1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to regulatory reform; extending certain 3 construction, operating, and building permits and 4 development orders for a specified period of time; 5 providing exceptions; specifying retroactive applicability 6 for such extensions; providing requirements; providing 7 applicability; amending s. 120.569, F.S.; providing for 8 specified electronic notice of the procedure to obtain an 9 administrative hearing or judicial review; amending s. 10 120.60, F.S.; revising provisions relating to licensing under the Administrative Procedure Act; providing for 11 objection to an agency's request for additional 12 information; requiring an agency to process a permit 13 14 application at the request of an applicant under certain circumstances; amending s. 125.022, F.S.; prohibiting a 15 16 county from requiring an applicant to obtain certain permits or approval as a condition for approval of a 17 development permit; creating s. 161.032, F.S.; requiring 18 19 the Department of Environmental Protection to request additional information for coastal construction permit 20 21 applications within a specified period of time; providing 22 for the objection to such request by the applicant; 23 extending the period of time for applicants to provide 24 additional information to the department; providing for 25 the denial of an application under certain conditions; 26 amending s. 163.033, F.S.; prohibiting a municipality from 27 requiring an applicant to obtain certain permits or 28 approval as a condition for approval of a development

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permit; amending s. 253.034, F.S.; providing for the deposition of dredged materials on state-owned submerged lands in certain circumstances and for certain purposes; amending s. 258.42, F.S.; authorizing the placement of roofs on specified docks; providing requirements; providing an exemption from certain calculations; amending s. 373.026, F.S.; directing the Department of Environmental Protection to expand the use of Internetbased self-certification services for certain exemptions and general permits; directing the department and the water management districts to identify and develop professional certification for certain permitted activities; amending ss. 373.079, 373.083, and 373.118, F.S.; requiring a water management district's governing board to delegate to the executive director its authority to approve certain permits or grant variances or waivers of permitting requirements; providing that such delegation is not subject to certain rulemaking requirements; providing delegation authority to the executive director; providing delegation authority to the executive director; prohibiting board members from intervening in application review prior to referral for final action; amending s. 373.236, F.S.; authorizing water management districts to issue 50-year consumptive use permits to specified entities for certain alternative water supply development projects; providing for compliance reporting and review, modification, and revocation relating to such permits; amending s. 373.406, F.S.; providing an exemption from

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permitting requirements for construction of specified public use facilities; creating s. 373.1181, F.S.; providing for issuance of a general permit to counties to construct, operate, alter, maintain, or remove systems for the purposes of environmental restoration; specifying requirements for such permits; requiring the water management district or the department to provide counties with certain written notification; providing that the permit constitutes a letter of consent by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to complete certain activities; amending s. 373.4141, F.S.; extending the period of time for applicants to provide additional information for certain permit applications; providing for the denial of an application under certain conditions; amending s. 373.441, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the regulation of activities subject to delegation to a qualified local government; amending s. 403.061, F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules that include special criteria for approval of construction and operation of certain docking facilities; authorizing the department to maintain a list of projects or activities for applicants to consider when developing certain proposals; authorizing the department to develop a project management plan to implement an e-permitting program; authorizing the department to expand online selfcertification for certain exemptions and general permits; prohibiting local governments from specifying the method or form of documentation by which a project meets

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specified provisions; amending s. 403.813, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to permits issued at district centers; authorizing the use of certain materials and deviations for the replacement or repair of docks and piers; amending s. 403.814, F.S.; directing the Department of Environmental Protection to expand the use of Internetbased self-certification services for certain exemptions and general permits; requiring the department to submit a report to the Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 403.973, F.S.; removing the authority of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to approve expedited permitting and comprehensive plan amendments and providing such authority to the Secretary of Environmental Protection; revising criteria for businesses submitting permit applications or local comprehensive plan amendments; providing that permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendments for specified biofuel and renewable energy projects are eligible for the expedited permitting process; providing for the establishment of regional permit action teams through the execution of memoranda of agreement developed by permit applicants and the secretary; providing for the appeal of a local government's approval of an expedited permit or comprehensive plan amendment and requiring such appeals to be consolidated with challenges to state agency actions; specifying the form of the memoranda of agreement developed by the secretary; revising the time by which certain final orders must be issued; providing additional

