By Senator Myers

27-1614-98

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to public food service establishment regulation; transferring certain powers, duties, functions, and assets of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation with respect to regulating public food service establishments to the Department of Health; amending s. 20.165, F.S.; renaming the Division of Hotels and Restaurants; creating s. 381.0074, F.S.; providing for a mobile food dispensing registry; prescribing guidelines for temporary food service events; creating s. 381.00742, F.S.; prescribing rights of food service establishments; creating s. 381.00744, F.S.; providing for admission of, and ejection of, undesirable guests; providing rights and duties of operators and guests of establishments; creating s. 381.00746, F.S.; providing rules and guidelines with respect to theft of property; providing penalties; amending ss. 381.006, 381.0072, 381.0101, 399.01, 509.013, 159.27, 316.1955, 404.056, 500.12, 717.1355, 877.24, 509.032, 509.035, 509.072, 509.091, 509.092, 509.101, 509.141, 509.142, 509.151, 509.162, 509.191, 509.211, 509.2112, 509.215, 509.221, 509.241, 509.251, 509.261, 509.281, 509.291, 509.302, F.S., to conform to the changes made by the act; providing for the continued effect of rules; providing for the continuation of judicial and administrative proceedings; amending s.

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386.205, F.S.; prohibiting smoking in public food service establishments; transferring and renumbering s. 509.213, F.S., relating to emergency first aid; transferring and renumbering s. 509.214, F.S., relating to notification of automatic gratuity charge; transferring and renumbering s. 509.232, F.S., relating to school carnivals and fairs; transferring and renumbering s. 509.292, F.S., relating to misrepresenting food or food products; repealing s. $386.203(1)(\mathrm{p})$, F. S., which provides for the inclusion of specified restaurants in the definition of the term "public place"; repealing s. 509.036, F.S., relating to food service inspector standardization; repealing s. 509.039, F.S., relating to food service manager certification; repealing s. 509.049, F.S., relating to food service employee training; providing for appointment of a transition advisory committee; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. All powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation relating to the public food service establishment portion of the Division of Hotels and Restaurants described in part I of chapter 509, Florida Statutes, are transferred to the Department of Health by a

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type two transfer as defined in section 20.06 , Florida
Statutes. The Department of Health may organize, classify, and
manage the positions transferred in a manner that will reduce
duplication, achieve maximum efficiency, and ensure
accountability.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 20.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
20.165 Department of Business and Professional

Regulation.--There is created a Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
(2) The following divisions of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation are established:
(a) Division of Administration.
(b) Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco.
(c) Division of Certified Public Accounting.

1. The director of the division shall be appointed by the secretary of the department, subject to approval by a majority of the Board of Accountancy.
2. The offices of the division shall be located in Gainesville.
(d) Division of Florida Land Sales, Condominiums, and Mobile Homes.
(e) Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants.
(f) Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering.
(g) Division of Professions.
(h) Division of Real Estate.
3. The director of the division shall be appointed by the secretary of the department, subject to approval by a majority of the Florida Real Estate Commission.
4. The offices of the division shall be located in Orlando.

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(i) Division of Regulation.
(j) Division of Technology, Licensure, and Testing. Section 3. Subsection (11) of section 381.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
381.006 Environmental health.--The department shall conduct an environmental health program as part of fulfilling the state's public health mission. The purpose of this program is to detect and prevent disease caused by natural and manmade factors in the environment. The environmental health program shall include, but not be limited to:
(11) A food service protection function as provided in this chapter Mosquito and pest control functions as provided in chapters 388 and 482 .

Section 4. Section 381.0072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
381.0072 Food service protection.--It is shall be the duty of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to adopt and enforce sanitation rules consistent with law to ensure the protection of the public from food-borne illness. These rules shall provide the standards and requirements for the storage, preparation, packaging, serving, vending,or display of food in food service establishments as defined in this section and which are not permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509.
(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
(a) "Department" means the Department of Health and Rehaloilitative Services or its representative county health department.
(b) "Food service establishment" means any operation facility, as described in this paragraph, that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food

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for human consumption where food is prepared and intended for
individual portion service, and includes the site at which
individual portions are provided. The term includes any such
facility regardless of whether consumption is on or off the
premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the
food. The term includes detention facilities, child care
facilities, schools, institutions, Civic or fraternal
organizations, and loars and lounges. The term does not
include private homes where food is prepared or served for
individual family consumption; nor does the term include
churches, synagogues, or other not-for-profit religious
organizations as long as these organizations serve only their
members and guests and do not advertise food or drink for
public consumption, nor does the term include or any operation
facility or establishment permitted or licensed under chapter
500 or chapter 509; nor does the term include operations
exempted by rules adopted under paragraph (2) (a)any theater,
if the primary use is as a theater and if patron service is
Iimited to food items customarily served to the admittees of
theaters.
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(c) "Operator" means the owner, operator, keeper, proprietor, lessee, manager, assistant manager, agent, or employee of a food service establishment.
(2) DUTIES.--
(a) The department shall adopt rules consistent with law prescribing minimum sanitation standards and manager certification requirements as prescribed in this section s. 509.039, which shall be enforced in food service establishments as defined in this section. The sanitation standards must address, but are not limited to, the following: construction, operation, and maintenance of establishments;

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plan review; design, construction, installation, and
maintenance of food equipment; employee training, health,
hygiene, and work practices; food supplies, food preparation,
food storage and service; and sanitary facilities and
controls, including water supply and sewage disposal,
plumbing, toilet facilities, garbage and refuse, and vermin
control. Public and private schools, hospitals licensed under
chapter 395, nursing homes licensed under part II of chapter
400, child care facilities as defined in s. 402.301, and
residential facilities colocated with a nursing home or
hospital if all food is prepared in a central kitchen that
complies with nursing or hospital regulations shall be exempt
from the rules developed for manager certification. The
department shall administer a comprehensive inspection,
monitoring, and sampling program to ensure such standards are
maintained. The regulation and inspection of food service
establishments licensed under this section, with regard to
food safety protection standards and required training and
testing of food service establishment personnel, are preempted
to the state. With respect to food service establishments
permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509, the
department shall assist the Division of Hotels and Restaurants
of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and
the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with
rulemaking by providing technical information.
(b) The department shall carry out all provisions of this chapter and all other applicable laws and rules relating to the inspection or regulation of food service establishments as defined in this section, for the purpose of safeguarding the public's health, safety, and welfare.

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(c) The department shall inspect each food service establishment as often as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules. The department shall have the right of entry and access to these food service establishments at any reasonable time.
(d) The department or other appropilate regulatory
entity may inspect theaters exempted in sulosection (1) to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules pertaining to minimum sanitation standards. A fee for inspection shall be prescribed by rule, but the aggregate amount charged per year per theater establishment shall not exceed $\$ 300$, regardless of the entity providing the inspection.
(3) LICENSES REQUIRED.--
(a) Licenses; annual renewals.--Each food service establishment regulated under this section shall obtain a license from the department annually. Food service establishment licenses shall expire annually and shall not be transferable from one place or individual to another. However, those facilities licensed by the department's office of Eicensure and Certification, the Children and Families Program Office, or the Developmental Services Program Office are exempt from this subsection. It is shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 381.0061, s. 775.082, or s. 775.083, for such an establishment to operate without this license. The department may refuse a license, or a renewal thereof, to any establishment that is not constructed or maintained in accordance with law and with the rules of the department. Annual application for renewal shall not be required, provided the information of record was not changed.

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(b) Application for license.--Each person who plans to open a food service establishment not regulated under chapter 500 or chapter 509 shall apply for and receive a license prior to the commencement of operation.
(c) Display of license.--A food service establishment that offers catering services must display its license number on all advertising for catering services.
(4) LICENSE; INSPECTION; FEES.--
(a) The department is authorized to collect fees from establishments licensed under this section and from those facilities exempted from licensure under paragraph (3)(a). It is the intent of the Legislature that the total fees assessed under this section be in an amount sufficient to meet the cost of carrying out the provisions of this section, including the cost of inspector standardization.
(b) The fee schedule for food service establishments licensed under this section shall be prescribed by rule, but the aggregate license fee per establishment shall not exceed \$300.
(c) The license fees shall be prorated on a quarterly basis. Annual licenses shall be renewed as prescribed by rule.
(d) The fact that a food service establishment is operated in conjunction with a public lodging establishment does not relieve the food service establishment of the requirement that it be licensed separately as a food service establishment.
(5) FINES; SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSES; PROCEDURE.--
(a) The department may impose fines against the establishment or operator regulated under this section for violations of sanitary standards, in accordance with s.

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381.0061. All amounts collected shall be deposited to the credit of the County Health Department Trust Fund administered by the department.
(b) The department may suspend or revoke the license of any food service establishment licensed under this section that has operated or is operating in violation of any of the provisions of this section or the rules adopted under this section. Such food service establishment shall remain closed when its license is suspended or revoked.
(c) The department may suspend or revoke the license of any food service establishment licensed under this section when such establishment has been deemed by the department to be an imminent danger to the public's health for failure to meet sanitation standards or other applicable regulatory standards.
(d) No license shall be suspended under this section for a period of more than 12 months. At the end of such period of suspension, the establishment may apply for reinstatement or renewal of the license. A food service establishment which has had its license revoked may not apply for another license for that location prior to the date on which the revoked license would have expired.

