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30 31 By the Committee on Business Regulation & Consumer Affairs and Representatives Ogles, Brown, Crist, Dockery, Chestnut and Lynn

A bill to be entitled An act relating to regulation of professions; amending s. 177.031, F.S.; revising and providing definitions relating to platting; amending s. 177.041, F.S.; requiring plats and replats of subdivisions submitted for approval to be accompanied by a boundary survey of the platted lands; amending s. 177.051, F.S.; revising provisions relating to naming and replatting subdivisions; amending s. 177.061, F.S.; providing requirements for the recording of a plat; amending s. 177.071, F.S.; revising provisions relating to approval of plats by governing bodies; amending s. 177.081, F.S.; requiring plats to be reviewed by a professional surveyor and mapper prior to approval by a governing body; amending s. 177.091, F.S.; providing requirements for monuments and revising other requirements of plats made for recording; amending s. 177.141, F.S.; revising provisions relating to affidavits confirming errors on recorded plats; amending s. 177.151, F.S.; revising provisions relating to state plane coordinates; amending ss. 177.021, 177.121, 177.131, 177.132, 177.27, 177.38, and 287.055, F.S.; conforming references; amending s. 455.213, F.S., relating to general licensing provisions; providing for direct payment of organization-related or vendor-related fees associated with the examination to the organization or vendor;

1 providing that passing a required examination 2 does not entitle a person to licensure if the 3 person is not otherwise qualified; amending s. 455.217, F.S., relating to examinations; 4 5 authorizing the contracting for examinations 6 and services related to examinations; providing 7 requirements with respect to examinations 8 developed by the department or a contracted 9 vendor and to national examinations; amending 10 s. 466.007, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 455.225, F.S.; authorizing the 11 Department of Business and Professional 12 13 Regulation to issue a notice of noncompliance for an initial offense of a minor violation 14 15 when the board has failed to designate such minor violation by rule; amending s. 468.385, 16 17 F.S.; revising provisions relating to the 18 written examination required to be licensed as 19 an auctioneer; amending s. 468.386, F.S., 20 relating to fees applicable to regulation of 21 auctioneers; eliminating reference to the 22 examination fee; amending s. 468.388, F.S.; 23 eliminating exemptions from the requirement that a written agreement be executed prior to 24 25 conducting an auction; amending s. 468.389, 26 F.S.; revising a ground for disciplinary action 27 to include reference to property belonging to 28 another; providing penalties; reenacting s. 468.391, F.S., relating to a criminal penalty, 29 30 to incorporate the amendment to s. 468.389, F.S., in a reference thereto; amending s.

1 468.393, F.S.; reducing the level at which the 2 Auctioneer Recovery Fund must be maintained and 3 for which surcharges are levied; reenacting s. 468.392(5), F.S., relating to moneys in the 4 5 Auctioneer Recovery Fund, to incorporate the 6 amendment to s. 468.393, F.S., in a reference 7 thereto; amending s. 468.395, F.S.; revising circumstances under which recovery from the 8 9 Auctioneer Recovery Fund may be obtained; 10 reducing the amount per claim or claims arising out of the same transaction or auction and the 11 aggregate lifetime limit with respect to any 12 13 one licensee that may be paid from the fund; amending s. 468.396, F.S., relating to claims 14 15 against a single licensee in excess of the dollar limitation, to conform; amending s. 16 17 468.432, F.S.; authorizing the department to 18 adopt rules relating to licensure and 19 disciplinary requirements applicable to 20 community association management; amending s. 21 468.542, F.S.; providing definitions for 22 classes of water and wastewater operators; 23 amending s. 468.453, F.S.; requiring each applicant for licensure as an athlete agent to 24 25 submit a full set of fingerprints for purposes of the required criminal records check; 26 27 exempting members of The Florida Bar from 28 regulations imposed on athlete agents; amending 29 ss. 468.547 and 468.548, F.S., relating to fees 30 and requirements for licensure; eliminating or revising references to examination and

1 reexamination; amending s. 468.607, F.S.; 2 providing that the Department of Business and 3 Professional Regulation shall be the issuing body for a certificate to practice as a 4 5 building code administrator, plans examiner, or 6 building code inspector; amending s. 468.609, 7 F.S.; revising requirements for certification as a building code administrator, plans 8 9 examiner, or building code inspector; amending 10 s. 468.617, F.S.; providing that local governments may employ or authorize persons 11 certified or exempt from such regulation to 12 13 perform inspections on a contract basis; creating s. 468.619, F.S.; providing 14 15 requirements for architects and engineers performing building code inspection services; 16 17 amending s. 468.621, F.S.; revising 18 prohibitions; providing disciplinary actions; 19 amending s. 468.629, F.S.; revising 20 disciplinary grounds; providing penalties; 21 amending s. 469.001, F.S.; revising and 22 providing definitions relating to asbestos 23 abatement; amending s. 469.002, F.S.; revising an exemption relating to asbestos-related 24 25 activities by governmental employees; amending s. 469.004, F.S.; exempting asbestos 26 consultants from licensure under certain 27 28 circumstances relating to the moving, removal, 29 or disposal of asbestos-containing roofing 30 materials; amending s. 469.005, F.S.; revising requirements for licensure as an asbestos

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consultant or asbestos contractor; amending s. 469.006, F.S.; eliminating reference to consultant or contractor seals, and requiring a signature instead; amending s. 469.013, F.S.; adding course requirements for management planners; repealing s. 469.015, F.S., relating to seals; amending s. 470.002, F.S.; revising the definition of "legally authorized person"; amending s. 470.0085, F.S., relating to the embalmer apprentice program; authorizing an extension of apprenticeship for certain students working in funeral establishments; amending s. 470.009, F.S.; reorganizing provisions relating to licensure as a funeral director by examination, to clarify applicability of the internship requirement; amending ss. 470.015 and 470.018, F.S.; revising continuing education requirements for renewal of a funeral director or embalmer license or registration of a direct disposer; amending s. 470.024, F.S.; authorizing operation of visitation chapels and establishing criteria therefor; providing licensing limitations with respect to colocated facilities; requiring the relicensure of funeral establishments whose ownership has changed; amending s. 470.029, F.S.; providing a filing date for monthly reports on final dispositions; amending s. 470.0301, F.S.; providing requirements for registration of centralized embalming facilities; providing for

1 biennial renewal; providing fees; creating s. 2 470.0315, F.S.; providing for the storage, preservation, and transportation of human 3 remains; creating s. 470.0355, F.S.; providing 4 5 for the identification of human remains; amending s. 473.306, F.S.; providing conditions 6 7 under which the Board of Accountancy may adopt an alternative licensure examination for 8 9 persons licensed to practice public accountancy 10 or its equivalent in a foreign country; providing for appointment of an Educational 11 Advisory Council for purposes of maintaining 12 13 proper educational qualifications for licensure 14 of certified public accountants; creating s. 15 473.3065, F.S.; establishing the Certified Public Accountant Education Minority Assistance 16 17 Program; providing for scholarships to eligible 18 students; providing for the funding of 19 scholarships; requiring Board of Accountancy rules; providing a penalty for certain 20 21 violations; creating an advisory council to 22 assist in program administration; amending s. 23 473.308, F.S.; revising licensure requirements relating to public accountancy experience 24 25 outside this state; amending s. 473.309, F.S.; 26 providing additional requirements for a 27 partnership to practice public accountancy in 28 this state; amending s. 473.312, F.S.; 29 providing for appointment of a Continuing 30 Professional Education Advisory Council for purposes of maintaining proper continuing

1 education requirements for renewal of licensure 2 of certified public accountants; amending s. 3 474.203, F.S.; revising and providing 4 exemptions from regulation under chapter 474, 5 F.S., relating to veterinary medical practice; 6 amending s. 474.2065, F.S., relating to fees 7 applicable to regulation of veterinary medical 8 practice; eliminating reference to examination 9 and reexamination fees; amending s. 474.207, 10 F.S., relating to licensure by examination; eliminating obsolete provisions; amending s. 11 474.211, F.S.; requiring criteria for providers 12 13 of continuing education to be approved by the board; amending s. 474.2125, F.S.; exempting 14 15 veterinarians licensed in another state from certain requirements for temporary licensure in 16 17 this state; correcting a cross reference; 18 amending s. 474.214, F.S.; increasing the 19 administrative fine; amending s. 474.215, F.S.; 20 requiring limited service permittees to 21 register each location and providing a 22 registration fee; providing requirements for 23 certain temporary rabies vaccination efforts; providing permit and other requirements for 24 25 persons who are not licensed veterinarians but who desire to own and operate a veterinary 26 27 medical establishment; providing disciplinary 28 actions applicable to holders of premises permits; amending s. 474.217, F.S., relating to 29 30 licensure by endorsement; revising a reference to an examination; amending s. 475.125, F.S.,

1 relating to fees applicable to regulation of 2 real estate brokers, salespersons, and schools; eliminating reference to examination and 3 reexamination fees; amending s. 475.15, F.S.; 4 5 providing registration and licensing requirements for additional business entities; 6 7 eliminating a provision that requires the automatic cancellation of the registration of a 8 9 real estate broker partnership upon the lapse 10 in licensure or registration of any of its partners; amending s. 475.17, F.S.; providing 11 additional requirements for licensure as a real 12 13 estate broker; amending s. 475.175, F.S.; 14 revising provisions relating to examinations; 15 amending s. 475.183, F.S.; revising the period after which involuntarily inactive licenses 16 17 expire; revising the time for the required 18 notice to the licensee; amending s. 475.25, 19 F.S.; increasing the administrative fine; revising a ground for disciplinary action to 20 21 exempt licensees from the reporting of certain 22 violators; providing that violations of certain 23 standards of the Appraisal Foundation are grounds for the Florida Real Estate Commission 24 25 to deny, revoke, or suspend the license of, or 26 to fine, real estate brokers or salespersons; 27 reenacting ss. 475.180(2)(b), 475.181(2), 28 475.22(2), 475.422(2), and 475.482(1), F.S., 29 relating to nonresident licenses, licensure, 30 refusal of a broker to comply with certain requests or notices, furnishing of copies of

1 termite and roof inspection reports, and 2 recovery from the Real Estate Recovery Fund, to incorporate the amendment to s. 475.25, F.S., 3 in references thereto; amending s. 475.451, 4 5 F.S.; revising provisions relating to the permitting of instructors for proprietary real 6 7 estate schools or state institutions; providing permit renewal requirements; revising 8 9 references relating to examinations; amending 10 s. 475.452, F.S.; providing requirements applicable to advance expenses, commissions, or 11 12 fees for brokers auctioning real property; 13 amending s. 475.484, F.S.; providing 14 applicability with respect to a conflict with 15 federal law in the disciplining of certain licensees against whom a judgment has been paid 16 17 from the Real Estate Recovery Fund; creating s. 18 475.5016, F.S.; granting the department 19 authority to inspect and audit brokers and 20 brokerage offices; creating s. 475.6145, F.S.; 21 providing for a seal for the Florida Real 22 Estate Appraisal Board to authenticate its 23 proceedings, records, and acts; creating s. 475.6147, F.S.; providing a separate section 24 25 relating to establishment of fees applicable to 26 the regulation of real estate appraisers; 27 amending s. 475.615, F.S.; providing 28 registration requirements for appraisers; 29 amending s. 475.617, F.S.; clarifying 30 continuing education and experience requirements for real estate appraisers;

1 amending s. 475.624, F.S.; revising a ground 2 for disciplinary action to exempt licensees from the reporting of certain violators; 3 creating s. 475.6295, F.S.; granting the 4 5 department authority to inspect appraisers and 6 appraisal offices; amending ss. 476.114 and 7 476.124, F.S.; revising provisions relating to examination for licensure as a barber; 8 repealing s. 476.134, F.S., relating to time, 9 10 place, and subjects of examination; amending s. 476.144, F.S.; revising requirements for a 11 restricted license to practice barbering; 12 13 amending s. 476.192, F.S.; eliminating 14 reference to examination and reexamination 15 fees; amending s. 477.013, F.S.; defining the terms "hair wrapping" and "photography studio 16 17 salon"; amending s. 477.0132, F.S.; providing 18 registration requirements for hair wrappers; 19 providing requirements for hair braiding and 20 hair wrapping outside a cosmetology salon or 21 specialty shop; amending s. 477.0135, F.S.; 22 exempting photography studio salons from 23 licensure as a cosmetology salon or specialty 24 salon and providing requirements with respect thereto; amending s. 477.019, F.S.; revising 25 26 provisions relating to applicants for licensure 27 by examination; providing continuing education 28 requirements for cosmetologists and cosmetology 29 specialists; providing for privatization of 30 such continuing education; exempting hair braiders and hair wrappers from such continuing

1 education requirements; repealing s. 477.022, 2 F.S., relating to examinations; amending s. 477.026, F.S.; eliminating reference to 3 examination and reexamination fees; providing 4 5 registration fees for hair wrappers; amending 6 s. 477.0263, F.S.; authorizing the performance 7 of cosmetology services in a photography studio salon; amending ss. 481.207, 481.209, and 8 9 481.213, F.S., relating to licensure as an 10 architect or interior designer; revising provisions relating to fees and examinations; 11 amending s. 489.103, F.S.; limiting the 12 13 ordinances, rules, or regulations that a 14 municipality or county may adopt with respect 15 to the installation or maintenance of water conditioning units; providing an exemption from 16 17 regulation for the sale, delivery, assembly, or 18 tie-down of prefabricated portable sheds under 19 specified circumstances; amending s. 489.105, 20 F.S.; revising and providing definitions 21 applicable to contractors; amending s. 489.107, 22 F.S.; eliminating reference to board 23 jurisdiction over examinations; requiring the Construction Industry Licensing Board and the 24 25 Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board to each 26 appoint a committee to meet jointly at least 27 twice a year; amending s. 489.109, F.S.; 28 revising provisions relating to examination fees; amending s. 489.111, F.S.; revising 29 30 provisions relating to licensure by examination; amending s. 489.113, F.S.;

1 revising a provision relating to the 2 certification examination; revising provisions 3 that authorize persons who are not certified or registered to perform construction work under 4 5 the supervision of a person who is certified or 6 registered; providing that expansion of the 7 scope of practice of any type of contractor does not limit the scope of practice of any 8 9 existing type of contractor unless the 10 Legislature expressly provides such limitation; creating s. 489.1136, F.S.; providing for 11 medical gas certification for plumbing 12 13 contractors who install, improve, repair, or 14 maintain conduits used to transport gaseous or 15 partly gaseous substances for medical purposes; amending s. 553.06, F.S.; providing that 16 17 plumbing contractors who install, improve, 18 repair, or maintain such conduits shall be 19 governed by the National Fire Prevention 20 Standard 99C; amending s. 489.115, F.S.; 21 authorizing certificateholders and registrants 22 to apply continuing education courses earned 23 under other regulatory provisions under certain circumstances; amending s. 489.119, F.S.; 24 25 detailing what constitutes an incomplete 26 contract for purposes of temporary 27 certification or registration of a business 28 organization; amending s. 489.127, F.S.; 29 revising and providing penalties applicable to 30 violations of construction contracting provisions; amending s. 489.140, F.S.;

1 eliminating a provision that requires the 2 transfer of surplus moneys from fines into the 3 Construction Industries Recovery Fund; amending s. 489.141, F.S.; clarifying provisions 4 relating to conditions for recovery from the 5 6 fund; eliminating a notice requirement; 7 revising a limitation on the making of a claim; amending s. 489.142, F.S.; revising a provision 8 9 relating to powers of the Construction Industry 10 Licensing Board with respect to actions for recovery from the fund, to conform; amending s. 11 489.143, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 12 13 payment from the fund; amending s. 489.503, 14 F.S., relating to exemptions from part II of 15 chapter 489, F.S., relating to electrical and alarm system contracting; revising an exemption 16 17 relating to public utilities; revising an 18 exemption that applies to telecommunications, 19 community antenna television, and radio 20 distribution systems, to include cable 21 television systems; providing exemptions 22 relating to the monitoring of alarm systems by 23 law enforcement employees or officers or fire department employees or officials, by employees 24 25 of state or federally chartered financial 26 institutions, or by employees of a business; 27 amending s. 489.505, F.S., and repealing 28 subsection (24), relating to the definition of 29 "limited burglar alarm system contractor"; 30 redefining terms applicable to electrical and alarm system contracting; defining the term

1 "monitoring"; amending s. 489.507, F.S.; 2 requiring the Electrical Contractors' Licensing 3 Board and the Construction Industry Licensing Board to each appoint a committee to meet 4 5 jointly at least twice a year; amending s. 489.509, F.S.; eliminating reference to the 6 7 payment date of the biennial renewal fee for 8 certificateholders and registrants; providing 9 for transfer of a portion of certain fees 10 applicable to regulation of electrical and alarm system contracting to fund certain 11 projects relating to the building construction 12 13 industry and continuing education programs 14 related thereto; amending s. 489.511, F.S.; 15 revising eligibility requirements for certification as an electrical or alarm system 16 17 contractor; amending s. 489.513, F.S.; revising 18 registration requirements for electrical 19 contractors; amending s. 489.517, F.S.; 20 authorizing certificateholders and registrants 21 to apply continuing education courses earned 22 under other regulatory provisions under certain 23 circumstances; amending s. 489.519, F.S.; authorizing certificateholders and registrants 24 25 to apply for voluntary inactive status at any time during the period of certification or 26 27 registration; amending s. 489.521, F.S.; 28 providing conditions on qualifying agents 29 qualifying more than one business organization; 30 providing for revocation or suspension of such qualification for improper supervision;

1 amending s. 489.525, F.S.; changing the date 2 for the Department of Business and Professional 3 Regulation to inform local boards and building officials of the names of all 4 5 certificateholders and the status of the certificates; amending s. 489.529, F.S.; 6 7 providing an exception to an alarm verification requirement; amending s. 489.531, F.S.; 8 9 revising and providing penalties applicable to 10 violations of electrical and alarm system contracting provisions; reenacting s. 11 489.533(1)(a) and (2), F.S., relating to 12 13 disciplinary proceedings, to incorporate the amendment to s. 489.531, F.S., in a reference 14 15 thereto; amending s. 489.537, F.S.; revising requirements relating to subcontracting alarm 16 17 system contracting; amending ss. 489.539 and 18 553.19, F.S.; adding a national code relating 19 to fire alarms to the minimum electrical and 20 alarm standards required in this state; 21 amending s. 489.553, F.S.; revising 22 qualifications for registration as a septic 23 tank contractor or master septic tank contractor; creating s. 501.935, F.S.; 24 25 providing requirements relating to 26 home-inspection reports; providing legislative 27 intent; providing definitions; providing 28 exemptions; requiring, prior to inspection, 29 provision of inspector credentials, a caveat, a 30 disclosure of conflicts of interest and certain relationships, and a statement or agreement of

1 scope, limitations, terms, and conditions; 2 requiring a report on the results of the inspection; providing prohibited acts, for 3 which there are civil penalties; providing that 4 5 failure to comply is a deceptive and unfair 6 trade practice; creating s. 501.937, F.S.; 7 providing requirements for use of professional titles by industrial hygienists and safety 8 9 professionals; providing that violation of such 10 requirements is a deceptive and unfair trade practice; amending s. 553.06, F.S.; requiring 11 the Board of Building Codes and Standards to 12 13 adopt alternative standards for testing water 14 treatment units under certain circumstances; 15 amending s. 553.504, F.S.; revising the required dimensions of water closet seats; 16 17 amending s. 553.63, F.S., relating to trench 18 excavations in excess of a specified depth; 19 deleting a provision requiring contract bids to 20 include certain items; repealing s. 553.64, 21 F.S., relating to certain requirements for 22 contract bids; amending s. 553.991, F.S.; 23 limiting the purpose of the "Florida Building Energy-Efficiency Rating Act" to providing for 24 25 a statewide uniform system for rating the energy efficiency of buildings; amending s. 26 27 553.994, F.S.; deleting the schedule for 28 phasing in the rating system; amending s. 29 553.996, F.S.; requiring provision of an 30 information brochure to prospective purchasers of certain real property; deleting a provision

authorizing such prospective purchasers to receive a rating on the property upon request; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Section 177.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.021 Legal status of recorded plats.--The recording of any plats made in compliance with the provisions of this part chapter shall serve to establish the identity of all lands shown on and being a part of such plats, and lands may thenceforth be conveyed by reference to such plat.

Section 2. Section 177.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.031 Definitions.--As used in this part chapter:

- (1) "Alley" means a right-of-way providing a secondary means of access and service to abutting property.
- (2) "Block" includes "tier" or "group" and means a group of lots existing within well-defined and fixed boundaries, usually being an area surrounded by streets or other physical barriers and having an assigned number, letter, or other name through which it may be identified.
- (3) "Board" means any board appointed by a municipality, county commission, or state agency, such as the planning and zoning board, area planning board, or the governing board of a drainage district.
- (4) "Governing body" means the board of county commissioners or the legal governing body of a county, municipality, town, or village of this state.

- (5) "Cul-de-sac" means a street terminated at the end by a vehicular turnaround.
- (6) "Developer" means the <u>owners of record executing</u> the dedication required by s. 177.081 and applying person or legal entity that applies for approval of a plat of a subdivision pursuant to this <u>part</u> chapter.
- (7)(a) "Easement" means any strip of land created by a subdivider for public or private utilities, drainage, sanitation, or other specified uses having limitations, the title to which shall remain in the name of the property owner, subject to the right of use designated in the reservation of the servitude.
- (b) "Public utility" includes any public or private utility, such as, but not limited to, storm drainage, sanitary sewers, electric power, water service, gas service, or telephone line, whether underground or overhead.
- (8) "Survey data" means all information shown on the face of a plat that would delineate the physical boundaries of the subdivision and any parts thereof.
- (9) "Improvements" may include, but are not limited to, street pavements, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, alley pavements, walkway pavements, water mains, sanitary sewers, storm sewers or drains, street names, signs, landscaping, permanent reference monuments (P.R.M.s), permanent control points (P.C.P.s), monuments, or any other improvement required by a governing body.
- (10) "Professional surveyor and mapper" means a surveyor and mapper registered under chapter 472 who is in good standing with the Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers.

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- (11) "Lot" includes tract or parcel and means the least fractional part of subdivided lands having limited fixed boundaries, and an assigned number, letter, or other name through which it may be identified.
- (12) "Municipality" means any incorporated city, town, or village.
- (13) "P.C.P." means permanent control point and shall be considered a reference monument, which shall be a secondary horizontal control monument and shall be a metal marker with the point of reference marked thereon or a 4-inch by 4-inch concrete monument a minimum of 24 inches long with the point of reference marked thereon. A "P.C.P." must bear the registration number of the surveyor and mapper filing the plat of record; however, when the surveyor and mapper of record is no longer in practice or is not available due to relocation of his or her practice, or when the contractual relationship between the subdivider and surveyor and mapper has been terminated, any registered surveyor and mapper in good standing shall be allowed to place permanent control points 20 (P.C.P.s) within the time allotted in s. 177.091(8).
  - (a) "P.C.P.s" set in impervious surfaces must:
  - 1. Be composed of a metal marker with a point of reference.
  - 2. Have a metal cap or disk bearing either the Florida registration number of the professional surveyor and mapper in responsible charge or the certificate of authorization number of the legal entity, which number shall be preceded by LS or LB as applicable and the letters "P.C.P."
    - (b) "P.C.P.s" set in pervious surfaces must:
  - 1. Consist of a metal rod having a minimum length of 18 inches and a minimum cross-section area of material of 0.2

square inches encased in concrete. The concrete shall have a minimum cross-section area of 12.25 square inches and be a minimum of 24 inches long.

- 2. Be identified with a durable marker or cap with the point of reference marked thereon bearing either the Florida registration number of the professional surveyor and mapper in responsible charge or the certificate of authorization number of the legal entity, which number shall be preceded by LS or LB as applicable and the letter "P.C.P."
- (c) "P.C.P.s" must be detectable with conventional instruments for locating ferrous or magnetic objects.
- (14) "Plat or replat" means a map or delineated representation of the subdivision of lands, being a complete exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance with the requirement of all applicable sections of this part chapter and of any local ordinances, and may include the terms "replat," "amended plat," or "revised plat."
- (15) "P.R.M." means a permanent reference monument which must:
- (a) Consist of a metal rod having a minimum length of 18 inches and a minimum cross-section area of material of 0.2 square inches encased in concrete. The concrete shall have a minimum cross-section area of 12.25 square inches and be a minimum of 24 inches long.
- (b) Be identified with a durable marker or cap with the point of reference marked thereon bearing either the Florida registration number of the professional surveyor and mapper in responsible charge or the certificate of authorization number of the legal entity, which number shall be preceded by LS or LB as applicable and the letters "P.R.M."

(c) Be detectable with conventional instruments for locating ferrous or magnetic objects.

If the location of the "P.R.M." falls in a hard surface such as asphalt or concrete, alternate monumentation may be used that is durable and identifiable, which consists of a metal rod a minimum of 24 inches long or a 1 1/2 -inch minimum diameter metal pipe a minimum of 20 inches long, either of which shall be encased in a solid block of concrete or set in natural bedrock, a minimum of 6 inches in diameter, and extending a minimum of 18 inches below the top of the monument, or a concrete monument 4 by 4 inches, a minimum of 24 inches long, with the point of reference marked thereon. A metal cap marker, with the point of reference marked thereon, shall bear the registration number of the surveyor and mapper certifying the plat of record, and the letters "PRM" shall be placed in the top of the monument.

- (16) "Right-of-way" means land dedicated, deeded, used, or to be used for a street, alley, walkway, boulevard, drainage facility, access for ingress and egress, or other purpose by the public, certain designated individuals, or governing bodies.
- (17) "Street" includes any access way such as a street, road, lane, highway, avenue, boulevard, alley, parkway, viaduct, circle, court, terrace, place, or cul-de-sac, and also includes all of the land lying between the right-of-way lines as delineated on a plat showing such streets, whether improved or unimproved, but shall not include those access ways such as easements and rights-of-way intended solely for limited utility purposes, such as for electric

power lines, gas lines, telephone lines, water lines, drainage and sanitary sewers, and easements of ingress and egress.

- (18) "Subdivision" means the <u>division</u> platting of <u>land</u> real property into three or more lots, parcels, tracts, tiers, blocks, sites, units, or any other division of land; and includes establishment of new streets and alleys, additions, and resubdivisions; and, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the lands or area subdivided.
- (19) "State plane coordinates" means the system of plane coordinates which has been established by the National Ocean Service Survey for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the state and shall hereinafter be known and designated as the "Florida State Plane Coordinate System." For the purpose of the use of this system, the zones divisions established by the National Ocean Service Survey in NOAA Manual NOS NGS 5, State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, Special Publication Number 255 shall be used, and the appropriate projection and zone designation shall be indicated and included in any description using the Florida State Plane Coordinate System.
  - (20) Surveying data:
- (a) "Point of curvature," written "P.C.," means the point where a tangent circular curve begins.
- (b) "Point of tangency," written "P.T.," means the point where a tangent circular curve ends and becomes tangent.
- (c) "Point of compound curvature," written "P.C.C.," means the point where two circular curves have a common point of tangency, the curves lying on the same side of the common tangent.

- (d) "Point of reverse curvature," written "P.R.C.," means the point where two circular curves have a common point of tangency, the curves lying on opposite sides of the common tangent.
- (21) "Legal entity" means an entity which holds a certificate of authorization issued under chapter 472, whether the entity is a corporation, partnership, association, or person practicing under a fictitious name.
  - (22) "Monument" means a survey marker which must:
  - (a) Be composed of a durable material.
  - (b) Have a minimum length of 18 inches.
- (d) Be identified with a durable marker or cap bearing either the Florida registration number of the professional surveyor and mapper in responsible charge or the certificate of authorization number of the legal entity, which number shall be preceded by LS or LB as applicable.
- (e) Be detectable with conventional instruments for locating ferrous or magnetic objects.