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requirements for recommended orders; providing for challenges to state agency action related to expedited permitting for specified renewable energy projects; revising provisions relating to the review of sites proposed for the location of facilities eligible for the Innovation Incentive Program; specifying expedited review eligibility for certain electrical power projects; amending ss. 14.2015, 288.0655, and 380.06, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 373.414, F.S., providing for satisfaction of certain mitigation requirements for permits that provide conceptual approval of the long-term build out or expansion of an airport located within the Upper Kissimmee Planning Unit under certain conditions; providing for the duration of such permits; amending s. 373.185, F.S.; revising the definition of Florida-friendly landscaping; deleting references to "xeriscape"; requiring water management districts to provide model Florida-friendly landscaping ordinances to local governments; revising eligibility criteria for certain water management district incentive programs; requiring certain local government ordinances and amendments to include certain design standards and identify specified invasive exotic plant species; requiring water management districts to consult with additional entities for activities relating to Floridafriendly landscaping practices; specifying programs for the delivery of educational programs relating to such practices; providing legislative findings; providing that

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certain regulations prohibiting the implementation of Florida-friendly landscaping or conflicting with provisions governing the permitting of consumptive uses of water are prohibited; providing construction; creating s. 373.187, F.S.; requiring water management districts to implement Florida-friendly landscaping practices on specified properties; requiring districts to develop specified programs for implementing such practices; amending s. 373.228, F.S.; requiring water management districts to consider certain information in evaluating water use applications from public water suppliers; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 373.323, F.S.; revising application requirements for water well contractor licensure; requiring applicants to provide specified documentation; amending s. 373.333, F.S.; authorizing an administrative fine to be imposed for each occurrence of unlicensed well water contracting; amending ss. 125.568, 166.048, 255.259, 335.167, 380.061, 388.291, 481.303, and 720.3075, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising provisions requiring the use of Florida-friendly landscaping for specified public properties and highway construction and maintenance projects; amending s. 369.317, F.S.; clarifying mitigation offsets in the Wekiva Study Area; establishing a task force to develop recommendations relating to stormwater management system design; specifying study criteria; providing for task force membership, meetings, and expiration; requiring the task

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force to submit findings and legislative recommendations to the Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 378.901, F.S.; conforming provisions to the redesignation of the Bureau of Mine Reclamation as the Bureau of Mining and Mineral Regulation; providing authority to the Department of Environmental Protection to issue a life-ofthe-mine permit to operators of limerock mines; amending s. 399.02, F.S.; exempting certain elevators from provisions requiring modifications to heat sensors and electronic controls; amending s. 399.15, F.S.; providing an alternative method to allow regional emergency elevator access; providing for a uniform lock box; providing for a master key; providing the Division of State Fire Marshal with enforcement authority; directing the Department of Financial Services to select the provider of the uniform lock box; amending s. 468.8311, F.S.; effective July 1, 2010, revising the term "home inspection services" to include the visual examination of additional components; amending s. 468.8312, F.S.; effective July 1, 2010, providing for fee increases for home inspection licenses; amending s. 468.8319, F.S.; effective July 1, 2010, revising certain prohibitions with respect to providers of home inspection services; amending s. 468.832, F.S.; effective July 1, 2010, authorizing the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to impose penalties against a licensee found quilty of certain violations; amending s. 468.8324, F.S.; providing additional requirements for licensure as a home inspector; amending

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s. 215.5586, F.S.; effective July 1, 2010, adding home inspectors licensed under s. 468.83, F.S., to the list of wind certification entities that may be selected by the Department of Financial Services to provide hurricane mitigation inspections; amending s. 627.351, F.S.; deleting a requirement for opening protections for designated property for purposes of coverage by the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; amending s. 627.711, F.S.; effective July 1, 2010, authorizing the Financial Services Commission to accept as valid a uniform mitigation verification form signed by a licensed home inspector; repealing s. 718.113(6), F.S., relating to requirements for 5-year inspections of certain condominium improvements; amending s. 553.37, F.S.; authorizing manufacturers to pay inspection fees directly to the provider of inspection services; providing rulemaking authority to the Department of Community Affairs; authorizing the department to enter into contracts for the performance of certain administrative duties; revising inspection requirements for certain custom manufactured buildings; amending s. 553.375, F.S.; revising the requirement for recertification of manufactured buildings prior to relocation; amending s. 553.73, F.S.; authorizing the Florida Building Commission to adopt amendments relating to equivalency of standards; authorizing the adoption of amendments necessary to accommodate state agency rules to meet federal requirements for design criteria relating to public educational facilities and