In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed for a violation of this subsection, the operator of a food service establishment may be required to attend and complete a department-sponsored or approved food-safety course.
(6) IMMINENT DANGERS; STOP-SALE ORDERS.--
(a) In the course of epidemiological investigations or for those establishments regulated under this chapter, the department, to protect the public from food that is

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unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human consumption, may
examine, sample, seize, and stop the sale or use of food to
determine its condition. The department may stop the sale and
supervise the proper destruction of food when the State Health
Officer or his or her designee determines that such food
represents a threat to the public health. If the operator of a
food service establishment licensed under this chapter has
received official notification from a health authority that a
food or food product from that establishment has potentially
contributed to any instance or outbreak of food-borne illness,
the food or food product must be maintained in safe storage in
the establishment until the responsible health authority has
examined, sampled, seized, or requested destruction of the
food or food product.
(b) The department may determine that a food service establishment regulated under this section is an imminent danger to the public health and require its immediate closure when such establishment fails to comply with applicable sanitary and safety standards or due to natural disasters and, because of such failure, presents an imminent threat to the public's health, safety, and welfare. The department may accept inspection results from state and local building and firesafety officials and other regulatory agencies as justification for such actions. Any facility so deemed and closed shall remain closed until allowed by the department or by judicial order to reopen.
(c) Upon such determination, the department shall issue a notice to show cause and an emergency order of suspension. Such order shall be served upon the food service establishment by the department, and the establishment shall be closed. An operator who resists such closure is subject to

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further administrative action by the department and is
punishable as provided in s. 381.0061. The department shall
provide an inspection within 24 hours following such closure
and shall review all relevant information to determine whether
the establishment has met the requirements to resume
operations.
(d) The department may attach a sign that states
"Closed to Protect Public Health and Safety" to such an
establishment and may require the licensee to immediately stop
service until notification to the contrary is provided by the
department.
(e) The department may further adopt rules for issuing emergency orders after business hours and on weekends and
holidays in order to ensure the timely closure of an
establishment under this section.
(7) MISREPRESENTING FOOD OR FOOD PRODUCTS.--No operator of any food service establishment regulated under this section shall knowingly and willfully misrepresent the identity of any food or food product to any of the patrons of such establishment. Food used by food service establishments shall be identified, labeled, and advertised in accordance with the provisions of chapter 500.
(8) FOOD SERVICE MANAGER CERTIFICATION; FOOD SERVICE EMPLOYEE TRAINING.--
(a) The department shall adopt, by rule, food safety protection standards for the training and certification of all food service managers who are responsible for the storage, preparation, display, or serving of foods to the public in establishments regulated under this section. These standards are to be adopted by the department to ensure that, upon successfully passing a test, a manager of a food service

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establishment has demonstrated a knowledge of basic food
protection practices. These standards must also provide for a
certification program that authorizes private or public
agencies to conduct an approved test and certify the results
of those tests to the department. The fee for the test may
not exceed $50. All managers employed by a food service
establishment must have passed this test and received a
certificate attesting thereto. Managers have a period of 90
days after employment to pass the required test.
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    (b) The department shall adopt, by rule, minimum food
    safety protection standards for the training of all food
service employees who are responsible for the storage,
preparation, display, or serving of foods to the public in
establishments regulated under this section. These standards
shall not include an examination or certification. It shall
be the duty of the licensee of the food service establishment
to provide training in accordance with the described rule to
all employees under the licensee's supervision or control.
The licensee may designate a certified food service manager to
perform this function as an agent of the licensee.
(9) FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT RANKING.--The ranking
of food service establishments is preempted to the state;
however, any local ordinance establishing a ranking system in
existence before October 1, 1988, may remain in effect.
(10) FOOD SERVICES STANDARDS ADVISORY COUNCIL.--
(a) The Food Services Standards Advisory Council,
hereafter known as the "council," consisting of nine members,
is created to assist the department with the implementation of
this section, including food service inspector standardization
and food service manager certification. The council shall also
serve as the review board for the variance process described

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in this section. The State Health Officer shall appoint the
members of the council, as follows:
    1. The state epidemiologist or his or her designee.
    2. Two county health department representatives.
    3. Four food service industry representatives.
    4. One consumer representative not affiliated with the
food service industry.
    5. One representative of the State Health Office.
    (b) Members shall be appointed for a 4-year term and
may be reappointed to one additional term.
    (c) The council may elect one member to serve as
chairperson and one member to serve as vice chairperson. The
term of office for chairperson and vice chairperson shall be
for 2 years.
    (d) The purpose of the council is to promote better
relations, understanding, and cooperation between the industry
and the department; to suggest improved means of protecting
the health of persons being served; to give the department the
benefit of its knowledge and experience concerning how
applicable laws and rules affect the industry; to promote and
coordinate educational and certification efforts aimed at
improving food protection and preventing food-borne illness;
and to review variance requests submitted to the department.
    (e) The council shall meet at least quarterly, or upon
the call of the Secretary of Health, for the purpose of
reviewing food standards and making recommendations to the
department for rule or statutory amendments, and for reviewing
variance requests as described in subsection (11). The
department shall provide administrative and clerical support
services for the council.
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(f) The members of the council shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061.
(11) FACILITY PLAN REVIEWS; VARIANCES.--
(a) The department may establish, by rule, the process for and fees to support conducting facility plan reviews.
(b) 1. The department may grant variances from construction standards in hardship cases, which variances may be less restrictive than the provisions specified in this section or by rules adopted under this section. A variance may not be granted pursuant to this section until the department is satisfied that:
a. The variance shall not adversely affect the health of the public.
b. No reasonable alternative exists for the required construction.
c. The hardship was not caused intentionally by the action of the applicant.
2. The Food Services Standards Advisory Council shall review applications for variances and recommend agency action at their quarterly meetings. The department shall make arrangements to expedite emergency requests for variances, to ensure that such requests are acted upon within 30 days of receipt.
3. The department shall establish by rule a fee for the cost of the variance process. Such fee may not exceed \$150 for routine variance requests and $\$ 300$ for emergency variance requests.
(12) FOOD SERVICE INSPECTION REPORT.--The operator of a food service establishment must maintain the latest food