If the location of the monument falls in a hard surface such a asphalt or concrete, alternate monumentation may be used that is durable and identifiable.

Section 3. Section 177.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.041 <u>Boundary survey and</u> title certification <u>required</u>.--Every plat <u>or replat</u> of a subdivision submitted to the approving agency of the local governing body must be accompanied by:

(1) A boundary survey of the platted lands. However, a new boundary survey for a replat is required only when the replat affects any boundary of the platted property. The boundary survey must be performed and prepared under the responsible direction and supervision of a professional surveyor and mapper preceding the initial submittal of the plat to the local governing body. This subsection does not restrict a legal entity from employing one professional surveyor and mapper to perform and prepare the boundary survey and another professional surveyor and mapper to prepare the plat, except that both the boundary survey and the plat must be under the same professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity, whichever applies.

(2) A title opinion of an attorney at law licensed in Florida or a certification by an abstractor or a title company showing that record title to the land as described and shown on the plat is in the name of the person, persons, corporation, or entity executing the dedication, if any, as it is shown on the plat and, if the plat does not contain a dedication, that the developer has record title to the land. The title opinion or certification shall also show all mortgages not satisfied or released of record nor otherwise terminated by law.

Section 4. Section 177.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.051 Name and replat of subdivision.--

(1) Every subdivision shall be given a name by which it shall be legally known. For the purpose of this section, that name is the "primary name." The primary Such name shall not be the same or in any way so similar to any name appearing on any recorded plat in the same county as to confuse the

records or to mislead the public as to the identity of the subdivision, except when the subdivision is <a href="further divided subdivided">further divided subdivided</a> as an additional unit or section by the same developer or the developer's successors in title. <a href="In that case">In that case</a>, the additional unit, section, or phase shall be given the primary name followed by the unit, section, or phase number. Words such as "the," "replat," or "a" may not be used as the first word of the primary name. Every subdivision's name shall have legible lettering of the same size and type, including the words "section," "unit," and "phase." If the word "replat" is not part of the primary name, then it may be of a different style and type. "replat," "amended," etc. The primary name of the subdivision shall be shown in the dedication and shall coincide exactly with the subdivision name.

(2) Any change in a plat shall be labeled a "replat," and a replat must conform with this part. After the effective date of this act, the terms "amended plat," "revised plat," "corrected plat," and "resubdivision" may not be used to describe the process by which a plat is changed.

Section 5. Section 177.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

making survey and plat certification. -- Every plat offered for recording pursuant to the provisions of this part must be prepared by a professional surveyor and mapper. The plat must be signed and sealed by that professional surveyor and mapper, who must state on the plat that the plat was prepared under his or her direction and supervision and that the plat complies with all of the survey requirements of this part.

Every plat must also contain the printed name and registration

number of the professional surveyor and mapper directly below the statement required by this section, along with the printed name, address, and certificate of authorization number of the legal entity, if any. A professional surveyor and mapper practicing independently of a legal entity must include his or her address. Every subdivision of lands made within the provisions of this chapter shall be made under the responsible direction and supervision of a surveyor and mapper who shall certify on the plat that the plat is a true and correct representation of the lands surveyed, that the survey was made under his or her responsible direction and supervision, and that the survey data complies with all of the requirements of this chapter. The certification shall bear the signature, the registration number, and the official seal of the surveyor and mapper.

Section 6. Section 177.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.071 Approval of plat by governing bodies.--

(1) Before a plat is offered for recording, it must be approved by the appropriate governing body, and evidence of such approval <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be placed on the plat. If not approved, the governing body must return the plat to the <u>professional</u> surveyor and mapper <u>or the legal entity offering</u> the plat for recordation. However, such examination and approval for conformity to this chapter by the appropriate governing body shall not include the verification of the survey data, except by a surveyor and mapper either employed by or under contract to the local governing body for the purpose of such examination. For the purposes of this <u>part</u> chapter:

- (a) When the plat to be submitted for approval is located wholly within the boundaries of a municipality, the governing body of the municipality has exclusive jurisdiction to approve the plat.
- (b) When a plat lies wholly within the unincorporated areas of a county, the governing body of the county has exclusive jurisdiction to approve the plat.
- (c) When a plat lies within the boundaries of more than one governing body, two plats must be prepared and each governing body has exclusive jurisdiction to approve the plat within its boundaries, unless the governing bodies having said jurisdiction agree that one plat is mutually acceptable.
- (2) Any provision in a county charter, or in an ordinance of any charter county or consolidated government chartered under s. 6(e), Art. VIII of the State Constitution, which provision is inconsistent with anything contained in this section shall prevail in such charter county or consolidated government to the extent of any such inconsistency.

Section 7. Section 177.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.081 Dedication and approval. --

- (1) Prior to approval by the appropriate governing body, the plat shall be reviewed for conformity to this chapter by a professional surveyor and mapper either employed by or under contract to the local governing body, the costs of which shall be borne by the legal entity offering the plat for recordation, and evidence of such review must be placed on such plat.
- (2) Every plat of a subdivision filed for record must contain a dedication by the <u>owners of record</u> developer. The

dedication <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be executed by all <u>persons</u>, <u>corporations</u>, <u>or entities</u> <u>developers</u> having a record interest in the lands subdivided, in the same manner in which deeds are required to be executed. All mortgagees having a record interest in the lands subdivided shall execute, in the same manner in which deeds are required to be executed, either the dedication contained on the plat or a separate instrument joining in and ratifying the plat and all dedications and reservations thereon.

(3)(2) When a tract or parcel of land has been subdivided and a plat thereof bearing the dedication executed by the owners of record developers and mortgagees having a record interest in the lands subdivided, and when the approval of the governing body has been secured and recorded in compliance with this part chapter, all streets, alleys, easements, rights-of-way, and public areas shown on such plat, unless otherwise stated, shall be deemed to have been dedicated to the public for the uses and purposes thereon stated. However, nothing herein shall be construed as creating an obligation upon any governing body to perform any act of construction or maintenance within such dedicated areas except when the obligation is voluntarily assumed by the governing body.

Section 8. Section 177.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.091 Plats made for recording.--Every plat of a subdivision offered for recording shall conform to the following:

- (1) It shall be:
- (a) An original drawing made with black permanent drawing ink or varitype process on a good grade linen tracing

cloth or with a suitable permanent black drawing ink on a stable base film, a minimum of 0.003 inches thick, coated upon completion with a suitable plastic material to prevent flaking and to assure permanent legibility; or

(b) A nonadhered scaled print on a stable base film made by photographic processes from a film scribing tested for residual hypo testing solution to assure permanency.

Marginal lines, standard certificates and approval forms shall be printed on the plat with a permanent black drawing ink. A print or photographic copy of the original drawing shall be submitted with the original drawing.

- (2) The size of each sheet shall be determined by the local governing body and shall be drawn with a marginal line, or printed when permitted by local ordinance, completely around each sheet and placed so as to leave at least a 1/2 -inch margin on each of three sides and a 3-inch margin on the left side of the plat for binding purposes.
- (3) When more than one sheet must be used to accurately portray the lands subdivided, an index or key map must be included and each sheet must show the particular number of that sheet and the total number of sheets included, as well as clearly labeled matchlines to show where other sheets match or adjoin.
- (4) In all cases, the <u>letter size and</u> scale used shall be of sufficient size to show all detail. The scale and shall be both stated and graphically illustrated by a graphic scale drawn on every sheet showing any portion of the lands subdivided.
- (5) The name of the plat shall be shown in bold legible letters, as stated in s. 177.051. The name of the

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subdivision shall be shown on each sheet included. The name of the professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity, along with the street and mailing address, must be shown on each sheet included.

- (6) A prominent "north arrow" shall be drawn on every sheet included showing any portion of the lands subdivided. The bearing or azimuth reference shall be clearly stated on the face of the plat in the notes or legend and, in all cases, the bearings used shall be referenced to some well-established and monumented line.
- (7) Permanent reference monuments must be placed at each corner or change in direction on the boundary of the lands being platted and; however, "P.R.M.s" need not be set closer than 310 feet, but may not be more than 1,400 1400 feet apart. In all cases there must be a minimum of four "P.R.M.s" placed on the boundary of the lands being platted. Where such corners are in an inaccessible place, "P.R.M.s" shall be set on a nearby offset within the boundary of the plat and such offset shall be so noted on the plat. Where corners are found to coincide with a previously set "P.R.M.," the Florida registration number of the professional surveyor and mapper in responsible charge or the certificate of authorization number of the legal entity on the previously set "P.R.M." shall be shown on the new plat or, if unnumbered, shall so state. Permanent reference monuments shall be set before the recording of the plat, and this will be so stated in the surveyor and mapper's certificate on the plat. The "P.R.M.s" 28 "P.R.M." shall be shown on the plat by an appropriate symbol or designation.
  - Permanent control points "P.C.P.s" shall be set on (8) at the intersection of the centerline of the right-of-way at

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the intersection and terminus of all streets, at each change of direction, "P.C.s," "P.T.s," "P.R.C.s," and "P.C.C.s," and no more than 1,000 feet apart, on tangent, between changes of direction, or along the street right-of-way or block lines at 4 each change in direction and no more than 1,000 feet apart. Such "P.C.P.s" shall be shown on the plat by an appropriate symbol or designation. In those counties or municipalities that do not require subdivision improvements and do not accept bonds or escrow accounts to construct improvements, "P.C.P.s" may be set prior to the recording of the plat and must be set within 1 year of the date the plat was recorded and shall be referred to in the surveyor and mapper's certificate. In the counties or municipalities that require subdivision improvements and have the means of insuring the construction 15 of said improvements, such as bonding requirements, "P.C.P.s" must be set prior to the expiration of the bond or other 16 surety. If the professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity of record is no longer in practice or is not available due to relocation, or when the contractual relationship between the subdivider and professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity has been terminated, the subdivider shall 22 contract with a professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity in good standing to place the "P.C.P.s" within the time allotted. It is the surveyor and mapper's responsibility to 24 furnish the clerk or recording officer of the county or 26 municipality his or her certificate that the "P.C.P.s" have been set and the dates the "P.C.P.s" were set. 28 (9) Monuments shall be set at all lot corners, points 29 of intersection, and changes of direction of lines within the subdivision which do not require a "P.R.M." or a "P.C.P."; however, a monument need not be set if a monument already

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exists at such corner, point, or change of direction or when a monument cannot be set due to a physical obstruction. In those counties or municipalities that do not require subdivision improvements and do not accept bonds or escrow accounts to construct improvements, monuments may be set prior to the recording of the plat and shall be set before the transfer of any lot. In those counties or municipalities that require subdivision improvements and have the means of ensuring the construction of those improvements, such as bonding requirements, monuments shall be set prior to the expiration of the bond or other surety. If the professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity of record is no longer in practice or is not available due to relocation, or when the contractual relationship between the subdivider and professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity has been terminated, the subdivider shall contract with a professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity in good standing who shall be allowed to place the monuments within the time allotted.

(10)(9) Each plat shall show The section, township, and range shall appear immediately under the name of the plat on each sheet included, along with as applicable, or, if in a land grant, the plat will so state.

(10) the name of the city, town, village, county, and state in which the land being platted is situated shall appear under the name of the plat as applicable.

(11) Each plat shall show a description of the lands subdivided, and the description shall be the same in the title certification. The description must be so complete that from it, without reference to the plat, the starting point and boundary can be determined.

- (12) The dedications and approvals required by ss. 177.071 and 177.081 shall be shown.
- (13) The circuit court clerk's certificate and the professional surveyor and mapper's seal and statement required
  by s. 177.061 shall be shown certificate and seal.
- occurring within the subdivision in the map or plat shall be indicated by lines drawn upon the map or plat, with appropriate words and figures. If the description is by metes and bounds, all information called for, such as the point of commencement, course bearings and distances, and the point of beginning, shall be indicated, together with all bearings and distances of the boundary lines. If the platted lands are in a land grant or are not included in the subdivision of government surveys, then the boundaries are to be defined by metes and bounds and courses. The initial point in the description shall be tied to the nearest government corner or other recorded and well established corner.
- (15) Location, width, and names of all streets, waterways, or other rights-of-way shall be shown, as applicable.
- existing easements identified in the title opinion or certification required by s. 177.041(2) shall be shown on the plat or in the notes or legend, and their intended use shall be clearly stated. Where easements are not coincident with property lines, they must be labeled with bearings and distances and tied to the principal lot, tract, or right-of-way.
- (17) All contiguous properties shall be identified by subdivision title, plat book, and page, or, if unplatted, land

shall be so designated. If the subdivision platted is a resubdivision of a part or the whole of a previously recorded subdivision, sufficient ties shall be shown to controlling lines appearing on the earlier plat to permit an overlay to be made; the fact of its being a replat resubdivision shall be stated as a subtitle under the name of the plat on each sheet included. The subtitle must state the name of the subdivision being replatted and the appropriate recording reference following the name of the subdivision wherever it appears on the plat.

(18) All lots shall be numbered either by progressive numbers or, if in blocks, progressively numbered in each block, and the blocks progressively numbered or lettered, except that blocks in numbered additions bearing the same name may be numbered consecutively throughout the several additions.

## (19) Block corner radii dimensions shall be shown.

(19)(20) Sufficient survey data shall be shown to positively describe the bounds of every lot, block, street easement, and all other areas shown on the plat. When any lot or portion of the subdivision is bounded by an irregular line, the major portion of that lot or subdivision shall be enclosed by a witness line showing complete data, with distances along all lines extended beyond the enclosure to the irregular boundary shown with as much certainty as can be determined or as "more or less," if variable. Lot, block, street, and all other dimensions except to irregular boundaries, shall be shown to a minimum of hundredths of feet. All measurements shall refer to horizontal plane and in accordance with the definition of the U.S. Survey foot or meter adopted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. All

measurements shall use the 39.37/12=3.280833333333 equation for conversion from a U.S. foot to meters a metric foot.

(20)(21) Curvilinear <u>lot lines</u> lots shall show the radii, arc distances, and central angles or radii, chord, and chord bearing, or both. Radial lines will be so designated. Direction of nonradial lines shall be indicated.

(21)(22) Sufficient angles, bearings, or azimuth to show direction of all lines shall be shown, and all bearings, angles, or azimuth shall be shown to the nearest second of arc.

(22)(23) The centerlines of all streets shall be shown as follows: noncurved lines: with distances together with either, angles, bearings, or azimuths; azimuth, "P.C.s,"

"P.T.s," "P.R.C.s," "P.C.C.s," curved lines: arc distances distance, central angles, and tangents, radii, together with chord, and chord bearing or azimuths azimuth, or both.

 $\underline{(23)(24)}$  Park and recreation parcels as applicable shall be so designated.

(24)(25) All interior excepted parcels <u>as described in</u> the description of the lands being subdivided shall be clearly indicated and labeled "Not a part of this plat."

(25)(26) The purpose of all areas dedicated must be clearly indicated or stated on the plat.

(26)(27) When it is not possible to show <u>line or</u> curve <u>data detail</u> information on the map, a tabular form may be used. <u>The tabular data must appear on the sheet to which it applies.</u>

(27)(28) The plat shall include in a prominent place the following statements statement: "NOTICE: This plat, as recorded in its graphic form, is the official depiction of the subdivided lands described herein and will in no circumstances

be supplanted in authority by any other graphic or digital form of the plat, whether graphic or digital. There may be additional restrictions that are not recorded on this plat that may be found in the public records of this county."

(28)(29) All platted utility easements shall provide that such easements shall also be easements for the construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of cable television services; provided, however, no such construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of cable television services shall interfere with the facilities and services of an electric, telephone, gas, or other public utility. In the event a cable television company damages the facilities of a public utility, it shall be solely responsible for the damages. This section shall not apply to those private easements granted to or obtained by a particular electric, telephone, gas, or other public utility. Such construction, installation, maintenance, and operation shall comply with the National Electrical Safety Code as adopted by the Florida Public Service Commission.

## (29) A legend of all symbols and abbreviations shall be shown.

Section 9. Section 177.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.121 Misdemeanor to molest monument or deface or destroy map or plat.—It is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for any person to molest any monuments established according to this <u>part</u> chapter or to deface or destroy any map or plat placed on public record.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 177.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.131 Recordation of the Department of Transportation official right-of-way maps and other governmental right-of-way maps.--

(2) Sections 177.011-177.121 of this <u>part</u> chapter are not applicable to this section. Upon request of the clerk, the Department of Transportation shall furnish without charge a reproducible copy of its right-of-way maps.

Section 11. Section 177.132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.132 Preservation of unrecorded maps.--

- (1) The clerk of the circuit court of a county may receive and copy, as unrecorded maps, otherwise unrecorded plats and maps, including sales maps, which describe or illustrate the boundaries and subdivision of parcels of land, but which do not necessarily indicate proper metes and bounds or otherwise comply with the recording requirements of this part chapter. The receipt and copying of such documents shall not affect or impair the title to the property in any manner, nor shall it be construed as actual or constructive notice, but shall be for informational purposes only and shall not be referred to for the purpose of conveying property or for circumventing the lawful regulation and control of subdividing lands by local governing bodies. The clerk may maintain a separate book or other filing process provided by the county for this purpose. The clerk shall make reproductions of these copies available to the public at a reasonable fee.
- (2) Sections 177.021-177.121 of this <u>part</u> <del>chapter</del> shall not apply to this section.

Section 12. Section 177.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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177.141 Affidavit confirming error on a recorded plat. -- In the event an appreciable error or omission in the data shown on any plat duly recorded under the provisions of this part <del>chapter</del> is detected by subsequent examination or revealed by a retracement of the lines run during the original survey of the lands shown on such recorded plat, the professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity who was responsible for the survey and the preparation of the plat as recorded may file an affidavit confirming that such error or omission was made. If applicable However, the affidavit must state that the professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity has made a resurvey of the subject property in the recorded subdivision within the last 10 days and that no evidence existed on the ground that would conflict with the corrections as stated in the affidavit. The affidavit shall describe the nature and extent of such error or omission and the appropriate correction that in the affiant's professional surveyor and mapper's opinion should be substituted for the erroneous data shown on the plat or added to the data on the plat. When such an affidavit is filed, it is the duty of the circuit court clerk to record the affidavit, and he or she must shall place in the margin of the recorded plat a notation that the affidavit has been filed, the date of filing, and the official book and page where it is recorded. The notation must also be placed on all copies of the plat used for reproduction purposes. The affidavit shall have no effect upon the validity of the plat or on the information shown thereon. Section 13. Section 177.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.151 State plane coordinate. --

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- (1) Coordinates may be used to define or designate the position of points on the surface of the earth within the state for land descriptions and subdivision purposes, provided the initial point in the description shall be tied to the nearest government corner or other recorded and well established corner. The state plane coordinates of a point on the earth's surface, to be used in expressing the position or location of such point in the appropriate projection and zone system, shall consist of two distances, expressed in meters or feet and decimals of the same a foot. One position distance, to be known as the "Northing," shall give the position in a north and south direction; the other, to be known as the "Easting <del>x-coordinate</del>," shall give the position in an east and west direction; the other, to be known as the "y-coordinate," shall give the position in a north and south direction. coordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to the origins and projections on the Florida State Plane Coordinate System and the geodetic control triangulation and traverse stations of the National Ocean Service Survey within the state, as those origins and projections have been determined by such service the said survey. When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into the other of the above projections or zones, the positions of all points on its boundary may be referred to either of the zones or projections, with the zone and projection being used specifically named in the description.
- (2) The position of points on the Florida State Plane Coordinate System shall be as marked on the ground by geodetic control triangulation or traverse stations established in conformity with standards adopted by the National Ocean Service Survey for first-order and second-order work, the

geodetic positions of which have been rigidly adjusted on the North American Datum of 1983, as readjusted in 1990, and the coordinates of which have been computed on the <u>Florida State Plane Coordinate</u> System <u>herein defined</u>. Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection with the Florida <u>State Plane</u> Coordinate System.

- System purporting to define the position of a point on a land boundary may be presented to be recorded in any public land records or deed records unless the point is within one-half mile of a triangulation or traverse station established in conformity with the standards described in s. 177.031(19). However, the said one-half mile limitation may be waived when coordinates shown are certified as having been established in accordance with National Ocean Survey requirements and procedures for first-order or second-order work by a surveyor and mapper licensed in the state. This certification of order-of-accuracy must be included in the description of the land involved.
- (4) The use of the term "Florida Coordinate System" on any map, report of survey, or other document shall be limited to coordinates based on the Florida Coordinate System as defined in this chapter.
- (5) Whenever coordinates based on the Florida
  Coordinate System are used to describe a tract of land which
  in the same document is also described by reference to any
  subdivision, line, or corner of the United States Public Land
  Survey, the description by coordinates shall be construed as
  supplemental to the basic description of such subdivision,
  line, or corner contained in the official plats and field
  notes of record, and, in the event of any conflict, the

description by reference to the subdivision, line, or corner of the United States Public Land Survey shall prevail over the description by coordinates.

(6) Nothing contained in this chapter shall require any purchaser or mortgagee to rely on a description any part of which depends exclusively upon the Florida Coordinate System.

Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 177.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 177.27 Definitions.--The following words, phrases, or terms used herein, unless the context otherwise indicates, shall have the following meanings:
- (3) "Control tide station" means a place so designated by the department or the National Ocean <u>Service</u> Survey at which continuous tidal observations have been taken or are to be taken over a minimum of 19 years to obtain basic tidal data for the locality.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 177.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.38 Standards for establishment of local tidal datums.--

(1) Unless otherwise allowed by this part or regulations promulgated hereunder, a local tidal datum shall be established from a series of tide observations taken at a tide station established in accordance with procedures approved by the department. In establishing such procedures, full consideration will be given to the national standards and procedures established by the National Ocean Service Survey.

Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 287.055, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

287.055 Acquisition of professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, or surveying and mapping services; definitions; procedures; contingent fees prohibited; penalties.--

- (6) PROHIBITION AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES. --
- (b) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, or company, other than a bona fide employee working solely for an architect, professional engineer, or professional registered land surveyor and mapper, who offers, agrees, or contracts to solicit or secure agency contracts for professional services for any other individual, company, corporation, partnership, or firm and to be paid, or is paid, any fee, commission, percentage, gift, or other consideration contingent upon, or resulting from, the award or the making of a contract for professional services shall, upon conviction in a competent court of this state, be found guilty of a first degree misdemeanor, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 17. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 455.213, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

455.213 General licensing provisions.--

(1) Any person desiring to be licensed shall apply to the department in writing to take the appropriate examination. The application for licensure shall be made on a form prepared and furnished by the department and shall be supplemented as needed to reflect any material change in any circumstance or condition stated in the application which takes place between the initial filing of the application and the final grant or denial of the license and which might affect the decision of the agency. In cases where a person applies or schedules

directly with a national examination organization or examination vendor to take an examination required for licensure, any organization-related or vendor-related fees associated with the examination may be paid directly to the organization or vendor.

(2) Before the issuance of any license, the department may charge an initial license fee as determined by rule of the applicable board or, if no such board exists, by rule of the department. Upon receipt of the appropriate license fee, except as provided in subsection (3), the department shall issue a license to any person certified by the appropriate board, or its designee, or the department when there is no board, as having met the applicable requirements imposed by law or rule. However, an applicant who is not otherwise qualified for licensure is not entitled to licensure solely based on a passing score on a required examination.

Section 18. Section 455.217, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

455.217 Examinations.--<u>This section shall be read in conjunction with the appropriate practice act associated with each regulated profession under this chapter.</u>

- (1) The Division of Technology, Licensure, and Testing of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall provide, contract for, or approve services for the development, preparation, and administration, scoring, score reporting, and evaluation of all examinations. The division shall seek the advice of the appropriate board in providing such services.
- (a) The department, acting in conjunction with the Division of Technology, Licensure, and Testing and the Division of Real Estate, as appropriate, shall ensure that the

examinations adequately and reliably measure an applicant's ability to practice the profession regulated by the department and shall seek the advice of the appropriate board in the preparation and administration of the examinations. After an examination developed or approved by the department has been administered, the board or department may reject any question which does not reliably measure the general areas of competency specified in the rules of the board, or the department when there is no board. The department shall use professional testing services for the development, preparation, and evaluation of to prepare, administer, grade, and evaluate the examinations, when such services are available and approved by the board.

- or a contracted vendor, to the extent not otherwise specified by statute, the board, or, when there is no board, the department when there is no board, shall by rule specify the general areas of competency to be covered by the each examination, the relative weight to be assigned in grading each area tested, and the score necessary to achieve a passing grade, and the fees, where applicable, to cover the actual cost for any purchase, development, and administration of the required examination. This subsection does not apply to national examinations approved and administered pursuant to paragraph (d).
- (c) If a practical examination is deemed to be necessary, the rules shall specify the criteria by which examiners are to be selected, the grading criteria to be used by the examiner, the relative weight to be assigned in grading each criterion, and the score necessary to achieve a passing grade. When a mandatory standardization exercise for a

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practical examination is required by law, the board may conduct such exercise. Therefore, board members may serve as examiners at a practical examination with the consent of the board.

(d)<del>(c)</del> A board, or the department when there is no board, may approve by rule the use of any national examination which the department has certified as meeting requirements of national examinations and generally accepted testing standards pursuant to department rules. Providers of examinations, which may be either profit or nonprofit entities, seeking certification by the department shall pay the actual costs incurred by the department in making a determination regarding the certification. The department shall use any national examination which is available, certified by the department and which is approved by the board. The name and number of a candidate may be provided to a national contractor for the limited purpose of preparing the grade tape and information to be returned to the board or department or, to the extent otherwise specified by rule, the candidate may apply directly to the vendor of the national examination. The department may delegate to the board the duty to provide and administer the examination. Any national examination approved by a board, or the department when there is no board, prior to October 1, 1997, is deemed certified under this paragraph. Any licensing or certification examination that is not developed or administered by the department in house or provided as a national examination shall be competitively bid to the private sector and the State University System.

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procedures set forth in s. 455.228 to seek fines and injunctive relief against an examinee who violates the provisions of s. 455.2175 or the rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph. The department, or any agent thereof, may, for the purposes of investigation, confiscate any written, photographic, or recording material or device in the possession of the examinee at the examination site which the department deems necessary to enforce such provisions or rules.

(f) (e) If the professional board with jurisdiction over an examination concurs, the department may, for a fee, share with any other state's licensing authority an examination developed by or for the department unless prohibited by a contract entered into by the department for development or purchase of the examination. The department, with the concurrence of the appropriate board, shall establish guidelines that ensure security of a shared exam and shall require that any other state's licensing authority comply with those guidelines. Those guidelines shall be approved by the appropriate professional board. All fees paid by the user shall be applied to the department's examination and development program for professions regulated by this chapter. All fees paid by the user for professions not regulated by this chapter shall be applied to offset the fees for the development and administration of that profession's examination.

(2) For each examination developed by the department or a contracted vendor, the board, or the department, when there is no board, the department shall make rules providing for reexamination of any applicants who fail an have failed the examination developed by the department or a contracted

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<u>vendor</u>. If both a written and a practical examination are given, an applicant shall be required to retake only the portion of the examination <u>for</u> on which he failed to achieve a passing grade, if he successfully passes that portion within a reasonable time, as determined by rule of the board, or the <u>department</u> when there is no board, of his passing the other portion.