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state-licensed facilities; exempting certain mausoleums from the requirements of the Florida Building Code; exempting certain temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections from the requirements of the Florida Building Code; restricting the code or an code enforcement agency from imposing requirements on certain air conditioning systems; amending s. 553.76, F.S.; authorizing the Florida Building Commission to adopt rules related to consensus-building decisionmaking; amending s. 553.775, F.S.; authorizing the commission to charge a fee for nonbinding interpretations; amending s. 553.79, F.S.; requiring state agencies to contract for inspection services under the alternative plans review and inspection process or with a local governmental entity; amending s. 553.791, F.S.; prohibiting a local enforcement agency, local building official, or local government from imposing a fee or other charge for certain plan reviews and building inspections; prohibiting a local enforcement agency, local building official, or local government from imposing a higher permit fee or other fee or charge for certain plan reviews and building inspections; amending s. 553.841, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring that the Department of Community Affairs maintain, update, develop, or cause to be developed a core curriculum for persons who enforce the Florida Building Code; amending s. 553.842, F.S.; authorizing rules requiring the payment of product evaluation fees directly to the administrator of the product evaluation and approval system; requiring that the

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provider remit a portion of the fees to the department to cover its costs; providing requirements for the approval of applications for state approval of a product; providing for certain approved products to be immediately added to the list of state-approved products; requiring that the commission's oversight committee review approved products; revising the list of approved evaluation entities; deleting obsolete provisions governing evaluation entities; amending s. 553.844, F.S.; providing an exemption from requirements from roof and opening protections for certain exposed mechanical equipment or appliances; amending s. 553.885, F.S.; revising requirements for carbon monoxide alarms; providing an exception for buildings undergoing alterations or repairs; defining the term "addition"; amending s. 553.9061, F.S.; revising the energy-efficiency performance options and elements identified by the commission for purposes of meeting certain goals; repealing ss. 468.627(6), 481.215(5), and 481.313(5), F.S., relating to building code inspectors, renewal of the license for architects, interior designers, and landscape architects, respectively; amending ss. 471.0195, 489.115, 489.1455, 489.517, and 627.711, F.S., conforming provisions relating to the deletion of core curriculum courses relating to the Florida Building Code; reenacting s. 553.80(1), F.S., relating to the enforcement of the Florida Building Code, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 553.79, F.S., in a reference thereto; amending s. 633.0215, F.S.; providing

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quidelines for the State Fire Marshal to use in issuing an expedited declaratory statement; requiring the State Fire Marshal to issue an expedited declaratory statement under certain circumstances; providing requirements for a petition requesting an expedited declaratory statement; amending s. 633.026, F.S.; providing legislative intent; providing for the establishment of the Fire Code Interpretation Committee; providing for the membership of the committee and requirements for membership; requiring that nonbinding interpretations of the Florida Fire Prevention Code be issued within a specified period after a request is received; providing for the waiver of such requirement under certain conditions; requiring the Division of State Fire Marshal to charge a fee for nonbinding interpretations; providing that fees may be paid directly to a contract provider; providing requirements for requesting a nonbinding interpretation; requiring the Division of State Fire Marshal to develop a form for submitting a petition for a nonbinding interpretation; providing for a formal interpretation by the State Fire Marshal; requiring that an interpretation of the Florida Fire Prevention Code be published on the division's website and the Florida Administrative Weekly; amending s. 633.081, F.S.; requiring the Division of State Fire Marshal and the Florida Building Code Administrator and Inspectors Board enter into a reciprocity agreement for purposes of recertifying building code inspectors, plan inspectors, building code administrators, and

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firesafety inspectors; amending s. 633.352, F.S.; providing an exception to requirements for recertification as a firefighter; amending s. 633.521, F.S.; revising requirements for certification as a fire protection system contractor; revising the prerequisites for taking the certification examination; authorizing the State Fire Marshal to accept more than one source of professional certification; revising legislative intent; amending s. 633.524, F.S.; authorizing the State Fire Marshal to enter into contracts for examination services; providing for direct payment of examination fees to contract providers; amending s. 633.537, F.S.; revising the continuing education requirements for certain permitholders; amending 633.72, F.S.; revising the terms of service for members of the Fire Code Advisory Council; amending s. 553.509, F.S., deleting requirements for alternate power sources for elevators for purposes of operating during an emergency; directing the Florida Building Commission to conform provisions of the Florida Building Code with revisions made by the act relating to the operation of elevators; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), and in recognition of 2009 real estate market conditions, any permit issued by the Department of Environmental Protection or a water management district pursuant to part IV of chapter 373, Florida