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service inspection report or a duplicate copy on the premises
and make the report available to the public upon request.
Section 5. Section 381.0074, Florida Statutes, is
created to read:
381.0074 Mobile food dispensing vehicle registry;
temporary food service events.--
(1) It is the duty of each operator of a food service
establishment that provides commissary services to maintain a
daily registry verifying that each mobile food dispensing
vehicle that receives such services is properly licensed by
the department. In order that such licensure may be readily
verified, each mobile food dispensing vehicle operator shall
permanently affix in a prominent place on the side of the
vehicle, in figures at least 2 inches high and in contrasting
colors from the background, the operator's food service
establishment license number. Before providing commissary
services, each food service establishment must verify that the
license number displayed on the vehicle matches the number on
the vehicle operator's food service establishment license.
(2) TEMPORARY FOOD SERVICE EVENTS.--
(a) The term "temporary food service event" means any
event of 30 days or less in duration at which food is
prepared, served, or sold to the public.
(b) The department shall administer a public
notification process for temporary food service events and
distribute educational materials that address safe food
storage, preparation, and service procedures.
1. Sponsors of temporary food service events shall
notify the department not less than 3 days prior to the
scheduled event of the type of food service proposed, the time
and location of the event, a complete list of food service
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vendor owners and operators participating in each event, and
the current license numbers of all food service establishments
participating in each event. Notification may be completed
orally, by telephone, in person, or in writing. A food
service establishment or food service vendor may not use this
notification process to circumvent the license requirements of
this chapter.
    2. The department shall keep a record of all
notifications received for proposed temporary food service
events and shall provide appropriate educational materials to
the event sponsors.
    3.a. A food service establishment or other food vendor
must obtain a license from the department for each temporary
food service event in which it participates.
    b. A food service establishment holding a current
license from the department may operate under the regulations
of such a license at temporary food service events of 3 days
or less in duration.
            Section 6. Section 381.00742, Florida Statutes, is
created to read:
    381.00742 Food service establishments; rights as
private enterprises; rules and notices.--
    (1) Food service establishments are private
enterprises, and the operator has the right to refuse
accommodations or service to any person who is objectionable
or undesirable to the operator, but such refusal may not be
based upon race, creed, color, sex, physical disability, or
national origin. A person aggrieved by a violation of this
section or a violation of a rule adopted under this section
has a right of action pursuant to s. 760.11.
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| 1 | (2) Any operator of a food service establishment may |
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| 2 | establish reasonable rules for the management of the |
| 3 | establishment and its guests and employees; and each guest or |
| 4 | employee sojourning, eating, or employed in the establishment |
| 5 | must conform to and abide by such rules so long as the guest |
| 6 | or employee remains in or at the establishment. Such rules |
| 7 | shall be deemed to be a special contract between the operator |
| 8 | and each guest or employee using the services or facilities of |
| 9 | the operator. Such rules shall control the liabilities, |
| 10 | responsibilities, and obligations of all parties. Any rules |
| 1 | established pursuant to this subsection must be printed in the |
| 2 | English language and posted in a prominent place within the |
| 13 | food service establishment. Such posting shall also include |
| 14 | notice that a current copy of this chapter is available in the |
| 15 | office for public review. |
| 16 | on 7. Section 381.00744, Florida Statutes, is |
| 17 | created to read: |
| 18 | 381.00744 Admission and ejection of undesirable |
| 19 | guests; process; conduct; defrauding; penalties; property.-- |
| 20 | (1) The operator of any food service establishment may |
| 21 | remove or cause to be removed from such establishment, in the |
| 22 | manner provided in this section, any guest of the |
| 3 | establishment who, while on the premises of the establishment, |
| 4 | illegally possesses or deals in controlled substances as |
| 25 | defined in chapter 893 or is intoxicated, profane, lewd, or |
| 26 | brawling; who indulges in any language or conduct which |
| 27 | disturbs the peace and comfort of other guests or which |
| 28 | injures the reputation, dignity, or standing of the |
| 29 | establishment; who fails to make payment for food, beverages, |
| 30 | or services; or who, in the opinion of the operator, is a |
| 31 | person the continued entertainment of whom would be |
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detrimental to the establishment. The admission to, or the
removal from, such establishment may not be based upon race,
creed, color, sex, physical disability, or national origin.
    (2) The operator of the food service establishment
shall notify such guest that the establishment no longer
desires to entertain the guest and shall request that such
guest immediately depart from the establishment. Such notice
may be given orally or in writing. If the notice is in
writing, it shall be as follows:
    "You are hereby notified that this establishment no
longer desires to entertain you as its guest, and you are
requested to leave at once. To remain after receipt of this
notice is a misdemeanor under the laws of this state."
If such guest has paid in advance, the establishment shall, at
the time such notice is given, tender to such guest the unused
portion of the advance payment.
    (3) Any guest who remains or attempts to remain in any
such establishment after being requested to leave is guilty of
a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in
s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
    (4) If any person is illegally on the premises of any
food service establishment, the operator of such establishment
may call upon any law enforcement officer of this state for
assistance. It is the duty of such law enforcement officer,
upon the request of such operator, to place under arrest and
take into custody for violation of this section any guest who
violates subsection (3) in the presence of the officer. If a
warrant has been issued by the proper judicial officer for the
arrest of any violator of subsection (3), the officer shall
serve the warrant, arrest the person, and take the person into
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violated s. 877.03 on the premises of a licensed establishment
and, in the course of such violation, created a threat to the
life or safety of the person or others.
    (8) An operator or a law enforcement officer who
detains a person under subsection (6) or makes an arrest under
subsection (7) is not civilly or criminally liable for false
arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention on the basis
of any action taken in compliance with subsection (6) or
subsection (7).
    (9) A person who resists the reasonable efforts of an
operator or a law enforcement officer to detain or arrest that
person in accordance with this section is guilty of a
misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
775.082 or s. 775.083, unless the person did not know or did
not have reason to know that the person seeking to make such
detention or arrest was the operator of the establishment or a
law enforcement officer.
    (10) Any person who obtains food or other
accommodations having a value of less than $300 at any food
service establishment with intent to defraud the operator
thereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree,
punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; if such
food or other accommodations have a value of $300 or more,
such person is guilty of a felony of the third degree,
punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
775.084.
    (11) The operator of a food service establishment is
not under any obligation to accept for safekeeping any moneys,
securities, jewelry, precious stones, wearing apparel, goods,
or other property of any kind belonging to any guest, and, if
such are accepted for safekeeping, the operator is not liable
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for the loss thereof unless such loss was the proximate result
of fault or negligence of the operator. However, the
liability of the operator shall be limited to $\$ 1,000$ for such
loss, if the food service establishment gave a receipt for the
property (stating the value) on a form which stated, in type
large enough to be clearly noticeable, that the food service
establishment was not liable for any loss exceeding \$1,000 and
was only liable for that amount if the loss was the proximate
result of fault or negligence of the operator.
(12) Any property with an identifiable owner which is
left in a food service establishment, other than property
belonging to a guest who has vacated the premises without
notice to the operator and with an outstanding account, which
property remains unclaimed after being held by the
establishment for 90 days after written notice to the guest or
owner of the property, shall become the property of the
establishment. Property without an identifiable owner which is
found in a food service establishment is subject to the
provisions of chapter 705.
Section 8. Section 381.00746, Florida Statutes, is
created to read:
381.00746 Rules of evidence in prosecutions; theft of
personal property; process; penalties.--
(1) In prosecutions under s. 381.00744, proof that
food or other accommodations were obtained by false pretense;
by false or fictitious show of property; by absconding without
paying or offering to pay for such food or accommodations; or
by surreptitiously removing or attempting to remove personal
belongings shall constitute prima facie evidence of fraudulent
intent. If the operator of the establishment has probable
cause to believe, and does believe, that any person has

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property, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree,
punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or $s .775 .083$, unless
such person did not know, or did not have reason to know, that
the person seeking to recover the property was a law
enforcement officer or the operator. For purposes of this
section, the charge of theft and the charge of resisting
apprehension may be tried concurrently.
(5) Theft of any property belonging to a guest of a
food service establishment, or of property belonging to such
establishment, by an employee of the establishment or by an
employee of a person, firm, or entity which has contracted to
provide services to the establishment constitutes a felony of
the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s .
775.083.
Section 9. Section 381.0101, Florida Statutes, is
amended to read:
381.0101 Environmental health professionals.--
(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--Persons responsible for
providing technical and scientific evaluations of
environmental health and sanitary conditions in business
establishments and communities throughout the state may create
a danger to the public health if they are not skilled or
competent to perform such evaluations. The public relies on
the judgment of environmental health professionals employed by
both government agencies and industries to assure them that
environmental hazards are identified and removed before they
endanger the health or safety of the public. The purpose of
this section is to assure the public that persons specifically
responsible for performing environmental health and sanitary
evaluations have been certified by examination as competent to
perform such work.

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(2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section:
(a) "Board" means the Environmental Health Professionals Advisory Board.
(b) "Department" means the Department of Health.
(c) "Environmental health" means that segment of public health work which deals with the examination of those factors in the human environment which may impact adversely on the health status of an individual or the public.
(d) "Environmental health professional" means a person who is employed or assigned the responsibility for assessing the environmental health or sanitary conditions within a building, on an individual's property, or within the community at large, and who has the knowledge, skills, and abilities to carry out these tasks.
(e) "Certified" means a person who has displayed competency to perform evaluations of environmental or sanitary conditions through examination.
(f) "Registered sanitarian" or "R.S." means a person who has been certified by either the National Environmental Health Association or the Florida Environmental Health Association as knowledgeable in the environmental health profession.
(g) "Primary environmental health program" means those programs determined by the department to be essential for providing basic environmental and sanitary protection to the public. At a minimum, these programs shall include food hygiene evaluations and onsite sewage treatment and disposal system evaluations.
(3) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.--No person shall perform environmental health or sanitary evaluations in any primary program area of environmental health without being certified 24

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by the department as competent to perform such evaluations.
The requirements of this section shall not be mandatory for
persons performing inspections of public food service
establishments licensed under chapter 509.
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(4) ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ADVISORY BOARD.--The State Health Officer shall appoint an advisory board to assist the department in the adoption promulgation of rules for certification, testing, establishing standards, including establishing requirements for field standardizing of environmental health professionals, and seeking enforcement actions against certified professionals.
(a) The board shall be comprised of the Division Director for Environmental Health or his or her designee, one individual who will be certified under this section, one individual not employed in a governmental capacity who will or does employ a certified environmental health professional, one individual whose business is or will be evaluated by a certified environmental health professional, a citizen of the state who neither employs nor is routinely evaluated by a person certified under this section.
(b) The board shall advise the department as to the minimum standards of competency and proficiency necessary to obtain certification in a primary area of environmental health practice.

1. The board shall recommend primary areas of environmental health practice in which environmental health professionals should be required to obtain certification.
2. The board shall recommend minimum standards of practice which the department shall incorporate into rule.
3. The board shall evaluate and recommend to the department existing registrations and certifications which 25

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meet or exceed minimum department standards and should, therefore, exempt holders of such certificates or registrations from compliance with this section.
4. The board shall hear appeals of certificate denials, revocation, or suspension and shall advise the department as to the disposition of such an appeal.
5. The board shall meet as often as necessary, but no less than semiannually, handle appeals to the department, and conduct other duties of the board.
6. Members of the board shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses in accordance with s. 112.061.
(5) STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATION.--The department shall adopt rules that establish minimum standards of education, training, or experience for those persons subject to this section. The rules shall also address ethical standards of practice for the profession.
(a) Persons employed as environmental health professionals shall exhibit a knowledge of rules and principles of environmental and public health law in Florida through examination. No person shall conduct environmental health evaluations in a primary program area unless he or she is currently certified in that program area or works under the direct supervision of a certified environmental health professional.