(3) Except for national examinations approved and administered pursuant to paragraph (1)(d), the department shall provide procedures for applicants who have taken and failed an examination developed by the department or a contracted vendor to review their examination questions, answers, papers, grades, and grading key for the questions the candidate answered incorrectly or, if not feasible, the parts of the examination failed. Applicants shall bear the actual cost for the department to provide examination review pursuant to this subsection. The board or, when there is no board, the department shall make available an examination review procedure for applicants and charge an examination review fee not to exceed \$75 per review. Unless prohibited or limited by rules implementing security or access guidelines of national examinations, the applicant is entitled to review his examination questions, answers, papers, grades, and grading key. An applicant may waive in writing the confidentiality of his examination grades.

(4)(3) For each examination developed or administered by the department or a contracted vendor, The department shall make an accurate record of each applicant's examination questions, answers, papers, grades, and grading key. The department shall be kept keep such record for a period of not less than 2 years immediately following the examination, and

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such record shall thereafter be maintained or destroyed as provided in chapters 119 and 257. This subsection does not apply to national examinations approved and administered pursuant to paragraph (1)(d).

(5)(4) Meetings and records of meetings of any member of the department or of any board or commission within the department held for the exclusive purpose of creating or reviewing licensure examination questions or proposed examination questions are confidential and exempt from ss. 119.07(1) and 286.011. However, this exemption shall not affect the right of any person to review an examination as provided in subsection(3)(2).

(6) For examinations developed by the department or a contracted vendor, each board, or the department when there is no board, may provide licensure examinations in an applicant's native language. Applicants for examination or reexamination pursuant to this subsection shall bear the full cost for the department's development, preparation, administration, grading, and evaluation of any examination in a language other than English. Requests for translated examinations must be on file in the board office, or with the department when there is no board, at least 6 months prior to the scheduled examination. When determining whether it is in the public interest to allow the examination to be translated into a language other than English, the board, or the department when there is no board, shall consider the percentage of the population who speak the applicant's native language.

(7) (6) In addition to meeting any other requirements for licensure by examination or by endorsement, an applicant may be required by a board, or by the department when  $\frac{1}{10}$  there

is no board, to pass an examination pertaining to state laws and rules applicable to the practice of the profession regulated by that board or by the department.

Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 466.007, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

466.007 Examination of dental hygienists. --

- (4) To be licensed as a dental hygienist in this state, an applicant must successfully complete the following:
- A practical or clinical examination. The practical or clinical examination shall test competency in areas to be established by rule of the board which shall include testing the ability to adequately perform a prophylaxis. On or after October 1, 1986, every applicant who is otherwise qualified shall be eligible to take the examination a total of three times, notwithstanding the number of times the applicant has previously failed. If an applicant fails the examination three times, the applicant shall no longer be eligible to take the examination unless he obtains additional educational requirements established by the board. The department shall require a mandatory standardization exercise pursuant to s. 455.217(1)(c)(b) for all examiners prior to each practical or clinical examination and shall retain for employment only those dentists and dental hygienists who have substantially adhered to the standard of grading established at such exercise. It is the intent of the Legislature that the examinations relate to those procedures which are actually performed by a dental hygienist in general practice.

Section 20. Subsection (3) of section 455.225, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

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455.225 Disciplinary proceedings.--Disciplinary proceedings for each board shall be within the jurisdiction of the department or the Agency for Health Care Administration, as appropriate.

- (3)(a) As an alternative to the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), when a complaint is received, the department or the agency may provide a licensee with a notice of noncompliance for an initial offense of a minor violation. Each board, or the department or the agency if there is no board, shall establish by rule those minor violations under this provision which do not endanger the public health, safety, and welfare and which do not demonstrate a serious inability to practice the profession. Failure of a licensee to take action in correcting the violation within 15 days after notice may result in the institution of regular disciplinary proceedings.
- (b) The department may issue a notice of noncompliance for an initial offense of a minor violation, notwithstanding a board's failure to designate a particular minor violation by rule as provided in paragraph (a).

Section 21. Subsection (4) and paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 468.385, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.385 Licenses required; qualifications; examination; bond.--

(4) Any person seeking a license as an auctioneer shall pass a written examination approved by the board and certified prepared and administered by the department which tests his general knowledge of the laws of this state relating to the Uniform Commercial Code bulk sales, auctions, laws of agency brokerage, and the provisions of this act.

1 (6) No person shall be licensed as an auctioneer 2 unless he: 3 (b) Has passed the required an examination conducted 4 by the department; and 5 Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 468.386, Florida 6 Statutes, is amended to read: 7 468.386 Fees; local licensing requirements. --8 (1) The board by rule may establish application, 9 examination, licensure, renewal, and other reasonable and 10 necessary fees, based upon the department's estimate of the costs to the board in administering this act. 11 Section 23. Section 468.388, Florida Statutes, is 12 13 amended to read: 468.388 Conduct of an auction.--14 15 (1) Prior to conducting an auction in this state, an auctioneer or auction business shall execute a written 16 17 agreement with the owner, or the agent of the owner, of any 18 property to be offered for sale, stating: The name and address of the owner of the property; 19 (a) (b) The name and address of the person employing the 20 21 auctioneer or auction business, if different from the owner; 22 and 23 (c) The terms or conditions upon which the auctioneer or auction business will receive the property for sale and 24 25 remit the sales proceeds to the owner. 26 (2) The auctioneer or auction business shall give the 27 owner one copy of the agreement and shall keep one copy for 2 28 years after the date of the auction.

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30 31 (3) A written agreement shall not be required if:

1 (a) The auction is to be conducted at an auction house 2 or similar place where the public regularly offers property 3 for sale; 4 (b) There has been no prior negotiation between the 5 owner or his agent and the auctioneer or auction business 6 involving terms or conditions pertaining to the property being 7 offered for sale; and 8 (c) The total estimated value of the property is \$500 9 or less. If the actual sale price of the property exceeds \$550, the written agreement required by subsection (1) shall 10 be executed after the sale. 11 (3) (4) Each auctioneer or auction business shall 12 13 maintain a record book of all sales for which a written agreement is required. The record book shall be open to 14 15 inspection by the board at reasonable times. (4) Each auctioneer or auction business shall 16 17 prominently display his license, or make it otherwise 18 available for inspection, at each auction in which he 19 participates. 20 (5) All advertising by an auctioneer or auction 21 business shall include the name and Florida license number of 22 such auctioneer and auction business. The term "advertising" 23 shall not include articles of clothing, directional signs, or other promotional novelty items. 24 Section 24. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 25 468.389, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 26 27 468.389 Prohibited acts; penalties.--28 (1) The following acts shall be grounds for the 29 disciplinary activities provided in subsections (2) and (3): 30 (c) Failure to account for or to pay, within a

reasonable time not to exceed 30 days, money or property

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belonging to another which has come into the control of an auctioneer or auction business through an auction.

Section 25. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 468.389, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 468.391, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

468.391 Penalty. -- Any auctioneer, apprentice, or auction business or any owner or manager thereof, or, in the case of corporate ownership, any substantial stockholder of the corporation owning the auction business, who operates without an active license or violates any provision of the prohibited acts listed under s. 468.389 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 26. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 468.393, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.393 Surcharge to license fee; assessments.--

- (2) If the total amount in the Auctioneer Recovery Fund, including principal and interest, exceeds\$250,000 20 \$500,000 at the end of the state fiscal year after the payment of all claims and expenses, the amount in excess of \$250,000 22 \$500,000 shall remain in the fund for benefit of the licensees in tolling the surcharge until such time as the surcharge shall need replenishing.
  - (3) After October 1, 1995, if the total amount in the Auctioneer Recovery Fund, including principal and interest, is less than \$200,000 at the end of the fiscal year after the payment of all claims and expenses, the board shall assess, in addition to any other fees under s. 468.3852, a surcharge against a licensee at the time of initial licensure or at the

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time of license renewal, according to the following formula in order to maintain the fund at \$250,000\$:

- (a) Determine the amount remaining in the fund at the end of the state fiscal year after all expenses and claims have been paid.
- (b) Subtract the amount determined under paragraph (a) from\$250,000\$
- (c) Determine the number of initial licenses and license renewals in the fiscal year that precedes the current fiscal year.
- (d) Divide the amount determined under paragraph (b) by the number determined under paragraph (c).

Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 468.393, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 468.392, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 468.392 Auctioneer Recovery Fund.--There is created the Auctioneer Recovery Fund as a separate account in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund. The fund shall be administered by the Florida Board of Auctioneers.
- (5) Moneys in the fund at the end of a fiscal year shall be retained in the fund and shall accrue for the benefit of auctioneers and auction businesses. When the fund exceeds the amount as set forth in s. 468.393(2), all surcharges shall be suspended until such time as the fund is reduced below the amount as set forth in s. 468.393(3).

Section 28. Section 468.395, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.395 Conditions of recovery; eligibility .--

(1) Recovery from the Auctioneer Recovery Fund may be obtained under either of the following circumstances:

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(a) Any aggrieved person is eligible to receive recovery from the Auctioneer Recovery Fund if the Florida

Board of Auctioneers has issued a final order directing an offending licensee to pay restitution to the claimant as the result of the licensee violating, within the State of Florida, any provision of s. 468.389 or any rule adopted by the board and the board determines that the order of restitution cannot be enforced; or

(b) Any aggrieved person who obtains a final judgment in any court against any licensee to recover damages for an actual cash loss resulting from the violation, within the State of Florida, by failure to meet the obligations of a licensee, of any provision of s. 468.389 or any rule under this part and the rules adopted by the board, with or without findings by the board, that results in an actual cash loss to the aggrieved person may, upon termination of all proceedings, including appeals and proceedings supplemental to judgment for collection purposes, file a verified application to the board in the court in which the judgment was entered for an order directing payment out of the Auctioneer Recovery Fund of the amount of actual and direct loss in the transaction that remains unpaid upon the judgment. Notwithstanding subsection (3), any application received by the court in which the judgment was entered within 6 months of termination of all proceedings, including appeals and proceedings supplemental to judgment for collection purposes, shall be considered timely filed. The amount of actual and direct loss may include court costs, but shall not include attorney's fees or punitive damages awarded.

judgments arising out of the same transaction or auction nor and an aggregate lifetime limit of \$50,000\$ with respect to any one licensee.

- (2) At the time the action is commenced, such person shall give notice thereof to the board by certified mail, except that, if no notice is given to the board, the claim may still be honored if, in the opinion of the board, the claim is otherwise valid.
- (3) A claim for recovery from the Auctioneer Recovery Fund shall be made within 2 years from the time of the act giving rise to the claim or within 2 years from the time the act is discovered or should have been discovered with the exercise of due diligence; however, in no event may a claim for recovery be made more than 4 years after the date of the act giving rise to the claim.
- (4) The <u>board</u> court shall not issue an order for payment of a claim from the Auctioneer Recovery Fund unless the claimant has reasonably established for the <u>board</u> court that he has taken proper and reasonable action to collect the amount of his claim from the <u>licensee</u> <del>licensed</del> auctioneer responsible for the loss and that any recovery made has been applied to reduce the amount of the claim on the Auctioneer Recovery Fund.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, no claim <u>based on any act or omission occurring outside the</u>

  State of Florida or occurring prior to October 1, 1995, shall be <u>payable</u> submitted for payment to or payment from the Auctioneer Recovery Fund <u>until after October 1, 1995</u>.
- (6) In case of payment of loss from the Auctioneer
  Recovery Fund, the fund shall be subrogated, to the extent of

the amount of the payment, to all the rights of the claimant against any licensee with respect to the loss.

Section 29. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 468.396, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.396 Claims against a single licensee in excess of dollar limitation; joinder of claims, payment; insufficient funds.--

- (1) If the payment in full of two or more pending valid claims that have been filed by aggrieved persons against a single licensee would exceed the \$25,000\$50,000 limit as set forth in s. 468.395, the \$25,000\$50,000 shall be distributed among the aggrieved persons in the ratio that their respective claims bear to the aggregate of all valid claims or in any other manner that a court of record may determine to be equitable. Such money shall be distributed among the persons entitled to share in it without regard to the order of priority in which their respective judgments have been obtained or their claims have been filed.
- shall identify each claim that the court orders to be paid during the 6-month period that ended on that day. The board shall pay the part of each claim that is so identified within 15 days after the end of the 6-month period in which the claim is ordered paid. However, if the balance in the fund is insufficient to pay the full payable amount of each claim that is ordered to be paid during a 6-month period, the board shall pay a prorated portion of each claim that is ordered to be paid during the period. Any part of the payable amount of a claim left unpaid due to the prorating of payments under this subsection shall be paid, subject to the \$25,000\$50,000 limit

described in s. 468.395, before the payment of claims ordered to be paid during the following 6 months.

Section 30. Subsection (3) is added to section 468.432, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read:

468.432 Licensure of community association managers; exceptions; rules.--

(3) The department is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 to implement the licensure and disciplinary requirements of this part and chapter 455.

Section 31. Subsection (4) of section 468.542, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.542 Definitions.--As used in ss. 468.540-468.552, the term:

- (4) "Operator" means any person, including the owner, who is in onsite charge of the actual operation, supervision, and maintenance of a water treatment plant or domestic wastewater treatment plant and includes the person in onsite charge of a shift or period of operation during any part of the day.
- (a) "Class A operator" means a person who is authorized by certification, training, and experience to operate any water or wastewater treatment facility, as defined by department rule.
- (b) "Class B operator" means a person who is authorized by certification, training, and experience to operate a Class B or lesser water or wastewater treatment facility, as defined by department rule, and who also may be authorized as a shift operator on Class A facilities, as permitted by department rule.
- (c) "Class C operator" means a person who is
  authorized by certification, training, and experience to

operate a Class C or lesser water or wastewater treatment facility, as defined by department rule, and who also may be authorized as a shift operator on Class A or Class B facilities, as permitted by department rule.

(d) "Class D operator" means a person who is authorized by certification, training, and experience to operate a Class D water or wastewater treatment facility, as defined by department rule.

Section 32. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 468.453, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.453 Licensure required; qualifications; examination; bond.--

- (2) A person shall be licensed as an athlete agent if the applicant:
- (e) Has provided sufficient information, and a full set of the applicant's fingerprints which has been taken by an authorized law enforcement officer, which must be submitted by the department for a criminal records check through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (3) Members of The Florida Bar are exempt from the requirements of this part state laws and rules component, and the fee for such, of the examination required by this section.

Section 33. Section 468.547, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.547 Fees.--The department shall, by rule, establish fees to be paid for applications and examination, reexamination, licensing and renewal, renewal of inactive license, reactivation of inactive license, recordmaking, and recordkeeping. The department shall establish fees adequate to administer and implement ss. 468.540-468.552.

- (1) The application fee may not exceed \$100 and is not refundable.
- (2) The renewal fee may not exceed \$100 and is not refundable.
- (3) All fees collected pursuant to ss. 468.540-468.552 must be deposited into the Professional Regulation Trust Fund.

Section 34. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 468.548, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.548 Requirements for licensure. --

- (1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a water treatment plant operator or a domestic wastewater treatment plant operator must apply to the department to take the licensure examination.
- (2) The department shall <u>license</u> examine any applicant who meets the criteria established by the department for licensure, submits a completed application, and remits the required fee.
- (3) The department shall license as an operator any applicant who has passed the examination <u>approved and</u> certified by the department <del>under this section</del>.

Section 35. Section 468.607, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.607 Certification of building code administration and inspection personnel.—The <u>department board</u> shall issue a certificate to any individual <u>whom</u> the board <u>certifies</u> determines to be qualified, within such class and level as provided in this part and with such limitations as the board may place upon it. No person may be employed by a state agency or local governmental authority to perform the duties of a building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector after October 1, 1993, without possessing the proper valid

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certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of this part.

Section 36. Section 468.609, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.609 Administration of this part; standards for certification; additional categories of certification.--

- (1) Except as provided in this part, any person who desires to be certified shall apply to the board, in writing upon forms approved and furnished by the board, to take the certification examination.
- (2) A person shall be entitled to take the examination for certification <u>as an inspector or plans examiner</u> pursuant to this part if the person:
  - (a) Is at least 18 years of age;
  - (b) Is of good moral character; and
- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- 1. Demonstrates 5 years' combined experience in the field of construction, or inspection, or plans review corresponding to the certification category sought; or
- 2. Demonstrates a combination of postsecondary education in a related field and experience which totals 4 years, with at least 1 year of such total being experience in construction, or building inspection, or plans review.
- (3) A person shall be entitled to take the examination for certification as a building code administrator pursuant to this part if the person:
  - (a) Is at least 18 years of age;
  - (b) Is of good moral character; and
- 30 (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:

1.3. For certification as a building code administrator or building official, Demonstrates 10 years' combined experience as an architect, engineer, building inspector, registered or certified contractor, or construction superintendent, with at least 5 years of such experience in supervisory positions; or-

2. Demonstrates a combination of postsecondary education in a related field, no more than 5 years of which may be applied, and experience as an architect, engineer, building inspector, registered or certified contractor, or construction superintendent which totals 10 years, with at least 5 years of such total being experience in supervisory positions.

(4)(3) No person may engage in the duties of a building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector pursuant to this part after October 1, 1993, unless such person possesses one of the following types of certificates, currently valid, issued by the <u>department</u> board attesting to the person's qualifications to hold such position:

- (a) A standard certificate.
- (b) A limited certificate.
- (c) A provisional certificate.

(5)(4)(a) To obtain a standard certificate, an individual must pass an examination approved by the board which demonstrates that the applicant has fundamental knowledge of the state laws and codes relating to the construction of buildings for which the applicant has code administration or inspection responsibilities. It is the intent of the Legislature that the examination approved for certification pursuant to this part be substantially equivalent to the examinations administered by the Southern

Building Code Congress International, the Building Officials
Association of Florida, the South Florida Building Code (Dade and Broward), and the Council of American Building Officials.

- (b) A standard certificate shall be issued to each applicant who successfully completes the examination, which certificate authorizes the individual named thereon to practice throughout the state as a building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector within such class and level as is specified by the board.
- (c) The board may accept proof that the applicant has passed an examination which is substantially equivalent to the board-approved examination set forth in this section.
- (6)(5)(a) A building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector holding office on July 1, 1993, shall not be required to possess a standard certificate as a condition of tenure or continued employment, but shall be required to obtain a limited certificate as described in this subsection.
- (b) By October 1, 1993, individuals who were employed on July 1, 1993, as building code administrators, plans examiners, or inspectors, who are not eligible for a standard certificate, but who wish to continue in such employment, shall submit to the board the appropriate application and certification fees and shall receive a limited certificate qualifying them to engage in building code administration, plans examination, or inspection in the class, at the performance level, and within the governmental jurisdiction in which such person is employed.
- (c) The limited certificate shall be valid only as an authorization for the building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector to continue in the position held, and

to continue performing all functions assigned to that position, on July 1, 1993.

- (d) A building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector holding a limited certificate can be promoted to a position requiring a higher level certificate only upon issuance of a standard certificate or provisional certificate appropriate for such new position.
- (7)(6)(a) The board may provide for the issuance of provisional or temporary certificates valid for such period, not less than 1 year nor more than 3 years, as specified by board rule, to any building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector newly employed or newly promoted who lacks the qualifications prescribed by the board or by statute as prerequisite to issuance of a standard certificate.
- (b) No building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector may have a provisional or temporary certificate extended beyond the specified period by renewal or otherwise.
- (c) The board may provide for appropriate levels of provisional or temporary certificates and may issue these certificates with such special conditions or requirements relating to the place of employment of the person holding the certificate, the supervision of such person on a consulting or advisory basis, or other matters as the board may deem necessary to protect the public safety and health.
- (8)(7)(a) Any individual who holds a valid certificate under the provisions of s. 553.795, or who has successfully completed all requirements for certification pursuant to such section, shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements for receiving a standard certificate prescribed by this part.
- (b) Any individual who holds a valid certificate issued by the Southern Building Code Congress International,

the Building Officials Association of Florida, the South Florida Building Code (Dade and Broward), or the Council of American Building Officials certification programs, or who has been approved for certification under one of those programs not later than October 1, 1995, shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements for receiving a standard certificate in the corresponding category prescribed by this part. Employees of counties with a population of less than 50,000, or employees of municipalities with a population of less than 3,500, shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements for standard certification where such employee is approved for certification under one of the programs set forth in this paragraph not later than October 1, 1998.

(9)(8) Any individual applying to the board may be issued a certificate valid for multiple inspection classes, as deemed appropriate by the board.

(10) (9) Certification and training classes may be developed in coordination with degree career education centers, community colleges, the State University System, or other entities offering certification and training classes.

(11)(10) The board may by rule create categories of certification in addition to those defined in s. 468.603(6) and (7). Such certification categories shall not be mandatory and shall not act to diminish the scope of any certificate created by statute.

Section 37. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (2) of section 468.617, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

468.617 Joint inspection department; other arrangements.--

1 (2) Nothing in this part shall prohibit local 2 governments from employing or authorizing persons certified 3 pursuant to or exempt from this part to perform inspections on a contract basis. 4 5 Section 38. Section 468.619, Florida Statutes, is 6 created to read: 7 468.619 Architects and engineers performing building code inspection services. -- Notwithstanding any other provision 8 of this part, a person currently licensed to practice as an architect pursuant to chapter 481 or as an engineer pursuant 10 to chapter 471 may provide building inspection services 11 described in s. 468.603(6) and (7) to a local government or 12 13 state agency, upon its request, without being certified by the board. When performing these building inspection services, the 14 15 architect or engineer shall be subject to the disciplinary guidelines of the professional's applicable practice act, as 16 17 well as the provisions of s. 468.621(1)(c)-(g). However, the 18 complaint processing, investigation, and discipline shall be 19 conducted by the Board of Architecture and Interior Design or 20 Board of Professional Engineers, as appropriate, rather than 21 by the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors 22 Board. No architect or engineer shall perform plans review as 23 an employee of a local government upon any job that the architect or engineer or the architect's or engineer's company 24 25 designed. 26 Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 468.621, Florida 27 Statutes, is amended to read:

468.621 Prohibited acts; disciplinary proceedings. --

(1) The following acts are prohibited by this part and

constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions in

subsection (2) may be taken:

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- (a) Violating or failing to comply with any provision of this part, or a valid rule or lawful order of the board or department pursuant thereto.
- (b) Obtaining certification through fraud, deceit, or perjury.
- (c) Knowingly assisting any person practicing contrary
  to the provisions of:
  - 1. This part; or

- 2. The building code adopted by  $\underline{\text{any}}$  the enforcement authority  $\underline{\text{of that person}}$  within the state; or
  - 3. Chapter 455 or chapter 489.
- (d) Having been convicted of a felony against this state or the United States, or of a felony in another state that would have been a felony had it been committed in this state.
- (e) Having been convicted of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of building code administration or inspection.
- (f) Making or filing a report or record which the certificateholder knows to be false, or knowingly inducing another to file a false report or record, or knowingly failing to file a report or record required by state or local law, or knowingly impeding or obstructing such filing, or knowingly inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing.
- (g) Committing willful misconduct, gross negligence, gross misconduct, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property by failure to properly enforce applicable building codes.

Section 40. Subsection (1) of section 468.629, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.629 Prohibitions; penalties.--

(1) No person may:

- (a) Falsely hold himself or herself out as a certificateholder.
  - (b) Falsely impersonate a certificateholder.
- $\mbox{\ensuremath{(c)}}$  Present as his or her own the certificate of another.
- (d) Give false or forged evidence to the board or the department, or a member, an employee, or an officer thereof, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate.
- (e) Use or attempt to use a certificate which has been suspended or revoked.
- (f) Threaten, coerce, trick, persuade, or otherwise influence, or attempt to threaten, coerce, trick, persuade, or otherwise influence, any certificateholder, through the certificateholder's action or inaction, to commit, allow, or assist in the commission of the violation of to violate any provision of this part, chapter 455, or chapter 489, a local building code or ordinance, or any other law of this state.
- (g) Offer any compensation to a certificateholder in order to induce a violation of this part, a local building code or ordinance, or another law of this state.
- (h) Engage in the duties or act in the capacity of a building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector without possessing valid, active certificate issued under this part.

Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 469.001, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (20) and (22) are renumbered as subsections (21) and (23), respectively, present subsection (21) is renumbered as subsection (22) and amended, and a new subsection (20) is added to said section, to read:

469.001 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Abatement" means the removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, maintenance, or disposal of asbestos.
- (20) "Project designer" means a person who works under the direction of a licensed asbestos consultant and engages in the design of project specifications for asbestos abatement projects.
- (22)(21) "Survey" means the process of inspecting a facility for the presence of asbestos-containing materials and to determine the location and condition of asbestos-containing materials prior to transfer of property, renovation, demolition, or maintenance projects which may disturb asbestos-containing materials.

Section 42. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 469.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

469.002 Exemptions.--

- (1) This chapter does not apply to:
- (e) An authorized employee of the United States, this state, or any municipality, county, or other political subdivision who has completed all training required by NESHAP and OSHA or by AHERA for the activities described in this paragraph, while engaged in asbestos-related activities set forth in s. 255.5535 and asbestos-related activities involving the demolition of a residential building owned by that governmental unit, where such activities are within the scope of that employment and the employee does not hold out for hire or otherwise engage in asbestos abatement, contracting, or consulting.

Section 43. Subsection (3) of section 469.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

469.004 License; asbestos consultant; asbestos contractor; exceptions.--

consultant is not required for the moving, removal, or disposal of asbestos-containing roofing material by a roofing contractor certified or registered under part I of chapter 489, if all such activities are performed under the direction of an onsite roofing supervisor trained as provided in s. 469.012.

Section 44. Section 469.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

469.005 License requirements.--All applicants for licensure as either asbestos consultants or asbestos contractors shall:

- (1) Pay the initial licensing fee.
- (2) When applying for licensure as an asbestos consultant, successfully complete the following department-approved courses, as approved by the department:
- (a) An asbestos <u>contractor/supervisor</u> abatement project management and supervision course. Such course shall consist of not less than <u>5</u> 4 days of instruction and shall cover the nature of the health risks, the medical effects of exposure, federal and state asbestos laws and regulations, legal and insurance considerations, contract specifications, sampling and analytical methodology, worker protection, and work area protection.
- (b) A course in building asbestos surveys and mechanical systems <u>course</u>. Such course shall consist of not less than 3 days of instruction.
- (c) An A course in asbestos management planning  $\underline{\text{course}}$ . Such course shall consist of not less than 2 days of instruction.

(d) A course in respiratory protection course. Such 1 course shall consist of not less than 3 days of instruction. 2 3 (e) A project designer course. Such course shall consist of not less than 3 days of instruction. 4 5 (3) When applying for licensure as an asbestos 6 contractor, successfully complete the following 7 department-approved courses: 8 (a) An asbestos contractor/supervisor course. Such 9 course shall consist of not less than 5 days of instruction. 10 (b) A respiratory protection course. Such course shall consist of not less than 3 days of instruction. 11 12 (4) Provide evidence of satisfactory work on 10 13 asbestos projects within the last 5 years. 14 (5) (4) Provide evidence of financial stability. 15 (6)<del>(5)</del> Pass a department-approved examination of qualifications and knowledge relating to asbestos. 16 17 Section 45. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 18 469.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 19 469.006 Licensure of business organizations; 20 qualifying agents. --21 (5)(a) Each asbestos consultant or contractor shall 22 affix the consultant's or contractor's signature seal, if any, 23 and license number to each construction document, plan, or any other document prepared or approved for use by the licensee 24 25 which is related to any asbestos abatement project and filed 26 for public record with any governmental agency, and to any 27 offer, bid, or contract submitted to a client. 28 Section 46. Subsection (1) of section 469.013, Florida 29 Statutes, is amended to read: 30 469.013 Course requirements for asbestos surveyors, management planners, and project monitors. --

- (1) All asbestos surveyors, management planners, and project monitors must comply with the requirements set forth in this section prior to commencing such activities and must also complete a 1-day course of continuing education each year thereafter.
- (a) Management planners must complete all requirements of s. 469.005(2)(c) and (e).
- (b) Asbestos surveyors must complete all requirements of s. 469.005(2)(b).
- (c) Project monitors must complete all requirements of s. 469.005(2)(a) and must also complete an asbestos sampling course which is equivalent to NIOSH Course 582.