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Statutes, that has an expiration date of September 1, 2008, through September 1, 2011, is extended and renewed for a period of 2 years following its date of expiration. This extension includes any local government-issued development order or building permit. The 2-year extension also applies to build out dates including any build out date extension previously granted under s. 380.06(19)(c), Florida Statutes. This section may not be construed to prohibit conversion from the construction phase to the operation phase upon completion of construction.

- (2) The completion date for any required mitigation associated with a phased construction project shall be extended so that mitigation takes place in the same timeframe relative to the phase as originally permitted.
- (3) The holder of a valid permit or other authorization that is eligible for the 2-year extension shall notify the authorizing agency in writing no later than December 31, 2009, identifying the specific authorization for which the holder intends to use the extension and anticipated timeframe for acting on the authorization.
- (4) The extensions provided for in subsection (1) do not apply to:
- (a) A permit or other authorization under any programmatic or regional general permit issued by the Army Corps of Engineers.
- (b) A permit or other authorization held by an owner or operator determined to be in significant noncompliance with the conditions of the permit or authorization as established through the issuance of a warning letter or notice of violation, the

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initiation of formal enforcement, or other equivalent action by the authorizing agency.

- (c) A permit or other authorization, if granted an extension, would contravene the due process or other legal rights of parties with a direct interest in the timely fulfillment of the requirements of the development order, or would delay or prevent compliance with a court order.
- be governed by rules in effect at the time the permit was issued, except where it can be demonstrated that the rules in effect at the time the permit was issued would create an immediate threat to public safety or health. This section shall apply to any modification of the plans, terms, and conditions of the permit that lessens the environmental impact, except that any such modification shall not extend the time limit beyond 2 additional years.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall impair the authority of a county or municipality to require the owner of a property, which has noticed the county or municipality that it intends to receive the extension of time granted by this section, to maintain and secure the property in a safe and sanitary condition in compliance with applicable laws and ordinances.
- Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 120.569, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 120.569 Decisions which affect substantial interests.--
- (1) The provisions of this section apply in all proceedings in which the substantial interests of a party are determined by an agency, unless the parties are proceeding under

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s. 120.573 or s. 120.574. Unless waived by all parties, s. 120.57(1) applies whenever the proceeding involves a disputed issue of material fact. Unless otherwise agreed, s. 120.57(2) applies in all other cases. If a disputed issue of material fact arises during a proceeding under s. 120.57(2), then, unless waived by all parties, the proceeding under s. 120.57(2) shall be terminated and a proceeding under s. 120.57(1) shall be conducted. Parties shall be notified of any order, including a final order. Unless waived, a copy of the order shall be delivered or mailed to each party or the party's attorney of record at the address of record. Each notice shall inform the recipient of any administrative hearing or judicial review that is available under this section, s. 120.57, or s. 120.68; shall indicate the procedure which must be followed to obtain the hearing or judicial review; and shall state the time limits which apply. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, notice of the procedure to obtain an administrative hearing or judicial review, including any items required by the uniform rules adopted pursuant to s. 120.54(5), may be provided via a link to a publicly available Internet site.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 120.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.60 Licensing.--

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(1) Upon receipt of an application for a license, an agency shall examine the application and, within 30 days after such receipt, notify the applicant of any apparent errors or omissions and request any additional information the agency is permitted by law to require. If the applicant believes the