1. All persons who begin employment in a primary environmental health program on or after September 21, 1994, must be certified in that program within 6 months after employment.
2. Persons employed in a primary environmental health program prior to September 21,1994 , shall be considered 26

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certified while employed in that position and shall be
required to adhere to any professional standards established
by the department pursuant to paragraph (b); complete any
continuing education requirements imposed under paragraph (d);
and pay the certificate renewal fee imposed under subsection
(7).
3. Persons employed in a primary environmental health program prior to September 21, 1994, who change positions or program areas and transfer into another primary environmental health program area on or after September 21, 1994, must be certified in that program within 6 months after employment, except that they will not be required to possess the college degree required under paragraph (e).
4. Registered sanitarians shall be considered certified and shall be required to adhere to any professional standards established by the department pursuant to paragraph (b) .
(b) At a minimum, the department shall establish standards for professionals in the areas of food hygiene and onsite sewage treatment and disposal.
(c) Those persons conducting primary environmental health evaluations shall be certified by examination to be knowledgeable in any primary area of environmental health in which they are routinely assigned duties.
(d) Persons who are certified shall renew their certification biennially by completing not less than 24 contact hours of continuing education for each program area in which they maintain certification.
(e) Applicants for certification shall have graduated from an accredited 4-year college or university with major

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coursework in environmental health, environmental science, or a physical or biological science.
(6) EXEMPTIONS.--A person who conducts primary environmental evaluation activities and maintains a current registration or certification from another state agency which examined the person's knowledge of the primary program area and requires comparable continuing education to maintain the certificate shall not be required to be certified by this section. Examples of persons not subject to certification are physicians, registered dietitians, certified laboratory personnel, and nurses.
(7) FEES.--The department shall charge fees in amounts necessary to meet the cost of providing certification. Fees for certification shall be no less than $\$ 25$ nor more than $\$ 300$ and shall be set by rule. Application, examination, and certification costs shall be included in this fee. Fees for renewal of a certificate shall be no less than $\$ 25$ nor more than $\$ 150$ per biennium.
(8) PENALTIES.--The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate or impose an administrative fine of up to $\$ 500$ for each violation of this section or a rule adopted under this section or may pursue any other enforcement action authorized by law. Any person who has had a certificate revoked may not conduct environmental health evaluations in a primary program area for a minimum of 5 years from the date of revocation.

Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 399.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
399.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

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(4) "Division" means the Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 11. Section 509.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.013 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
(1) "Division" means the Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
(2) "Operator" means the owner, licensee, proprietor, lessee, manager, assistant manager, or appointed agent of a public lodging establishment or pulolic food service establishment.
(3) "Guest" means any patron, customer, tenant, lodger, boarder, or occupant of a public lodging establishment or pulolic food service establishment.
(4) (a) "Public lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings, which is rented to guests more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests. License classifications of public lodging establishments, and the definitions therefor, are set out in s. 509.242. For the purpose of licensure, the term does not include condominium common elements as defined in s. 718.103.
(b) The following are excluded from the definition in paragraph (a):

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1. Any dormitory or other living or sleeping facility maintained by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students, faculty, or visitors;
2. Any hospital, nursing home, sanitarium, assisted living facility, or other similar place;
3. Any place renting four rental units or less, unless the rental units are advertised or held out to the public to be places that are regularly rented to transients;
4. Any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan and any individually or collectively owned one-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family dwelling house or dwelling unit that is rented for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, and that is not advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 1 calendar month, provided that no more than four rental units within a single complex of buildings are available for rent;
5. Any migrant labor camp or residential migrant housing permitted by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; under ss. 381.008-381.00895; and
6. Any establishment inspected by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and regulated by chapter 513.
(5) (a) "Public food service estalolishment" means any building, vehicle, place, or structure, or any room or division in a building, vehicle, place, or structure where food is prepared, served, or sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises; called for or taken out loy eustomers; or prepared prior to loeing delivered to another tocation for consumption.

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(b) The following are excluded from the definition in paragraph (a):

1. Any place maintained and operated by a pulolic or private school, college, or university:
a. For the use of students and faculty; or
b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs,
earnivals, and athletic contests.
2. Any eating place maintained and operated loy a ehureh or a religious, nomprofit fraternal, or nonprofit eivie organization:
a. For the use of members and associates; or
b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs, earnivals, or athletic contests.
3. Any eating place located on an airplane, train, bus, or watercraft which is a common carrier.
4. Any eating place maintained by a hospital, nursing home, sanitarium, assisted living facility, adult day care eenter, or other similar place that is regulated under $s$. 381.0072 .
5. Any place of business issued a permit or inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under S. 500.12 .
6. Any place of business where the food available for eonsumption is limited to ice, beverages with or without garnishment, popcorn, or prepackaged items sold without additions or preparation.
7. Any theater, if the primary use is as a theater and if patron service is limited to food items customarily served to the admittees of theaters.

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    8. Any vending machine that dispenses any food or
beverages other than potentially hazardous foods, as defined
by division rule.
    9. Any vending machine that dispenses potentially
hazardous food and which is located in a facility regulated
under s. 381.0072.
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    10. Any research and development test kitehen limited
    to the use of employees and which is not open to the general
public.
(5)(6) "Director" means the Director of the Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
(6)(7) "Single complex of buildings" means all buildings or structures that are owned, managed, controlled, or operated under one business name and are situated on the same tract or plot of land that is not separated by a public street or highway.
(8) "Temporary food service event" means any event of 30 days or less in duration where food is prepared, served, or sold to the general pulblic.
(7)(9) "Theme park or entertainment complex" means a complex comprised of at least 25 contiguous acres owned and controlled by the same business entity and which contains permanent exhibitions and a variety of recreational activities and has a minimum of 1 million visitors annually.
(8)(10) "Transient establishment" means any public lodging establishment that is rented or leased to guests by an operator whose intention is that such guests' occupancy will be temporary.
(9)(11) "Transient occupancy" means occupancy when it is the intention of the parties that the occupancy will be

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temporary. There is a rebuttable presumption that, when the dwelling unit occupied is the sole residence of the guest, the occupancy is nontransient. There is a rebuttable presumption that, when the dwelling unit occupied is not the sole residence of the guest, the occupancy is transient.
(10)(12) "Transient" means a guest in transient occupancy.

Section 12. Subsection (12) of section 159.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
159.27 Definitions.--The following words and terms, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, shall have the following meanings:
(12) "Public lodging or restaurant facility" means property used for any public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.242 or publie food service establishment as defined in s. 381.0072 s. $509.013(5)$ if it is part of the complex of, or necessary to, another facility qualifying under this part.

Section 13. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (5), subsection (6), and paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 316.1955, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
316.1955 Parking spaces for persons who have disabilities.--
(5) Accessible perpendicular and diagonal accessible parking spaces and loading zones must be designed and located in conformance with the guidelines set forth in ADAAG ss.
4.1.2 and 4.6 and Appendix s. A4.6.3 "Universal Parking Design."
(b) Each space must be located on the shortest safely accessible route from the parking space to an accessible entrance. If there are multiple entrances or multiple retail stores, the parking spaces must be dispersed to provide 33

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parking at the nearest accessible entrance. If a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013 s. $509.013(9) p r o v i d e s ~ p a r k i n g ~ i n ~ s e v e r a l ~ l o t s ~ o r ~ a r e a s ~ f r o m ~$ which access to the theme park or entertainment complex is provided, a single lot or area may be designated for parking by persons who have disabilities, if the lot or area is located on the shortest safely accessible route to an accessible entrance to the theme park or entertainment complex or to transportation to such an accessible entrance.
(c) Each parking space must be no less than 12 feet wide. Parking access aisles must be no less than 5 feet wide and must be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance. The parking access aisles are reserved for the use of persons who have disabled parking permits, and violators are subject to the same penalties that are imposed for illegally parking in parking spaces that are designated for persons who have disabilities. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. The access aisle must be striped diagonally to designate it as a no-parking zone. Any provision of this subsection to the contrary notwithstanding, a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013 s. 509.013(9)in which are provided continuous attendant services for directing individuals to marked accessible parking spaces or designated lots for parking by persons who have disabilities, may, in lieu of the required parking space design, provide parking spaces that comply with ss. 4.1 and 4.6 of the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.
(6) Each such parking space must be prominently outlined with blue paint, and must be repainted when necessary, to be clearly distinguishable as a parking space

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designated for persons who have disabilities and must be posted with a permanent above-grade sign of a color and design approved by the Department of Transportation, bearing the international symbol of accessibility meeting the requirements of ADAAG s. 4.30.7 and the caption "PARKING BY DISABLED PERMIT ONLY." Such sign erected after October 1, 1996, must indicate the penalty for illegal use of the space. Any provision of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, in a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013 s. $509.013(9) i n$ which accessible parking is located in designated lots or areas, the signage indicating the lot as reserved for accessible parking may be located at the entrances to the lot in lieu of a sign at each parking place. This subsection does not relieve the owner of the responsibility of complying with the signage requirements of ADAAG s. 4.30.
(9)
(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a theme park or an entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013 s. 509.013(9) which provides parking in designated areas for persons who have disabilities may allow any vehicle that is transporting a person who has a disability to remain parked in a space reserved for persons who have disabilities throughout the period the theme park is open to the public for that day.

