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A bill to be entitled An act relating to construction; amending s. 489.118, F.S.; providing for licensing of locally licensed contractors; amending s. 218.72, F.S.; redefining the terms "local government entity," "purchase," and "construction services" and defining the terms "payment request" and "agent" for the purpose of the Florida Prompt Payment Act; amending s. 218.73, F.S.; providing for timely payment for nonconstruction services; amending s. 218.735, F.S.; revising language with respect to timely payment for purchases of construction services; amending s. 218.74, F.S.; revising language with respect to procedures for calculation of payment due dates; amending s. 218.75, F.S.; revising language with respect to mandatory interest; amending s. 218.76, F.S.; revising language with respect to improper invoices and resolution of disputes; providing for the recovery of court costs and attorney's fees under certain circumstances; amending s. 255.05, F.S.; revising language with respect to the bond of a contractor constructing public buildings; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, in consultation with the Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, to conduct a study of construction retainage methods; specifying areas to be examined; requiring study conclusions and recommendations; amending

s. 399.13, F.S.; correcting a reference with regard to the inspection code; amending s. 468.603, F.S.; redefining "building code" inspector" and "categories of building inspectors" and defining "building code enforcement official"; revising intent with respect to the examination required for certification as a building code administrator, plans examiner, or building code inspector; increasing the validity period of a provisional certificate; clarifying to whom a provisional certificate may be issued; authorizing newly employed or hired persons applying for provisional certification to perform for a specified period the duties of a plans examiner or building code inspector under the direct supervision of a building code administrator holding limited or provisional certification in counties with populations below a specified level and the municipalities therein; deleting obsolete standard certificate equivalency provisions; providing for consistency in terminology; creating s. 468.619, F.S.; establishing special disciplinary procedures for building code enforcement officials; amending ss. 112.3145, 125.56, 212.08, 252.924, 404.056, 468.603, 468.604, 468.605, 468.607, 468.617, 468.621, 468.627, 468.631, 468.633, 471.045, 481.222, and 489.103, F.S.; providing for consistency in terminology; amending s. 725.06, F.S.; providing for indemnification in

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construction contracts and voiding all others as being against public policy; amending s. 471.025, F.S.; adding a circumstance under which engineering documents must be sealed; amending s. 489.13, F.S.; providing additional disciplinary penalties for unlicensed electrical or alarm system contracting; amending s. 489.105, F.S.; revising the scope of work of commercial and residential pool/spa contractors and swimming pool/spa servicing contractors; amending s. 489.118, F.S.; limiting the time period during which registered applicants must apply to receive certification; amending s. 489.128, F.S.; eliminating an exemption from a provision invalidating contracts with unlicensed contractors; amending s. 489.503, F.S.; revising exemptions from regulation under pt. II, ch. 489, F.S., relating to electrical and alarm system contracting; amending s. 489.505, F.S.; revising the definition of "personal emergency response system"; amending s. 489.507, F.S.; limiting the rule making authority of the Electrical Contractors Licensing Board; amending s. 489.514, F.S.; revising grandfathering provisions for certification of registered electrical and alarm system contractors; amending s. 489.5185, F.S.; providing that persons who perform only monitoring are not required to complete the training required for fire alarm system agents; 3

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amending s. 489.522, F.S.; providing requirements when a qualifying agent ceases to qualify a business; amending s. 489.531, F.S.; providing penalties for violations by unlicensed persons of acts prohibited under pt. II, ch. 489, F.S., relating to electrical and alarm system contracting; amending s. 489.532, F.S.; eliminating an exemption from a provision invalidating contracts with unlicensed contractors; amending s. 633.021, F.S.; adding a definition of "layout"; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 489.118, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.118 Certification of registered contractors;
grandfathering provisions.—The board shall, upon receipt of a
completed application and appropriate fee, issue a certificate
in the appropriate category to any contractor registered under
this part who makes application to the board and can show that

24 subsection (1) or subsection (2):

(1) (a) Currently holds a valid registered local license in one of the contractor categories defined in s. 489.105(3)(a)-(p).

he or she meets each of the following requirements or either

(b)(2) Has, for that category, passed a written examination that the board finds to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor under this part. For purposes of this subsection, a

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written, proctored examination such as that produced by the National Assessment Institute, Block and Associates, or NAI/Block shall be considered to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor.

- $\underline{(c)(3)}$ Has at least 5 years of experience as a contractor in that contracting category, or as an inspector or building administrator with oversight over that category, at the time of application. For contractors, only time periods in which the contractor license is active and the contractor is not on probation shall count toward the 5 years required by this subsection.
- $\underline{(d)}$ (4) Has not had his or her contractor's license revoked at any time, had his or her contractor's license suspended within the last 5 years, or been assessed a fine in excess of \$500 within the last 5 years.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(5)}$ Is in compliance with the insurance and financial responsibility requirements in s. 489.115(5).
- (2)(a) Has held a valid registered local license in one of the contractor categories defined in s.
 489.105(3)(a)-(p) for at least 25 years.
- $\underline{\mbox{(b)} \mbox{ Has never had any disciplinary action taken}}$ against him or her.

Section 2. Subsections (2), (5), and (7) of section 218.72, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (8) and (9) are added to said section, to read:

- 218.72 Definitions.--As used in this part:
- (2) "Local governmental entity" means a county or municipal government, school board, school district, authority, special taxing district, other political subdivision, community college, or any office, board, bureau,

commission, department, branch, division, or institution thereof or any project supported by county or municipal funds.

- (5) "Purchase" means the purchase of goods, or services, or construction services, the purchase or lease of personal property, or the lease of real property by a local governmental entity.
- (7) "Construction services" means all <u>labor</u>, services, <u>and materials provided</u> performed in connection with the construction, alteration, repair, demolition, reconstruction, or any other improvements to real property that require a license under parts I and II of chapter 489.
- (8) "Payment request" means a request for payment for construction services which conforms with all statutory requirements and with all requirements specified by the local governmental entity to which the payment request is submitted if:
- (a) Such requirements have been adopted by formal action of the local governmental entity taken prior to the transaction to which the payment request applies.
- (b) The local governmental entity made such requirements available to vendors.
- (9) "Agent" means project architect, project engineer, or any other agency or person acting on behalf of the local governmental entity.
- Section 3. Section 218.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 218.73 Timely payment <u>for nonconstruction</u>

 <u>services</u>.--The time at which payment <u>is due</u> for a purchase

 <u>other than construction services</u> by a local governmental

 entity, <u>except for the purchase of construction services</u>, is

 <u>due</u> must be calculated from:

- (1) The date on which a proper invoice is received by the chief disbursement officer of the local governmental entity after approval by the governing body, if required; or
- (2) If a proper invoice is not received by the local governmental entity, the date:
- (a) On which delivery of personal property is accepted by the local governmental entity;
 - (b) On which services are completed;
 - (c) On which the rental period begins; or
- (d) On which the local governmental entity and vendor agree in a contract that provides dates relative to payment periods;

whichever date is latest.

Section 4. Section 218.735, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.735 Timely payment for purchases of construction services.--

- (1) The due date for payment for the purchase of construction services by a local governmental entity is determined as follows:
- engineer must approve the <u>payment request or</u> invoice prior to the <u>payment request or</u> invoice being submitted to the local governmental entity, payment is due <u>25</u> 20 business days after the date on which the <u>payment request or</u> architect or engineer approves the invoice and the invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1).
- (b) If <u>an agent</u> the project architect or project engineer need not approve the <u>payment request or</u> invoice which is submitted by the contractor, payment is due 20 business

days after the date on which the <u>payment request or</u> invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1).