Section 47. <u>Section 469.015, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.

Section 48. Subsection (18) of section 470.002, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

470.002 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

(18) "Legally authorized person" means, in the priority listed, the decedent, when written inter vivos authorizations and directions are provided by the decedent, the surviving spouse, son or daughter who is 18 years of age or older, parent, brother or sister 18 years of age or over, grandchild who is 18 years of age or older, or grandparent; or any person in the next degree of kinship. In addition, the term may include, if no family exists or is available, the following: the guardian of the dead person at the time of death; the personal representative of the deceased; the attorney-in-fact of the dead person at the time of death; the health surrogate of the dead person at the time of death; a public health officer; the medical examiner, county commission or administrator acting under chapter 245, or other public

administrator; a representative of a nursing home or other health care institution in charge of final disposition; or a friend or other person not listed in this subsection who is willing to assume the responsibility as authorized person.

Section 49. Section 470.0085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

470.0085 Establishment of embalmer apprentice program.—The board may adopt rules establishing an embalmer apprentice program. An embalmer apprentice may perform only those tasks, functions, and duties relating to embalming which are performed under the direct supervision of a licensed embalmer. An embalmer apprentice shall be eligible to serve in an apprentice capacity for a period not to exceed 1 year as may be determined by board rule or for a period not to exceed 3 years if the apprentice is attending and enrolled in a course in mortuary science or funeral service education at any mortuary college or funeral service education college or school. An embalmer apprentice shall be registered with the board upon payment of a registration fee not to exceed \$50.

Section 50. Section 470.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

470.009 Licensure as a funeral director by examination; provisional license.--

(1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a funeral director shall apply to the department to take the licensure examination. The department shall examine each applicant who has remitted an examination fee set by the board not to exceed \$200 plus the actual per applicant cost to the department for portions of the examination and who the board certifies has:

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- (a) Completed the application form and remitted a nonrefundable application fee set by the board not to exceed \$50.
- (b) Submitted proof satisfactory to the board that the applicant is at least 18 years of age and is a recipient of a high school degree or equivalent.
- (c) Had no conviction or finding of guilt, regardless of adjudication, for a crime which directly relates to the ability to practice funeral directing or the practice of funeral directing.
- (d)1. Received an associate in arts degree, associate in science degree, or an associate in applied science degree in mortuary science approved by the board; or
- 2. Holds an associate degree or higher from a college or university accredited by a regional association of colleges and schools recognized by the United States Department of Education and is a graduate of at least a 1-year course in mortuary science approved by the board.
- (e) Submitted proof of completion of a board-approved course on communicable diseases.
- (f) Has completed a 1-year internship under a licensed funeral director.
- (2) The department shall license the applicant as a funeral director if he the applicant:
- (a) Passes an examination on the subjects of the theory and practice of funeral directing, public health and sanitation, and local, state, and federal laws and rules relating to the disposition of dead human bodies; however, the board by rule may adopt the use of a national examination, such as the funeral service arts examination prepared by the

Conference of Funeral Service Examining Boards, in lieu of part of this examination requirement.

- (b) Completes a 1-year internship under a licensed funeral director.
- 1-year internship and has been approved for examination as a funeral director may qualify for a provisional license to work in a licensed funeral establishment, under the direct supervision of a licensed funeral director for a limited period of 6 months as provided by rule of the board. The fee for provisional licensure shall be set by the board but may not exceed \$125. The fee required in this subsection shall be nonrefundable and in addition to the fee required by subsection (1). This provisional license may be renewed no more than one time. An applicant may not be granted a license until that applicant has completed a 1-year internship as prescribed by rule of the board.

Section 51. Subsection (1) of section 470.015, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

470.015 Renewal of funeral director and embalmer licenses.--

embalmer license upon receipt of the renewal application and fee set by the board not to exceed \$250. The board may prescribe by rule continuing education requirements of up to 12 classroom hours, in addition to a board-approved course on communicable diseases that includes the course on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome required by s. 455.2226, for the renewal of a funeral director or embalmer license. The board may provide for the waiver of continuing education requirements in circumstances that would

justify the waiver, such as hardship, disability, or illness. The continuing education requirement is not required after July 1, 1996, for a licensee who is over the age of 75 years if the licensee does not qualify as the sole person in charge of an establishment or facility.

Section 52. Subsection (2) of section 470.018, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

470.018 Renewal of registration of direct disposer.--

- (2) The department shall adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of registrations. The board shall prescribe by rule continuing education requirements of up to 3 classroom hours, in addition to a board-approved course on communicable diseases that includes the course on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome required by s. 455.2226, for the renewal of a registration.
- Section 53. Section 470.024, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:
  - 470.024 Funeral establishment; licensure.--
- (1) A funeral establishment shall be a place at a specific street address or location consisting of at least 1,250 contiguous interior square feet and must maintain or make arrangements for either suitable capacity for the refrigeration and storage of dead human bodies handled and stored by the establishment or a preparation room equipped with necessary ventilation and drainage and containing necessary instruments for embalming dead human bodies.
- (2) Each licensed funeral establishment may operate a visitation chapel at a location within the county in which the funeral establishment is located. A visitation chapel must be a facility of not less than 500 square feet and not more than

700 square feet, which may be operated only when a licensed funeral director is present at the facility. A visitation chapel may be used only for visitation of a deceased human body and may not be used for any other activity permitted by this chapter.

(3) (2) No person may conduct, maintain, manage, or operate a funeral establishment unless an establishment operating license has been issued by the department for that funeral establishment.

(4)(3) Application for a funeral establishment license shall be made on forms furnished by the department, shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee not to exceed \$300 as set by board rule, and shall include the name of the licensed funeral director who is in charge of that establishment.

(5)(4) A funeral establishment license shall be renewable biennially pursuant to procedures, and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee not to exceed \$300, as set by board rule. The board may also establish by rule a delinquency fee not to exceed \$50.

(6)(5) The practice of embalming done at a funeral establishment shall only be practiced by an embalmer licensed under this chapter.

(7)(6) Each licensed funeral establishment shall have one full-time funeral director in charge and shall have a licensed funeral director reasonably available to the public during normal business hours for that establishment. The full-time funeral director in charge must have an active license and may not be the full-time funeral director in charge of any other funeral establishment or of any other direct disposal establishment.

(8) (7) The issuance of a license to operate a funeral establishment to a person or entity who is not individually licensed as a funeral director does not entitle the person to practice funeral directing.

(9)(8) Each funeral establishment located at a specific address shall be deemed to be a separate entity and shall require separate licensing and compliance with the requirements of this chapter. A No funeral establishment may not shall be operated at the same location as any other funeral establishment or direct disposal establishment unless such establishments were licensed as colocated establishments on July 1, 1997 colocated on January 1, 1993. Each establishment that was licensed as a colocated establishment on July 1, 1997, may continue to renew its license in the same manner as other licenses are renewed, but such license renewal is restricted to the facilities of the establishment as they existed on July 1, 1997. No other licensing of colocated establishments is permitted.

(10)(9) Every funeral establishment licensed under this chapter shall at all times be subject to the inspection of all its buildings, grounds, and vehicles used in the conduct of its business, by the department or any of its designated representatives or agents, or local or Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services inspectors. The board shall by rule establish requirements for inspection of funeral establishments.

(11) (10) The board shall set by rule an annual inspection fee not to exceed \$100, payable upon application for licensure and upon each renewal of such license.

 $\underline{\text{(12)}}$  (11) A change in ownership of a funeral establishment shall be promptly reported to the department and

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1 <U>shall may require the relicensure of the funeral establishment, including reinspection and payment of applicable fees.

(13)<del>(12)</del> Each application for a funeral establishment license shall identify every person with the ability to direct the management or policies of the establishment and must identify every person having more than a 10-percent ownership interest in the establishment or the business or corporation which owns the establishment. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke the license if any person identified in the application has ever been disciplined by a regulatory agency in any jurisdiction for any offense that would constitute a violation of this chapter. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke the license if any person identified in the application has ever been convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction that directly relates to the ability to operate a funeral establishment.

(14)<del>(13)</del> Each funeral establishment must display at the public entrance the name of the establishment and the name of the full-time funeral director in charge. A funeral establishment must transact its business under the name by which it is licensed.

Section 54. Subsection (1) of section 470.029, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

470.029 Reports of cases embalmed and bodies handled.--

(1) Each funeral establishment, direct disposal establishment, cinerator facility, and centralized embalming facility shall report on a form prescribed and furnished by the department the name of the deceased and such other

information as may be required with respect to each dead human body embalmed or otherwise handled by the establishment or facility. Such forms shall be signed by the embalmer who performs the embalming, if the body is embalmed, and the funeral director in charge of the establishment or facility or by the direct disposer who disposes of the body. The board shall prescribe by rule the procedures in submitting such documentation. Reports required by this subsection shall be filed by the 10th day of each month for final dispositions handled the preceding month.

Section 55. Paragraphs (f) and (g) are added to subsection (2) of section 470.0301, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read:

470.0301 Removal services; refrigeration facilities; centralized embalming facilities.—In order to ensure that the removal, refrigeration, and embalming of all dead human bodies is conducted in a manner that properly protects the public's health and safety, the board shall adopt rules to provide for the registration of removal services, refrigeration facilities, and centralized embalming facilities operated independently of funeral establishments, direct disposal establishments, and cinerator facilities.

- (2) CENTRALIZED EMBALMING FACILITIES.—In order to ensure that all funeral establishments have access to embalming facilities that comply with all applicable health and safety requirements, the board shall adopt rules to provide for the registration of centralized embalming facilities and shall require, at a minimum, the following:
- (f) Application for registration of a centralized embalming facility shall be made on forms furnished by the department and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee not

to exceed \$300 as set by board rule, and registration shall be renewed biennially pursuant to procedures and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee not to exceed \$300 as set by board rule.

The board may also establish by rule a late fee not to exceed \$50. Any registration not renewed within 30 days after the renewal date shall expire without further action by the department.

(g) The board shall set by rule an annual inspection fee not to exceed \$100, payable upon application for registration and upon renewal of such registration.

Section 56. Section 470.0315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{470.0315}$  Storage, preservation, and transportation of human remains.--

- (1) No person may store or maintain human remains at any establishment or facility, except an establishment or facility licensed or registered under this chapter or a health care facility, medical examiner's facility, morgue, or cemetery holding facility.
- (2) No dead human body may be held in any place or in transit over 24 hours after death or pending final disposition unless the body is maintained under refrigeration at a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit or below or is embalmed or otherwise preserved in a manner approved by the board in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (3) A dead human body transported by common carrier or any agency or individual authorized to carry human bodies must be placed in a carrying container adequate to prevent the seepage of fluids and escape of offensive odors. A dead human body shall be transported only when accompanied by a properly

completed burial-transit permit issued in accordance with the provisions of chapter 382.

- (4) The board shall establish by rule the minimal standards of acceptable and prevailing practices for the handling of dead human bodies, provided that all human remains transported or stored must be completely covered and at all times treated with dignity and respect.
- (5) A person who violates any provision of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 57. Section 470.0355, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

470.0355 Identification of human remains.--

- (1) The licensee or registrant in charge of the final disposition of dead human remains shall, prior to final disposition of such dead human remains, affix on the ankle or wrist of the deceased, or in the casket or alternative container or cremation container, proper identification of the dead human remains. The identification or tag shall be encased in or consist of durable and long-lasting material containing the name, date of birth, date of death, and social security number of the deceased, if available. If the dead human remains are cremated, proper identification shall be placed in the container or urn containing the remains.
- (2) Any licensee or registrant responsible for removal of dead human remains to any establishment, facility, or location shall ensure that the remains are identified by a tag or other means of identification that is affixed to the ankle or wrist of the deceased at the time the remains are removed from the place of death or other location.

(3) Any licensee or registrant may rely on the representation of a legally authorized person to establish the identity of dead human remains.

Section 58. Subsection (5) of section 473.306, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to said section, to read:

473.306 Examinations.--

- examination for persons who have been licensed to practice public accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country so long as the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has ratified an agreement with that country for reciprocal licensure Canadian chartered accountants who have completed the Canadian chartered accountant licensure examination and hold a chartered accountant license from a Canadian province.
- educational qualifications for licensure under this chapter, the board may appoint an Educational Advisory Council, which shall be composed of one member of the board, two persons in public practice who are licensed under this chapter, and four academicians on faculties of universities in this state.

Section 59. Section 473.3065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

473.3065 Certified Public Accountant Education
Minority Assistance Program; advisory council.--

(1) The Certified Public Accountant Education Minority
Assistance Program for Florida residents is hereby established
in the division for the purpose of providing scholarships to
minority persons, as defined in s. 288.703(3), who are
students enrolled in their fifth year of an accounting

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education program at institutions in this state approved by
the board by rule. A Certified Public Accountant Education
Minority Assistance Advisory Council shall assist the board in
administering the program.

- (2) All moneys used to provide scholarships under the program shall be funded by a portion of existing license fees, as set by the board, not to exceed \$10 per license. Such moneys shall be deposited into the Professional Regulation Trust Fund in a separate account maintained for that purpose. The department is authorized to spend up to \$100,000 per year for the program from this program account, but may not allocate overhead charges to it. Moneys for scholarships shall be disbursed annually upon recommendation of the advisory council and approval by the board, based on the adopted eligibility criteria and comparative evaluation of all applicants. Funds in the program account may be invested by the Treasurer under the same limitations as apply to investment of other state funds, and all interest earned thereon shall be credited to the program account.
- (3) The board shall adopt rules as necessary for administration of the program, including rules relating to the following:
- (a) Eligibility criteria for receipt of a scholarship, which, at a minimum, shall include the following factors:
  - 1. Financial need.
- 2. Ethnic, gender, or racial minority status pursuant to s. 288.703(3).
  - 3. Scholastic ability and performance.
  - (b) Scholarship application procedures.
- 30 (c) Amounts in which scholarships may be provided, the total amount that may be provided, the timeframe for payments

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or partial payments, and criteria for how scholarship funds may be expended.

- (d) The total amount of scholarships that can be made each year.
- (e) The minimum balance that must be maintained in the program account.
- (4) Determinations made by the board regarding recipients of scholarship moneys shall not be considered agency action for purposes of chapter 120.
- (5) It is unlawful for any person or agent of such person to knowingly file with the board any notice, statement, or other document which is false or which contains any material misstatement of fact. A person who violates any provision of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Accountant Education Minority Assistance Advisory Council to assist the board in administering the program. The council shall be diverse and representative of the gender, ethnic, and racial categories set forth in s. 288.703(3).
- (a) The council shall consist of five licensed

  Florida-certified public accountants selected by the board, of whom one shall be a board member who serves as chair of the council, one shall be a representative of the National Association of Black Accountants, one shall be a representative of the Cuban American CPA Association, and two shall be selected at large. At least one member of the council must be a woman.
- (b) The board shall determine the terms for initial appointments and appointments thereafter.

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- (c) Any vacancy on the council shall be filled in the manner provided for the selection of the initial member. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy of an unexpired term shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.
- (d) Three consecutive absences or absences constituting 50 percent or more of the council's meetings within any 12-month period shall cause the council membership of the member in question to become void, and the position shall be considered vacant.
- (e) The members of the council shall serve without compensation, and any necessary and actual expenses incurred by a member while engaged in the business of the council shall be borne by such member or by the organization or agency such member represents. However, the council member who is a member of the board shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of ss. 455.207(4) and 112.061.

Section 60. Subsection (4) of section 473.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.308 Licensure.--

(4) If application for licensure is made prior to August 1, 2000, and the applicant has 5 years of experience in the practice of public accountancy, either in the United States or in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined has licensure standards that are substantially equivalent to those in the United States as a licensed chartered accountant in Canada, the board shall waive the requirements of s. 473.306(2)(b)2. that are in excess of a baccalaureate degree. All experience 31 that is used as a basis for waiving said requirements of s.

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473.306(2)(b)2. must be experience outside this state. Furthermore, said experience must be after licensure as a 3 certified public accountant by another state or territory of the United States or after licensure in the practice of public 4 5 accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country that the 6 International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National 7 Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined has 8 licensure standards that are substantially equivalent to those 9 in the United States. The board shall have the authority to establish the standards for experience that meet this 10 requirement. 11

Section 61. Subsection (1) of section 473.309, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.309 Practice requirements for partnerships, professional service corporations, and limited liability companies.--

- (1) A partnership shall not engage in the practice of public accounting in this state unless:
- (a) At least one general partner and each partner domiciled in this state is a certified public accountant of this state and holds an active license;
- (b) Each partner is a certified public accountant in some state; and
- (c) The partnership is currently licensed as required by  $s.\ 473.3101.$
- 26 (d) It is a form of partnership recognized by Florida 27 law.
- 28 (e) It is in compliance with rules adopted by the
  29 board pertaining to minimum capitalization and adequate public
  30 liability insurance.

Section 62. Subsection (4) is added to section 473.312, Florida Statutes, to read:

473.312 Continuing education.—As part of the license renewal procedure, the board shall by rule require licensees to submit proof satisfactory to the board that during the 2 years prior to application for renewal, they have successfully completed not less than 48 or more than 80 classroom hours of continuing professional education programs in public accounting subjects approved by the board. The board may prescribe by rule additional continuing professional education hours, not to exceed 25 percent of the total hours required, for failure to complete the hours required for renewal by the end of the reestablishment period.

(4) For the purposes of maintaining proper continuing education requirements for renewal of licensure under this chapter, the board may appoint a Continuing Professional Education Advisory Council, which shall be composed of one member of the board, one academician on the faculty of a university in this state, and six certified public accountants.

Section 63. Section 474.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.203 Exemptions.--This chapter shall not apply to:

(1) Any faculty member practicing only in conjunction with teaching duties at a school or college of veterinary medicine. Such school or college shall be located in this state and be accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education. However, this exemption shall only apply to such a faculty member who does not hold a valid license issued under this chapter but who is a graduate of a school or college of veterinary medicine accredited by

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the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on
Education or a school or college recognized by the American
Veterinary Medical Association Commission for Foreign
Veterinary Graduates. The faculty member exemption shall
automatically expire when such school or college terminates
the faculty member from such teaching duties. On December 31
of each year, such school or college shall provide the board
with a written list of all faculty who are exempt from this
chapter. Such school or college shall also notify the board in
writing of any additions or deletions to such list.

(2) A person practicing as an intern or resident veterinarian and who does not hold a valid license issued under this chapter but who is a graduate in training at a school or college of veterinary medicine located in this state and accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education or a school or college recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates. Such intern or resident must be a graduate of a school or college of veterinary medicine accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education. This exemption shall expire when such intern or resident completes or is terminated from such training. Each school or college at which such intern or resident is in training shall, on July 1 of each year, provide the board with a written list of all such interns or residents designated for this exemption, and the school or college shall also notify the board of any additions to or deletions from the list.

 $\underline{(3)(2)}$  A student in a school or college of veterinary medicine while in the performance of duties assigned by his instructor or when working as a preceptor under the immediate

supervision of a licensee, provided that such preceptorship is required for graduation from an accredited school or college of veterinary medicine. The licensed veterinarian shall be responsible for all acts performed by a preceptor under his supervision.

(4)(3) Any doctor of veterinary medicine in the employ of a state agency or the United States Government while actually engaged in the performance of his official duties; however, this exemption shall not apply to such person when he is not engaged in carrying out his official duties or is not working at the installations for which his services were engaged.

(5)(4) Any person, or his regular employee, administering to the ills or injuries of his own animals, including, but not limited to, castration, spaying, and dehorning of herd animals, unless title has been transferred or employment provided for the purpose of circumventing this law. This exemption shall not apply to out-of-state veterinarians practicing temporarily in the state. However, only a veterinarian may immunize or treat an animal for diseases which are communicable to humans and which are of public health significance.

(6)(5) State agencies, accredited schools, institutions, foundations, business corporations or associations, physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches, graduate doctors of veterinary medicine, or persons under the direct supervision thereof, which or who conduct experiments and scientific research on animals in the development of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, serums, or methods of treatment, or techniques for the diagnosis or treatment of human ailments, or when engaged in

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the study and development of methods and techniques directly or indirectly applicable to the problems of the practice of veterinary medicine.

(7)<del>(6)</del> Any veterinary aide, nurse, laboratory technician, preceptor, or other employee of a licensed veterinarian who administers medication or who renders auxiliary or supporting assistance under the responsible supervision of a such licensed veterinarian practitioner, including those tasks identified by rule of the board requiring immediate supervision. However, the licensed veterinarian shall be responsible for all such acts performed under this subsection by persons under his supervision.

- (8) A veterinarian, licensed by and actively practicing veterinary medicine in another state, who is board certified in a specialty recognized by the board and who responds to a request of a veterinarian licensed in this state to assist with the treatment on a specific case of a specific animal or with the treatment on a specific case of the animals of a single owner, as long as the veterinarian licensed in this state requests the other veterinarian's presence. A veterinarian who practices under this subsection is not eligible to apply for a premises permit under s. 474.215.
- (9) For the purposes of chapters 465 and 893, persons exempt under subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (4) shall be deemed to be duly licensed practitioners authorized by the laws of this state to prescribe drugs or medicinal supplies.

Section 64. Section 474.2065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.2065 Fees.--The board, by rule, shall establish 31 fees for application and examination, reexamination, license

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renewal, inactive status, renewal of inactive status, license reactivation, periodic inspection of veterinary 3 establishments, and duplicate copies of licenses, certificates, and permits. The fee for the initial application 4 and examination may not exceed \$650 plus the actual per applicant cost to the department for purchase of portions of the examination from the Professional Examination Service for the American Veterinary Medical Association or a similar national organization, if the examination is purchased by the department. The fee for licensure by endorsement may not exceed \$500. The fee for temporary licensure may not exceed \$200. The board shall establish fees that are adequate to 12 13 ensure its continued operation and to fund the proportionate 14 expenses incurred by the department which are allocated to the 15 regulation of veterinarians. Fees shall be based on departmental estimates of the revenue required to administer 16 17 this chapter and the provisions relating to the regulation of 18 veterinarians.

Section 65. Section 474.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.207 Licensure by examination. --

- (1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a veterinarian shall apply to the department to take a licensure examination. The board may by rule adopt use of a national examination in lieu of part or all of the examination required by this section, with a reasonable passing score to be set by rule of the board.
- (2) The department shall license each applicant who the board certifies has:
- (a) Completed the application form and remitted an application examination fee set by the board.

- $\hbox{(b)1. Graduated from a college of veterinary medicine} \\$  accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association \\ Council on Education; or
- 2. Graduated from a college of veterinary medicine listed in the American Veterinary Medical Association Roster of Veterinary Colleges of the World and obtained a certificate from the Education Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates.
- (c) Successfully completed the examination approved by the board and certified provided by the department for this purpose, or an examination determined by the board to be equivalent.
- (d) Demonstrated knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in Florida in a manner designated by rules of the board.

The department shall not issue a license to any applicant who is under investigation in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia for an act which would constitute a violation of this chapter until the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated, at which time the provisions of s. 474.214 shall apply.

- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2)(b), an applicant shall be deemed to have met the education requirements for licensure upon submission of evidence that the applicant meets one of the following:
- (a) The applicant was certified for examination by the board prior to October 1, 1989; or
- (b) The applicant immigrated to the United States after leaving his home country because of political reasons,

provided such country is located in the Western Hemisphere and lacks diplomatic relations with the United States, + and:

 $\underline{(a)}$  1. Was a Florida resident immediately preceding his application for licensure;

(b)2. Demonstrates to the board, through submission of documentation verified by his respective professional association in exile, that he received a professional degree in veterinary medicine from a college or university located in the country from which he emigrated. However, the board may not require receipt transcripts from the Republic of Cuba as a condition of eligibility under this section; and

 $\underline{\text{(c)}_3}$ . Lawfully practiced his profession for at least 3 years.

- (4) Applicants certified for examination or reexamination under subsection (3) who fail or have failed the examination three times subsequent to October 1, 1989, shall be required to demonstrate to the board that they meet the requirements of paragraph (2)(b) prior to any further reexamination or certification for licensure.
- (5) An unlicensed doctor of veterinary medicine who has graduated from an approved college or school of veterinary medicine and has completed all parts of the examination for licensure is permitted, while awaiting the results of such examination for licensure or while awaiting issuance of the license, to practice under the immediate supervision of a licensed veterinarian. A person who fails any part of the examination may not continue to practice, except in the same capacity as other nonlicensed veterinary employees, until he passes the examination and is eligible for licensure.

474.211 Renewal of license.--

(3) The board may by rule prescribe continuing education, not to exceed 30 hours biennially, as a condition for renewal of a license or certificate. The criteria for such programs, providers, or courses shall be approved by the board.

Section 67. Subsection (1) of section 474.2125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.2125 Temporary license.--

(1) The board shall adopt rules providing for the issuance of a temporary license to a licensed veterinarian of another state for the purpose of enabling him to provide veterinary medical services in this state for the animals of a specific owner or, as may be needed in an emergency as defined in s. 252.34(3)(2), for the animals of multiple owners, provided the applicant would qualify for licensure by endorsement under s. 474.217, except that the applicant is not required to have demonstrated compliance with the requirements of s. 474.217(1)(a) prior to issuance of the license. No temporary license shall be valid for more than 30 days after its issuance, and no license shall cover more than the treatment of the animals of one owner except in an emergency as defined in s. 252.34(3)(2). After the expiration of 30 days, a new license is required.

Section 68. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 474.214, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.214 Disciplinary proceedings.--

(2) When the board finds any applicant or veterinarian guilty of any of the grounds set forth in subsection (1), regardless of whether the violation occurred prior to licensure, it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following penalties:

(c) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed  $<U>$5,000$\frac{$1,000}{}$  for each count or separate offense.

In determining appropriate action, the board must first consider those sanctions necessary to protect the public. Only after those sanctions have been imposed may the disciplining authority consider and include in its order requirements designed to rehabilitate the veterinarian. All costs associated with compliance with any order issued under this subsection are the obligation of the veterinarian.

Section 69. Subsection (7) of section 474.215, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (8) and (9) are added to said section, to read:

474.215 Premises permits; disciplinary actions.--

- (7) The board by rule shall establish minimum standards for the operation of limited service veterinary medical practices. Such rules shall not restrict limited service veterinary medical practices and shall be consistent with the type of limited veterinary medical service provided.
- (a) Any person that offers or provides limited service veterinary medical practice shall obtain a biennial permit from the board the cost of which shall not exceed \$250. The limited service permittee shall register each location where limited service clinics are held and shall pay a fee set by rule not to exceed \$25 to register each such location.
- (b) All permits issued under this subsection are subject to the provisions of ss. 474.213 and 474.214.
- (c) Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, any temporary rabies vaccination effort

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operated by a county health department in response to a public health threat, as declared by the State Health Officer in consultation with the State Veterinarian, shall not be subject to any preregistration, time limitation, or fee requirements, but shall adhere to all other requirements for limited service veterinary medical practice as prescribed by rule. The fee charged to the public for a rabies vaccination administered during such temporary rabies vaccination effort shall not exceed the actual cost of administering the rabies vaccine. Such rabies vaccination efforts may not be used for any purpose other than to address the public health consequences of the rabies outbreak. The board shall be immediately notified in writing of any temporary rabies vaccination effort operated under this paragraph.