Section 14. Subsection (6) of section 404.056 , Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
404.056 Environmental radiation standards and programs; radon protection.--
(6) NOTIFICATION ON REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS.--By January 1, 1989, notification shall be provided on at least one document, form, or application executed at the time of, or 35

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prior to, contract for sale and purchase of any building or
execution of a rental agreement for any building. Such
notification shall contain the following language:
"RADON GAS: Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that, when it has accumulated in a building in sufficient quantities, may present health risks to persons who are exposed to it over time. Levels of radon that exceed federal and state guidelines have been found in buildings in Florida. Additional information regarding radon and radon testing may be obtained from your county health department."

The requirements of this subsection do not apply to any residential transient occupancy, as described in s. 509.013 s. $509.013(11)$, provided that such occupancy is 45 days or less in duration.

Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 500.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
500.12 Food permits; building permits.--
(5) It is the intent of the Legislature to eliminate duplication of regulatory inspections of food. Regulatory and permitting authority over any food establishment is preempted to the department, except as provided in chapters 370 and 372.
(a) Food establishments or retail food stores that have ancillary food service activities shall be permitted and inspected by the department.
(b) Food service establishments, as defined in s. 381.0072, that have ancillary, prepackaged retail food sales shall be regulated by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

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    (c) Public food service establishments, as defined in
s. 509.013, which have ancillary, prepackaged retail food
sales shall be licensed and inspected by the Department of
Business and Professional Regulation.
    (c) (d) The department and the Department of Health
Business and Professional Regulation shall cooperate to assure
equivalency of inspection and enforcement and to share
information on those establishments identified in paragraphs
(a) and(b) fctand to address any other areas of potential
duplication. The department and the Department of Health
Business and Professional Regulation are authorized to adopt
rules to enforce statutory requirements under their purview
regarding foods.
    Section 16. Section 717.1355, Florida Statutes, is
amended to read:
717.1355 Theme park and entertainment complex tickets.--This chapter does not apply to any tickets for admission to a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. \(509.013 \mathrm{~s} .509 .013(9)\), or to any tickets to a permanent exhibition or recreational activity within such theme park or entertainment complex.
Section 17. Subsection (8) of section 877.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
877.24 Nonapplication of s. 877.22.--Section 877.22 does not apply to a minor who is:
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(8) Attending an organized event held at and sponsored by a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s . 509.013 s. 509.013(9).

Section 18. Section 509.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.032 Duties.--

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(1) GENERAL.--The division shall carry out all of the provisions of this chapter and all other applicable laws and rules relating to the inspection or regulation of public lodging establishments and public food sexvice establishments for the purpose of safeguarding the public health, safety, and welfare. The division shall be responsible for ascertaining that an operator licensed under this chapter does not engage in any misleading advertising or unethical practices.
(2) INSPECTION OF PREMISES.--
(a) The division has responsibility and jurisdiction for all inspections required by this chapter. The division has responsibility for quality assurance. Each licensed establishment shall be inspected at least biannually and at such other times as the division determines is necessary to ensure the public's health, safety, and welfare. The division shall establish a system to determine inspection frequency. Public lodging units classified as resort condominiums or resort dwellings are not subject to this requirement, but shall be made available to the division upon request. If, during the inspection of a public lodging establishment classified for renting to transient or nontransient tenants, an inspector identifies disabled adults or elderly persons who appear to be victims of neglect, as defined in s. 415.102, or, in the case of a building that is not equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, tenants or clients who may be unable to self-preserve in an emergency, the division shall convene meetings with the following agencies as appropriate to the individual situation: the Department of Health, the Department of Children and Family and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the area agency on aging, the local fire marshal, the landlord and affected tenants and 38

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clients, and other relevant organizations, to develop a plan which improves the prospects for safety of affected residents and, if necessary, identifies alternative living arrangements such as facilities licensed under part II or part III of chapter 400.
(b) For purposes of performing required inspections and the enforcement of this chapter, the division has the right of entry and access to public lodging establishments and public food service establishments at any reasonable time.
(e) Public food service establishment inspections shall be conducted to enforee provisions of this part and to educate, inform, and promote cooperation between the division and the establishment.
(d) The division shall adopt and enforee sanitation rules consistent with law to ensure the protection of the public from food-borne illness in those establishments licensed under this chapter. These iules shall provide the standards and requirements for obtaining, storing, preparing, processing, serving, or displaying food in public food service establishments, approving public food service establishment facility plans, conducting necessary pulolic food service establishment inspections, cooperating and coordinating with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services in epidemiological investigations, and initiating enforeement actions, and for other such responsibilities deemed necessary by the division.
(c) 1. (e)1. Relating to facility plan approvals, the division may establish, by rule, fees for conducting plan reviews and may grant variances from construction standards in hardship cases, which variances may be less restrictive than the provisions specified in this section or the rules adopted 39

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under this section. A variance may not be granted pursuant to this section until the division is satisfied that:
a. The variance shall not adversely affect the health of the public.
b. No reasonable alternative to the required construction exists.
c. The hardship was not caused intentionally by the action of the applicant.
2. The division's advisory council shall review applications for variances and recommend agency action. The division shall make arrangements to expedite emergency requests for variances, to ensure that such requests are acted upon within 30 days of receipt.
3. The division shall establish, by rule, a fee for the cost of the variance process. Such fee shall not exceed $\$ 150$ for routine variance requests and $\$ 300$ for emergency variance requests.
(d)(f) In conducting inspections of establishments licensed under this chapter, the division shall determine if each coin-operated amusement machine that is operated on the premises of a licensed establishment is properly registered with the Department of Revenue. Each month the division shall report to the Department of Revenue the sales tax registration number of the operator of any licensed establishment that has on location a coin-operated amusement machine and that does not have an identifying certificate conspicuously displayed as required by s. $212.05(1)(j)$.
(3) SANITARY STANDARDS; EMERGENCIES; TEMPORARY FOOD SERVICE EVENTS.--The division shall:
(a) Prescribe sanitary standards which shall be enforced in public lodging food service establishments.

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(b) Inspect public lodging establishments periodically and and public food service establishments whenever necessary to respond to an emergency or epidemiological condition.
(c) Administer a public notification process for temporary food service events and distribute educational materials that address safe food storage, preparation, and service procedures.

1. Sponsors of temporary food service events shall notify the division not less than 3 days prior to the scheduled event of the type of food service proposed, the time and location of the event, a complete list of food service vendor owners and operators participating in each event, and the current license numbers of all public food service establishments participating in each event. Notification may be completed orally, by telephone, in pexson, or in witing. A public food service establishment or food service vendor may not use this notification process to circumvent the license requirements of this chapter.
Z. The division shall keep a record of all notifications received for proposed temporary food service events and shall provide appropiiate educational materials to the event sponsors.
3.a. A public food service establishment or other food vendor must obtain a license from the division for each temporary food service event in which it participates.
b. Public food service establishments holding current licenses from the division may operate under the regulations of such a license at temporary food service events of 3 days or less in duration.
(4) STOP-SALE ORDERS.-The division may stop the sale, and supervise the proper destruction, of any food or food

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product when the director or the director's designee
determines that such food or food product represents a threat
to the public safety or welfare. If the operator of a public
food service establishment licensed under this chapter has
received official notification from a health authority that a
food or food product from that establishment has potentially
eontributed to any instance or outbreak of food-borne illness,
the food or food product must be maintained in safe storage in
the estalolishment until the responsible health authority has
examined, sampled, seized, or requested destruction of the
food or food product.
(4)(5) REPORTS REQUIRED.--The division shall send the Governor a written report at the end of each fiscal year, which report shall state, but not be limited to, the total number of inspections conducted by the division to ensure the enforcement of sanitary standards, the total number of inspections conducted in response to emergency or
epidemiological conditions, the number of violations of each sanitary standard, and any recommendations for improved inspection procedures. The division shall also keep accurate account of all expenses arising out of the performance of its duties and all fees collected under this chapter.
(5)(6) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.--The division shall adopt such rules as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
(6)(7) PREEMPTION AUTHORITY.--The regulation and inspection of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments and the regulation of food safety protection standards for required training and testing of food service establishment personnel are preempted to the state.

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Section 19. Section 509.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.035 Immediate closure due to severe public health or safety threat.--The division shall, upon proper finding, immediately issue an order to close an establishment licensed under this chapter in the instance of a severe and immediate public health or safety or welfare threat as follows:
(1) (a) The director shall declare a public health or safety threat upon a proper finding by the State Health Officer that the continued operation of a licensed public lodging establishment presents a severe and immediate threat to the public health or safety.
(b) The director shall declare a threat to the public safety or welfare upon a proper finding by the director that the continued operation of a licensed public lodging establishment presents a severe and immediate threat to the public safety or welfare.
(2) Upon such determination, the division shall issue a notice to show cause and an emergency order of suspension. Such order shall be served upon the public lodging establishment by the division or its agent, and the establishment shall be closed. An operator who resists such closure is subject to further administrative action by the division and is punishable as provided in s. 509.281. The division shall provide an inspection within 24 hours following such closure and shall review all relevant information to determine whether the facility has met the requirements to resume operations.
(3) The division may attach a sign which states "Closed to Protect Public Health and Safety" to such an establishment and may require the licensee to immediately stop 43

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service until notification to the contrary is provided by the
director.
(4) The division may further adopt rules for issuing emergency orders after business hours and on weekends and holidays in order to ensure the timely closure of an establishment under this section.