- (2) The local governmental entity may reject the payment request or invoice within 20 business days after the date on which the payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1). The rejection must be written and must specify the deficiency in the payment request or invoice and the action necessary to make the payment request or invoice proper.
- (3) If <u>a payment request or</u> an invoice is rejected under subsection (2) or this subsection and the contractor submits a corrected <u>payment request or</u> invoice <u>which corrects</u> the deficiency specified in writing by the local governmental <u>entity</u>, the corrected <u>payment request or</u> invoice must be paid or rejected on the later of:
- (a) Ten business days after the date the corrected payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1); or
- (b) If the governing body is required by ordinance, charter, or other law to approve or reject the corrected payment request or invoice, the first business day after the next regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body held after the corrected payment request or invoice is stamped as received as provided in s. 218.74(1).
- (4) If a dispute between the local governmental entity and the contractor cannot be resolved by the procedure in subsection (3), the dispute must be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution procedure prescribed in the construction contract or in any applicable ordinance. In the absence of a prescribed procedure, the dispute must be resolved by the procedure specified in s. 218.76(2).

- (5) If a local governmental entity disputes a portion of a payment request or an invoice, the undisputed portion shall be paid timely, in accordance with subsection (1). The payment time periods provided in this section for construction services purchased by a local governmental entity shall not affect contractual provisions or contractual covenants of a local governmental entity in effect on September 30, 1995.
- (6) When a contractor receives payment from a local governmental entity for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the contractor, the contractor shall remit payment due to those subcontractors and suppliers within 15 days after the contractor's receipt of payment. When a subcontractor receives payment from a contractor for labor, services, or materials furnished by subcontractors and suppliers hired by the subcontractor, the subcontractor shall remit payment due 16 to those subcontractors and suppliers within 15 days after the subcontractor's receipt of payment. Nothing herein shall prohibit a contractor or subcontractor from disputing, pursuant to the terms of the relevant contract, all or any portion of a payment alleged to be due to another party. In the event of such a dispute, the contractor or subcontractor may withhold the disputed portion of any such payment but the undisputed portion must be remitted within the time limits imposed by this subsection.
 - (7) All payments due under this section from a local governmental entity and not made within the time periods period specified by this section shall bear interest at the rate of 1 percent per month, or the rate specified by contract, whichever is greater as specified in s. 218.74(4).

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Section 5. Section 218.74, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 218.74 Procedures for calculation of payment due dates.--
- (1) Each local governmental entity shall establish procedures whereby each <u>payment request or</u> invoice received by the local governmental entity is marked as received on the date on which it is delivered to an agent or employee of the local governmental entity or of a facility or office of the local governmental entity.
- (2) The payment due date for a local governmental entity for the purchase of goods or services other than construction services is 45 days after the date specified in s. 218.73. The payment due date for the purchase of construction services is specified in s. 218.735.
- (3) If the terms under which a purchase is made allow for partial deliveries and a payment request or proper invoice is submitted for a partial delivery, the time for payment for the partial delivery must be calculated from the time of the partial delivery and the submission of the payment request or invoice in the same manner as provided in s. 218.73 or s. 218.735.
- (4) All payments, other than payments for construction services, due from a local governmental entity and not made within the time specified by this section bear interest from 30 days after the due date at the rate of 1 percent per month on the unpaid balance. The vendor must invoice the local governmental entity for any interest accrued in order to receive the interest payment. Any overdue period of less than 1 month is considered as 1 month in computing interest.

 Unpaid interest is compounded monthly. With respect to each

past due payment, interest ceases to accrue after interest on that payment has accrued for 12 months. For the purposes of this section, the term "1 month" means a period beginning on any day of one month and ending on the same day of the following month.

Section 6. Section 218.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.75 Mandatory interest.--No contract between a local governmental entity and a vendor or a provider of construction services shall prohibit the collection of vendor from invoicing the local governmental entity for late payment interest charges allowable under this part.

Section 7. Section 218.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.76 Improper <u>payment request or</u> invoice; resolution of disputes.--

- or invoice is submitted by a vendor, the local governmental entity shall, within 10 days after the improper payment request or invoice is received by it, notify the vendor that the payment request or invoice is improper and indicate what corrective action on the part of the vendor is needed to make the payment request or invoice proper.
- (2) In the event a dispute occurs between a vendor and a local governmental entity concerning payment of a payment request or an invoice, such disagreement shall be finally determined by the local governmental entity as provided in this section. Each local governmental entity shall establish a dispute resolution procedure to be followed by the local governmental entity in cases of such disputes. Such procedure shall provide that proceedings to resolve the dispute shall be

commenced not later than 45 days after the date on which the payment request or proper invoice was received by the local governmental entity and shall be concluded by final decision of the local governmental entity not later than 60 days after the date on which the payment request or proper invoice was received by the local governmental entity. Such procedures shall not be subject to chapter 120, and such procedures shall not constitute an administrative proceeding which prohibits a court from deciding de novo any action arising out of the dispute. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the local governmental entity, then interest charges shall begin to accrue 10 15 days after the local governmental entity's final decision. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the vendor, then interest shall begin to accrue as of the original date the payment became due.

(3) In an action to recover amounts due under s. 218.70-218.80, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover court costs and attorney's fees at trial and on appeal.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 255.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

255.05 Bond of contractor constructing public buildings; form; action by materialmen.--

(1)(a) Any person entering into a formal contract with the state or any county, city, or political subdivision thereof, or other public authority, for the construction of a public building, for the prosecution and completion of a public work, or for repairs upon a public building or public work shall be required, before commencing the work or before recommencing the work after a default or abandonment, to

execute, deliver to the public owner, and record in the public records of the county where the improvement is located, a payment and performance bond with a surety insurer authorized to do business in this state as surety. The bond must state on its front page: the name, principal business address, and phone number of the contractor, the surety, the owner of the property being improved, and, if different from the owner, the contracting public entity; the contract number assigned by the contracting public entity; and a description of the project sufficient to identify it, such as including, if applicable, a legal description or and the street address of the property being improved, and a general description of the improvement. Such bond shall be conditioned solely upon the contractor's performance of the construction work that the contractor perform the contract in the time and manner prescribed in the contract and the contractor's prompt payment promptly make payments to all persons defined in s. 713.01 who furnished labor, services, or materials for whose claims derive directly or indirectly from the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract. Any claimant may apply to the governmental entity having charge of the work for copies of the contract and bond and shall thereupon be furnished with a certified copy of the contract and bond. The claimant shall have a right of action against the contractor and surety for the amount due him or her, including unpaid finance charges due under the claimant's contract. Such action shall not involve the public authority in any expense. When such work is done for the state and the contract is for \$100,000 or less, no payment and performance bond shall be required. At the discretion of the official or board awarding such contract when such work is done for any county, city, political subdivision, or public

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authority, any person entering into such a contract which is for \$200,000 or less may be exempted from executing the payment and performance bond. When such work is done for the state, the Secretary of the Department of Management Services may delegate to state agencies the authority to exempt any person entering into such a contract amounting to more than \$100,000 but less than \$200,000 from executing the payment and performance bond. In the event such exemption is granted, the officer or officials shall not be personally liable to persons suffering loss because of granting such exemption. The Department of Management Services shall maintain information on the number of requests by state agencies for delegation of authority to waive the bond requirements by agency and project number and whether any request for delegation was denied and the justification for the denial.

(2)(a)1. If a claimant is no longer furnishing labor, services, or materials on a project, a contractor or the contractor's agent or attorney may elect to shorten the prescribed time in this paragraph within which an action to enforce any claim against a payment bond provided pursuant to this section may be commenced by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF CONTEST OF CLAIM AGAINST PAYMENT BOND

To: ...(Name and address of claimant)...

You are notified that the undersigned contests your notice of nonpayment, dated, and served on the undersigned on, and that the

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time within which you may file suit to enforce your claim is limited to 60 days after the date of service of this notice.

DATED on

Signed:...(Contractor or Attorney)...

The claim of any claimant upon whom such notice is served and who fails to institute a suit to enforce his or her claim against the payment bond within 60 days after service of such notice shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice of contest to the claimant at the address shown in the notice of nonpayment or most recent amendment thereto and shall certify to such service on the face of such notice and record the notice. Service is complete upon mailing.