(8) Any person who is not a veterinarian licensed under this chapter but who desires to own and operate a veterinary medical establishment shall apply to the board for a premises permit. If the board certifies that the applicant complies with the applicable laws and rules of the board, the department shall issue a premises permit. No permit shall be issued unless a licensed veterinarian is designated to undertake the professional supervision of the veterinary medical practice and the minimum standards set by rule of the board for premises where veterinary medicine is practiced. Upon application, the department shall submit for a statewide criminal records correspondence check through the Department of Law Enforcement. The permittee shall notify the board within 10 days after any change of the licensed veterinarian responsible for such duties. Any permittee under this subsection is subject to the provisions of subsection (9) and s. 474.214.

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- (9)(a) The department or the board may deny, revoke, or suspend the permit of any permittee under this section and may fine, place on probation, or otherwise discipline any permittee under this section who has:
- 1. Obtained a permit by misrepresentation or fraud or through an error of the department or board;
- 2. Attempted to procure, or has procured, a permit for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representation;
- 3. Violated any of the requirements of this chapter or any rule of the board; or
- 4. Been convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony in any court of this state, of any other state, or of the United States.
- (b) If the permit is revoked or suspended, the owner, manager, or proprietor shall cease to operate the premises as a veterinary medical practice as of the effective date of the suspension or revocation. In the event of such revocation or suspension, the owner, manager, or proprietor shall remove from the premises all signs and symbols identifying the premises as a veterinary medical practice. The period of any such suspension shall be prescribed by rule of the board, but in no case shall it exceed 1 year. If the permit is revoked, the person owning or operating the establishment shall not be entitled to make application for a permit to operate a premises for a period of 1 year from the date of such revocation. Upon the effective date of such revocation, the permittee shall advise the board of the disposition of any and all medicinal drugs and shall make the provision for ensuring the security, confidentiality, and availability to clients of all patient medical records.

Section 70. Section 474.217, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.217 Licensure by endorsement.--

- (1) The department shall issue a license by endorsement to any applicant who, upon applying to the department and remitting a fee set by the board, demonstrates to the board that he:
- (a) Has demonstrated, in a manner designated by rule of the board, knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in this state; and
- (b)1. Either holds, and has held for the 3 years immediately preceding the application for licensure, a valid, active license to practice veterinary medicine in another state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, provided that the requirements for licensure in the issuing state, district, or territory are equivalent to or more stringent than the requirements of this chapter; or
- 2. Meets the qualifications of s. 474.207(2)(b) and has successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other examination which is equivalent to or more stringent than the examination approved by the board and certified given by the department and has passed the board's clinical competency examination or another clinical competency examination specified by rule of the board.
- (2) The department shall not issue a license by endorsement to any applicant who is under investigation in any state, territory, or the District of Columbia for an act which would constitute a violation of this chapter until the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have

been terminated, at which time the provisions of s. 474.214 shall apply.

Section 71. Subsection (1) of section 475.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.125 Fees.--

(1) The commission by rule may establish fees to be paid for application, examination, reexamination, licensing and renewal, certification and recertification, reinstatement, and recordmaking and recordkeeping. The fee for initial application and examination may not exceed \$100. The initial license fee and the license renewal fee may not exceed \$50 for each year of the duration of the license. The commission may also establish by rule a late renewal penalty. The commission shall establish fees which are adequate to ensure its continued operation. Fees shall be based on estimates made by the department of the revenue required to implement this chapter and other provisions of law relating to the regulation of real estate practitioners.

Section 72. Section 475.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.15 Registration and licensing of general partners, members, officers, and directors of a firm.—Each partnership, limited liability company, or corporation which acts as a broker shall register with the commission and shall renew the licenses or registrations of its members, officers, and directors for each license period. The registration of a partnership is canceled automatically during any period of time that the license or registration of any one or more of its partners is not in force. However, if the partnership is a limited partnership, only the general partners must be licensed brokers or brokerage corporations

registered pursuant to this part. If the license or registration of <u>any</u> at least one active broker member is not in force, the registration of a corporation, limited liability <u>company</u>, limited liability partnership, or partnership is canceled automatically during that period of time.

Section 73 Paragraphs (c) and (d) are added to

Section 73. Paragraphs (c) and (d) are added to subsection (2) of section 475.17, Florida Statutes, to read:
475.17 Qualifications for practice.--

(2)

- (c) A person who has been licensed as a real estate salesperson in Florida during the preceding 5 years may not be licensed as a real estate broker unless, in addition to the other requirements of law, he or she has completed the salesperson postlicensure educational requirements, if these requirements have been prescribed by the commission pursuant to paragraph (3)(a).
- (d) The provisions of subsection (2)(b) do not apply to a person employed as a real estate investigator by the Division of Real Estate provided the person has been employed as a real estate investigator for at least 24 months. The person must be currently employed as a real estate investigator to sit for the real estate broker's examination and have held a valid and current salesperson's license for at least 12 months.

Section 74. Subsection (1) of section 475.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.175 Examinations.--

(1) A person applying to the department for licensure by examination will receive an examination admissions card issued by the commission upon the submission of shall be

entitled to take the license examination to practice in this
state if he:

- (a) Submits to the department The appropriate notarized application and fee, two photographs of himself taken within the preceding year, and fingerprints for processing through appropriate law enforcement agencies; and
- (b) Submits at the time of examination The certificate specified in subsection (2), the examination admissions card issued by the commission, and proof of identification.
- Section 75. Subsection (2) of section 475.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.183 Inactive status.--

(2) Any license which has been involuntarily inactive for more than 18 months 4 years shall automatically expire. Once a license expires, it becomes null and void without any further action by the commission or department. One year Two years prior to expiration of the license, the department shall give notice to the licensee. The commission shall prescribe by rule a fee not to exceed \$100 for the late renewal of an involuntarily inactive license. The department shall collect the current renewal fee for each renewal period in which the license was involuntarily inactive in addition to any applicable late renewal fee.

Section 76. Subsection (1) of section 475.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.25 Discipline.--

(1) The commission may deny an application for licensure, registration, or permit, or renewal thereof; may place a licensee, registrant, or permittee on probation; may suspend a license, registration, or permit for a period not exceeding 10 years; may revoke a license, registration, or

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permit; may impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 2 \$1,000 for each count or separate offense; and may issue a reprimand, and any or all of the foregoing, if it finds that the licensee, registrant, permittee, or applicant:

- (a) Has violated any provision of s. 455.227(1) or of s. 475.42. However, licensees under this part are exempt from the provisions of s. 455.227(1)(i).
- (b) Has been guilty of fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, false promises, false pretenses, dishonest dealing by trick, scheme, or device, culpable negligence, or breach of trust in any business transaction in this state or any other state, nation, or territory; has violated a duty imposed upon him by law or by the terms of a listing contract, written, oral, express, or implied, in a real estate transaction; has aided, assisted, or conspired with any other person engaged in any such misconduct and in furtherance thereof; or has formed an intent, design, or scheme to engage in any such misconduct and committed an overt act in furtherance of such intent, design, or scheme. It is immaterial to the guilt of the licensee that the victim or intended victim of the misconduct has sustained no damage or loss; that the damage or loss has been settled and paid after discovery of the misconduct; or that such victim or intended victim was a customer or a person in confidential relation with the licensee or was an identified member of the general public.
- (c) Has advertised property or services in a manner which is fraudulent, false, deceptive, or misleading in form or content.
- (d)1. Has failed to account or deliver to any person, including a licensee under this chapter, at the time which has

been agreed upon or is required by law or, in the absence of a fixed time, upon demand of the person entitled to such 3 accounting and delivery, any personal property such as money, 4 fund, deposit, check, draft, abstract of title, mortgage, conveyance, lease, or other document or thing of value, 5 6 including a share of a real estate commission if a civil 7 judgment relating to the practice of the licensee's profession 8 has been obtained against the licensee and said judgment has not been satisfied in accordance with the terms of the judgment within a reasonable time, or any secret or illegal 10 profit, or any divisible share or portion thereof, which has 11 12 come into his hands and which is not his property or which he 13 is not in law or equity entitled to retain under the circumstances. However, if the licensee, in good faith, 14 15 entertains doubt as to what person is entitled to the accounting and delivery of the escrowed property, or if 16 17 conflicting demands have been made upon him for the escrowed 18 property, which property he still maintains in his escrow or 19 trust account, the licensee shall promptly notify the 20 commission of such doubts or conflicting demands and shall 21 promptly:

a. Request that the commission issue an escrow disbursement order determining who is entitled to the escrowed property;

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- b. With the consent of all parties, submit the matter to arbitration;
- c. By interpleader or otherwise, seek adjudication of the matter by a court; or
- d. With the written consent of all parties, submit the matter to mediation. The department may conduct mediation or may contract with public or private entities for mediation

services. However, the mediation process must be successfully completed within 90 days following the last demand or the licensee shall promptly employ one of the other escape procedures contained in this section. Payment for mediation will be as agreed to in writing by the parties. The department may adopt rules to implement this section.

If the licensee promptly employs one of the escape procedures contained herein, and if he abides by the order or judgment resulting therefrom, no administrative complaint may be filed against the licensee for failure to account for, deliver, or maintain the escrowed property.

- 2. Has failed to deposit money in an escrow account when the licensee is the purchaser of real estate under a contract where the contract requires the purchaser to place deposit money in an escrow account to be applied to the purchase price if the sale is consummated.
- (e) Has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or any lawful order or rule made or issued under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 455.
- (f) Has been convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the activities of a licensed broker or salesperson, or involves moral turpitude or fraudulent or dishonest dealing. The record of a conviction certified or authenticated in such form as to be admissible in evidence under the laws of the state shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of such guilt.
- (g) Has had a broker's or salesperson's license revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, or has had an

application for such licensure denied, by the real estate licensing agency of another state, territory, or country.

- (h) Has shared a commission with, or paid a fee or other compensation to, a person not properly licensed as a broker, broker-salesperson, or salesperson under the laws of this state, for the referral of real estate business, clients, prospects, or customers, or for any one or more of the services set forth in s. 475.01(1)(c). For the purposes of this section, it is immaterial that the person to whom such payment or compensation is given made the referral or performed the service from within this state or elsewhere; however, a licensed broker of this state may pay a referral fee or share a real estate brokerage commission with a broker licensed or registered under the laws of a foreign state so long as the foreign broker does not violate any law of this state.
- (i) Has become temporarily incapacitated from acting as a broker or salesperson with safety to investors or those in a fiduciary relation with him because of drunkenness, use of drugs, or temporary mental derangement; but suspension of a license in such a case shall be only for the period of such incapacity.
- (j) Has rendered an opinion that the title to any property sold is good or merchantable, except when correctly based upon a current opinion of a licensed attorney at law, or has failed to advise a prospective purchaser to consult his attorney on the merchantability of the title or to obtain title insurance.
- (k) Has failed, if a broker, to immediately place, upon receipt, any money, fund, deposit, check, or draft entrusted to him by any person dealing with him as a broker in

escrow with a title company, banking institution, credit union, or savings and loan association located and doing business in this state, or to deposit such funds in a trust or escrow account maintained by him with some bank, credit union, or savings and loan association located and doing business in this state, wherein the funds shall be kept until disbursement thereof is properly authorized; or has failed, if a salesperson, to immediately place with his registered employer any money, fund, deposit, check, or draft entrusted to him by any person dealing with him as agent of his registered employer. The commission shall establish rules to provide for records to be maintained by the broker and the manner in which such deposits shall be made.

- (1) Has made or filed a report or record which the licensee knows to be false, has willfully failed to file a report or record required by state or federal law, has willfully impeded or obstructed such filing, or has induced another person to impede or obstruct such filing; but such reports or records shall include only those which are signed in the capacity of a licensed broker or salesperson.
- $\mbox{(m)}$  Has obtained a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment.
- (n) Is confined in any county jail, postadjudication; is confined in any state or federal prison or mental institution; is under home confinement ordered in lieu of institutional confinement; or, through mental disease or deterioration, can no longer safely be entrusted to competently deal with the public.
- (o) Has been found guilty, for a second time, of any misconduct that warrants his suspension or has been found guilty of a course of conduct or practices which show that he

is so incompetent, negligent, dishonest, or untruthful that the money, property, transactions, and rights of investors, or those with whom he may sustain a confidential relation, may not safely be entrusted to him.

- (p) Has failed to inform the commission in writing within 30 days after pleading guilty or nolo contendere to, or being convicted or found guilty of, any felony.
- (q)1. Has failed in a single agency to give written notice to all parties to a sale, exchange, purchase, or lease of real property or any interest in real property, revealing the party or parties for whom the licensee is an agent. Disclosure to the party for whom the licensee is an agent must be made at or before the time an agreement for representation is entered into. Disclosure to the party for whom the licensee is not an agent must be made at the time of the first substantive contact.
- 2. Has failed in a dual agency to obtain the informed written consent of all parties to a sale, exchange, purchase, or lease of real property or any interest in real property that the licensee intends to operate as a disclosed dual agent. Unless all parties to the transaction grant their written informed consent prior to or at the time of formalization of the dual agency by the licensee, the licensee shall be deemed to be an undisclosed dual agent. The licensee must inform all parties that the licensee is acting as agent for all parties and of the effect of dual agency, including, but not limited to, the fact that, by consenting to the dual agency relationship, the parties are giving up their rights to the undivided loyalty of the licensee, as required by the rules of the commission. When single agency exists, the licensee may change to a disclosed dual agent by making full

written disclosure to and obtaining the informed written consent of all the parties. A disclosed dual agent may not disclose among other items:

- a. To the buyer that the seller will accept a price less than the asking or listed price, unless otherwise instructed in writing by the seller;
- b. To the seller that the buyer will pay a price greater than the price submitted in a written offer to the seller, unless otherwise instructed in writing by the buyer;
- c. The motivation of any party for selling, buying, or leasing a property, unless otherwise instructed in writing by the respective party; or
- d. That a seller or buyer will agree to financing terms other than those offered.
- 3. Has failed in a transaction brokerage capacity to give written notice to all parties to a sale, exchange, purchase, or lease of real property or an interest in real property prior to or at the time of the licensee becoming a transaction broker or first substantive contact, whichever occurs first, of the licensee's role as a transaction broker. Unless the buyer and seller are given written notice prior to the licensee's acting in a transaction brokerage capacity, the licensee is deemed to be an agent of either the buyer or seller, or both. The licensee shall treat the buyer and seller honestly and fairly and shall disclose all known facts materially affecting the value of the property in residential transactions to both the buyer and seller.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the payment or promise of payment of compensation to a licensee does not determine whether an agency or transactional brokerage relationship has

been created between any licensee and a seller, landlord, buyer, or tenant. The commission shall implement this paragraph by rule. For purposes of this paragraph, the commission shall also define by rule forms for agency disclosure. The forms provided for in this rule shall be written in plain language and shall provide to the buyer or seller or both, as appropriate, an explanation of the agency relationships and shall offer the buyer or seller or both the explicit right to choose or refuse among these agency relationships.

- (r) Has failed in any written listing agreement to include a definite expiration date, description of the property, price and terms, fee or commission, and a proper signature of the principal(s); and has failed to give the principal(s) a legible, signed, true and correct copy of the listing agreement within 24 hours of obtaining the written listing agreement. The written listing agreement shall contain no provision requiring the person signing the listing to notify the broker of the intention to cancel the listing after such definite expiration date.
- (s) Has had a registration suspended, revoked, or otherwise acted against in any jurisdiction. The record of the disciplinary action certified or authenticated in such form as to be admissible in evidence under the laws of the state shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of such disciplinary action.
- (t) Has violated any standard for the development or communication of a real estate appraisal or other provision of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, as defined in s. 475.611, as approved and adopted by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation, as

defined in s. 475.611. This paragraph does not apply to a real estate broker or salesperson who, in the ordinary course of business, performs a comparative market analysis.

Section 77. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 475.25, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, the sections or subdivisions of Florida Statutes set forth below are reenacted to read:

475.180 Nonresident licenses.--

(2)

(b) Any resident licensee who becomes a nonresident shall, within 60 days, notify the commission of the change in residency and comply with nonresident requirements. Failure to notify and comply is a violation of the license law, subject to the penalties in s. 475.25.

475.181 Licensure.--

- (2) The commission shall certify for licensure any applicant who satisfies the requirements of ss. 475.17, 475.175, and 475.180. The commission may refuse to certify any applicant who has violated any of the provisions of s. 475.42 or who is subject to discipline under s. 475.25. The application shall expire 1 year from the date received if the applicant fails to take the appropriate examination.
- 475.22 Broker to maintain office and sign at entrance of office; registered office outside state; broker required to cooperate in investigation.--
- (2) If a broker's registered office is located outside the State of Florida, prior to registering such office or branch office, the broker shall agree in writing to cooperate and shall cooperate with any investigation initiated in accordance with this chapter or commission rules including, but not limited to, the broker promptly supplying any

documents requested by any authorized representative of the department and by personally appearing at any designated office of the department or other location in the state or elsewhere as reasonably requested by the department. If the department sends, by certified mail to the broker at his last known business address as registered with the department, a notice or request to produce any documents or to appear for an interview with an authorized representative of the department and the broker fails to substantially comply with that request or notice, then such failure by the broker is a violation of the license law, subject to the penalties of s. 475.25.

475.422 Disclosure.--

- (2) Failure to comply with this section may subject the licensee to disciplinary action pursuant to s. 475.25.
- 475.482 Real Estate Recovery Fund.--There is created the Florida Real Estate Recovery Fund as a separate account in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund.
- (1) The Florida Real Estate Recovery Fund shall be disbursed as provided in s. 475.484, on order of the commission, as reimbursement to any person, partnership, or corporation adjudged by a court of competent civil jurisdiction in this state to have suffered monetary damages by reason of any act committed, as a part of any real estate brokerage transaction involving real property in this state, by any broker or salesperson who:
- (a) Was, at the time the alleged act was committed, the holder of a current, valid, active real estate license issued under this part;
- $\mbox{(b) Was neither the seller, buyer, landlord, or tenant} \\ \mbox{in the transaction nor an officer or a director of a} \\$

corporation or a member of a partnership which was the seller, buyer, landlord, or tenant in the transaction; and

(c) Was acting solely in the capacity of a real estate licensee in the transaction;

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provided the act was a violation proscribed in s. 475.25 or s. 475.42.

Section 78. Subsections (1), (2), (3), (6), and (7) of section 475.451, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

475.451 Schools teaching real estate practice.--

- (1) Each person, school, or institution, except approved and accredited colleges, universities, community colleges, and area technical centers in this state, which offers or conducts any course of study in real estate practice, teaches any course prescribed by the commission as a condition precedent to licensure or renewal of licensure as a broker or salesperson, or teaches any course designed or represented to enable or assist applicants for licensure as brokers or salespersons to pass examinations for such licensure conducted by the department shall, before commencing or continuing further to offer or conduct such course or courses, obtain a permit from the department and abide by the regulations imposed upon such person, school, or institution by this chapter and rules of the commission adopted pursuant to this chapter. The exemption for colleges, universities, community colleges, and area technical centers is limited to transferable college credit courses offered by such institutions.
- (2) An applicant for a permit to operate a proprietary real estate school, to be a chief administrator of a proprietary real estate school or a state institution, or to

be an instructor for a proprietary real estate school or a state institution must meet the qualifications for practice set forth in s. 475.17(1) and the following minimal requirements:

- (a) "School permitholder" means the is defined as that individual who is responsible for directing the overall operation of a proprietary real estate school. A school permitholder He must be the holder of a license as a broker, either active or voluntarily inactive, or must have passed an instructor's examination approved by the commission administered by the department. A school permitholder must also meet the requirements of a school instructor if he is actively engaged in teaching.
- (b) "Chief administrative person" means the is defined as that individual who is responsible for the administration of the overall policies and practices of the institution or proprietary real estate school. A chief administrative person He must also meet the requirements of a school instructor if he is actively engaged in teaching.
- (c) "School instructor" means an is defined as that individual who actively instructs persons in the classroom in noncredit college courses in a college, university, or community college or courses in an area technical center or proprietary real estate school.
- 1. Before commencing to <u>provide such instruction</u>, the <u>applicant</u> instruct noncredit college courses in a college, university, or community college, or courses in an area technical center or proprietary real estate school, he must certify <u>the applicant's</u> his competency <u>and obtain an instructor permit</u> by meeting one of the following requirements:

- a. Hold a bachelor's degree in a business-related subject, such as real estate, finance, accounting, business administration, or its equivalent and hold a valid broker's license in this state.
- b. Hold a bachelor's degree, have extensive real estate experience, as defined by rule, and hold a valid broker's license in this state.
- c. Pass an instructor's examination <u>approved by the</u> commission <del>administered by the Division of Real Estate</del>.
- 2. Any requirement by the commission for a teaching demonstration or practical examination must apply to all school instructor applicants.
- 3. The department shall renew an instructor permit upon receipt of a renewal application and fee. The renewal application shall include proof that the permitholder has, since the issuance or renewal of the current permit, Every second year, each instructor must recertify his competency by presenting to the commission evidence of his having successfully completed a minimum of 15 classroom hours of instruction in real estate subjects or instructional techniques, as prescribed by the commission. The commission shall adopt rules providing for the renewal of instructor permits at least every 2 years. Any permit which is not renewed at the end of the permit period established by the department shall automatically revert to involuntarily inactive status.

The department may require an applicant to submit names of persons having knowledge concerning the applicant and the enterprise; may propound interrogatories to such persons and to the applicant concerning the character of the applicant,

including the taking of fingerprints for processing through the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and shall make such investigation of the applicant him or the school or institution as it may deem necessary to the granting of the permit. If an objection is filed, it shall be considered in the same manner as objections or administrative complaints against other applicants for licensure by the department.

- (3) It is unlawful for any person, school, or institution to offer the courses described in subsection (1) or to conduct classes in such courses, regardless of the number of pupils, whether by correspondence or otherwise, without first procuring a permit, or to guarantee that its pupils will pass any examinations required for licensure given by the department, or to represent that the issuance of a permit is any recommendation or endorsement of the person, school, or institution to which it is issued or of any course of instruction given thereunder.
- (6) Any course prescribed by the commission as a condition precedent to any person's becoming initially licensed as a salesperson may be taught in any real estate school through the use of a video tape of instruction by a currently permitted licensed instructor from any such school. The commission may require that any such video tape course have a single session of live instruction by a currently permitted licensed instructor from any such school; however, this requirement shall not exceed 3 classroom hours. All other prescribed courses, except the continuing education course required by s. 475.182, shall be taught by a currently permitted licensed school instructor personally in attendance at such course. The continuing education course required by s. 475.182 may be taught by an equivalent correspondence

 course; however, any such course of correspondence shall be required to have a final examination, prepared and administered by the school issuing the correspondence course. The continuing education requirements provided in this section or provided in any other section in this chapter do not apply with respect to any attorney who is otherwise qualified under the provisions of this chapter.

(7) Any person holding a school instructor permit on October 1, 1983, is exempt from the instructor examination requirements of paragraph (2)(c) as long as the person he continuously holds such a permit and complies with all other requirements of this chapter.

Section 79. Subsection (6) is added to section 475.452, Florida Statutes, to read:

475.452 Advance fees; deposit; accounting; penalty; damages.--

(6) This section does not apply to a real estate broker auctioning real property if in advance of the auction the broker and seller have entered into a written agreement specifically providing for anticipated expenses to be incurred and paid. However, any trust funds received by the broker in advance of the auction may not be disbursed or otherwise used as an advance commission or fee for services without first having complied with the provisions of this subsection.

Section 80. Subsection (7) of section 475.484, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.484 Payment from the fund.--

(7) Upon the payment of any amount from the Real Estate Recovery Fund in settlement of a claim in satisfaction of a judgment against a broker or salesperson as described in s. 475.482(1), the license of such broker or salesperson shall

be automatically suspended upon the date of payment from the fund. The license of such broker or salesperson may not be reinstated until the licensee has repaid in full, plus interest, the amount paid from the fund. No further administrative action is necessary. A discharge of bankruptcy does not relieve a licensee from the penalties and disabilities provided in this section, except to the extent that this subsection conflicts with 11 U.S.C. s. 525, in which case the commission may order the license not to be suspended or otherwise discriminated against. 

Section 81. Section 475.5016, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

475.5016 Authority to inspect and audit.--Duly authorized agents and employees of the department shall have the power to inspect and audit in a lawful manner at all reasonable hours any broker or brokerage office licensed pursuant to this chapter, for the purpose of determining if any of the provisions of this chapter, chapter 455, or any rule promulgated under authority of either chapter is being violated.

Section 82. Section 475.6145, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

475.6145 Seal.--The board shall adopt a seal by which it shall authenticate its proceedings, records, and acts.

Copies of the proceedings, records, and acts of the board, and certificates purporting to relate the facts concerning such proceedings, records, and acts, which are signed by the board chair, the custodian of such records, or any other person authorized to make such certification and which are authenticated by such seal, shall be prima facie evidence of

1 such proceedings, records, and acts in all courts of this 2 state. Section 83. Section 475.6147, Florida Statutes, is 3 created to read: 4 5 475.6147 Fees.--(1) The board by rule may establish fees to be paid 6 7 for application, examination, reexamination, licensing and 8 renewal, certification and recertification, reinstatement, and 9 recordmaking and recordkeeping. The fee for initial application and examination may not exceed \$300. The initial 10 license fee and the license renewal fee may not exceed \$150 11 for each year of the duration of the license. The board may 12 13 also establish by rule a late renewal penalty. The board shall establish fees which are adequate to ensure its continued 14 15 operation. Fees shall be based on estimates made by the department of the revenue required to implement this part and 16 17 other provisions of law relating to the regulation of real 18 estate appraisers. 19 (2) Application and license fees shall be refunded 20 upon a determination by the board that the state is not 21 entitled to the fees or that only a portion of the resources 22 have been expended in the processing of the application or 23 shall be refunded if for any other reason the application is not completely processed. The board shall implement this 24 25 subsection by rule. 26 Section 84. Section 475.615, Florida Statutes, is 27 amended to read: 28 475.615 Qualifications for registration, licensure, or

(1) Any person desiring to act as a registered,

licensed, or certified appraiser must make application in

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certification. --

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writing to the department in such form and detail as the board shall prescribe. Each applicant must be at least 18 years of age and hold a high school diploma or its equivalent. At the time of application, a person must furnish evidence of successful completion of required education and evidence of required experience, if any.

- (2) The board is authorized to waive or modify any education, experience, or examination requirements established in this section in order to conform with any such requirements established by the Appraisal Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation and recognized by the Appraisal Subcommittee or any successor body recognized by federal law.
- (3) Appropriate fees, as set forth in the rules of the board pursuant to s. 475.6147, must accompany all applications for registration, licensure, and certification.
- (4) In the event that the applicant is currently a registered, licensed, or certified appraiser and is making application to obtain a different status of appraisal licensure, should such application be received by the department within 180 days prior to through 180 days after the applicant's scheduled renewal, the charge for the application shall be established by the rules of the board pursuant to s. 475.6147.
- (5) (4) At the time of filing a notarized application for registration, licensure, or certification, the applicant must sign a pledge to comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice upon registration, licensure, or certification, and must indicate in writing that he understands the types of misconduct for which disciplinary proceedings may be initiated. The application shall expire 1 31 | year from the date received, if the applicant for

registration, licensure, or certification fails to take the appropriate examination.

(6) All applicants must be competent and qualified to make real estate appraisals with safety to those with whom they may undertake a relationship of trust and confidence and the general public. If any applicant has been denied registration, licensure, or certification, or has been disbarred, or his registration, license, or certificate to practice or conduct any regulated profession, business, or vocation has been revoked or suspended by this or any other state, any nation, or any possession or district of the United States, or any court or lawful agency thereof, because of any conduct or practices which would have warranted a like result under this section, or if the applicant has been guilty of conduct or practices in this state or elsewhere which would have been grounds for disciplining his registration, license, or certification under this section had the applicant then been registered, licensed, or certified, the applicant shall be deemed not to be qualified unless, because of lapse of time and subsequent good conduct and reputation, or other reason deemed sufficient, it appears to the board that the interest of the public is not likely to be endangered by the granting of registration, licensure, or certification.