Section 20. Section 509.072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.072 Public Lodging Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund; collection and disposition of moneys received.--
(1) There is created a Public Lodging Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund to be used for the administration and operation of the division and the carrying out of all laws and rules under the jurisdiction of the division pertaining to the construction, maintenance, and operation of public lodging establishments and public food service establishments, including the inspection of elevators as required under chapter 399. All funds collected by the division and the amounts paid for licenses and fees shall be deposited in the State Treasury into the Public Lodging Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund.
(2) Fees collected under s. 509.302(3) and deposited into the trust fund must be used solely for the purpose of funding the Hospitality Education Program, except for any trust fund service charge imposed by s. 215.20, and may not be used to pay for any expense of the division not directly attributable to the Hospitality Education Program. These funds may not be deposited or transferred into any other trust fund administered by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation or any of its divisions. For audit purposes, fees collected under s. 509.302(3) and all charges

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against those fees must be maintained by the department as a separate ledger.

Section 21. Section 509.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.091 Notices; form and service.--Each notice served by the division pursuant to this chapter must be in writing and must be delivered personally by an agent of the division or by registered letter to the operator of the public lodging establishment or pulolic food service establishment. If the operator refuses to accept service or evades service or the agent is otherwise unable to effect service after due diligence, the division may post such notice in a conspicuous place at the establishment.

Section 22. Section 509.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.092 Public lodging establishments and public food service estalolishments; rights as private enterprises.--Public lodging establishments and public food service establishments are private enterprises, and the operator has the right to refuse accommodations or service to any person who is objectionable or undesirable to the operator, but such refusal may not be based upon race, creed, color, sex, physical disability, or national origin. A person aggrieved by a violation of this section or a violation of a rule adopted under this section has a right of action pursuant to s. 760.11.

Section 23. Section 509.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.101 Establishment rules; posting of notice; food service inspection report;maintenance of guest register; moloile food dispensing vehicle registry.--

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(1) Any operator of a public lodging establishment or a public food service establishment may establish reasonable rules and regulations for the management of the establishment and its guests and employees; and each guest or employee staying, sojourning, eating, or employed in the establishment shall conform to and abide by such rules and regulations so long as the guest or employee remains in or at the establishment. Such rules and regulations shall be deemed to be a special contract between the operator and each guest or employee using the services or facilities of the operator. Such rules and regulations shall control the liabilities, responsibilities, and obligations of all parties. Any rules or regulations established pursuant to this section shall be printed in the English language and posted in a prominent place within such public lodging establishment or public food service establishment. Such posting shall also include notice that a current copy of this chapter is available in the office for public review. In addition, any operator of a public food service establishment shall maintain the latest food service inspection report or a duplicate copy on premises and shall make it available to the public upon request.
(2) It is the duty of each operator of a transient establishment to maintain at all times a register, signed by or for guests who occupy rental units within the establishment, showing the dates upon which the rental units were occupied by such guests and the rates charged for their occupancy. This register shall be maintained in chronological order and available for inspection by the division at any time. Operators need not make available registers which are more than 2 years old. Each operator shall maintain at all times a current copy of this chapter in the office of the

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licensed establishment which shall be made available to the public upon request.
(3) It is the duty of each operator of a pulolic food service establishment that provides commissary services to maintain a daily registry verifying that each moloile food dispensing vehicle that receives such services is properly licensed by the division. In order that such licensure may be readily verified, each mobile food dispensing vehicle operator shall peimanently affix in a piominent place on the side of the vehicle, in figures at least 2 inches high and in eontrasting colors from the loackground, the operator's public food service estalolishment license number. Prior to providing eommissary services, each pulolic food service establishment must verify that the license number displayed on the vehicle matches the number on the vehicle operator's public food service establishment license.

Section 24. Section 509.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.141 Refusal of admission and ejection of undesirable guests; notice; procedure; penalties for refusal to leave.--
(1) The operator of any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment may remove or cause to be removed from such establishment, in the manner hereinafter provided in this section, any guest of the establishment who, while on the premises of the establishment, illegally possesses or deals in controlled substances as defined in chapter 893 or is intoxicated, profane, lewd, or brawling; who indulges in any language or conduct which disturbs the peace and comfort of other guests or which injures the reputation, dignity, or standing of the establishment; who, in the case of 47

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a public lodging establishment, fails to make payment of rent
at the agreed-upon rental rate by the agreed-upon checkout
time; who, in the case of a public lodging establishment,
fails to check out by the time agreed upon in writing by the
guest and public lodging establishment at check-in unless an
extension of time is agreed to by the public lodging
establishment and guest prior to checkout; who, in the case of
a public food service establishment, fails to make payment for
food, beverages, or services; or who, in the opinion of the
operator, is a person the continued entertainment of whom
would be detrimental to such establishment. The admission to,
or the removal from, such establishment shall not be based
upon race, creed, color, sex, physical disability, or national
origin.
(2) The operator of any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment shall notify such guest that the establishment no longer desires to entertain the guest and shall request that such guest immediately depart from the establishment. Such notice may be given orally or in writing. If the notice is in writing, it shall be as follows:
"You are hereby notified that this establishment no longer desires to entertain you as its guest, and you are requested to leave at once. To remain after receipt of this notice is a misdemeanor under the laws of this state."

If such guest has paid in advance, the establishment shall, at the time such notice is given, tender to such guest the unused portion of the advance payment; however, the establishment may withhold payment for each full day that the guest has been entertained at the establishment for any portion of the 24 -hour period of such day.

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(3) Any guest who remains or attempts to remain in any such establishment after being requested to leave is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
(4) If any person is illegally on the premises of any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment, the operator of such establishment may call upon any law enforcement officer of this state for assistance. It is the duty of such law enforcement officer, upon the request of such operator, to place under arrest and take into custody for violation of this section any guest who violates subsection (3) in the presence of the officer. If a warrant has been issued by the proper judicial officer for the arrest of any violator of subsection (3), the officer shall serve the warrant, arrest the person, and take the person into custody. Upon arrest, with or without warrant, the guest will be deemed to have given up any right to occupancy or to have abandoned such right of occupancy of the premises, and the operator of the establishment may then make such premises available to other guests. However, the operator of the establishment shall employ all reasonable and proper means to care for any personal property which may be left on the premises by such guest and shall refund any unused portion of moneys paid by such guest for the occupancy of such premises.

Section 25. Section 509.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.142 Conduct on premises; refusal of service.--The operator of a public lodging establishment or public food service establishment may refuse accommodations or service to any person whose conduct on the premises of the establishment displays intoxication, profanity, lewdness, or brawling; who 49

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indulges in language or conduct such as to disturb the peace or comfort of other guests; who engages in illegal or disorderly conduct; who illegally possesses or deals in controlled substances as defined in chapter 893; or whose conduct constitutes a nuisance. Such refusal may not be based upon race, creed, color, sex, physical disability, or national origin.

Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 509.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.151 Obtaining food or lodging with intent to defraud; penalty.--
(1) Any person who obtains food, lodging, or other accommodations having a value of less than $\$ 300$ at any publie food service establishment, or at any transient establishment, with intent to defraud the operator thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or $s .775 .083$; if such food, lodging, or other accommodations have a value of $\$ 300$ or more, such person is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 27. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 509.162, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
509.162 Theft of personal property; detaining and arrest of violator; theft by employee.--
(1) Any law enforcement officer or operator of a public lodging establishment or public food service establishment who has probable cause to believe that theft of personal property belonging to such establishment has been committed by a person and that the officer or operator can recover such property or the reasonable value thereof by taking the person into custody may, for the purpose of

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attempting to effect such recovery or for prosecution, take such person into custody on the premises and detain such person in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable period of time. If the operator takes the person into custody, a law enforcement officer shall be called to the scene immediately. The taking into custody and detention by a law enforcement officer or operator of a public lodging establishment or public food service establishment, if done in compliance with this subsection, does not render such law enforcement officer or operator criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.
(2) Any law enforcement officer may arrest, either on or off the premises and without warrant, any person if there is probable cause to believe that person has committed theft in a public lodging establishment or in a public food service establishment.
(3) Any person who resists the reasonable effort of a law enforcement officer or operator of a public lodging establishment or public food service establishment to recover property which the law enforcement officer or operator had probable cause to believe had been stolen from the public lodging establishment or public food service establishment, and who is subsequently found to be guilty of theft of the subject property, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, unless such person did not know, or did not have reason to know, that the person seeking to recover the property was a law enforcement officer or the operator. For purposes of this section, the charge of theft and the charge of resisting apprehension may be tried concurrently.