2. A claimant, except a laborer, who is not in privity with the contractor shall, before commencing or not later than 45 days after commencing to furnish labor, materials, or supplies for the prosecution of the work, furnish the contractor with a notice that he or she intends to look to the bond for protection. A claimant who is not in privity with the contractor and who has not received payment for his or her labor, materials, or supplies shall deliver to the contractor and to the surety written notice of the performance of the labor or delivery of the materials or supplies and of the nonpayment. The notice of nonpayment may be served at any time during the progress of the work or thereafter but not before 45 days after the first furnishing of labor, services, or

materials, and not later than 90 days after the final furnishing of the labor, services, or materials by the 2 claimant or, with respect to rental equipment, not later than 3 4 90 days after the date that the rental equipment was last on 5 the job site available for use. No action for the labor, 6 materials, or supplies may be instituted against the 7 contractor or the surety unless both notices have been given. Notices required or permitted under this section may be served 8 9 in accordance with s. 713.18. An action, except for an action exclusively for recovery of retainage, must be instituted 10 against the contractor or the surety on the payment bond or 11 12 the payment provisions of a combined payment and performance bond within 1 year after the performance of the labor or 13 14 completion of delivery of the materials or supplies. An action 15 exclusively for recovery of retainage must be instituted against the contractor or the surety within 1 year after the 16 17 performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the materials or supplies, or within 90 days after the 18 19 contractor's receipt of final payment (or the payment estimate containing the owner's final reconciliation of quantities if 20 no further payment is earned and due as a result of deductive 21 22 adjustments) by the contractor or surety, whichever comes 23 last. A claimant may not waive in advance his or her right to bring an action under the bond against the surety. In any 24 action brought to enforce a claim against a payment bond under 25 26 this section, the prevailing party is entitled to recover a reasonable fee for the services of his or her attorney for 27 trial and appeal or for arbitration, in an amount to be 28 29 determined by the court, which fee must be taxed as part of the prevailing party's costs, as allowed in equitable actions. 30 The time periods for service of a notice of nonpayment or for 31

bringing an action against a contractor or a surety shall be measured from the last day of furnishing labor, services, or materials by the claimant and shall not be measured by other standards, such as the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a certificate of substantial completion.

Section 9. <u>Effective upon this act becoming a law, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), in consultation with the Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, shall:</u>

- (1) Conduct a study of construction retainage methods for public and private construction within the state of Florida. OPPAGA shall examine all relevant information, including, but not limited to the following:
- (a) Information from various state and local governmental entities, public universities, and community colleges within the state of Florida.
- (b) Information from the federal government and other states who have addressed construction payment or retainage issues, including states that are of comparable size to the state of Florida or that have a comparable amount of public or private construction activity as the state of Florida.
- (c) Information from public and private owners, general contractors, subcontractors, material suppliers, construction managers, design-build professionals, architects, and engineers.
- (d) Information from lenders and surety companies who are involved in public and private construction.
- (2) Draw conclusions and make recommendations, as appropriate, with regard to the following issues:
- (a) Whether the state should adopt new laws or modify existing laws to address the specific issues set forth below,

and whether any existing statutes will require modification or repeal.

- (b) The positive and negative impacts of the current systems of retainage being utilized throughout the state as applied to public sector and private sector construction contracts, and as between owners and contractors, between contractors and subcontractors, and between subcontractors and subcontractors.
- (c) Whether the traditional 10 percent retainage practice in construction is equitable and whether there are viable alternatives to this practice.
- (d) What may be an appropriate percentage of retainage to be held on all construction projects.
- (e) What the purposes of retainage are for construction projects.
- (f) Whether it is appropriate to hold all retainage until the end of a construction project or whether periodic release of retainage or release of retainage for specific divisions of work on a construction project is appropriate and reasonably manageable.
- (g) What protections are currently in place for owners to insure that construction projects are progressing in a satisfactory manner, including, but not limited to, project management techniques, periodic inspections, services of project architects and engineers, and whether those protections are being adequately and properly utilized.
- (h) What protections are currently in place or could be adopted for owners, contractors, and subcontractors through the utilization of construction payment and performance bonds.
- (i) Whether the documentation required for construction projects contributes to delays in progress

payments, final payments, and release of retainage; whether such requirements could be simplified or standardized to streamline the process; and whether it is appropriate for the Legislature to address this issue.

- (j) Whether the Legislature should limit the percentage of retainage that can be held on public and private construction projects.
- (k) Whether the Legislature should provide for periodic release of retainage on public and private construction projects.

- (1) Whether the Legislature should establish requirements and time limits for owners and contractors to release final payment and retainage on all construction projects.
- (3) OPPAGA shall present a report of its findings and recommendations to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, minority leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives, and chairs of the House Business Regulation & Consumer Affairs Committee and the Senate Regulated Industries Committee by January 1, 2001.

Section 10. Sections amending sections 218.72, 218.73, 218.735, 218.74, 218.75, 218.76, and 255.05, F.S., shall take effect July 1, 2000, and shall apply to construction contracts entered into on or after July 1, 2000.

Section 11. Effective January 1, 2001, subsection (1) of section 399.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 399.13 Delegation of authority to municipalities or counties.--
- (1) The division may enter into contracts with municipalities or counties under which such municipalities or counties will issue construction permits, temporary operation

permits, and certificates of operation; will provide inspection of elevators; and will enforce the applicable provisions of the Florida Building Elevator Safety Code, as required by this chapter. Each such agreement shall include a provision that the municipality or county shall maintain for inspection by the division copies of all applications for permits issued, a copy of each inspection report issued, and proper records showing the number of certificates of operation issued; shall include a provision that each required inspection be conducted by the holder of a certificate of competency issued by the division; and may include such other provisions as the division deems necessary.

Section 12. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 468.603, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (8) is added to said section, to read:

468.603 Definitions.--As used in this part:

- of those employees of local governments or state agencies with building construction regulation responsibilities who themselves conduct inspections of building construction, erection, repair, addition, or alteration projects that require permitting indicating compliance with building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, gas, fire prevention, energy, accessibility, and other construction codes as required by state law or municipal or county ordinance.
- (6) "Categories of building $\underline{\text{code}}$ inspectors" include the following:
- (a) "Building inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that buildings and structures are constructed in accordance with the provisions of the governing building codes and state accessibility laws.

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- (b) "Coastal construction inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that buildings and structures are constructed to resist near-hurricane and hurricane velocity winds in accordance with the provisions of the governing building code.
- (c) "Commercial electrical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine the electrical safety of commercial buildings and structures by inspecting for compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code.
- (d) "Residential electrical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine the electrical safety of one and two family dwellings and accessory structures by inspecting for compliance with the applicable provisions of the governing electrical code.
- (e) "Mechanical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that the mechanical installations and systems for buildings and structures are in compliance with the provisions of the governing mechanical code.
- (f) "Plumbing inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that the plumbing installations and systems for buildings and structures are in compliance with the provisions of the governing plumbing code.
- (g) "One and two family dwelling inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that one and two family dwellings and accessory structures are constructed in accordance with the provisions of the governing building, plumbing, mechanical, accessibility, and electrical codes.
- (h) "Electrical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine the electrical safety of

commercial and residential buildings and accessory structures by inspecting for compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code.

(8) "Building code enforcement official" or 'enforcement official" means a licensed building code administrator, building code inspector, or plans examiner.

Section 13. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 468.603, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.603 Definitions.--As used in this part:

- (2) "Building code inspector" or "inspector"means any of those employees of local governments or state agencies with building construction regulation responsibilities who themselves conduct inspections of building construction, erection, repair, addition, or alteration projects that require permitting indicating compliance with building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, gas, fire prevention, energy, accessibility, and other construction codes as required by state law or municipal or county ordinance.
- (6) "Categories of building $\underline{\operatorname{code}}$ inspectors" include the following:
- (a) "Building inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that buildings and structures are constructed in accordance with the provisions of the governing building codes and state accessibility laws.
- (b) "Coastal construction inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that buildings and structures are constructed to resist near-hurricane and hurricane velocity winds in accordance with the provisions of the governing building code.
- (c) "Commercial electrical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine the electrical

safety of commercial buildings and structures by inspecting for compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code.