(7)(6) No applicant seeking to become registered, licensed, or certified under this section may be rejected solely by virtue of membership or lack of membership in any particular appraisal organization.

Section 85. Section 475.617, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.617 Education and experience requirements.--

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- (1) To be registered as an appraiser, an applicant must present evidence satisfactory to the board that he has successfully completed at least up to 75 hours of approved academic courses in subjects related to real estate appraisal, which shall include coverage of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice from a nationally recognized or state-recognized appraisal organization, area technical center, accredited community college, college, or university, state or federal agency or commission, or proprietary real estate school that holds a permit pursuant to s. 475.451. A classroom hour is defined as 50 minutes out of each 60-minute segment. Past courses may be approved on an hour-for-hour basis.
- (2) To be licensed as an appraiser, an applicant must present evidence satisfactory to the board that he:
- (a) Has <u>at least</u> 2 years of experience in real property appraisal as defined by rule.
- (b) Has successfully completed at least 75 classroom hours, inclusive of examination, of approved academic courses in subjects related to real estate appraisal, which shall include coverage of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice from a nationally recognized or state-recognized appraisal organization, area technical center, accredited community college, college, or university, state or federal agency or commission, or proprietary real estate school that holds a permit pursuant to s. 475.451. A classroom hour is defined as 50 minutes out of each 60-minute segment. Past courses may be approved by the board and substituted on an hour-for-hour basis.

- (3) To be certified as a residential appraiser, an applicant must present satisfactory evidence to the board that he:
- (a) Has <u>at least</u> 2 years of experience in real property appraisal as defined by rule.
- (b) Has successfully completed at least 120 up to 165 classroom hours, inclusive of examination, of approved academic courses in subjects related to real estate appraisal, which shall include coverage of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice from a nationally recognized or state-recognized appraisal organization, area technical center, accredited community college, college, or university, state or federal agency or commission, or proprietary real estate school that holds a permit pursuant to s. 475.451. A classroom hour is defined as 50 minutes out of each 60-minute segment. Past courses may be approved by the board and substituted on an hour-for-hour basis.
- (4) To be certified as a general appraiser, an applicant must present evidence satisfactory to the board that he:
- (a) Has  $\underline{\text{at least}}$  2 years of experience in real property appraisal as defined by rule.
- (b) Has successfully completed at least 165 classroom hours, inclusive of examination, of approved academic courses in subjects related to real estate appraisal, which shall include coverage of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice from a nationally recognized or state-recognized appraisal organization, area technical center, accredited community college, college, or university, state or federal agency or commission, or proprietary real estate school that holds a permit pursuant to s. 475.451. A

classroom hour is defined as 50 minutes out of each 60-minute segment. Past courses may be approved by the board and substituted on an hour-for-hour basis.

(5) Each applicant must furnish, under oath, a detailed statement of the experience for each year of experience he claims. Upon request, the applicant shall furnish to the board, for its examination, copies of appraisal reports or file memoranda to support the claim for experience.

Section 86. Subsection (1) of section 475.624, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

475.624 Discipline.--The board may deny an application for registration, licensure, or certification; investigate the actions of any appraiser registered, licensed, or certified under this section; and may reprimand, fine, revoke, or suspend, for a period not to exceed 10 years, the registration, license, or certification of any such appraiser, or place any such appraiser on probation if it finds that the registrant, licensee, or certificateholder:

(1) Has violated any provisions of this part or of s. 455.227(1); however, licensees under this part are exempt from the provisions of s. 455.227(1)(i).

Section 87. Section 475.6295, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

475.6295 Authority to inspect.--Duly authorized agents and employees of the department shall have the power to inspect in a lawful manner at all reasonable hours any appraiser or appraisal office licensed pursuant to this chapter, for the purpose of determining if any of the provisions of this chapter, chapter 455, or any rule promulgated under authority of either chapter is being violated.

Section 88. Section 476.114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

476.114 Examination; prerequisites.--

- (1) A person desiring to be licensed as a barber shall apply to the department for licensure.
- (2) An applicant shall be <u>eligible for</u> <del>entitled to</del> take the licensure <u>by</u> examination to practice barbering if the applicant:
  - (a) Is at least 16 years of age;
  - (b) Pays the required application fee; and
- (c)1. Holds an active valid license to practice barbering in another state, has held the license for at least 1 year, and does not qualify for licensure by endorsement as provided for in s. 476.144(5); or
- 2. Has received a minimum of 1,200 hours of training as established by the board, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the equivalent of completion of services directly related to the practice of barbering at one of the following:
- a. A school of barbering licensed pursuant to chapter246;
- b. A barbering program within the public school system; or
- c. A government-operated barbering program in this state.

The board shall establish by rule procedures whereby the school or program may certify that a person is qualified to take the required examination after the completion of a minimum of 1,000 actual school hours. If the person passes the examination, he shall have satisfied this requirement; but if

he fails the examination, he shall not be qualified to take the examination again until the completion of the full requirements provided by this section.

(3) An applicant who meets the requirements set forth in subparagraphs (2)(c)1. and 2. who fails to pass the examination may take subsequent examinations as many times as necessary to pass, except that the board may shall specify by rule reasonable timeframes for rescheduling the examination and shall adopt rules specifying additional training requirements for applicants who, after the third attempt, fail to pass the examination. Prior to reexamination, the applicant must file any the appropriate form and pay the reexamination fee as required by rule.

Section 89. Section 476.124, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

476.124 Application for <u>licensure by</u> examination.--Each applicant for <u>licensure by</u> an examination shall:

- (1) Make application to the department at least 30 days prior to the examination date on forms prepared and furnished by the department;
- (2) Furnish to the department two signed photographs of the applicant, of sufficient size to identify the applicant, one photograph to accompany the application and one photograph to be provided to the Bureau of Testing returned to the applicant for presentation to the examiners when the applicant appears for examination; and
- (3) Pay <u>any</u> the required fee to the department.

  Section 90. <u>Section 476.134</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 91. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 476.144, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

476.144 Licensure.-
(2) The board shall certify for licensure any

- (2) The board shall certify for licensure any applicant who satisfies the requirements of s. 476.114, and who passes the examination approved by the board and certified administered by the department, achieving a passing grade as established by board rule.
- (6) A person may apply for a restricted license to practice barbering. The board shall adopt rules specifying procedures for an applicant to obtain a restricted license if the applicant:
- (a) 1. Has successfully completed a restricted barber course, as established by rule of the board, at a school of barbering licensed pursuant to chapter 246, a barbering program within the public school system, or a government-operated barbering program in this state; or
- 2.a. Holds or has within the previous 5 years held an active valid license to practice barbering in another state or country or has held a Florida barbering license which has been declared null and void for failure to renew the license and the applicant fulfilled the requirements of s.

  476.114(2)(c)2. for initial licensure; and

 $\underline{b.(b)}$  Has not been disciplined relating to the practice of barbering in the previous 5  $\frac{15}{15}$  years; and

(b)(c) Passes a written examination on the laws and rules governing the practice of barbering in Florida, as established by the board, and a practical examination approved by the board and certified administered by the department.

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The restricted license shall limit the licensee's practice to those specific areas in which the applicant has demonstrated competence pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

Section 92. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 476.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

476.192 Fees; disposition.--

- (1) The board shall set by rule fees according to the following schedule:
- (b) For barbers, fees for endorsement application examination, and reexamination shall not exceed \$150.

Section 93. Subsections (10) and (11) are added to section 477.013, Florida Statutes, to read:

477.013 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

- (10) "Hair wrapping" means the wrapping of manufactured materials around a strand of human hair, for compensation, without cutting, coloring, permanent waving, relaxing, removing, weaving, chemically treating, braiding, using hair extensions, or performing any other function defined as cosmetology services.
- where the hair-arranging services and the application of cosmetic products are performed solely for the purpose of preparing the model or client for the photographic session without shampooing, cutting, coloring, permanent waving, relaxing, or removing of hair or performing any other service defined as cosmetology.

Section 94. Section 477.0132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.0132 Hair braiding <u>and hair wrapping</u> registration.--Persons whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair braiding or hair wrapping must

register with the department, pay the applicable registration fee, and take a two-day 16 hour course. The course shall be board approved and consist of 5 hours of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, 5 hours of sanitation and sterilization, 4 hours of disorders and diseases of the scalp, and 2 hours of studies regarding laws affecting hair braiding and hair wrapping cosmetology. Hair braiding and hair wrapping are not required to be practiced in a cosmetology salon or specialty salon. When hair braiding or hair wrapping is practiced outside a cosmetology salon or specialty salon, disposable implements must be used or all implements must be sanitized in a disinfectant approved for hospital use or approved by the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

Section 95. Subsection (4) is added to section 477.0135, Florida Statutes, to read:

477.0135 Exemptions.--

(4) A photography studio salon is exempt from the licensure provisions of this chapter. However, the hair-arranging services of such salon must be performed under the supervision of a licensed cosmetologist employed by the salon. The salon must use disposable hair-arranging implements or use a wet or dry sanitizing system approved by the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

Section 96. Subsection (2) of section 477.019, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to said section, to read:

477.019 Cosmetologists; qualifications; licensure; license renewal; endorsement; continuing education.--

(2) An applicant shall be <u>eligible for</u> entitled to take the licensure <u>by</u> examination to practice cosmetology if the applicant:

- (a) Is at least 16 years of age or has received a high school diploma;
  - (b) Pays the required application fee; and
- (c)1. Holds an active valid license to practice cosmetology in another state or country, has held the license for at least 1 year, and does not qualify for licensure by endorsement as provided for in subsection (5); or
- 2. Has received a minimum of 1,200 hours of training as established by the board, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the equivalent of completion of services directly related to the practice of cosmetology at one of the following:
- a. A school of cosmetology licensed pursuant to chapter 246.
- $\mbox{b.} \quad \mbox{A cosmetology program within the public school} \\ \mbox{system.}$
- c. The Cosmetology Division of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, provided the division meets the standards of this chapter.
- d. A government-operated cosmetology program in this state.

The board shall establish by rule procedures whereby the school or program may certify that a person is qualified to take the required examination after the completion of a minimum of 1,000 actual school hours. If the person then passes the examination, he shall have satisfied this requirement; but if he fails the examination, he shall not be qualified to take the examination again until the completion of the full requirements provided by this section.

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(6)(a) The board may prescribe by rule continuing education requirements intended to ensure protection of the public through updated training of licensees and registered specialists, not to exceed 16 hours biennially, as a condition for renewal of a license or registration as a specialist under this chapter. Continuing education courses shall include, but not be limited to, the following subjects as they relate to the practice of cosmetology: human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome; Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations; workers' compensation issues; state and federal laws and rules as they pertain to cosmetologists, cosmetology, salons, specialists, specialty salons, and booth renters; chemical makeup as it pertains to hair, skin, and nails; and environmental issues. Courses given at cosmetology conferences may be counted toward the number of continuing education hours required if approved by the board. (b) The department may privatize provider and course approval and the monitoring of continuing education requirements under a contract which ensures that the services will be without cost to the department or board, including the cost of appropriate oversight by the department. The department may contract with one or more private entities for the provision of such services, including the collection of fees for the services rendered. The department and board shall retain final authority for licensure decisions, rulemaking related to continuing education system requirements, noncompliance noticing, and overall implementation of any privatization project under this subsection.

1 (c) Any person whose occupation or practice is 2 confined solely to hair braiding or hair wrapping is exempt 3 from the continuing education requirements of this subsection. Section 97. Section 477.022, Florida Statutes, is 4 5 repealed. 6 Section 98. Paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (1) 7 of section 477.026, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 8 477.026 Fees; disposition.--9 (1) The board shall set fees according to the 10 following schedule: (b) For cosmetologists, fees for endorsement 11 12 application, examination, and reexamination shall not exceed 13 \$50. 14 (f) For hair braiders and hair wrappers, fees for 15 registration shall not exceed \$25. Section 99. Subsection (3) of section 477.0263, 16 17 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 477.0263 Cosmetology services to be performed in 18 19 licensed salon; exception. --(3) Any person who holds a valid cosmetology license 20 21 in any state or who is authorized to practice cosmetology in 22 any country, territory, or jurisdiction of the United States 23 may perform cosmetology services in a location other than a licensed salon when such services are performed in connection 24 with the motion picture, fashion photography, theatrical, or 25 26 television industry; a photography studio salon; a 27 manufacturer trade show demonstration; or an educational 2.8 seminar. 29 Section 100. Section 481.207, Florida Statutes, is 30 amended to read:

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481.207 Fees.--The board, by rule, may establish separate fees for architects and interior designers, to be paid for applications, examination, reexamination, licensing and renewal, delinquency, reinstatement, and recordmaking and recordkeeping. The examination fee shall be in an amount that covers the cost of obtaining and administering the examination and shall be refunded if the applicant is found ineligible to sit for the examination. The application fee is nonrefundable. The fee for initial application and examination for architects and interior designers may not exceed \$775 plus the actual per applicant cost to the department for purchase of the examination from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards or the National Council of Interior Design Qualifications, respectively, or similar national organizations, if the examination is purchased by the department. The biennial renewal fee for architects may not exceed \$200. The biennial renewal fee for interior designers may not exceed \$500. The delinquency fee may not exceed the biennial renewal fee established by the board for an active license. The board shall establish fees that are adequate to ensure the continued operation of the board and to fund the proportionate expenses incurred by the department which are allocated to the regulation of architects and interior designers. Fees shall be based on department estimates of the revenue required to implement this part and the provisions of law with respect to the regulation of architects and interior designers. Section 101. Section 481.209, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 481.209 Eligibility for licensure; examinations. --

- architect shall be certified by the board as eligible for licensure and shall pass apply to the department to take the required licensure examination which has been approved by the board and certified by the department. The board shall certify as eligible for licensure by examination each applicant who submits a complete application for licensure as a registered architect demonstrating that the applicant The department shall administer the licensure examination for architects to each applicant who the board certifies:
- (a) Has completed the application form and remitted a nonrefundable application fee and an examination fee which is refundable if the applicant is found to be ineligible to take the examination;
- (b)1. Has successfully completed all architectural curriculum courses required by and is a graduate of a school or college of architecture accredited by the National Architectural Accreditation Board; or
- 2. Is a graduate of an approved architectural curriculum, evidenced by a degree from an unaccredited school or college of architecture approved by the board. The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of unaccredited schools and colleges of architecture and courses of architectural study based on a review and inspection by the board of the curriculum of accredited schools and colleges of architecture in the United States, including those schools and colleges accredited by the National Architectural Accreditation Board; and
- (c) Has completed, prior to examination, 1 year of the internship experience required by s. 481.211(1).

- (2) A person desiring to be licensed as a registered interior designer shall be certified by the board as eligible for licensure and shall pass the required licensure examination which has been approved by the board and certified by the department. The board shall certify as eligible for licensure by examination each applicant who has remitted the application fee specified in s. 481.207 and has submitted a complete application for licensure as a registered interior designer demonstrating that the applicant apply to the department for licensure. The department shall administer the licensure examination for interior designers to each applicant who has completed the application form and remitted the application and examination fees specified in s. 481.207 and who the board certifies:
- (a) Is a graduate from an interior design program of 5 years or more and has completed 1 year of diversified interior design experience;
- (b) Is a graduate from an interior design program of 4 years or more and has completed 2 years of diversified interior design experience;
- (c) Has completed at least 3 years in an interior design curriculum and has completed 3 years of diversified interior design experience;
- (d) Is a graduate from an interior design program of at least 2 years and has completed 4 years of diversified interior design experience; or
- (e) Has completed 6 years of diversified interior design experience, provided that at least 4 years were accumulated prior to October 1, 1994. A person applying under this paragraph must make application prior to April 30, 1998, and may, in lieu of passage of the examination required by

this subsection, substitute passage of any of the following examinations: a National Council of Interior Design Qualifications examination, an American Institute of Design 3 examination, the building and barrier-free codes section of 4 5 the national examination as prepared by the National Council 6 of Interior Design Qualifications, or any other examination 7 approved by the board. 8 9 Subsequent to October 1, 2000, for the purpose of having the 10 educational qualification required under this subsection accepted by the board, the applicant must complete his or her 11 education at a program, school, or college of interior design 12 13 whose curriculum has been approved by the board as of the time of completion. Subsequent to October 1, 2003, all of the 14 15 required amount of educational credits shall have been obtained in a program, school, or college of interior design 16 17 whose curriculum has been approved by the board, as of the 18 time each educational credit is gained. The board shall adopt 19 rules providing for the review and approval of programs, 20 schools, and colleges of interior design and courses of interior design study based on a review and inspection by the 21 22 board of the curriculum of programs, schools, and colleges of 23 interior design in the United States, including those programs, schools, and colleges accredited by the Foundation 24 25 for Interior Design Education Research. The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of diversified 26 27 interior design experience required by this subsection. 28 Section 102. Subsection (1) of section 481.213, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 29 30 481.213 Licensure.--

(1) The department shall license any applicant who the board certifies is qualified for licensure, who has passed the prescribed licensure examination, and who has paid the initial licensure fee. Licensure as an architect under this section shall be deemed to include all the rights and privileges of licensure as an interior designer under this section.

Section 103. Subsection (15) of section 489.103, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended, and subsection (17) is added to said section, to read:

489.103 Exemptions. -- This part does not apply to:

- conditioning units for domestic, commercial, or industrial purposes by operators of water conditioning services. No municipality or county may adopt an ordinance, rule, or regulation which requires such an operator to become licensed, certified, or registered as a plumber to perform any activity associated with installation or maintenance of a water conditioning unit or which otherwise prevents the installation and maintenance of such water conditioning units by an operator.
- (17) The sale, delivery, assembly, or tie-down of prefabricated portable sheds which are not more than 250 square feet in interior size and are not intended for use as a residence or as living quarters. This exemption shall not be construed to interfere with local building codes, local licensure requirements, or other local ordinance provisions.

Section 104. Paragraphs (a), (d), (f), (g), (i), (l), and (n) of subsection (3) of section 489.105, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended, and subsection (19) is added to said section, to read:

489.105 Definitions.--As used in this part:

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- "Contractor" means the person who is qualified for, and shall only be responsible for, the project contracted for and means, except as exempted in this part, the person who, for compensation, undertakes to, submits a bid to, or does himself or by others construct, repair, alter, remodel, add to, demolish, subtract from, or improve any building or structure, including related improvements to real estate, for others or for resale to others; and whose job scope is substantially similar to the job scope described in one of the subsequent paragraphs of this subsection. For the purposes of regulation under this part, "demolish" applies only to demolition of steel tanks over 50 feet in height; towers over 50 feet in height; other structures over 50 feet in height, other than buildings or residences over three stories tall; and buildings or residences over three stories tall. Contractors are subdivided into two divisions, Division I, consisting of those contractors defined in paragraphs (a)-(c), and Division II, consisting of those contractors defined in paragraphs (d)-(q):
- (a) "General contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited as to the type of work which he may do, who may contract for any activity requiring licensure under this part, and who may perform any work requiring licensure under this part, except as otherwise expressly provided in s. 489.113 this part.
- (d) "Sheet metal contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the sheet metal trade and who has the experience, knowledge, and skill necessary for the manufacture, fabrication, assembling, handling, erection, installation, dismantling, conditioning, adjustment, insulation, alteration, repair, servicing, or design, when not

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prohibited by law, of ferrous or nonferrous metal work of U.S. No. 10 gauge or its equivalent or lighter gauge and of other materials, including, but not limited to, fiberglass, used in lieu thereof and of air-handling systems, including the setting of air-handling equipment and reinforcement of same, and including the balancing of air-handling systems, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing which requires at least partial disassembling of the system.

"Class A air-conditioning contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, when not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system only to the extent such duct work is performed by the contractor as is necessary to make complete an air-distribution system, boiler and unfired pressure vessel systems, and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing which requires at least partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, when not prohibited by law, piping, insulation of pipes, vessels and ducts, pressure and process piping, and pneumatic control piping; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an air-conditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for

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such contractor shall also include any excavation work incidental thereto, but shall not include any work such as liquefied petroleum or natural gas fuel lines within buildings, potable water lines or connections thereto, sanitary sewer lines, swimming pool piping and filters, or electrical power wiring.

(g) "Class B air-conditioning contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to 25 tons of cooling and 500,000 Btu of heating in any one system in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, when not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system only to the extent such duct work is performed by the contractor as is necessary to make complete an air-distribution system being installed under this classification, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing which requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, when not prohibited by law, piping and insulation of pipes, vessels, and ducts; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an air-conditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for such contractor shall also include any excavation work incidental thereto, but shall not include any work such as liquefied petroleum or natural gas fuel lines within

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buildings, potable water lines or connections thereto, sanitary sewer lines, swimming pool piping and filters, or electrical power wiring.

(i) "Mechanical contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, when not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system only to the extent such duct work is performed by the contractor as is necessary to make complete an air-distribution system, boiler and unfired pressure vessel systems, lift station equipment and piping, and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing which requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, when not prohibited by law, piping, insulation of pipes, vessels and ducts, pressure and process piping, pneumatic control piping, gasoline tanks and pump installations and piping for same, standpipes, air piping, vacuum line piping, oxygen lines, nitrous oxide piping, ink and chemical lines, fuel transmission lines, and natural gas fuel lines within buildings; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an air-conditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for such contractor shall

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also include any excavation work incidental thereto, but shall not include any work such as liquefied petroleum gas fuel lines within buildings, potable water lines or connections thereto, sanitary sewer lines, swimming pool piping and filters, or electrical power wiring.

- "Swimming pool/spa servicing contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves the servicing and repair of any swimming pool or hot tub or spa, whether public or private. The scope of such work may include any necessary piping and repairs, replacement and repair of existing equipment, or installation of new additional equipment as necessary. The scope of such work includes the reinstallation of tile and coping, repair and replacement of all piping, filter equipment, and chemical feeders of any type, replastering, reconstruction of decks, and reinstallation or addition of pool heaters. The installation, construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning shall not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license shall not be required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in any way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.
- (n) "Underground utility and excavation contractor"
  means a contractor whose services are limited to the

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construction, installation, alteration, maintenance, and
    repair, on public or private property, whether accomplished
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    through open excavations or through other means, including,
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   but not limited to, directional drilling, auger boring,
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    jacking and boring, trenchless technologies, wet and dry taps,
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   grouting, and slip lining, of: main sanitary sewer collection
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    systems, including mains, laterals, sewer pump stations, reuse
    or gray water systems, and reuse spray irrigation systems of 2
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    inches or larger in diameter; main water distribution
    systems; storm sewer collection systems; natural gas
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    transmission and distribution systems; fuel transmission
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    systems; appurtenances to all such systems; and the
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    continuation of utility lines from the main systems to a point
    of termination determined as follows: for main water
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    distribution systems, up to and including the meter location
    for the individual occupancy; for storm sewer systems, 5 feet
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    from any building or structure served by the storm sewer
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    system; for sewer collection systems, at the property line on
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    single-occupancy residential or single-occupancy commercial
   properties, or on multioccupancy properties at the manhole or
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    wye lateral extended to an invert elevation as engineered to
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    accommodate future building sewers. An underground utility and
   excavation contractor may perform all types of site work,
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    including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading,
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    excavation, embankment, creation of ponds and solid waste
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    disposal facilities, and restoration of pavement, roadway, and
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    walkway surfaces for any project, water distribution systems,
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   or storm sewer collection systems at storm sewer structures.
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   However, An underground utility and excavation contractor may
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    install empty underground conduits in rights-of-way,
   easements, platted rights-of-way in new site development, and
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sleeves for parking lot crossings no smaller than 2 inches in diameter, provided that each conduit system installed is designed by a licensed professional engineer or an authorized employee of a municipality, county, or public utility and that the installation of any such conduit does not include installation of any conductor wiring or connection to an energized electrical system. An underground utility and excavation contractor shall not install any piping that is an integral part of a fire protection system as defined in s. 633.021(7) beginning at the point where the piping is used exclusively for such system unless the contractor is certified to perform such work pursuant to chapter 633.

(19) "Initial issuance" means the first time a certificate or registration is granted to an individual or business organization, including the first time an individual becomes a qualifying agent for that business organization and the first time a business organization is qualified by that individual.

Section 105. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 489.107, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

489.107 Construction Industry Licensing Board.--

- (4) The board shall be divided into two divisions, Division I and Division II.
- (a) Division I is comprised of the general contractor, building contractor, and residential contractor members of the board; one of the members appointed pursuant to paragraph (2)(j); and one of the members appointed pursuant to paragraph (2)(k). Division I has jurisdiction over the examination and regulation of general contractors, building contractors, and residential contractors.

- (b) Division II is comprised of the roofing contractor, sheet metal contractor, air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, pool contractor, plumbing contractor, and underground utility and excavation contractor members of the board; one of the members appointed pursuant to paragraph (2)(j); and one of the members appointed pursuant to paragraph (2)(k). Division II has jurisdiction over the examination and regulation of contractors defined in s. 489.105(3)(d)-(p).
- (c) Jurisdiction for the examination and regulation of specialty contractors defined in s. 489.105(3)(q) shall lie with the division having jurisdiction over the scope of work of the specialty contractor as defined by board rule.
- (6) The Construction Industry Licensing Board and the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board shall <u>each appoint a committee to meet jointly in joint session</u> at least twice a year.

Section 106. Subsection (1) of section 489.109, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.109 Fees.--

- (1) The board, by rule, shall establish reasonable fees to be paid for applications, examination, certification and renewal, registration and renewal, and recordmaking and recordkeeping. The fees shall be established as follows:
- (a) With respect to an applicant for a certificate, the initial application and examination fee may not exceed \$350, and the initial certification fee and the renewal fee may not exceed \$200. However, any applicant who seeks certification under this part by taking a practical examination must pay as an examination fee the actual cost incurred by the department for the development, preparation,

administration, scoring, score reporting, and evaluation of in conducting the examination, if the examination is conducted by the department.

- (b) With respect to an applicant for registration, the initial application fee may not exceed \$100, and the initial registration fee and the renewal fee may not exceed \$200.
- (c) The board, by rule, may establish delinquency fees, not to exceed the applicable renewal fee for renewal applications made after the expiration date of the certificate or registration.
- (d) The board, by rule, may establish a fee for transfer of a certificate or registration from one business organization to another, not to exceed the applicable renewal fee.
- (e) The board, by rule, shall impose a renewal fee for an inactive status certificate or registration, not to exceed the renewal fee for an active status certificate or registration. Neither the inactive certification fee nor the inactive registration fee may exceed \$50. The board, by rule, may provide for a different fee for inactive status where such status is sought by a building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector certified pursuant to part XIII of chapter 468 who is employed by a local government and is not allowed by the terms of such employment to maintain a certificate on active status issued pursuant to this part.
- (f) The board, by rule, shall impose an additional late fee on a delinquent status certificateholder or registrant when such certificateholder or registrant applies for active or inactive status.
- (g) The board, by rule, shall impose an additional fee, not to exceed the applicable renewal fee, which

reasonably reflects the costs of processing a certificateholder's or registrant's request to change licensure status at any time other than at the beginning of a licensure cycle.