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Section 28. Section 509.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.191 Unclaimed property.--Any property with an identifiable owner which is left in a public lodging establishment or public food service establishment, other than property belonging to a guest who has vacated the premises without notice to the operator and with an outstanding account, which property remains unclaimed after being held by the establishment for 90 days after written notice to the guest or owner of the property, shall become the property of the establishment. Property without an identifiable owner which is found in a public lodging establishment or pulolic food service establishment is subject to the provisions of chapter 705.

Section 29. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 509.211, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
509.211 Safety regulations.--
(2) The division, or its agent, shall immediately notify the local firesafety authority or the State Fire Marshal of any major violation of a rule adopted under chapter 633 which relates to public lodging establishments or pulblic food service establishments. The division may impose administrative sanctions for violations of these rules pursuant to s. 509.261 or may refer such violations to the local firesafety authorities for enforcement.
(3) (a) It is unlawful for any person to use within any public lodging establishment or pulblic food service establishment any fuel-burning wick-type equipment for space heating unless such equipment is vented so as to prevent the accumulation of toxic or injurious gases or liquids.

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(b) Any person who violates the provisions of paragraph (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 30. Section 509.2112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.2112 Public lodging establishments three stories or more in height; inspection rules.--The Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation is directed to provide rules to require that:
(1) Every public lodging establishment that is three stories or more in height in the state file a certificate stating that any and all balconies, platforms, stairways, and railways have been inspected by a person competent to conduct such inspections and are safe, secure, and free of defects.
(2) The information required under subsection (1) be filed commencing January 1, 1991, and every 3 years thereafter, with the Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants and the applicable county or municipal authority responsible for building and zoning permits.
(3) If a public lodging establishment that is three or more stories in height fails to file the information required in subsection (1), the Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants shall impose administrative sanctions pursuant to s. 509.261.

Section 31. Subsection (6) of section 509.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.215 Firesafety.--
(6) (a) Special exception to the provisions of this section shall be made for a public lodging establishment structure that is individually listed in the National Register 53

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of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; or is a contributing property to a National Register-listed district; or is designated as a historic property, or as a contributing property to a historic district under the terms of a local preservation ordinance.
(b) For such structures, provisions shall be made for a system of fire protection and lifesafety support that would meet the intent of the NFPA standards and be acceptable to, and approved by, a task force composed of the director of the Division of Public Lodging Hotels and Restaurants, the director of the Division of State Fire Marshal, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. When recommending alternative systems, the task force shall consider systems which would not disturb, destroy, or alter the integrity of such historic structures. The director of the Division of State Fire Marshal shall be designated chairperson of the task force and shall record the minutes of each task force meeting, which shall be called in a timely manner to review requests for special provision considerations under this subsection.
(c) The task force shall, no later than November 1, 1996, report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives any legislative recommendations for providing a standard system of fire protection and lifesafety support alternatives for historic public lodging establishments, including bed and breakfast inns, that would meet the intent of the NFPA standards. In making its report the task force shall consider which, if any, bed and breakfast inn operations may be exempted from the firesafety requirements of this section.

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Section 32. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 509.221, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
509.221 Sanitary regulations.--
(1) Each public lodging establishment and each public food service establishment shall be supplied with potable water and shall provide adequate sanitary facilities for the accommodation of its employees and guests. Such facilities may include, but are not limited to, showers, handwash basins, toilets, and bidets. Such sanitary facilities shall be connected to approved plumbing. Such plumbing shall be sized, installed, and maintained in accordance with applicable state and local plumbing codes. Wastewater or sewage shall be properly treated onsite or discharged into an approved sewage collection and treatment system.
(2) (a) Each public lodging establishment and each public food service estalolishment shall maintain not less than one public bathroom for each sex, properly designated, unless otherwise provided by rule. The division shall establish by rule categories of establishments not subject to the bathroom requirement of this paragraph. Such rules may not alter the exemption provided for theme parks in paragraph (b).
(b) Within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013 s. 509.013(9), the bathrooms are not required to be in the same building as the public food service establishment, so long as they are reasonably accessible.
(c) Each transient establishment that does not provide private or connecting bathrooms shall maintain one public bathroom on each floor for every 15 guests, or major fraction of that number, rooming on that floor.
(5) Each transient establishment and each public food service establishment shall provide in the main public 55

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bathroom soap and clean towels or other approved hand-drying devices and each public lodging establishment shall furnish each guest with two clean individual towels so that two guests will not be required to use the same towel unless it has first been laundered.

Section 33. Section 509.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.241 Licenses required; exceptions.--
(1) LICENSES; ANNUAL RENEWALS.--Each public lodging establishment must and public food service establishment shall obtain a license from the division. Such license may not be transferred from one place or individual to another. It shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for such an establishment to operate without a license. Local law enforcement shall provide immediate assistance in pursuing an illegally operating establishment. The division may refuse a license, or a renewal thereof, to any establishment that is not constructed and maintained in accordance with law and with the rules of the division. The division may refuse to issue a license, or a renewal thereof, to any establishment an operator of which, within the preceding 5 years, has been adjudicated guilty of, or has forfeited a bond when charged with, any crime reflecting on professional character, including soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, keeping a disorderly place, or illegally dealing in controlled substances as defined in chapter 893, whether in this state or in any other jurisdiction within the United States, or has had a license denied, revoked, or suspended pursuant to s. 400.414. Licenses shall be renewed annually, and the division shall adopt a rule establishing a staggered schedule for

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license renewals. If any license expires while administrative
charges are pending against the license, the proceedings
against the license shall continue to conclusion as if the
license were still in effect.
(2) APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.--Each person who plans to open a public lodging establishment must or a public food service establishment shall apply for and receive a license from the division prior to the commencement of operation. A condominium association, as defined in s. 718.103, which does not own any units classified as resort condominiums under s. 509.242(1)(c) shall not be required to apply for or receive a public lodging establishment license.
(3) DISPLAY OF LICENSE.--Any license issued by the division shall be conspicuously displayed in the office or lobby of the licensed establishment. Public food sevice establishments which offer catering services shall display their license number on all advertising for catering services.

Section 34. Section 509.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.251 License fees.--
(1) The division shall adopt, by rule, a schedule of fees to be paid by each public lodging establishment as a prerequisite to issuance or renewal of a license. Such fees shall be based on the number of rental units in the establishment but shall not exceed $\$ 1,000$. Resort condominium units within separate buildings or at separate locations but managed by one licensed agent may be combined in a single license application, and the division shall charge a license fee as if all units in the application are in a single licensed establishment. Resort dwelling units may be licensed in the same manner as condominium units. The fee schedule

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shall require an establishment which applies for an initial license to pay the full license fee if application is made during the annual renewal period or more than 6 months prior to the next such renewal period and one-half of the fee if application is made 6 months or less prior to such period. The fee schedule shall include fees collected for the purpose of funding the Hospitality Education Program, pursuant to s. 509.302, which are payable in full for each application regardless of when the application is submitted.
(a) Upon making initial application or an application for change of ownership, the applicant shall pay to the division a fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed $\$ 50$, in addition to any other fees required by law, which shall cover all costs associated with initiating regulation of the establishment.
(b) A license renewal filed with the division within 30 days after the expiration date shall be accompanied by a delinquent fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed $\$ 50$, in addition to the renewal fee and any other fees required by law. A license renewal filed with the division more than 30 but not more than 60 days after the expiration date shall be accompanied by a delinquent fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed $\$ 100$, in addition to the renewal fee and any other fees required by law.
(2) The division shall adopt, by rule, a schedule of fees to be paid by each public food service establishment as a prerequisite to issuance or renewal of a license. The fee schedule shall prescribe a basic fee and additional fees loased on seating capacity and services offered. The aggregate fee per establishment charged any public food service establishment may not exceed $\$ 400$. The fee schedule shall 58

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require an establishment which applies for an initial license
to pay the full license fee if application is made during the
annual renewal period or more than 6 months prior to the next
such renewal period and one-half of the fee if application is
made 6 months or less prior to such period. The fee schedule
shall include fees collected for the purpose of funding the
Hospitality Education Program, pursuant to s. 509.302, which
are payable in full for each application regardless of when
the application is submitted.
    (a) Upon making initial application or an application
for change of ownership, the applicant shall pay to the
division a fee as prescribed loy rule, not to exceed $50, in
addition to any other fees required by law, which shall cover
all costs associated with initiating regulation of the
establishment.
    (b) A license renewal filed with the division within
30 days after the expiration date shall be accompanied loy a
delinquent fee as prescribed by rule, not to exceed $50, in
addition to the renewal fee and any other fees required by
law. A license renewal filed with the division more than 30
but not more than 60 days after the expiration date shall be
accompanied by a delinquent fee as prescribed by rule, not to
exceed $100, in addition to the renewal fee and any other fees
required by law.
    (2)(3) The fact that a public food service
establishment is operated in conjunction with a public lodging
establishment does not relieve the public food service
establishment of the requirement that it be separately
licensed as a public food service establishment.
    (4) The actual costs associated with each
epidemiological investigation conducted loy the Department of
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Health and Rehabilitative Services in public food service
establishments licensed pursuant to this chapter shall be
accounted for and submitted to the division annually. The
division shall journal transfer the total of all such amounts
from the Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund to the Department of
Health and Rehabilitative Services annually; however, the
total amount of such transfer may not exceed an amount equal
to 5 percent of the annual public food service establishment
Hicensure fees received loy the division.
    Section 35. Section 509.261, Florida Statutes, is
amended to read:
509.261 Revocation or suspension of licenses; fines; procedure.--
(1) Any public lodging establishment or public food sevice establishment that has operated or is operating in violation of this chapter or the rules of the division, operating without a license, or operating with a suspended or revoked license may be subject by the division to:
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(a) Fines not to exceed $\$ 1,000$ per offense;
(b) Mandatory attendance, at personal expense, at an educational program sponsored by the Hospitality Education Program; and
(c) The suspension, revocation, or refusal of a license issued pursuant to this chapter.
(2) For the purposes of this section, the division may regard as a separate offense each day or portion of a day on which an establishment is operated in violation of a "critical law or rule," as that term is defined by rule.
(3) The division shall post a prominent closed-for-operation sign on any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment, the license of which has 60