- (d) "Residential electrical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine the electrical safety of one and two family dwellings and accessory structures by inspecting for compliance with the applicable provisions of the governing electrical code.
- (e) "Mechanical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that the mechanical installations and systems for buildings and structures are in compliance with the provisions of the governing mechanical code.
- (f) "Plumbing inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that the plumbing installations and systems for buildings and structures are in compliance with the provisions of the governing plumbing code.
- (g) "One and two family dwelling inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that one and two family dwellings and accessory structures are constructed in accordance with the provisions of the governing building, plumbing, mechanical, accessibility, and electrical codes.
- (h) "Electrical inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine the electrical safety of commercial and residential buildings and accessory structures by inspecting for compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code.

Section 14. Section 468.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.604 Responsibilities of building code administrators, plans examiners, and <u>building code</u> inspectors.--

- administrator or building official to administrate, supervise, direct, enforce, or perform the permitting and inspection of construction, alteration, repair, remodeling, or demolition of structures and the installation of building systems within the boundaries of their governmental jurisdiction, when permitting is required, to ensure compliance with building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, gas fuel, energy conservation, accessibility, and other construction codes which are required or adopted by municipal code, county ordinance, or state law. The building code administrator or building official shall faithfully perform these responsibilities without interference from any person. These responsibilities include:
- (a) The review of construction plans to ensure compliance with all applicable codes. The construction plans must be reviewed before the issuance of any building, system installation, or other construction permit. The review of construction plans must be done by the building code administrator or building official or by a person having the appropriate plans examiner license issued under this chapter.
- (b) The inspection of each phase of construction where a building or other construction permit has been issued. The building code administrator or building official, or a person having the appropriate building code inspector license issued under this chapter, shall inspect the construction or installation to ensure that the work is performed in accordance with applicable codes.

inspector to conduct inspections of construction, alteration, repair, remodeling, or demolition of structures and the installation of building systems, when permitting is required, to ensure compliance with building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, gas fuel, energy conservation, accessibility, and other construction codes required by municipal code, county ordinance, or state law. Each building code inspector must be licensed in the appropriate category as defined in s. 468.603. The building code inspector's responsibilities must be performed under the direction of the building code administrator or building official without interference from any unlicensed person.

(3) It is the responsibility of the plans examiner to conduct review of construction plans submitted in the permit application to assure compliance with all applicable codes required by municipal code, county ordinance, or state law. The review of construction plans must be done by the building code administrator or building official or by a person licensed in the appropriate plans examiner category as defined in s. 468.603. The plans examiner's responsibilities must be performed under the supervision and authority of the building code administrator or building official without interference from any unlicensed person.

Section 15. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 468.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.605 Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board.--

- (2) The board shall consist of nine members, as follows:
 - (c) Two members serving as building code inspectors.

None of the board members described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (f) may be an employee of a municipal, county, or state governmental agency.

Section 16. Section 468.607, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 468.607 Certification of building code administration and inspection personnel.—The board shall issue a certificate to any individual whom the board 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 <u>building code</u> inspector after October 1, 1993, without possessing the proper valid certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of this

part.

Section 17. 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 as <u>a building code</u> an inspector or plans examiner 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 a related field, building code inspection, or plans review corresponding to the certification category sought;
- 2. Demonstrates a combination of postsecondary education in the field of construction or a related field and experience which totals 4 years, with at least 1 year of such total being experience in construction, building code inspection, or plans review;
- 3. Demonstrates a combination of technical education in the field of construction or a related field and experience which totals 4 years, with at least 1 year of such total being experience in construction, building <u>code</u> inspection, or plans review; or
- 4. Currently holds a standard certificate as issued by the board and satisfactorily completes a building code an inspector or plans examiner training program of not less than 200 hours in the certification category sought. The board shall establish by rule criteria for the development and implementation of the training programs.
- (d) Demonstrates successful completion of the core curriculum and specialized or advanced module coursework approved by the Florida Building Commission, as part of the Building Code Training Program established pursuant to s. 553.841, appropriate to the licensing category sought or, pursuant to authorization by the certifying authority, provides proof of completion of such curriculum or coursework within 6 months after such certification.

- (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
- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- 1. Demonstrates 10 years' combined experience as an architect, engineer, plans examiner, building code 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 the field of construction or related field, no more than 5 years of which may be applied, and experience as an architect, engineer, plans examiner, building code 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.
- (d) Demonstrates successful completion of the core curriculum and specialized or advanced module coursework approved by the Florida Building Commission, as part of the Building Code Training Program established pursuant to s. 553.841, appropriate to the licensing category sought or, pursuant to authorization by the certifying authority, provides proof of completion of such curriculum or coursework within 6 months after such certification.
- (4) No person may engage in the duties of a building code administrator, plans examiner, or <u>building code</u> 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 board attesting to the person's qualifications to hold such position:

(a) A standard certificate.

- (b) A limited certificate.
- (c) A provisional certificate.
- 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 building code administration, plans examination examining, or building code 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 <u>building code</u> 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)(a) A building code administrator, plans examiner, or <u>building code</u> 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 <u>building code</u> 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 <u>building code</u> 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 <u>building code</u> 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 <u>building code</u> 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)(a) The board may provide for the issuance of provisional certificates valid for such period, not less than 3 years 1 year nor more than 5 3 years, as specified by board rule, to any newly employed or promoted building code inspector or plans examiner who meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (2) and any newly employed or promoted building code administrator who meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (3) building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector.

(b) No building code administrator, plans examiner, or building code inspector may have a provisional certificate extended beyond the specified period by renewal or otherwise.

- (c) The board may provide for appropriate levels of provisional 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.
- (d) A newly employed or hired person may perform the duties of a plans examiner or <u>building code</u> inspector for 90 days if a provisional certificate application has been submitted, provided such person is under the direct supervision of a certified building code administrator who holds a standard certification and who has found such person qualified for a provisional certificate. <u>However, direct supervision and the determination of qualifications under this paragraph may be provided by a building code administrator who holds a limited or provisional certificate in any county with a population of less than 75,000 and in any municipality located within such a county.</u>
- (8)(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.

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

(9)(10) 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.

(10)(11) 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 18. Section 468.617, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.617 Joint <u>building code</u> inspection department; other arrangements.--

(1) Nothing in this part shall prohibit any local jurisdiction from entering into and carrying out contracts with any other local jurisdiction under which the parties agree to create and support a joint building code inspection

department for conforming to the provisions of this part. In lieu of a joint <u>building code</u> inspection department, any local jurisdiction may designate <u>a building code</u> an inspector from another local jurisdiction to serve as <u>a building code</u> an inspector for the purposes of this part.

- (2) Nothing in this part shall prohibit local governments from contracting with persons certified pursuant to this part to perform <u>building code</u> inspections or plan reviews. An individual or entity may not inspect or examine plans on projects in which the individual or entity designed or permitted the projects.
- (3) Nothing in this part shall prohibit any county or municipal government from entering into any contract with any person or entity for the provision of <u>building code inspection</u> services regulated under this part, and notwithstanding any other statutory provision, such county or municipal governments may enter into contracts.

Section 19. Section 468.619, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

468.619 Building code enforcement officials' bill of rights.--

(1) It is the finding of the Legislature that building code enforcement officials are employed by local jurisdictions to exercise police powers of the state in the course of their duties and are in that way similar to law enforcement personnel, correctional officers, and firefighters. It is the further finding of the Legislature that building code enforcement officials are thereby sufficiently distinguishable from other professionals regulated by the department so that their circumstances merit additional specific protections in

the course of disciplinary investigations and proceedings against their licenses.

