), it must reduce the building permit fee by 10 percent for each business day that it fails to meet the deadline, unless the parties agree in writing to a reasonable extension of time, the delay is caused by the applicant, or the delay is attributable to a force majeure or other extraordinary circumstances. Each 10-percent reduction shall be based on the original amount of the building permit fee, unless the parties agree to an extension of time.

(2) (a) The procedures set forth in subsection (1) apply to the following building permit applications: accessory structure; alarm permit; nonresidential buildings less than 25,000 square feet; electric; irrigation permit; landscaping; mechanical; plumbing; residential units including a single-family residential other than a single family unit or a single-family residential dwelling; multifamily residential not exceeding 50

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units; roofing; signs; site-plan approvals and subdivision plats not requiring public hearings or public notice; and lot grading and site alteration associated with the permit application set forth in this subsection. The procedures set forth in subsection (1) do not apply to permits for any wireless communications facilities or when a law, agency rule, or local ordinance specify different timeframes for review of local building permit applications.

(b) If A local government has different timeframes than the timeframes set forth in subsection (1) for reviewing building permit applications described in paragraph (a), the local government must meet the deadlines established by local ordinance. If a local government does not meet an established deadline to approve, approve with conditions, or deny an application, it must reduce the building permit fee by 10 percent for each business day that it fails to meet the deadline. Each 10-percent reduction shall be based on the original amount of the building permit fee, unless the parties agree to an extension of time. This paragraph does not apply to permits for any wireless communications facilities.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 553.80, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.80 Enforcement.-

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(7)(a) The governing bodies of local governments may provide a schedule of reasonable fees, as authorized by s.

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125.56(2) or s. 166.222 and this section, for enforcing this part. These fees, and any fines or investment earnings related to the fees, may only <del>shall</del> be used <del>solely</del> for carrying out the local government's responsibilities in enforcing the Florida Building Code, including upgrading technology hardware and software systems that are used in enforcement. When providing a schedule of reasonable fees, the total estimated annual revenue derived from fees, and the fines and investment earnings related to the fees, may not exceed the total estimated annual costs of allowable activities. Any unexpended balances must be carried forward to future years for allowable activities or must be refunded at the discretion of the local government. A local government may not carry forward an amount exceeding the average of its operating budget for enforcing the Florida Building Code for the previous 4 fiscal years. For purposes of this subsection, the term "operating budget" does not include reserve amounts. Any amount exceeding this limit must be used as authorized in subparagraph 2. However, a local government that established, as of January 1, 2019, a Building Inspections Fund Advisory Board consisting of five members from the construction stakeholder community and carries an unexpended balance in excess of the average of its operating budget for the previous 4 fiscal years may continue to carry such excess funds forward upon the recommendation of the advisory board. The basis for a fee structure for allowable activities must relate to the level

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of service provided by the local government and must include consideration for refunding fees due to reduced services based on services provided as prescribed by s. 553.791, but not provided by the local government. Fees charged must be consistently applied.

- 1. As used in this subsection, the phrase "enforcing the Florida Building Code" includes the direct costs and reasonable indirect costs associated with review of building plans, building inspections, reinspections, and building permit processing; building code enforcement; and fire inspections associated with new construction. The phrase may also include training costs associated with the enforcement of the Florida Building Code and enforcement action pertaining to unlicensed contractor activity to the extent not funded by other user fees.
- 2. A local government must use any excess funds that it is prohibited from carrying forward to rebate and reduce fees, or to pay for the construction of a building or structure that houses a local government's building code enforcement agency or the training programs for building officials, inspectors, or plans examiners associated with the enforcement of the Florida Building Code. Excess funds used to construct such a building or structure must be designated for such purpose by the local government and may not be carried forward for more than 4 consecutive years. An owner or builder who has a valid building permit issued by a local government for a fee, or an association

of owners or builders located in the state that has members with valid building permits issued by a local government for a fee, may bring a civil action against the local government that issued the permit for a fee to enforce this subparagraph.

- 3. The following activities may not be funded with fees adopted for enforcing the Florida Building Code:
- a. Planning and zoning or other general government activities.

- b. Inspections of public buildings for a reduced fee or no fee.
- c. Public information requests, community functions, boards, and any program not directly related to enforcement of the Florida Building Code.
- d. Enforcement and implementation of any other local ordinance, excluding validly adopted local amendments to the Florida Building Code and excluding any local ordinance directly related to enforcing the Florida Building Code as defined in subparagraph 1.
- 4. A local government must use recognized management, accounting, and oversight practices to ensure that fees, fines, and investment earnings generated under this subsection are maintained and allocated or used solely for the purposes described in subparagraph 1.
- 5. The local enforcement agency, independent district, or special district may not require at any time, including at the

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time of application for a permit, the payment of any additional fees, charges, or expenses associated with:

- a. Providing proof of licensure under chapter 489;
- b. Recording or filing a license issued under this chapter;

- c. Providing, recording, or filing evidence of workers' compensation insurance coverage as required by chapter 440; or
- d. Charging surcharges or other similar fees not directly related to enforcing the Florida Building Code.

Section 5. Section 440.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.103 Building permits; identification of minimum premium policy.—Every employer shall, as a condition to applying for and receiving a building permit, show proof and certify to the permit issuer that it has secured compensation for its employees under this chapter as provided in ss. 440.10 and 440.38. Such proof of compensation must be evidenced by a certificate of coverage issued by the carrier, a valid exemption certificate approved by the department, or a copy of the employer's authority to self-insure and shall be presented, electronically or physically, each time the employer applies for a building permit. As provided in s. 553.79(23) s. 553.79(24), for the purpose of inspection and record retention, site plans or building permits may be maintained at the worksite in the original form or in the form of an electronic copy. These plans

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and permits must be open to inspection by the building official or a duly authorized representative, as required by the Florida Building Code. As provided in s. 627.413(5), each certificate of coverage must show, on its face, whether or not coverage is secured under the minimum premium provisions of rules adopted by rating organizations licensed pursuant to s. 627.221. The words "minimum premium policy" or equivalent language shall be typed, printed, stamped, or legibly handwritten.

Section 6. This act shall take effect January 1, 2025.

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