Section 107. Section 489.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 489.111 Licensure by examination Examinations .--
- (1) Any person who desires to be certified shall apply to the department in writing to take the certification examination.
- (2) A person shall be <u>eligible for licensure by</u> entitled to take the examination for the purpose of determining whether he is qualified to engage in contracting throughout this state if the person:
  - (a) Is 18 years of age;
  - (b) Is of good moral character; and
- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- 1. Has received a baccalaureate degree from an accredited 4-year college in the appropriate field of engineering, architecture, or building construction and has 1 year of proven experience in the category in which the person seeks to qualify. For the purpose of this part, a minimum of 2,000 man-hours shall be used in determining full-time equivalency.
- 2. Has a total of at least 4 years of active experience as a workman who has learned his trade by serving an apprenticeship as a skilled workman who is able to command the rate of a mechanic in his particular trade or as a foreman who is in charge of a group of workmen and usually is responsible to a superintendent or a contractor or his

equivalent, provided, however, that at least 1 year of active experience shall be as a foreman.

- 3. Has a combination of not less than 1 year of experience as a foreman and not less than 3 years of credits for any accredited college-level courses; has a combination of not less than 1 year of experience as a skilled workman, 1 year of experience as a foreman, and not less than 2 years of credits for any accredited college-level courses; or has a combination of not less than 2 years of experience as a skilled workman, 1 year of experience as a foreman, and not less than 1 year of credits for any accredited college-level courses. For the number of years of credits for any accredited college-level courses, the applicant shall show completion of an equal number of courses in the appropriate field of engineering, architecture, or building construction. All junior college or community college-level courses shall be considered accredited college-level courses.
- 4.a. An active certified residential contractor is eligible to take the building contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- b. An active certified residential contractor is eligible to take the general contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- c. An active certified building contractor is eligible to take the general contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- 5.a. An active certified air-conditioning Class C contractor is eligible to take the air-conditioning Class B

contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.

- b. An active certified air-conditioning Class C contractor is eligible to take the air-conditioning Class A contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- c. An active certified air-conditioning Class B contractor is eligible to take the air-conditioning Class A contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 1 year of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- 6.a. An active certified swimming pool servicing contractor is eligible to take the residential swimming pool contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- b. An active certified swimming pool servicing contractor is eligible to take the swimming pool commercial contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- c. An active certified residential swimming pool contractor is eligible to take the commercial swimming pool contractors' examination if he possesses a minimum of 1 year of proven experience in the classification in which he is certified.
- (3)(a) The board may refuse to certify an applicant for failure to satisfy the requirement of good moral character only if:

- 1. There is a substantial connection between the lack of good moral character of the applicant and the professional responsibilities of a certified contractor; and
- 2. The finding by the board of lack of good moral character is supported by clear and convincing evidence.
- (b) When an applicant is found to be unqualified for a certificate because of a lack of good moral character, the board shall furnish the applicant a statement containing the findings of the board, a complete record of the evidence upon which the determination was based, and a notice of the rights of the applicant to a rehearing and appeal.
- (4) The department shall ensure that a sensitivity review committee has been established including representatives of various ethnic/minority groups. No question found by this committee to be discriminatory against any ethnic/minority group shall be included in the examination.

Section 108. Subsections (1), (2), and (10) of section 489.113, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

489.113 Qualifications for practice; restrictions.--

- (1) Any person who desires to engage in contracting on a statewide basis shall, as a prerequisite thereto, establish his competency and qualifications to be certified pursuant to this part. To establish his competency, a person shall pass the appropriate examination approved by the board and certified administered by the department. Any person who desires to engage in contracting on other than a statewide basis shall, as a prerequisite thereto, be registered pursuant to this part, unless exempted by this part.
- (2)  $\underline{A}$  No person who is not certified or registered  $\underline{may}$   $\underline{not}$  shall engage in the business of contracting in this state. However, for purposes of complying with the provisions of this

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chapter, a person who is not certified or registered may perform construction work under the supervision of a person who is certified or registered, provided that the work is within the scope of the supervisor's license and provided that the person being supervised is not engaged in construction work which would require a license as a contractor under any of the categories listed in s. 489.105(3)(d)-(o). However, if the person being supervised is engaged in construction work that would require a license as an underground utility and excavation contractor, such person may be engaged on a contract basis by the licensed underground utility and excavation contractor to perform such work, provided the person so employed is in compliance with the provisions of this subsection and provided the activities of such person are limited to a narrow specialty which does not have a separate corresponding state or local licensure category and the narrow scope of experience of which does not qualify the person to take the examination for any available state or local license which would allow the person to perform that activity. This subsection does not affect the application of any local construction licensing ordinances. To enforce this subsection:

- (a) The department shall issue a cease and desist order to prohibit any person from engaging in the business of contracting who does not hold the required certification or registration for the work being performed under this part. For the purpose of enforcing a cease and desist order, the department may file a proceeding in the name of the state seeking issuance of an injunction or a writ of mandamus against any person who violates any provision of such order.
- (b) A county, municipality, or local licensing board created by special act may issue a cease and desist order to

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prohibit any person from engaging in the business of contracting who does not hold the required certification or registration for the work being performed under this part.

(10) The addition of a new type of contractor or the expansion of the scope of practice of any type of contractor under this part shall not limit the scope of practice of any existing type of contractor under this part unless the Legislature expressly provides such a limitation.

Section 109. Section 489.1136, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

489.1136 Medical gas certification.--

(1)(a) In addition to the certification or registration required to engage in business as a plumbing contractor, any plumbing contractor who wishes to engage in the business of installation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of any tubing, pipe, or similar conduit used to transport gaseous or partly gaseous substances for medical purposes shall take, as part of the contractor's continuing education requirement, at least once during the holding of such license, a course of at least of 6 hours. Such course shall be given by an instructional facility or teaching entity that has been approved by the board. In order for a course to be approved, the board must find that the course is designed to teach familiarity with the National Fire Prevention Association Standard 99C (Standard on Gas and Vacuum Systems, latest edition) and also designed to teach familiarity and practical ability in performing and inspecting brazing duties required of medical gas installation, improvement, repair, or maintenance work. Such course shall issue a certificate of completion to the taker of the course, which certificate shall be available for inspection by any entity or person seeking to

have such contractor engage in the business of installation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of a medical gas system. 2 3 (b) Any other natural person who is employed by a licensed plumbing contractor to provide work on the 4 5 installation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of a medical 6 gas system, except as noted in paragraph (c), shall as a 7 prerequisite to his or her ability to provide such service 8 take a course approved by the board. Such course shall be at 9 least 8 hours and consist of both classroom and practical work 10 designed to teach familiarity with the National Fire Prevention Association Standard 99C (Standard on Gas and 11 Vacuum Systems, latest edition) and also designed to teach 12 13 familiarity and practical ability in performing and inspecting brazing duties required of medical gas installation, 14 15 improvement, repair, or maintenance work. Such course shall also include the administration of a practical examination in 16 17 the skills required to perform work as outlined above, 18 including brazing, and each examination shall be reasonably 19 constructed to test for knowledge of the subject matter. The 20 person taking such course and examination must, upon 21 successful completion of both, be issued a certificate of 22 completion by the giver of such course, which certificate 23 shall be made available by the holder for inspection by any person or entity seeking to have such person perform work on 24 the installation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of a 25 26 medical gas system. 27 (c) Any other natural person who wishes to perform 28 only brazing duties incidental to the installation, 29 improvement, repair, or maintenance of a medical gas system 30 shall pass an examination designed to show that person's familiarity with and practical ability in performing brazing

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duties required of medical gas installation, improvement, 2 repair, or maintenance. Such examination shall be from a test 3 approved by the board. Such examination must test for knowledge of National Fire Prevention Association Standard 99C 4 (Standard on Gas and Vacuum Systems, latest edition). The 5 6 person taking such examination must, upon passing such 7 examination, be issued a certificate of completion by the giver of such examination, and such certificate shall be made 8 9 available by the holder for inspection by any person or entity 10 seeking to have or employ such person to perform brazing duties on a medical gas system. 11

- (d) It is the responsibility of the licensed plumbing contractor to ascertain whether members of his or her workforce are in compliance with this subsection, and such contractor is subject to discipline pursuant to s. 489.129 for violation of this subsection.
- (e) Training programs in medical gas piping installation, improvement, repair, or maintenance shall be reviewed annually by the board to ensure that programs have been provided equitably across the state.
- (f) Periodically, the board shall review training programs in medical gas piping installation for quality in content and instruction in accordance with the National Fire Prevention Association Standard 99C (Standard on Gas and Vacuum Systems, latest edition). The board shall also respond to complaints regarding approved programs.
- (g) Training required under this section for current licensees must be met by October 1, 1999.
- 29 (2)(a) On any job site where a medical gas system is
  30 being installed, improved, repaired, or maintained, it is
  31 required that a person qualified under paragraph (1)(a) or

1 paragraph (1)(b) must be present. When any brazing work is performed by a person qualified under paragraph (1)(c), a 2 3 person qualified under paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) 4 must be present. 5 (b) It is the responsibility of the licensed 6 contractor to ascertain whether members of his or her 7 workforce are in compliance with paragraph (a), and such 8 contractor is subject to discipline pursuant to s. 489.129 for 9 violation of this subsection. 10 (3) The term "medical" as used in this section means any medicinal, life-supporting, or health-related purpose. Any 11 12 and all gaseous or partly gaseous substance used in medical 13 patient care and treatment shall be presumed for the purpose 14 of this section to be used for medical purposes. 15 Section 110. Subsection (4) is added to section 16 553.06, Florida Statutes, to read: 17 553.06 State Plumbing Code. --(4) All installations, improvements, maintenance, or 18 19 repair relating to tubing, pipe, or similar conduit used to 20 transport gaseous or partly gaseous substances for medical 21 purposes shall be governed and regulated under National Fire 22 Prevention Association Standard 99C (Standard on Gas and 23 Vacuum Systems, latest edition). Notwithstanding the prohibition of s. 553.11, no county or municipality is exempt 24 or excepted from the requirements of this subsection. 25 26 Section 111. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of 27 section 489.115, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection 28 (7) is added to said section, to read: 29 489.115 Certification and registration; endorsement; 30 renewals; continuing education .--31 (4)

- (b)1. Each certificateholder or registrant shall provide proof, in a form established by rule of the board, that the certificateholder or registrant has completed at least 14 classroom hours of at least 50 minutes each of continuing education courses during each biennium since the issuance or renewal of the certificate or registration. The board shall establish by rule that a portion of the required 14 hours must deal with the subject of workers' compensation, business practices, and workplace safety. The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of continuing education courses and providers and may by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom continuing education on an hour-for-hour basis.
- 2. In addition, the board may approve specialized continuing education courses on compliance with the wind resistance provisions for one and two family dwellings contained in the State Minimum Building Codes and any alternate methodologies for providing such wind resistance which have been approved for use by the Board of Building Codes and Standards. Division I certificateholders or registrants who demonstrate proficiency upon completion of such specialized courses may certify plans and specifications for one and two family dwellings to be in compliance with the code or alternate methodologies, as appropriate, except for dwellings located in floodways or coastal hazard areas as defined in ss. 60.3D and E of the National Flood Insurance Program.
- (7) If a certificateholder or registrant holds a license under both this part and part II and is required to have continuing education courses under s. 489.517(3), the certificateholder or registrant may apply those course hours

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for workers' compensation, workplace safety, and business practices obtained under part II to the requirements under this part.

Section 112. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 489.119, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

489.119 Business organizations; qualifying agents.--

(3)(a) The qualifying agent shall be certified or registered under this part in order for the business organization to be certified or registered in the category of the business conducted for which the qualifying agent is certified or registered. If any qualifying agent ceases to be affiliated with such business organization, he shall so inform the department. In addition, if such qualifying agent is the only certified or registered contractor affiliated with the business organization, the business organization shall notify the department of the termination of the qualifying agent and shall have 60 days from the termination of the qualifying agent's affiliation with the business organization in which to employ another qualifying agent. The business organization may not engage in contracting until a qualifying agent is employed, unless the executive director or chair of the board has granted a temporary nonrenewable certificate or registration to the financially responsible officer, the president, a partner, or, in the case of a limited partnership, the general partner, who assumes all responsibilities of a primary qualifying agent for the entity. This temporary certificate or registration shall only allow the entity to proceed with incomplete contracts as defined in s. 489.121. For the purposes of this paragraph, an incomplete contract is one which has been awarded to, or entered into by,

1 the business organization prior to the cessation of affiliation of the qualifying agent with the business 2 organization or one on which the business organization was the 3 low bidder and the contract is subsequently awarded, 4 5 regardless of whether any actual work has commenced under the 6 contract prior to the qualifying agent ceasing to be 7 affiliated with the business organization. 8 Section 113. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 9 489.127, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to 10 read: 489.127 Prohibitions; penalties.--11 12 (1) No person shall: 13 (a) Falsely hold himself or a business organization out as a licensee, certificateholder, or registrant; 14 15 (b) Falsely impersonate a certificateholder or 16 registrant; 17 (c) Present as his own the certificate or registration 18 of another; 19 (d) Knowingly give false or forged evidence to the board or a member thereof; 20 21 (e) Use or attempt to use a certificate or 22 registration which has been suspended or revoked; 23 (f) Engage in the business or act in the capacity of a contractor or advertise himself or a business organization as 24 25 available to engage in the business or act in the capacity of 26 a contractor without being duly registered or certified; 27 (q) Operate a business organization engaged in 28 contracting after 60 days following the termination of its 29 only qualifying agent without designating another primary 30 qualifying agent, except as provided in ss. 489.119 and 489.1195;

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of paragraphs (a) through (f) of subsection (1) during the existence of a state of emergency declared by executive order 30 of the Governor commits a felony of the third degree,

31 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(h) Commence or perform work for which a building permit is required pursuant to an adopted state minimum building code without such building permit being in effect; or

(i) Willfully or deliberately disregard or violate any municipal or county ordinance relating to uncertified or unregistered contractors.

For purposes of this subsection, a person or business organization operating on an inactive or suspended certificate or registration, or operating beyond the scope of work or geographical scope of the registration, is not duly certified or registered and is considered to be unlicensed.

- (2)(a) Any unlicensed person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) Any unlicensed person who performs, offers to perform, or contracts to perform work which requires licensure under this part, the value of which exceeds \$1,000, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(c) (b) Any unlicensed person who commits a violation of paragraphs (a) through (f) of subsection (1) after having been previously found guilty of such a violation, regardless of adjudication thereof, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(d)<del>(c)</del> Any unlicensed person who commits a violation

 $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$  Any person who operates as a pollutant storage systems contractor, precision tank tester, or internal pollutant storage tank lining applicator in violation of subsection (1) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(f) Any licensed contractor who willfully operates outside the geographical scope of the contractor's registration, or who operates outside the scope of the contractor's certificate or registration, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

The remedies set forth in this subsection are not exclusive and may be imposed in addition to the remedies set forth in s. 489.129(2). Moreover, prosecution under this part does not preclude prosecution under other applicable criminal statutes.

Section 114. Section 489.140, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.140 Construction Industries Recovery Fund.--There is created the Florida Construction Industries Recovery Fund as a separate account in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund.

(1) The Florida Construction Industries Recovery Fund shall be disbursed as provided in s. 489.143, on order of the board, as reimbursement to any natural person adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to have suffered monetary damages, or to whom the licensee has been ordered to pay restitution by the board, where the judgment or restitution order is based on a violation of s. 489.129(1)(d), (h), (k), or (1), committed by any contractor, financially responsible officer, or business organization licensed under the

provisions of this part at the time the violation was committed, and providing that the violation occurs after July 1, 1993.

- (2) The Construction Industries Recovery Fund shall be funded out of the receipts deposited in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund from the one-half cent per square foot surcharge on building permits collected and disbursed pursuant to s. 468.631.
- (3) In addition, any surplus of moneys collected from the fines imposed by the board and collected by the department shall be transferred into the Construction Industries Recovery Fund.

Section 115. Section 489.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 489.141 Conditions for recovery; eligibility.--
- (1) Any person is eligible to seek recovery from the Construction Industries Recovery Fund after having made a claim and exhausting the limits of any available bond, cash bond, surety, guarantee, warranty, letter of credit, or policy of insurance, if:
- (a) Such person has received final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state in any action wherein the cause of action was based on a construction contract or the Construction Industry Licensing Board has issued a final order directing the licensee to pay restitution to the claimant based upon a violation of s. 489.129(1)(d), (h), (k), or (l), where the contract was executed and the violation occurred on or after July 1, 1993, and provided that:
- 1. At the time the action was commenced, such person gave notice thereof to the board by certified mail; except that, if no notice has been given to the board, the claim may

still be honored if the board finds good cause to waive the
notice requirement;

1.a.2. Such person has caused to be issued a writ of execution upon such judgment, and the officer executing the writ has made a return showing that no personal or real property of the judgment debtor or licensee liable to be levied upon in satisfaction of the judgment can be found or that the amount realized on the sale of the judgment debtor's or licensee's property pursuant to such execution was insufficient to satisfy the judgment; or

<u>b.3.</u> If such person is unable to comply with <u>sub-subparagraph a.subparagraph 2.</u> for a valid reason to be determined by the board, such person has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor <u>or licensee</u> is possessed of real or personal property or other assets subject to being sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment and by his search he has discovered no property or assets or he has discovered property and assets and has taken all necessary action and proceedings for the application thereof to the judgment but the amount thereby realized was insufficient to satisfy the judgment; or

2.(b) The claimant has made a diligent attempt, as defined by board rule, to collect the restitution awarded by the board; and

(b)(c) A claim for recovery is made within 2 years from the time of the act giving rise to the claim or within 2 years from the time the act is discovered or should have been discovered with the exercise of due diligence; however, in no event may a claim for recovery be made more than 4 years after the date of the act giving rise to the claim or more than 1

year after the conclusion of any civil or administrative action based on the act, whichever is later; and

(c)(d) Any amounts recovered by such person from the judgment debtor or licensee, or from any other source, have been applied to the damages awarded by the court or the amount of restitution ordered by the board; and

 $\underline{(d)}$  (e) Such person is not a person who is precluded by this act from making a claim for recovery.

- (2) A person is not qualified to make a claim for recovery from the Construction Industries Recovery Fund, if:
- (a) The claimant is the spouse of the judgment debtor or licensee or a personal representative of such spouse;
- (b) The claimant is a <u>licensee</u> certificateholder or registrant who acted as the contractor in the transaction which is the subject of the claim;
- (c) Such person's claim is based upon a construction contract in which the <u>licensee</u> certificateholder or registrant was acting with respect to the property owned or controlled by the licensee certificateholder or registrant;
- (d) Such person's claim is based upon a construction contract in which the contractor did not hold a valid and current license at the time of the construction contract; or
- (e) Such person was associated in a business relationship with the <u>licensee</u> certificateholder or registrant other than the contract at issue.
- (f) Such person has suffered damages as the result of making improper payments to a contractor as defined in chapter 713, part I.

Section 116. Section 489.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.142 Board powers relating to recovery upon notification of commencement of action. --With respect to actions for recovery from the Construction Industries Recovery Fund When the board receives certified notice of any action, as required by s. 489.141(1)(a), the board may intervene, enter an appearance, file an answer, defend the action, or take any action it deems appropriate and may take recourse through any appropriate method of review on behalf of the 

Section 117. Section 489.143, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

489.143 Payment from the fund. --

State of Florida.

- (1) Any person who meets all of the conditions prescribed in s. 489.141(1) may apply to the board to cause payment to be made to such person from the Construction Industries Recovery Fund in an amount equal to the judgment or restitution order, exclusive of postjudgment interest, against the licensee certificateholder or \$25,000, whichever is less, or an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion of such person's judgment or restitution order, exclusive of postjudgment interest, or \$25,000, whichever is less, but only to the extent and amount reflected in the judgment or restitution order as being actual or compensatory damages. The fund is not obligated to pay any portion of any judgment, or any judgment or restitution order, or any portion thereof, which is not expressly based on one of the grounds for recovery set forth in s. 489.140(1).
- (2) Upon receipt by a claimant under subsection (1) of payment from the Construction Industries Recovery Fund, the claimant shall assign his additional right, title, and interest in the judgment or restitution order, to the extent

of such payment, to the board, and thereupon the board shall be subrogated to the right, title, and interest of the claimant; and any amount subsequently recovered on the judgment or restitution order by the board, to the extent of the right, title, and interest of the board therein, shall be for the purpose of reimbursing the Construction Industries Recovery Fund.

- (3) Payments for claims arising out of the same transaction shall be limited, in the aggregate, to \$25,000, regardless of the number of claimants involved in the transaction.
- (4) Payments for claims against any one <u>licensee</u> certificateholder or registrant shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$100,000.
- (5) Claims shall be paid in the order filed, up to the aggregate limits for each transaction and licensee and to the limits of the amount appropriated to pay claims against the fund for the fiscal year in which the claims were filed.
- (6) If the annual appropriation is exhausted with claims pending, such claims shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year. Any moneys in excess of pending claims remaining in the Construction Industries Recovery Fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be paid as provided in s. 468.631.
- (5) If at any time the claims pending against the fund exceed 80 percent of the fund balance plus anticipated revenue for the next two quarters, the board shall accept no further claims until such time as the board is given express authorization and funding from the Legislature.
- (7) (6) Upon the payment of any amount from the Construction Industries Recovery Fund in settlement of a claim

in satisfaction of a judgment or restitution order against a licensee certificateholder as described in s. 489.141(1), the license of such licensee certificateholder shall be automatically suspended, without further administrative action, upon the date of payment from the fund. The license of such licensee certificateholder shall not be reinstated until he has repaid in full, plus interest, the amount paid from the fund. A discharge of bankruptcy does not relieve a person from the penalties and disabilities provided in this section.

Section 118. Subsections (4) and (14) of section 489.503, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended, and subsections (17), (18), and (19) are added to said section, to read:

489.503 Exemptions. -- This part does not apply to:

- (4) Public utilities, on construction, maintenance, and development work performed by their forces and incidental to their <u>facilities or incidental to the</u> business <u>of a telecommunications company</u> licensed under chapter 364.
- (14) The installation of, repair of, alteration of, addition to, or design of electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, thermostats, apparatus, raceways, and conduit, or any part thereof, when those items are for the purpose of transmitting data, voice communications, or commands as part of:
- (a) A system of telecommunications, including computers, telephone customer premises equipment, or premises wiring; or
- (b) A <u>cable television</u>, community antenna television  $\underline{,}$  or radio distribution system.

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The scope of this exemption is limited to electrical circuits and equipment governed by the applicable provisions of Articles 725 (Classes 2 and 3 circuits only), 770, 800, 810, and 820 of the National Electrical Code, current edition, or 47 C.F.R. part 68. Additionally, a company certified under chapter 364 is not subject to any local ordinance that requires a permit for work performed by its employees related to low voltage electrical work, including related technical codes and regulations. This exemption shall apply only if such work is requested by the company's customer, is required in order to complete phone service, is incidental to provision of telecommunication service as required by chapter 364, and is not actively competitive in nature or the subject of a competitive bid. The definition of "employee" established in subsection (1) applies to this exemption and does not include subcontractors.

- (17) The monitoring of an alarm system without fee by a direct employee of a law enforcement agency or of a county, municipal, or special-district fire department or by a law enforcement officer or fire official acting in an official capacity.
- (18) The monitoring of an alarm system by a direct employee of any state or federally chartered financial institution, as defined in s. 655.005(1)(h), or any parent, affiliate, or subsidiary thereof, so long as:
- (a) The institution is subject to, and in compliance with, s. 3 of the Federal Bank Protection Act of 1968, 12
  U.S.C. s. 1882;
- 29 (b) The alarm system is in compliance with all 30 applicable firesafety standards as set forth in chapter 633; 31 and

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1	(c) The monitoring is limited to an alarm system
2	associated with:
3	1. The commercial property where banking operations
4	are housed or where other operations are conducted by a state
5	or federally chartered financial institution, as defined in s.
6	655.005(1)(h), or any parent, affiliate, or subsidiary
7	thereof; or
8	2. The private property occupied by the institution's
9	executive officers, as defined in s. 655.005(1)(f),
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L1	and does not otherwise extend to the monitoring of residential
L2	systems.
L3	(19) The monitoring of an alarm system of a business
L <b>4</b>	by the direct employees of that business, so long as:
L5	(a) The alarm system is the exclusive property of, or
L6	is leased by, the business;
L7	(b) The alarm system complies with all applicable
L8	firesafety standards as set forth in chapter 633; and
L9	(c) The alarm system is designed to protect only the
20	commercial premises leased by the business endeavor or
21	commercial premises owned by the business endeavor and not
22	leased to another.
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24	This exemption is intended to allow businesses to monitor
25	their own alarm systems and is not limited to monitoring a
26	single location of that business. However, it is not intended
27	to enable the owner of any apartment complex, aggregate
28	housing, or commercial property to monitor alarm systems on
29	property leased or rented to the residents, clients, or
30	customers thereof.
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Section 119. Subsection (24) of section 489.505,
Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is repealed, subsections
(1) and (7) are amended, subsection (26) is renumbered as
subsection (25) and amended, present subsections (25) and (27)
are renumbered as subsections (24) and (26), respectively, and
a new subsection (27) is added to said section, to read:

489.505 Definitions.--As used in this part:

- (1) "Alarm system" means any electrical device, signaling device, or combination of electrical devices used to signal or detect a situation which causes an alarm in the event of a burglary, fire, robbery, or medical emergency, or equipment failure.
- (7) "Certified alarm system contractor" means an alarm system contractor who possesses a certificate of competency issued by the department. The scope of certification is limited to alarm circuits originating in the alarm control panel and equipment governed by the applicable provisions of Articles 725, 760, 770, 800, and 810 of the National Electrical Code, Current Edition, and National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, Current Edition. The scope of certification for alarm system contractors also includes the installation, repair, fabrication, erection, alteration, addition, or design of electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, thermostats, apparatus, raceways, and conduit, or any part thereof not to exceed 77 volts, when those items are for the purpose of transmitting data or proprietary video (satellite systems that are not part of a community antenna television or radio distribution system) or providing central vacuum capability or electric locks; however, this provision governing the scope of certification does not create any mandatory licensure requirement.

(24) "Limited burglar alarm system contractor" means an alarm system contractor whose business is limited to the installation of burglar alarms in single-family homes and two-family homes, mobile homes, and small commercial buildings having a square footage of not more than 5,000 square feet and who is registered with the department pursuant to s. 489.513 or s. 489.537(8).

(24)(25) "Licensure" means any type of certification or registration provided for in this part.

(25)<del>(26)</del> "Alarm system agent" means a person:

- (a) Who is employed by a licensed alarm system contractor or licensed electrical contractor;
- (b) Who is performing duties which are an element of an activity which constitutes alarm system contracting requiring licensure under this part; and
- (c) Whose specific duties include any of the following: altering, installing, maintaining, moving, repairing, replacing, servicing, selling onsite, or monitoring an alarm system for compensation.
- (26)(27) "Personal emergency response system" means any device which is simply plugged into a telephone jack or electrical receptacle and which is designed to initiate a telephone call to a person who responds to, or has a responsibility to determine the proper response to, personal emergencies.
- electronic signals, originating from any building within the state, produced by any security, medical, fire, or burglar alarm, closed circuit television camera, or related or similar protective system and to initiate a response thereto. A person shall not have committed the act of monitoring if:

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- (a) The person is an occupant of, or an employee working within, protected premises;
- (b) The person initiates emergency action in response to hearing or observing an alarm signal;
- (c) The person's action is incidental to his or her primary responsibilities; and
- (d) The person is not employed in a proprietary monitoring facility, as defined by the National Fire Protection Association pursuant to rule adopted under chapter 633.

Section 120. Subsection (5) of section 489.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.507 Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board. --

(5) The Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board and the Construction Industry Licensing Board shall each appoint a committee to meet jointly in joint session at least twice a year.