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been suspended or revoked. The division shall also post such sign on any establishment judicially or administratively determined to be operating without a license. It is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for any person to deface or remove such closed-for-operation sign or for any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment to open for operation without a license or to open for operation while its license is suspended or revoked. The division may impose administrative sanctions for violations of this section.
(4) All funds received by the division as satisfaction for administrative fines shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Public Lodging Hotel and Restaurant Trust Fund and may not subsequently be used for payment to any entity performing required inspections under contract with the division.
(5) (a) A license may not be suspended under this section for a period of more than 12 months. At the end of such period of suspension, the establishment may apply for reinstatement or renewal of the license. A public lodging establishment or pulolic food service establishment, the license of which is revoked, may not apply for another license for that location prior to the date on which the revoked license would have expired.
(b) The division may fine, suspend, or revoke the license of any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment if the operator knowingly lets, leases, or gives space for unlawful gambling purposes or permits unlawful gambling in such establishment or in or upon any premises which are used in connection with, and are under the same charge, control, or management as, such establishment.

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(6) The division may fine, suspend, or revoke the license of any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment when:
(a) Any person with a direct financial interest in the licensed establishment, within the preceding 5 years in this state, any other state, or the United States, has been adjudicated guilty of or forfeited a bond when charged with soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, keeping a disorderly place, illegally dealing in controlled substances as defined in chapter 893, or any other crime reflecting on professional character.
(b) Such establishment has been deemed an imminent danger to the public health and safety by the division or local health authority for failure to meet sanitation standards or the premises have been determined by the division or local authority to be unsafe or unfit for human occupancy.
(7) A person is not entitled to the issuance of a license for any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment except in the discretion of the director when the division has notified the current licenseholder for such premises that administrative proceedings have been or will be brought against such current licensee for violation of any provision of this chapter or rule of the division.

Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 509.281, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.281 Prosecution for violation; duty of state attorney; penalties.--
(1) The division or an agent of the division, upon ascertaining by inspection that any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment is being operated contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall

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make complaint and cause the arrest of the violator, and the state attorney, upon request of the division or agent, shall prepare all necessary papers and conduct the prosecution. The division shall proceed in the courts by mandamus or injunction whenever such proceedings may be necessary to the proper enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, of the rules adopted pursuant hereto, or of orders of the division.

Section 37. Subsection (1) of section 509.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
509.291 Advisory council.--
(1) There is created an 18-member advisory council.
(a) The Secretary of Business and Professional Regulation shall appoint 11 voting members to the advisory council. Each member appointed by the secretary must be an operator of an establishment licensed under this chapter and shall represent the industries regulated by the division, except that one member appointed by the secretary must be a layperson and shall represent the general public. Such members of the council shall serve staggered terms of 4 years.
(b) The division, the Department of Health and Rehaloilitative Services, the Florida Hotel and Motel Association, the Florida Restaurant Association, the Florida Apartment Association, and the Florida Association of Realtors shall each designate one representative to serve as a voting member of the council, and one member appointed by the secretary must be appointed to represent nontransient public lodging establishments. In addition, one hospitality administration educator from an institution of higher education affiliated with the Hospitality Education Program pursuant to s. 509.302(2) shall serve for a term of 2 years as a voting member of the council. This single representative

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shall be designated on a rotating basis by the institution or institutions of higher education affiliated with this program pursuant to s. 509.302(2).
(c) Any member who fails to attend three consecutive council meetings without good cause may be removed from the council by the secretary.

Section 38. Subsections (1), (3), and (7) of section 509.302, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
509.302 Director of education, personnel, employment duties, compensation.--
(1) The director shall, with the advice of the advisory council, employ a director of education for the public lodging and food service industry.
(3) All public lodging establishments and all public food service establishments licensed under this chapter shall pay an annual fee of no more than $\$ 6$ which shall be included in the annual license fee and which shall be used for the sole purpose of funding the Hospitality Education Program.
(7) The director of education, with the approval of the director and with the consent of the advisory council, may designate funds, not to exceed $\$ 150,000$ annually, to support school-to-career transition programs available through statewide organizations in the hospitality services field. Such programs shall be designed to prepare students for progressive careers in the hospitality industry. The director of education, with the approval of the director and with the consent of the advisory council, may also designate funds, not to exceed\$50,000 annually, to support food safety training programs available through statewide organizations in the hospitality services field, and not to exceed $\$ 50,000$
annually, to support nontransient public lodging training 64

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programs available through statewide organizations in the public lodging services field.
(a) The director of education shall have supervision over the administration of the programs set forth in this subsection and shall report the status of the programs at all meetings of the advisory council and at such other times as are prescribed by the advisory council.
(b) The division shall adopt rules providing the criteria for program approval and the procedures for processing program applications. The criteria and procedures shall be approved by the advisory council.

Section 39. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 386.205, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
386.205 Designation of smoking areas.--
(2) (a) A smoking area may not be designated in an elevator, school bus, public means of mass transportation subject only to state smoking regulation, restroom, hospital, doctor's or dentist's waiting room, jury deliberation room, county health department, day care center, school or other educational facility, or any common area as defined in s. 386.203, or any public food service establishment as defined in s. 509.013. However, a patient's room in a hospital, nursing home, or other health care facility may be designated as a smoking area if such designation is ordered by the attending physician and agreed to by all patients assigned to that room.
(4) No more than one-half of the total square footage in any public place within a single enclosed indoor area used for a common purpose shall be reserved and designated as a smoking area. This square footage limitation does not apply to

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restaurants as defined in s. 386.203(1)(p). However, such a
restaurant must ensure that no more than 65 percent of the
seats existing in its dining room at any time are located in
an area designated as a smoking area.
    Section 40. The administrative rules of the agencies
involved in this reorganization that are in effect immediately
prior to the effective date of this act shall remain in effect
until specifically changed in the manner provided by law.
    Section 41. This act shall not affect the validity of
any judicial or administrative proceeding pending on the
effective date of this act, and any agency to which are
transferred the powers, duties, and functions relating to the
pending proceeding shall be substituted as a party in interest
for that proceeding.
    Section 42. Sections 509.213, 509.214, 509.232, and
509.292, Florida Statutes, are transferred and renumbered,
respectively, as sections 381.0075, 381.0076, 381.0077, and
381.0078, Florida Statutes.
    Section 43. Paragraph (p) of subsection (1) of section
386.203 and sections 509.036, 509.039, and 509.049, Florida
Statutes, are repealed.
    Section 44. Effective July 1, 1998, the Secretary of
Health and the Secretary of Business and Professional
Regulation shall each appoint three staff members to a
restaurant program transition advisory committee. The members
of the committee must represent staff of the respective
department, including representatives from the headquarter's
level and local field staff, who are involved in the
transferred functions. In addition, the two secretaries shall
jointly appoint one person to represent the restaurant
industry on the committee. The Secretary of Health shall
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designate a member of the committee to serve as committee
chair. The purpose of the committee is to prepare for the
transfer of regulatory responsibilities relating to
restaurants from the Department of Business and Professional
Regulation to the Department of Health. The committee shall
be located, for administrative purposes, in the Department of
Health.
    (1) By September 15, 1998, the committee shall
prescribe a schedule of transition activities and functions
with respect to the transfer of responsibilities. The
schedule must, at a minimum, address: office space,
information support systems, cash ownership and transfer,
administrative support functions, inventory and transfer of
equipment and supplies, expenditure transfers, budget
authority and positions, and certifications forward.
    (2) The committee shall review current regulatory
activities and make recommendations regarding consolidation of
duplicative regulatory functions, elimination of overlap, and
any needed modifications in organizational structure. The
committee shall report its findings, including recommendations
for changes in state policy, rules, and statutes that will
improve restaurant regulatory functions by the Department of
Health, to the Secretary of Health, the Governor, the
President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
Representatives by November 30, 1999.
    Section 45. Except as otherwise provided in this act
and except for this section, which shall take effect upon
becoming a law, this act shall take effect January 1, 1999.
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## SENATE SUMMARY

Transfers certain powers, duties, and functions of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation relating to public food service establishments to the Department of Health. Prohibits smoking in public food service establishments. (See bill for details.)

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