- (2) All enforcement officials licensed under this part shall have the rights and privileges specified in this section. Such rights are not exclusive to other rights, and an enforcement official does not forfeit any rights otherwise held under federal, state, or local law. In any instance of a conflict between a provision of this section and a provision of chapter 455, the provision of this section shall supersede the provision of chapter 455.
- (3) Whenever an enforcement official is subjected to an investigative interview for possible disciplinary action by the department, such interview shall be conducted pursuant to the requirements of this subsection.
- (a) The interview shall take place at a reasonable hour. If the interview is taken in person, it shall take place not more than 30 miles from where the licensee works, or at any other mutually agreeable location or time.
- (b) An enforcement official may not be subjected to an interview without first receiving written notice of sufficient details of the complaint in order to be reasonably apprised of the nature of the investigation and of the substance of the allegations made. The enforcement official shall be informed prior to the interview whether the complaint originated from the department or from a consumer.
- (c) At his or her request, an enforcement official under investigation shall have the right to be represented by counsel or by any other representative of his or her choice, who shall be present at such time as the enforcement official wishes during the interview.

(d) During the interview, the enforcement official may not be subjected to offensive language. No promise may be made or reward offered to the enforcement official as an inducement to answer any question.

- (e) If requested by the enforcement official, the interview of an enforcement official, including notation of all recess periods, must be recorded on audio tape, or otherwise preserved in such a manner as to allow a transcript to be prepared, and there shall be no unrecorded questions or statements. Upon the request of the enforcement official, a copy of any such recording of the interview must be made available to the enforcement official no later than 72 hours following the interview, excluding holidays and weekends. The expense of the recording and transcript shall be borne by the enforcement official.
- must be furnished to the enforcement official for examination, and shall be read to or by the enforcement official, unless waived by all parties involved. Any changes in form or substance that the enforcement official wants to make shall be listed in writing, with a statement of the reasons for making the changes. The changes shall be attached to the transcript. Any transcript of an interview with an enforcement official which is to be used in any proceeding against the enforcement official shall be sworn or affirmed to and acknowledged by the enforcement official.
- (4) The investigation of a complaint against an enforcement official is subject to the time restrictions set forth in this subsection, and failure to comply with any time restriction set forth in this subsection shall result in dismissal of the complaint against the enforcement official.

An investigation of a complaint against an enforcement official that was dismissed for failure to comply with a time restriction set forth in this subsection may not be reopened. However, in any instance of an additional complaint being initiated, information or investigation related to the dismissed complaint may be used.

- (a) The department must inform the enforcement official of any legally sufficient complaint received, including the substance of the allegation, within 10 days after receipt of the complaint by the department.
- (30) days to respond to any legally sufficient complaint.
- (c) No longer than 180 days from the date of the receipt of the complaint, the department shall submit the investigation, whether complete or not, to the probable cause panel for review. In the event the investigation is not complete, the probable cause panel shall review and instruct the department to complete the investigation within a time certain and, in no event, greater than ninety (90) days or dismiss the complaint with prejudice.
- (5) The enforcement official shall be considered an agent of the governmental entity employing him or her and as such shall be defended by that entity in any action brought by the department or the board, provided the enforcement official is working within the scope of his or her employment.
- (6) An enforcement official shall not be subject to disciplinary action in regard to his or her certification for exercising his or her rights under this section.
- (7) If any action taken against the enforcement official by the department or the board is found to be without merit by a court of competent jurisdiction, or if judgment in

such an action is awarded to the enforcement official, the department or the board, or the assignee of the department or board, shall reimburse the enforcement official or his or her employer, as appropriate, for reasonable legal costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred. The amount awarded shall not exceed the limit provided in s. 120.595.

- (8) An enforcement official may bring civil suit against any person, group of persons, or organization or corporation, or the head of such organization or corporation, for damages, either pecuniary or otherwise, suffered pursuant to the performance of the enforcement official's duties or for abridgement of the enforcement official's civil rights arising out of the enforcement official's performance of official duties.
- (9) Notwithstanding any other provision in law, while under investigation the enforcement official shall not be denied any and all the rights and privileges of a licensee in good standing.

Section 20. Subsection (3) of section 468.621, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.621 Disciplinary proceedings.--

(3) Where a certificate is suspended, placed on probation, or has conditions imposed, the board shall reinstate the certificate of a disciplined building code administrator, plans examiner, or <u>building code</u> inspector upon proof the disciplined individual has complied with all terms and conditions set forth in the final order.

Section 21. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 468.627, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.627 Application; examination; renewal; fees.--

(2) The initial application fee may not exceed \$25 for building code administrators, plans examiners, or <u>building</u> <u>code</u> inspectors.

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- (3) The initial examination fee may not exceed \$150 for building code administrators, plans examiners, or <u>building</u> code inspectors.
- (4) Employees of local government agencies having responsibility for <u>building code</u> inspection, <u>building construction</u> regulation, and enforcement of building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, gas, fire prevention, energy, accessibility, and other construction codes shall pay no application fees or examination fees.

Section 22. Section 468.631, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.631 Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Fund. -- The provisions of this part shall be funded through a surcharge, to be assessed pursuant to s. 125.56(4) or s. 166.201 at the rate of one-half cent per square foot of under-roof floor space permitted, including new construction, renovations, alterations, and additions. The unit of government responsible for collecting permit fees pursuant to s. 125.56(4) or s. 166.201 shall collect such surcharge and shall remit the funds to the department on a quarterly calendar basis beginning not later than December 31, 1993, for the preceding quarter, and continuing each third month thereafter; and such unit of government may retain an amount up to 10 percent of the surcharge collected to fund projects and activities intended to improve the quality of building code enforcement. There is created within the Professional Regulation Trust Fund a separate account to be known as the Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Fund, which shall

deposit and disburse funds as necessary for the implementation of this part. The department shall annually establish the amount needed to fund the certification and regulation of building code administrators, plans examiners, and <u>building code</u> inspectors. Any funds collected in excess of the amount needed to adequately fund the certification and regulation of building code administrators, plans examiners, and <u>building code</u> inspectors shall be deposited into the Construction Industries Recovery Fund established by s. 489.140. If the Construction Industries Recovery Fund is fully funded as provided by s. 489.140, any remaining funds shall be distributed to the Construction Industry Licensing Board for use in the regulation of certified and registered contractors.

Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 468.633, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.633 Authority of local government.--

(1) Nothing in this part may be construed to restrict the authority of local governments to require as a condition of employment that building code administrators, plans examiners, and <u>building code</u> inspectors possess qualifications beyond the requirements for certification contained in this part.

Section 24. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.--

- (1) For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
 - (a) "Local officer" means:
- 1. Every person who is elected to office in any political subdivision of the state, and every person who is

appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term in such an elective office.

- 2. Any appointed member of a board; commission; authority, including any expressway authority or transportation authority established by general law; community college district board of trustees; or council of any political subdivision of the state, excluding any member of an advisory body. A governmental body with land-planning, zoning, or natural resources responsibilities shall not be considered an advisory body.
- 3. Any person holding one or more of the following positions: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building code inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator, with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; or purchasing agent having the authority to make any purchase exceeding the threshold amount provided for in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY ONE, on behalf of any political subdivision of the state or any entity thereof.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 125.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 125.56 Adoption or amendment of building code; inspection fees; inspectors; etc.--
- (3) The board of county commissioners of each of the several counties may employ a building code inspector and such

other personnel as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and may pay reasonable salaries for such services.

Section 26. Paragraph (g) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --
- (g) Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone.--
- 1. Beginning July 1, 1995, building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the items have been used for the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., this exemption inures to the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone only through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone must file an application under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, which includes:
- a. The name and address of the person claiming the refund.

- b. An address and assessment roll parcel number of the rehabilitated real property in an enterprise zone for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought.
- c. A description of the improvements made to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property.

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- d. A copy of the building permit issued for the rehabilitation of the real property.
- A sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the applicant contracted to make the improvements necessary to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property, which statement lists the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property, the actual cost of the building materials, and the amount of sales tax paid in this state on the building materials. In the event that a general contractor has not been used, the applicant shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury. Copies of the invoices which evidence the purchase of the building materials used in such rehabilitation and the payment of sales tax on the building materials shall be attached to the sworn statement provided by the general contractor or by the applicant. Unless the actual cost of building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property and the payment of sales taxes due thereon is documented by a general contractor or by the applicant in this manner, the cost of such building materials shall be an amount equal to 40 percent of the increase in assessed value for ad valorem tax purposes.
- f. The identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the rehabilitated real property is located.

g. A certification by the local building <u>code</u> inspector that the improvements necessary to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property are substantially completed.