Section 121. Section 489.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.509 Fees.--

(1) The board, by rule, shall establish fees to be paid for applications, examination, reexamination, transfers, licensing and renewal, reinstatement, and recordmaking and recordkeeping. The examination fee shall be in an amount that covers the cost of obtaining and administering the examination and shall be refunded if the applicant is found ineligible to sit for the examination. The application fee is nonrefundable. The fee for initial application and examination for certification of electrical contractors may not exceed \$400. The initial application fee for registration 31 | may not exceed \$150. The biennial renewal fee may not exceed

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\$400 for certificateholders and \$200 for registrants, and shall be paid by June 30 of each biennial period. The fee for initial application and examination for certification of alarm system contractors may not exceed \$400. The biennial renewal fee for certified alarm system contractors may not exceed \$450. The board may establish a fee for a temporary certificate as an alarm system contractor not to exceed \$75. The board may also establish by rule a delinquency fee not to exceed \$50. Failure to renew an active or inactive certificate or registration within 90 days after the date of renewal will result in the certificate or registration becoming delinquent. The fee to transfer a certificate or registration from one business organization to another may not exceed \$200. The fee for reactivation of an inactive license may not exceed \$50. The board shall establish fees that are adequate to ensure the continued operation of the board. Fees shall be based on department estimates of the revenue required to implement this part and the provisions of law with respect to the regulation of electrical contractors and alarm system contractors.

- (2) A person who is registered or holds a valid certificate from the board may go on inactive status during which time he shall not engage in contracting, but may retain his certificate or registration on an inactive basis, on payment of a renewal fee during the inactive period, not to exceed \$50 per renewal period.
- (3) Four dollars of each fee under subsection (1) paid to the department at the time of application or renewal shall be transferred at the end of each licensing period to the Department of Education to fund projects relating to the building construction industry or continuing education

programs offered to persons engaged in the building construction industry in Florida. The board shall, at the time 2 the funds are transferred, advise the Department of Education 3 on the most needed areas of research or continuing education 4 5 based on significant changes in the industry's practices or on 6 the most common types of consumer complaints or on problems 7 costing the state or local governmental entities substantial 8 waste. The board's advice is not binding on the Department of 9 Education. The Department of Education must allocate 50 percent of the funds to a graduate program in building 10 construction in a Florida university and 50 percent of the 11 funds to all accredited private and state universities and 12 13 community colleges within the state offering approved courses in building construction, with each university or college 14 15 receiving a pro rata share of such funds based upon the number of full-time building construction students enrolled at the 16 institution. The Department of Education shall ensure the 17 distribution of research reports and the availability of 18 19 continuing education programs to all segments of the building 20 construction industry to which they relate. The Department of 21 Education shall report to the board in October of each year, 22 summarizing the allocation of the funds by institution and 23 summarizing the new projects funded and the status of previously funded projects. The Commissioner of Education is 24 directed to appoint one electrical contractor and one 25 26 certified alarm system contractor to the Building Construction Industry Advisory Committee. 27 28 Section 122. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and 29 paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 489.511, Florida 30 Statutes, are amended to read:

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489.511 Certification; application; examinations; endorsement.--

- (2)(a) A person shall be entitled to take the certification examination for the purpose of determining whether he is qualified to engage in contracting throughout the state as a contractor if the person:
  - 1. Is at least 18 years of age;
  - 2. Is of good moral character; and
- 3. Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- a. Has, within the 6 years immediately preceding the filing of the application, at least 3 years' proven management experience in the trade or education equivalent thereto, or a combination thereof, but not more than one-half of such experience may be educational equivalent;
- b. Has, within the 8 years immediately preceding the filing of the application, at least 4 years' experience as a foreman, supervisor, or contractor in the trade for which he is making application;
- c. Has, within the 12 years immediately preceding the filing of the application, at least 6 years of comprehensive training, technical education, or <u>supervisory</u> broad experience associated with an electrical or alarm system <u>contracting</u> business, or at least 6 years of technical experience in <u>electrical or alarm system work with the Armed Forces or a</u> governmental entity <u>installation or servicing endeavor</u>; or
- d. Has, within the 12 years immediately preceding the filing of the application, been licensed for 3 years as a professional an engineer who is qualified by education, training, or experience to practice electrical engineering; or

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e. Has any combination of qualifications under sub-subparagraphs a.-c. totaling 6 years of experience. (5) (b) For those specialty electrical or alarm system contractors applying for certification under this part who work in jurisdictions that do not require local licensure for those activities for which the applicant desires to be certified, the experience requirement may be met by demonstrating at least 6 years of comprehensive training, technical education, or supervisory broad experience, within the 12 years immediately preceding the filing of the application, in the type of specialty electrical or alarm system work for which certification is desired. An affidavit signed by the applicant's employer stating that the applicant performed the work required under this paragraph shall be sufficient to demonstrate to the board that the applicant has met the experience requirement.

Section 123. Subsection (3) of section 489.513, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.513 Registration; application; requirements.--

(3)(a) To be registered as an electrical contractor, the applicant shall file evidence of holding a current occupational license or a current license issued by any municipality or county of the state for the type of work for which registration is desired, on a form provided by the department, together with evidence of successful compliance with the local examination and licensing requirements, if any, in the area for which registration is desired, accompanied by the registration fee fixed pursuant to this part. No examination may be required for registration as an electrical

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contractor except for any examination required by a local government to obtain the local licensure.

(b) To be registered as an electrical contractor, an alarm system contractor I, an alarm system contractor II, or a residential alarm system contractor, the applicant shall file evidence of holding a current occupational license or a current license issued by any municipality or county of the state for the type of work for which registration is desired, on a form provided by the department, if such a license is required by that municipality or county, together with evidence of having passed an appropriate local examination, written or oral, designed to test skills and knowledge relevant to the technical performance of the profession, accompanied by the registration fee fixed pursuant to this part. For any person working or wishing to work in any local jurisdiction which does not issue a local license as an electrical or alarm system contractor or does not require an examination for its license, the applicant may apply and shall be considered qualified to be issued a registration in the appropriate electrical or alarm system category, provided that he shows that he has scored at least 75 percent on an examination which is substantially equivalent to the examination approved by the board for certification in the category and that he has had at least 3 years' technical experience in the trade. The requirement to take and pass an examination in order to obtain a registration shall not apply to persons making application prior to the effective date of this act.

Section 124. Subsection (4) is added to section 489.517, Florida Statutes, to read:

489.517 Renewal of certificate or registration; continuing education.--

- (4)(a) If a certificateholder or registrant holds a license under both this part and part I and is required to have continuing education courses under s. 489.115(4)(b)1., the certificateholder or registrant may apply those course hours for workers' compensation, workplace safety, and business practices obtained under part I to the requirements under this part.
- (b) Of the 14 classroom hours of continuing education required, at least 7 hours must be on technical subjects, 1 hour on workers' compensation, 1 hour on workplace safety, and 1 hour on business practices.

Section 125. Subsection (2) of section 489.519, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3) and a new subsection (2) is added to said section to read:

489.519 Inactive status.--

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of s. 455.271 to the contrary, a certificateholder or registrant may apply to the department for voluntary inactive status at any time during the period of certification or registration.

Section 126. Subsection (8) of section 489.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.521 Business organizations; qualifying agents.--

(8) Each qualifying agent shall pay the department an amount equal to the original fee for certification or registration to qualify any additional business organizations. If the qualifying agent for a business organization desires to qualify additional business organizations, the board shall require him to present evidence of <u>supervisory</u> ability and financial responsibility of each such organization. <u>Allowing</u>

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a licensee to qualify more than one business organization
    shall be conditioned upon the licensee showing that the
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    licensee has both the capacity and intent to adequately
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    supervise each business organization. The board shall not
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    limit the number of business organizations which the licensee
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   may qualify except upon the licensee's failing to provide such
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    information as is required under this subsection or upon a
    finding that such information or evidence as is supplied is
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    incomplete or unpersuasive in showing the licensee's ability
    or intent to comply with the requirements of this subsection.
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    A qualification for an additional business organization may be
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    revoked or suspended upon a finding by the board that the
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    licensee has failed in the licensee's responsibility to
    adequately supervise the operations of that business
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    organization. Failure of the responsibility to adequately
    supervise the operations of a business organization shall be
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    grounds for denial to qualify additional business
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    organizations. The issuance of such certification or
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    registration is discretionary with the board.
           Section 127. Subsection (1) of section 489.525,
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   Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           489.525 Reports of certified contractors to local
23
   building officials. --
           (1) The department shall inform all local boards or
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   building officials prior to December 31 October of each year
   of the names of all certificateholders and the status of the
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    certificates.
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           Section 128. Section 489.529, Florida Statutes, 1996
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    Supplement, is amended to read:
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           489.529 Alarm verification calls required.--All
31 residential or commercial intrusion/burglary alarms that have
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central monitoring must have a central monitoring verification call made to the premises generating the alarm signal, prior to alarm monitor personnel contacting a law enforcement agency for alarm dispatch. However, if the alarms have properly operating visual or auditory sensors that enable the monitoring personnel to verify the alarm signal, verification calling is not required.

Section 129. Subsection (2) of section 489.531, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.531 Prohibitions; penalties.--

- (2)(a) Any <u>unlicensed</u> person who <u>commits a violation</u> violates any provision of subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) Any unlicensed person who commits a violation of subsection (1) and the value of the contracting exceeds \$1,000 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) Any unlicensed person who commits a violation of subsection (1) after having been previously found guilty of such a violation, regardless of adjudication thereof, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (d) Any unlicensed person who commits a violation of subsection (1) during the existence of a state of emergency declared by executive order of the Governor commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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The remedies set forth in this subsection are not exclusive and may be imposed in addition to the remedies set forth in s. 489.533(2).

Section 130. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 489.531, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 489.533, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are reenacted to read:

489.533 Disciplinary proceedings.--

- (1) The following acts shall constitute grounds for disciplinary actions as provided in subsection (2):
- (a) Violating any provision of s. 489.531 or chapter 455.

For the purposes of this subsection, construction is considered to be commenced when the contract is executed and the contractor has accepted funds from the customer or lender.

- (2) When the board finds any applicant, contractor, or business organization for which the contractor is a primary qualifying agent or secondary qualifying agent responsible under s. 489.522 guilty of any of the grounds set forth in subsection (1), it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following penalties:
- (a) Denial of an application for certification or registration.
- (b) Revocation or suspension of a certificate or registration.
- (c) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 for each count or separate offense.
  - (d) Issuance of a reprimand.

- (e) Placement of the contractor on probation for a period of time and subject to such conditions as the board may specify, including requiring the contractor to attend continuing education courses or to work under the supervision of another contractor.
- (f) Restriction of the authorized scope of practice by the contractor.

Section 131. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 489.537, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.537 Application of this part.--

(2)

(b) A registered electrical contractor may bid on electrical contracts which include alarm systems contracting as a part of the contract, provided that the individual shall subcontract such alarm systems contracting, except raceway systems, to a properly certified or registered alarm system contractor. However, if the registered electrical contractor is properly certified or registered as an alarm system contractor, the individual is not required to subcontract out the alarm system contracting.

Section 132. Section 489.539, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.539 Adoption of electrical <u>and alarm</u> standards.--For the purpose of establishing minimum electrical <u>and alarm</u> standards in this state, the following standards are adopted:

- (1) "National Electrical Code 1990," NFPA No. 70-1990.
- (2) Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., "Standards for Safety, Electrical Lighting Fixtures, and Portable Lamps," UL 57-1982, and UL 153-1983.

1 (3) Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., "Standard for 2 Electric Signs," UL 48-1982. 3 (4) The provisions of the following which prescribe minimum electrical and alarm standards: 4 5 (a) NFPA No. 56A-1978, "Inhalation Anesthetics 1978." (b) NFPA No. 56B-1982, "Respiratory Therapy 1982." 6 7 (c) NFPA No. 56C-1980, "Laboratories in Health-related Institutions 1980." 8 9 (d) NFPA No. 56D-1982, "Hyperbaric Facilities." 10 (e) NFPA No. 56F-1983, "Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems 1983." 11 12 (f) NFPA No. 72-1993, "National Fire Alarm Code." (g)(f) NFPA No. 76A-1984, "Essential Electrical 13 14 Systems for Health Care Facilities 1984." (5) Chapter 10D-29 of the rules of the Department of 15 16 Health and Rehabilitative Services, entitled "Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Licensure." 17 18 (6) The minimum standards for grounding of portable electric equipment, chapter 8C-27, as recommended by the 19 20 Industrial Standards Section of the Division of Workers' 21 Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment 22 Security. 23 Section 133. Subsection (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 489.553, Florida Statutes, 1996 24 25 Supplement, are amended to read: 489.553 Administration of part; registration 26 27 qualifications; examination .--28 (4) To be eligible for registration by the department 29 as a septic tank contractor, the applicant must:

(a) Be of good moral character. In considering good

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has a substantial connection between the good moral character of the applicant and the professional responsibilities of the registered contractor, including, but not limited to, the applicant being found guilty of, or entering a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction that directly relates to the practice of contracting or the ability to practice contracting, and any previous disciplinary action involving septic tank contracting where all judicial reviews are complete.

- (b) Pass an examination approved by the department which demonstrates that the applicant has a fundamental knowledge of the state laws relating to the installation and maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.
  - (c) Be at least 18 years of age.
- experience as a worker who has learned a trade by serving an apprenticeship as a skilled worker under the supervision and control of a registered septic tank contractor or a person licensed under s. 489.105(3)(m) who has provided septic tank contracting services. Related work experience or educational experience may be substituted for no more than 2 years of such active contracting experience. For purposes of this paragraph, each 30 hours of coursework approved by the department is equal to 6 months of work experience.
- (e) Have not had a registration revoked in the last 5 years, as determined from the effective date of the revocation.
- (5) To be eligible for registration by the department as a master septic tank contractor, the applicant must:
- (a) Have been a registered septic tank contractor in Florida for at least 3 years or a certified plumber licensed

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under s. 489.105(3)(m) who has provided septic tank

contracting services for at least 3 years. 2 3 Section 134. Section 501.935, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 4 5 501.935 Home-inspection reports; required disclosures 6 prior to inspection; report on inspection results; prohibited 7 acts; failure to comply. --(1) INTENT.--The Legislature recognizes that the 8 9 performance of a home inspection requires certain skills and 10 that a home inspection should not be confused with an engineering analysis. Therefore, it is necessary in the 11 interest of the public health, safety, and welfare to require 12 13 the disclosure of information useful to assist consumers in choosing a qualified home inspector, to inform them of the 14 15 limitations of a home inspection, and to prohibit actions that 16 conflict with the best interests of a home inspector's client. 17 (2) DEFINITIONS.--For the purposes of this section: 18 (a) "Home inspector" means any person who provides or 19 offers to provide a home inspection on residential real 20 property for a fee.

(b) "Home inspection" means an examination of the mechanical and physical components of residential real property through visual means and operation of normal user controls, without necessarily the use of any mathematical or engineering science. The inspection may include, but is not limited to, examination of the electrical, heating, and central air-conditioning systems; the interior plumbing; the roof and visible insulation therefor; walls, ceilings, floors, windows, and doors; the foundation; and the basement or crawl space.

- (3) EXEMPTIONS.--A person licensed as a construction contractor under chapter 489, an architect under chapter 481, or an engineer under chapter 471 shall not be required to comply with this section with regard to any report, survey, evaluation, or estimate rendered within the scope of practice authorized by such license.
- (4) DISCLOSURE.--Prior to performing any home inspection, a home inspector shall provide the following to any person who has entered into a contract to have a home inspection and who, as a client of the inspector, has requested the inspection:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}} \quad \text{A written list of the home inspector's} \\$  credentials.
- (b) A caveat in 10-point or larger boldfaced type that states: AN INSPECTION IS INTENDED TO ASSIST IN EVALUATION OF THE OVERALL CONDITION OF A BUILDING. THE INSPECTION IS BASED ON OBSERVATION OF THE VISIBLE AND APPARENT CONDITION OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS ON THE DATE OF THE INSPECTION.

  THE RESULTS OF THIS HOME INSPECTION ARE NOT INTENDED TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION REGARDING LATENT OR CONCEALED DEFECTS THAT MAY EXIST, AND NO WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. IF YOUR HOME INSPECTOR IS NOT A LICENSED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL WHOSE LICENSE AUTHORIZES THE RENDERING OF AN OPINION AS TO THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF A BUILDING OR ITS OTHER COMPONENT PARTS, YOU MAY BE ADVISED TO SEEK A PROFESSIONAL OPINION AS TO ANY DEFECTS OR CONCERNS MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT.
- (c) A written disclosure to the client of any conflict of interest or relationship of the home inspector which may affect the client.

1	(d) A written statement or agreement declaring the
2	home inspector's scope, limitations, terms, and conditions
3	regarding the home inspection.
4	(5) REPORTA home inspector shall provide to the
5	client, within 3 working days after the date of the home
6	inspection or at any other time agreed upon by both parties, a
7	written report of the results of the home inspection.
8	(6) PROHIBITIONS A home inspector is prohibited
9	from:
10	(a) Accepting commissions or allowances from another
11	party dealing with a client of the inspector which relate to
12	the inspection.
13	(b) Offering commissions or allowances to another
14	party dealing with a client of the inspector which relate to
15	the inspection.
16	(c) Performing, or offering to perform, remedial work
17	on a property which the inspector has inspected in the
18	preceding 12 months.
19	(d) Disclosing, without the client's consent, a home
20	inspection report to any person other than the client.
21	(7) FAILURE TO COMPLYFailure to comply with this
22	section constitutes a deceptive and unfair trade practice.
23	Section 135. Section 501.937, Florida Statutes, is
24	created to read:
25	501.937 Industrial hygienists and safety
26	professionals; use of professional titles; failure to
27	comply
28	(1) Any person representing himself or herself as a
29	"safety professional" or "industrial hygienist" shall

30 accurately disclose his or her credentials.

1 (2) No person shall represent himself or herself as a "certified safety professional," "associate safety 2 3 professional," "certified occupational health and safety technologist, " or "certified industrial hygienist" unless he 4 5 or she holds a current valid certificate in the field of 6 safety or industrial hygiene from one of the following 7 organizations, or unless the Department of Business and Professional Regulation has, upon request, examined another 8 certification program and has formally concluded that the 9 10 certification standards of that certification program are substantially equivalent to the standards for certificates 11 12 issued by any of the following organizations: 13 (a) The American Board of Industrial Hygiene; or (b) The Board of Certified Safety Professionals. 14 15 (3)(a) A "safety professional" is a person having a 16 baccalaureate degree in safety, engineering, chemistry, 17 physics, or a closely related physical or biological science 18 who has acquired competency in the field of safety. The 19 studies and training necessary to acquire such competency 20 should have been sufficient in all of the above cognate 21 sciences to provide the abilities for anticipating, 22 identifying, and evaluating hazardous conditions and 23 practices; developing hazard control designs, methods, procedures, and programs; implementing, administering, and 24 25 advising others on hazard controls and hazard control 26 programs; and measuring, auditing, and evaluating the 27 effectiveness of hazard controls and hazard control programs. 28 (b) An "industrial hygienist" is a person having a 29 baccalaureate degree in engineering, chemistry, physics, or a 30 closely related physical or biological science who has acquired competency in the field of industrial hygiene. The

studies and training necessary to acquire such competency should have been sufficient in all of the above cognate sciences to provide the abilities to anticipate and recognize the environmental factors and stresses associated with work and work operations and to understand their effects on people and their well-being; to evaluate, on the basis of training and experience and with the aid of quantitative measurement techniques, the magnitude of these factors and stresses in terms of ability to impair human health and well-being; and to prescribe methods to eliminate, control, or reduce such factors and stresses when necessary to alleviate their effects.

(4) Failure to comply with this section constitutes a deceptive and unfair trade practice.

Section 136. Subsection (1) of section 553.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.06 State Plumbing Code. --

(1) The Board of Building Codes and Standards shall, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120 and ss. 553.70-553.895, adopt the Standard Plumbing Code, 1994 edition, as adopted at the October 1993 annual meeting of the Southern Building Code Congress International, as the State Plumbing Code which shall be the minimum requirements statewide for all installations, repairs, and alterations to plumbing. The board may, in accordance with the requirements of chapter 120, adopt updated or revised editions of the State Plumbing Code to keep abreast of latest technological advances in plumbing and installation techniques. Where testing of water treatment units is required by the Standard Plumbing Code, the board shall approve alternative testing standards, upon receipt of a request for adoption of alternative testing

standards, if the board receives competent evidence that such standards adequately measure the efficacy of such units for their intended use. Local governments which have adopted the South Florida, One and Two Family Dwelling or EPCOT Plumbing Codes may continue their use provided the requirements contained therein meet or exceed the requirements of the State Plumbing Code. Provided, however, Nothing in this section shall alter or diminish the authority of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to conduct plan reviews, issue variances, and adopt rules regarding sanitary facilities in public lodging and public food service establishments pursuant to chapter 509, providing that such actions do not conflict with the requirements for public restrooms in s. 553.141.

Section 137. Section 553.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.19 Adoption of electrical <u>and alarm</u> standards.--For the purpose of establishing minimum electrical <u>and alarm</u> standards in this state, the following standards are adopted:

- (1) "National Electrical Code 1990," NFPA No. 70-1990.
- (2) Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., "Standards for Safety, Electrical Lighting Fixtures, and Portable Lamps," UL 57-1982 and UL 153-1983.
- (3) Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., "Standard for Electric Signs," UL 48-1982.
- (4) The provisions of the following which prescribe minimum electrical and alarm standards:
  - (a) NFPA No. 56A-1978, "Inhalation Anesthetics 1978."
  - (b) NFPA No. 56B-1982, "Respiratory Therapy 1982."

- (c) NFPA No. 56C-1980, "Laboratories in Health-related Institutions 1980."
  - (d) NFPA No. 56D-1982, "Hyperbaric Facilities."
- (e) NFPA No. 56F-1983, "Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems 1983."
- (f) NFPA No. 72-1993, "National Fire Alarm Code."

  (g)(f) NFPA No. 76A-1984, "Essential Electrical

  Systems for Health Care Facilities 1984."
- (5) Chapter 10D-29 of the rules and regulations of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, entitled "Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Licensure."
- (6) The minimum standards for grounding of portable electric equipment, chapter 8C-27 as recommended by the Industrial Standards Section, Division of Workers' Compensation, Department of Labor and Employment Security.

Section 138. Effective upon this act becoming a law, paragraph (f) of subsection (12) and paragraph (a) of subsection (13) of section 553.504, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

553.504 Exceptions to applicability of the guidelines.--Notwithstanding the adoption of the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines in s. 553.503, all buildings, structures, and facilities in this state shall meet the following additional requirements:

- (12) Notwithstanding the requirements in references 4.1.3(11) and 4.16-4.23 of the guidelines, required restrooms and toilet rooms in new construction shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following requirements:
- (f) Accessible water closet seats shall be at a height of not less than  $\underline{17}$   $\underline{19}$  inches and not more than  $\underline{19}$   $\underline{20}$  inches,

measured by the vertical distance from the finished surface of the floor to the top of the seat.

- (13) Notwithstanding the provisions of the guidelines, when the use of a building, structure, or facility is changed or is altered the following shall apply in required restrooms:
- (a) Accessible water closet seats shall be at a height of not less than  $\underline{17}$   $\underline{19}$  inches and not more than  $\underline{19}$   $\underline{20}$  inches, measured by the vertical distance from the finished surface of the floor to the top of the seat.

Section 139. Section 553.63, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 553.63 Trench excavations in excess of 5 feet deep; required information.--On all specific contracts for trench excavation in which such excavation will exceed a depth of 5 feet,÷
- (1) The contract bid submitted by the contractor who will perform such excavation shall include:
- (a) A reference to the trench safety standards that will be in effect during the period of construction of the project.
- (b) Written assurance by the contractor performing the trench excavation that such contractor will comply with the applicable trench safety standards.
- (c) A separate item identifying the cost of compliance with the applicable trench safety standards.
  - (2) a contractor performing trench excavation shall:
- $\underline{(1)(a)}$  At As a minimum, comply with the excavation safety standards which are applicable to such a project.
- (2)(b) Adhere to any special shoring requirements, if any, of the state or other political subdivisions which may be applicable to such a project.

(3)(c) If any geotechnical information is available from the owner, the contractor, or otherwise, the contractor performing trench excavation shall Consider geotechnical this information, if available, in the contractor's design of the trench safety system which the contractor it will employ on the project. This subsection paragraph shall not require the owner to obtain geotechnical information.

Section 140. Section 553.64, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 141. Section 553.991, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.991 Purpose.--The purpose of this part is to provide for a statewide uniform system for rating the energy efficiency of buildings and to ensure that those ratings are disclosed to prospective purchasers at their request. It is in the interest of the state to encourage the consideration of the energy-efficiency rating system in the market so as to provide market rewards for energy-efficient buildings and to those persons or companies designing, building, or selling energy-efficient buildings.

Section 142. Section 553.994, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.994 Applicability.--The rating system shall apply to all public, commercial, and existing residential buildings in the state.and may be applied to new residential buildings, except as identified by the department by rule in accordance with the procedures of chapter 120, according to the following schedule:

- (1) For new residential buildings, by January 1, 1994.
- 30 (2) For existing residential buildings, by January 1, 31 1995.

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          (3) For new public buildings, by January 1, 1994.
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          (4) For existing public buildings, by July 1, 1994.
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          (5) For new commercial buildings, by January 1, 1995.
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          (6) For existing commercial buildings, by January 1,
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   <del>1996.</del>
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           Section 143. Effective upon this act becoming a law,
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    section 553.996, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
           553.996 Energy-efficiency rating disclosure;
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    information brochure. --
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          (1)(a) In accordance with the schedules in s. 553.994,
    the prospective purchaser of real property with a building for
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   occupancy located thereon shall be provided written
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   notification that the purchaser may have the building's
    energy-efficiency rating determined. Such notice shall be
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   provided at the time of, or prior to, the purchaser's
    execution of the contract for sale and purchase.
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          (b) The energy-efficiency rating of a residential or
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    commercial building shall be provided upon request of the
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   prospective purchaser, in writing, at the time of, or prior
   to, the purchaser's execution of the contract for sale and
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   purchase.
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          (2) A prospective purchaser of real property with a
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   building for occupancy located thereon Concurrent with the
   provisions of subsection (1), the prospective purchaser shall
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   be provided with a copy of an information brochure, at the
    time of or prior to the purchaser's execution of the contract
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    for sale and purchase, notifying the purchaser of the option
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    for an energy-efficiency rating on the building. Such
    brochure shall be prepared, made available for distribution,
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    and provided at no cost by the department. Such brochure
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shall contain information relevant to that class of building, including, but not limited to: 3 (1) (a) How to analyze the building's energy-efficiency 4 rating. 5 (2)<del>(b)</del> Comparisons to statewide averages for new and 6 existing construction of that class. 7 (3)<del>(c)</del> Information concerning methods to improve the 8 building's energy-efficiency rating. 9 (4) A notice to residential purchasers that the 10 energy-efficiency rating may qualify the purchaser for an 11 energy-efficient mortgage from lending institutions. 12 Section 144. Except as otherwise provided herein, this 13 act shall take effect July 1, 1997. 14 15 16 HOUSE SUMMARY 17 Amends, creates, or repeals various provisions of law relating to platting; auctioneers; athlete agents; water and wastewater operators; building code administration and inspection; asbestos abatement; funeral directing, embalming, and direct disposition; public accountancy; veterinary medical practice; real estate brokers, salespersons, schools, and appraisers; barbering; cosmetology; hair braiding and hair wrapping; photography studio salons; architecture and interior design; construction, electrical and alarm system, and septic tank contracting; building codes, energy-efficiency ratings, and access requirements; home inspection reports; and industrial hygienists and safety 18 19 20 21 22 2.3 reports; and industrial hygienists and safety professionals. See bill for details. 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31