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- h. Whether the business is a small business as defined by s. 288.703(1).
- i. If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- This exemption inures to a city, county, or other governmental agency through a refund of previously paid taxes if the building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone are paid for from the funds of a community development block grant or similar grant or loan program. To receive a refund pursuant to this paragraph, a city, county, or other governmental agency must file an application which includes the same information required to be provided in subparagraph 1. by an owner, lessee, or lessor of rehabilitated real property. In addition, the application must include a sworn statement signed by the chief executive officer of the city, county, or other governmental agency seeking a refund which states that the building materials for which a refund is sought were paid for from the funds of a community development block grant or similar grant or loan program.
- 3. Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it contains all the information required pursuant to subparagraph

1. or subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The applicant shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.

- 4. An application for a refund pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the rehabilitation of the property is deemed to be substantially completed by the local building <u>code</u> inspector.
- 5. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made pursuant to this paragraph. No more than one exemption through a refund of previously paid taxes for the rehabilitation of real property shall be permitted for any one parcel of real property. No refund shall be granted pursuant to this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$500. No refund granted pursuant to this paragraph shall exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property as determined pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.e. or \$5,000, or, if no less than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount of refund granted pursuant to this paragraph shall

not exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on the cost of such building materials or \$10,000. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days of formal approval by the department of the application for the refund.

- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under the provisions of this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the rehabilitated real property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.
- 8. For the purposes of the exemption provided in this paragraph:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property which becomes a component part of improvements to real property.
- b. "Real property" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.001(12).
- c. "Rehabilitation of real property" means the reconstruction, renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, construction, or expansion of improvements to real property.
- d. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.042(1).
- 9. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire and be void on December 31, 2005.

Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 252.924, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.924 Party state responsibilities.--

- (2) The authorized representative of a party state may request assistance of another party state by contacting the authorizing representative of that state. The provisions of this agreement shall only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within 90 days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide the following information:
- (a) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as, but not limited to, fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building code inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

Section 28. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section 404.056, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

404.056 Environmental radiation standards and programs; radon protection.--

- (3) CERTIFICATION. --
- (j) The department may set criteria and requirements for the application, certification, and annual renewal of certification for radon measurement and mitigation businesses, which may include:
- 1. Requirements for measurement devices and measurement procedures, including the disclosure of mitigation materials, systems, and other mitigation services offered.

2. The identification of certified specialists and technicians employed by the business and requirements for specialist staffing and duties.

- 3. The analysis of measurement devices by proficient analytical service providers.
- 4. Requirements for a quality assurance and quality control program.
- 5. The disclosure of client measurement reporting forms and warranties and operating instructions for mitigation systems.
- 6. Requirements for radon services publications and the identification of the radon business certification number in advertisements.
- 7. Requirements for a worker health and safety program.
 - 8. Requirements for maintaining radon records.
 - 9. The operation of branch office locations.
- 10. Requirements for supervising subcontractors who install mitigation systems.
- 11. Requirements for building $\underline{\text{code}}$ inspections and evaluation and standards for the design and installation of mitigation systems.
- 12. Prescribing conditions of mitigation measurements.

 Section 29. Section 471.045, Florida Statutes, is
 amended to read:
- 471.045 Professional engineers performing building code inspector duties.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is currently licensed under this chapter to practice as a professional engineer may provide building code inspection services described in s. 468.603(6) and (7) to a local government or state agency upon its request, without

being certified by the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board under part XII of chapter 468. When performing these building code inspection services, the professional engineer is subject to the disciplinary guidelines of this chapter and s. 468.621(1)(c)-(h). Any complaint processing, investigation, and discipline that arise out of a professional engineer's performing building code inspection services shall be conducted by the Board of Professional Engineers rather than the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board. A professional engineer may not perform plans review as an employee of a local government upon any job that the professional engineer or the professional engineer's company designed.

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Section 30. Section 481.222, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.222 Architects performing building code inspector duties. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is currently licensed to practice as an architect under this part may provide building code inspection services described in s. 468.603(6) and (7) to a local government or state agency upon its request, without being certified by the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board under part XII of chapter 468. With respect to the performance of such building code inspection services, the architect is subject to the disciplinary guidelines of this part and s. 468.621(1)(c)-(h). Any complaint processing, investigation, and discipline that arise out of an architect's performance of building code inspection services shall be conducted by the Board of Architecture and Interior Design rather than the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board. An architect may not perform plans review as an employee of a

local government upon any job that the architect or the architect's company designed.

Section 31. Paragraph (b) of subsection (18) of section 489.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (18) Any one-family, two-family, or three-family residence constructed by Habitat for Humanity International, Inc., or its local affiliates. Habitat for Humanity International, Inc., or its local affiliates, must:
- (b) Obtain all required building <u>code</u> inspections. Section 32. Section 725.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

725.06 Construction contracts; limitation on indemnification.

- (1) A construction contract may require a party to that contract to indemnify and hold harmless the other party to the contract, their officers and employees, from liabilities, damages, losses and costs, including, but not limited to reasonable attorney's fees, to the extent caused by the negligence, recklessness or intentional wrongful misconduct of the indemnifying party and persons employed or utilized by the indemnifying party in the performance of the construction contract.
- (2) Except as specifically provided in subsection (1), a construction contract may not require one party to indemnify the other party, its employees, officers, directors, or agents from any liability, damage, loss, claim, action, or proceeding, and any such contract provision is void as against public policy of this state.

Any portion of any agreement or contract for, or in connection with, any construction, alteration, repair, or

demolition of a building, structure, appurtenance, or appliance, including moving and excavating connected with it, or any guarantee of, or in connection with, any of them, between an owner of real property and an architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractor, sub-subcontractor, or materialman, or between any combination thereof, wherein any party referred to herein obtains indemnification from liability for damages to persons or property caused in whole or in part by any act, omission, or default of that party arising from the contract or its performance shall be void and unenforceable unless:

- (1) The contract contains a monetary limitation on the extent of the indemnification and shall be a part of the project specifications or bid documents, if any, or
- (2) The person indemnified by the contract gives a specific consideration to the indemnitor for the indemnification that shall be provided for in his or her contract and section of the project specifications or bid documents, if any.

Section 33. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 471.025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

22 471.025 Seals.--

(1) The board shall prescribe, by rule, a form of seal to be used by registrants holding valid certificates of registration. Each registrant shall obtain an impression-type metal seal in the form aforesaid and may, in addition, register his or her seal electronically in accordance with ss. 282.70-282.75. All final drawings, specifications, plans, reports, or documents prepared or issued by the registrant and being filed for public record and all final bid documents provided to the owner or the owner's representative shall be

signed by the registrant, dated, and stamped with said seal. Such signature, date, and seal shall be evidence of the authenticity of that to which they are affixed. Drawings, specifications, plans, reports, <u>final bid documents</u>, or documents prepared or issued by a registrant may be transmitted electronically and may be signed by the registrant, dated, and stamped electronically with said seal in accordance with ss. 282.70-282.75.

(3) No registrant shall affix or permit to be affixed his or her seal, name, or digital signature to any plan, specification, drawing, <u>final bid document</u>, or other document <u>that</u> which depicts work which he or she is not licensed to perform or which is beyond his or her profession or specialty therein.

Section 34. Section 489.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 489.13 Unlicensed contracting; notice of noncompliance; fine; authority to issue or receive a building permit; web page.--
- (1) Any person performing an activity requiring licensure under this part as a construction contractor is guilty of unlicensed contracting if he or she does not hold a valid active certificate or registration authorizing him or her to perform such activity, regardless of whether he or she holds a local construction contractor license or local certificate of competency. Persons working outside the geographical scope of their registration are guilty of unlicensed activity for purposes of this part.
- (2) For a first offense, any person who holds a state or local construction license and is found guilty of

unlicensed contracting under this section shall be issued a notice of noncompliance pursuant to s. 489.131(7).

- impose an administrative fine of up to \$10,000 on any unlicensed person guilty of unlicensed contracting. In addition, the department may assess reasonable investigative and legal costs for prosecution of the violation against the unlicensed contractor. The department may waive up to one-half of any fine imposed if the unlicensed contractor complies with certification or registration within 1 year after imposition of the fine under this subsection.
- (4)(a) Any fines collected under this section shall be first used to cover the investigative and legal costs of prosecution.
- (b) Any local governing body that forwards information relating to any person who is an unlicensed contractor shall collect 30 percent of the fine collected, after deduction of the investigative and legal costs of prosecution.
- (c) The balance of any fines collected under this section shall be used to maintain the department's unlicensed contractor website page, as specified in subsection (6), and to fund the Construction Industries Recovery Fund. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit recovery from the Construction Industries Recovery Fund if the contractor is unlicensed.
- (5)(2) A local building department shall not issue a building permit to any contractor, or to any person representing himself or herself as a contractor, who does not hold a valid active certificate or registration in the appropriate category. Possession of a local certificate of competency or local construction license is not sufficient to

lawfully obtain a building permit as a construction contractor if the activity in question requires licensure under this part. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a local building department from issuing a building permit to a locally licensed or certified contractor for an activity that does not require licensure under this part.

- through its Internet website, dedicated solely to listing any known information on unlicensed contractors. The information shall be provided in such a way that any person with computer on-line capabilities can access information on unlicensed contractors by name or by county. The department shall recognize that persons found guilty of unlicensed contracting do not have the same rights and privileges as licensees, and the department shall not restrict the quality or quantity of information on the web page required by this subsection, unless otherwise required by law.
- (7) The remedies set forth in this section are not exclusive and may be imposed in addition to the remedies set forth in s. 489.127(2). In addition, nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the department or any local governing body from filing a civil action or seeking criminal penalties against an unlicensed contractor.

Section 35. Paragraphs (j), (k), and (l) of subsection (3) of section 489.105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 489.105 Definitions.--As used in this part:

(3) "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 herself 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)-(g):

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"Commercial pool/spa contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the construction, repair, and servicing of any swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, whether public, private, or otherwise, regardless of use. The scope of work includesincluding the installation, repair, or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing which requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and or the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior finishes, the installation of package pool heaters, the installation of all perimeter piping and filter piping, and the construction of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, as necessary. The scope of such work includes layout, excavation, operation of construction pumps for dewatering purposes, steelwork, installation of light niches, construction of floors, guniting, fiberglassing, installation

of tile and coping, installation of all perimeter and filter piping, installation of all filter equipment and chemical feeders of any type, plastering of the interior, construction of decks, construction of equipment rooms or housing for pool equipment, and installation of package pool heaters and also includes the scope of work of a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor. However, The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, 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, 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.

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(k) "Residential pool/spa contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the construction, repair, and servicing of any residential swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, regardless of use. The scope of work includes, including the installation, repair, or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing which requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and or the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior finishes, the installation of package pool heaters, the installation of all perimeter piping and filter piping, and the construction of equipment rooms or

housing for pool/spa equipment, as necessary. The scope of such work includes layout, excavation, operation of construction pumps for dewatering purposes, steelwork, installation of light niches, construction of floors, guniting, fiberglassing, installation of tile and coping, installation of all perimeter and filter piping, installation of all filter equipment and chemical feeders of any type, plastering of the interior, construction of decks, installation of housing for pool equipment, and installation of package pool heaters and also includes the scope of work of a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor. However, The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, 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, 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.

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(1) "Swimming pool/spa servicing contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the repair and the servicing and repair of any swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, whether public or private, or otherwise, regardless of use. The scope of such work includes the repair or may include any necessary piping and repairs,

replacement and repair of existing equipment, any cleaning or 2 equipment sanitizing which requires at least a partial 3 disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the or 4 installation of new pool/spa additional equipment, interior 5 refinishing, the reinstallation or addition of pool heaters, 6 the as necessary. The scope of such work includes the 7 reinstallation of tile and coping, repair or and replacement 8 of all perimeter piping and filter piping, the repair of 9 equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and the substantial or complete draining of a swimming pool, or hot 10 tub or spa, for the purpose of any repair or renovation. The 11 12 scope of such work does not include direct connections to a 13 sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines filter 14 equipment, and chemical feeders of any type, replastering, 15 reconstruction of decks, and reinstallation or addition of pool heaters. The installation, construction, modification, 16 17 substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool 18 19 or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such 20 21 equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning shall not require licensure unless the usage involves 22 construction, modification, substantial or complete 23 disassembly, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment 24 that does not require such equipment does not require a 25 26 license. In addition, a license shall not be required for the 27 cleaning of the pool or spa in any way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated 28 29 equipment. 30 Section 36. Section 489.118, Florida Statutes, is

amended to read:

- 489.118 Certification of registered contractors; grandfathering provisions.—The board shall, upon receipt of a completed application and appropriate fee, issue a certificate in the appropriate category to any contractor registered under this part who makes application to the board and can show that he or she meets each of the following requirements:
- (1) Currently holds a valid registered local license in one of the contractor categories defined in s. 489.105(3)(a)-(p).
- examination that the board finds to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor under this part. For purposes of this subsection, a written, proctored examination such as that produced by the National Assessment Institute, Block and Associates, or NAI/Block, Experior Assessments, Professional Testing, Inc., or Assessment Systems, Inc., shall be considered to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor. The board may not impose or make any requirements regarding the nature or content of these cited examinations.
- (3) Has at least 5 years of experience as a contractor in that contracting category, or as an inspector or building administrator with oversight over that category, at the time of application. For contractors, only time periods in which the contractor license is active and the contractor is not on probation shall count toward the 5 years required by this subsection.
- (4) Has not had his or her contractor's license revoked at any time, had his or her contractor's license

suspended within the last 5 years, or been assessed a fine in excess of \$500 within the last 5 years.

(5) Is in compliance with the insurance and financial responsibility requirements in s. 489.115(5).

Applicants wishing to obtain a certificate pursuant to this section must make application by November 1, 2004.

Section 37. Section 489.128, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.128 Contracts performed by unlicensed contractors unenforceable.—As a matter of public policy, contracts entered into on or after October 1, 1990, and performed in full or in part by any contractor who fails to obtain or maintain a license in accordance with this part shall be unenforceable in law or in equity. However, in the event the contractor obtains or reinstates his or her license, the provisions of this section shall no longer apply.

Section 38. Subsections (12) and (15) of section 489.503, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (12) Any person as defined and licensed under chapter 527 while engaged in work regulated under that chapter.
- (15) The provision, installation, testing, routine maintenance, factory-servicing, or monitoring of a personal emergency response system, as defined in s. 489.505, by an authorized person who:
- (a) Is an employee of, or a volunteer supervised by an employee of, a health care facility licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration;
- (b) Performs services for the Department of Elderly Affairs;

- (c) Performs services for the Department of Children and Family Services under chapter $410\,\mathrm{i}$ or
- (d) Is an employee of <u>or an authorized representative</u> <u>or distributor for</u> the producer of the personal emergency response system being monitored.

Section 39. Subsection (26) of section 489.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.505 Definitions.--As used in this part:

(26) "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, but does not include hard-wired or wireless alarm systems designed to detect intrusion or fire.

Section 40. Section 489.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.507 Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board. --

- (1) There is created in the department the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board. The board shall consist of 11 members, 7 of whom shall be certified electrical contractors, 2 of whom shall be consumer members who are not, and have never been, electrical contractors or members of any closely related profession or occupation, and 2 of whom shall be certified alarm system contractors I. Members shall be appointed for 4-year terms.
- (2) To be eligible to serve, each contractor member must have been certified by the board to operate as a contractor in the category with respect to which the member is appointed, be actively engaged in the construction business, and have been so engaged for a period of not less than 5

consecutive years before the date of appointment. Each appointee must be a citizen and resident of the state.

- (3) The board has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this part.
- (4) It is the intent of the Legislature that the board promulgate no rules and take no action to require that applicants for certification as alarm system contractors serve any type of apprenticeship before being allowed to sit for the certification examination.
- (5) Any proposed board rule which has not been modified to remove proposed committee objections of the Administrative Procedures Committee must receive approval from the department prior to filing the rule with the Department of State for final adoption. The department may repeal any rule enacted by the board which has taken effect without having met proposed committee objections of the Administrative Procedures Committee.
- $\underline{(6)(5)}$ The Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board and the Construction Industry Licensing Board shall each appoint a committee to meet jointly at least twice a year.
- Section 41. Section 489.514, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 489.514 Certification for registered contractors; grandfathering provisions.--
- (1) The board shall, upon receipt of a completed application, and appropriate fee, and proof of compliance with the provisions of this section, issue: a certification in the appropriate category to

(a) To an applying registered electrical contractor a certificate as an electrical contractor, as defined in s. 489.505(12); or

- (b) To an applying registered alarm system contractor a certificate in the matching alarm system contractor category, as defined in s. 489.505(2)(a) or (b); or
- (c) To an applying registered electrical speciality contractor a certificate in the matching electrical speciality contractor category, as defined in s. 489.505(19).
- (2) Any any contractor registered under this part who makes application <u>under this section</u> to the board <u>shall</u> and can show that he or she meets <u>meet</u> each of the following requirements for certification:
- $\underline{(a)}$ (1) Currently holds a valid registered local license in the category of electrical $\underline{contractor}$, \underline{or} alarm system contractor, or electrical speciality contractor.
- (b)(2)Has, for that category, passed a written, proctored examination that the board finds to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor under this part. For purposes of this subsection, a written, proctored examination such as that produced by the National Assessment Institute, Block and Associates, or NAI/Block, Experior Assessments, Professional Testing, Inc., or Assessment Systems, Inc., shall be considered to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor. The board may not impose or make any requirements regarding the nature or content of these cited examinations.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}(3)}$ Has at least 5 years of experience as a contractor in that contracting category, or as a inspector or building administrator with oversight over that category, at

the time of application. For contractors, only time periods in which the contractor license is active and the contractor is not on probation shall count toward the 5 years required under this subsection.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (4) Has not had his or her contractor's license revoked at anytime, had his or her contractor's license suspended in the last 5 years, or been assessed a fine in excess of \$500 in the last 5 years.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (5) Is in compliance with the insurance and financial responsibility requirements in s. 489.515(1)(b).

(3) An applicant must make application by November 1, 2004, to be licensed pursuant to this section.

Section 42. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of section 489.5185, Florida Statutes, to read:

489.5185 Fire alarm system agents.--

(2)

(e) Persons who perform only monitoring are not
required to complete the training required for fire alarm
system agents.

Section 43. Subsection (1) of section 489.522, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.522 Qualifying agents; responsibilities.--

(1)(a) A qualifying agent is a primary qualifying agent unless he or she is a secondary qualifying agent under this section. All primary qualifying agents for a business organization are jointly and equally responsible for supervision of all operations of the business organization; for all field work at all sites; and for financial matters, both for the organization in general and for each specific job.

(b) When a qualifying agent ceases to qualify a business, the qualifying agent must transfer the license to another business, qualify himself or herself as an individual, or place the license in an inactive status within 60 days after termination of the qualifying status with the business.

Section 44. Subsection (5) of section 489.531, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6) and amended, present subsections (3), (4), (6), and (7) are renumbered as subsections (4), (5), (7), and (8), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to said section, to read:

489.531 Prohibitions; penalties.--

(1) A person may not:

- (a) Practice contracting unless the person is certified or registered;
- (b) Use the name or title "electrical contractor" or "alarm system contractor" or words to that effect, or advertise himself or herself or a business organization as available to practice electrical or alarm system contracting, when the person is not then the holder of a valid certification or registration issued pursuant to this part;
- (c) Present as his or her own the certificate or registration of another;
- (d) Use or attempt to use a certificate or registration that has been suspended, revoked, or placed on inactive or delinquent status;
- (e) Employ persons who are not certified or registered to practice contracting;
- (f) Knowingly give false or forged evidence to the department, the board, or a member thereof;
- (g) Operate a business organization engaged in contracting after 60 days following the termination of its

only qualifying agent without designating another primary qualifying agent;

- (h) Conceal information relative to violations of this part;
- (i) Commence or perform work for which a building permit is required pursuant to part VII of chapter 533 without the building permit being in effect; or
- (j) Willfully or deliberately disregard or violate any municipal or county ordinance relating to uncertified or unregistered contractors.
- (3)(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 commits a violation of subsection (1) after having been previously found guilty of such violation commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) 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 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. 489.533(2).

(6)(5)(a) The local governing body of a county or municipality, or its local enforcement body, is authorized to enforce the provisions of this part as well as its local ordinances against locally licensed or registered contractors,

as appropriate. The local jurisdiction enforcement body may conduct disciplinary proceedings against a locally licensed or registered contractor and may require restitution or impose a suspension or revocation of the local license or a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or a combination thereof, against the locally licensed or registered contractor, according to ordinances which a local jurisdiction may enact. In addition, the local jurisdiction may assess reasonable investigative and legal costs for the prosecution of the violation against the registered contractor violator, according to such ordinances as the local jurisdiction may enact.

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- (b) In addition to any action the local jurisdiction enforcement body may take against the individual's local license, and any fine the local jurisdiction may impose, the local jurisdiction enforcement body shall issue a recommended penalty for board action. This recommended penalty may include a recommendation for no further action or a recommendation for suspension, revocation, or restriction of the registration or imposition of a fine to be levied by the board, or a combination thereof. The local jurisdiction enforcement body shall inform the disciplined registered contractor and the complainant of the local license penalty imposed, the board penalty recommended, the rights to appeal, and the consequences should the registered contractor decide not to appeal. The local jurisdiction enforcement body shall, upon having reached adjudication or having accepted a plea of nolo contendere, immediately inform the board of its action and the recommended board penalty.
- (c) The department, the disciplined <u>registered</u> contractor, or the complainant may challenge the local jurisdiction enforcement body's recommended penalty for board

action to the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board. A challenge shall be filed within 60 days after the issuance of the recommended penalty to the board. If challenged, there is a presumptive finding of probable cause and the case may proceed without the need for a probable cause hearing.

- registered contractor, or the complainant to challenge the local jurisdiction's recommended penalty within the time period set forth in this subsection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing before the board. A waiver of the right to a hearing before the board shall be deemed an admission of the violation, and the penalty recommended shall become a final order according to procedures developed by board rule without further board action. The disciplined registered contractor may appeal this board action to the district court.
- (e) The department may investigate any complaint which is made with the department. However, if the department determines that the complaint against a registered contractor is for an action which a local jurisdiction enforcement body has investigated and reached adjudication or accepted a plea of nolo contendere, including a recommended penalty to the board, the department shall not initiate prosecution for that action, unless the secretary has initiated summary procedures pursuant to s. 455.225(8).
- (f) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow local jurisdictions to exercise disciplinary authority over certified contractors.

Section 45. Section 489.532, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1 489.532 Contracts performed by unlicensed contractors 2 unenforceable. -- As a matter of public policy, contracts 3 entered into on or after October 1, 1990, and performed in 4 full or in part by any contractor who fails to obtain or 5 maintain his or her license in accordance with this part shall 6 be unenforceable in law, and the court in its discretion may 7 extend this provision to equitable remedies. However, in the 8 event the contractor obtains or reinstates the license the 9 provisions of this section shall no longer apply. 10 Section 46. Subsections (14) through (26) of section 633.021, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (15) 11 12 through (27), and a new subsection (14) is added to said section, to read: 13 14 633.021 Definitions.--As used in this chapter: 15 (14) "Layout" as used in this chapter means the layout of risers, cross mains, branch lines, sprinkler heads, sizing 16 17 of pipe, hanger locations, and hydraulic calculations in 18 accordance with the design concepts established through the 19 provisions of s. 553.79(6)(c). 20 Section 47. Except as otherwise provided, this act 21 shall take effect July 1, 2000. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.