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request for such additional information is not authorized by law or agency rule, the agency, at the applicant's request, shall proceed to process the permit application. An agency shall not deny a license for failure to correct an error or omission or to supply additional information unless the agency timely notified the applicant within this 30-day period. An application shall be considered complete upon receipt of all requested information and correction of any error or omission for which the applicant was timely notified or when the time for such notification has expired. Every application for a license shall be approved or denied within 90 days after receipt of a completed application unless a shorter period of time for agency action is provided by law. The 90-day time period shall be tolled by the initiation of a proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Any application for a license that is not approved or denied within the 90-day or shorter time period, within 15 days after conclusion of a public hearing held on the application, or within 45 days after a recommended order is submitted to the agency and the parties, whichever action and timeframe is latest and applicable, is considered approved unless the recommended order recommends that the agency deny the license. Subject to the satisfactory completion of an examination if required as a prerequisite to licensure, any license that is considered approved shall be issued and may include such reasonable conditions as are authorized by law. Any applicant for licensure seeking to claim licensure by default under this subsection shall notify the agency clerk of the licensing agency, in writing, of the intent to rely upon the default license provision of this subsection,

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and shall not take any action based upon the default license until after receipt of such notice by the agency clerk.

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to read:

Section 4. Section 125.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

125.022 Development permits. -- When a county denies an application for a development permit, the county shall give written notice to the applicant. The notice must include a citation to the applicable portions of an ordinance, rule, statute, or other legal authority for the denial of the permit. As used in this section, the term "development permit" has the same meaning as in s. 163.3164. A county may not require as a condition of approval for a development permit that an applicant obtain a permit or approval from any other state or federal agency. Issuance of a development permit by a county does not in any way create any rights on the part of an applicant to obtain a permit from another state or federal agency and does not create any liability on the part of the county for issuance of the permit in the event that an applicant fails to fulfill its legal obligations to obtain requisite approvals or fulfill the obligations imposed by other state or federal agencies. A county may attach such a disclaimer to the issuance of development permits and may include a permit condition that all other applicable state or federal permits must be obtained prior to development. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a county from providing information to an applicant regarding what other state or federal permits may be applicable. Section 5. Section 161.032, Florida Statutes, is created

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161.032 Application review; request for additional information.--

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- Within 30 days after receipt of an application for a (1)permit under this part, the department shall review the application and shall request submission of any additional information the department is permitted by law to require. If the applicant believes a request for additional information is not authorized by law or rule, the applicant may request a hearing pursuant to s. 120.57. Within 30 days after receipt of such additional information, the department shall review such additional information and may request only that information needed to clarify such additional information or to answer new questions raised by or directly related to such additional information. If the applicant believes the request for such additional information by the department is not authorized by law or rule, the department, at the applicant's request, shall proceed to process the permit application.
- applicant for a permit under this part shall have 90 days after the date of a timely request for additional information to submit such information. If an applicant requires more than 90 days to respond to a request for additional information, the applicant must notify the agency processing the permit application in writing of the circumstances, at which time the application shall be held in active status for no more than one additional period of up to 90 days. Additional extensions may be granted for good cause shown by the applicant. A showing that the applicant is making a diligent effort to obtain the

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requested additional information shall constitute good cause.

Failure of an applicant to provide the timely requested information by the applicable deadline shall result in denial of the application without prejudice.

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Section 6. Section 166.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

166.033 Development permits. -- When a municipality denies an application for a development permit, the municipality shall give written notice to the applicant. The notice must include a citation to the applicable portions of an ordinance, rule, statute, or other legal authority for the denial of the permit. As used in this section, the term "development permit" has the same meaning as in s. 163.3164. A municipality may not require as a condition of approval for a development permit that an applicant obtain a permit or approval from any other state or federal agency. Issuance of a development permit by a municipality does not in any way create any right on the part of an applicant to obtain a permit from another state or federal agency and does not create any liability on the part of the municipality for issuance of the permit in the event that an applicant fails to fulfill its legal obligations to obtain requisite approvals or fulfill the obligations imposed by other state or federal agencies. A municipality may attach such a disclaimer to the issuance of development permits and may include a permit condition that all other applicable state or federal permits must be obtained prior to development. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a municipality from providing information to an applicant regarding what other state

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or federal permits may be applicable.

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Section 7. Subsection (13) of section 253.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

253.034 State-owned lands; uses.--

The deposition of dredged material on state-owned submerged lands for the purpose of restoring previously dredged holes to natural conditions shall be conducted in such a manner as to maximize environmental benefits. In such cases, the dredged material shall be placed in the dredge hole at an elevation consistent with the surrounding area to allow light penetration so as to maximize propagation of native vegetation. When available dredged material is of insufficient quantity to raise the entire dredge hole to prior natural elevations, then placement shall be limited to a portion of the dredge hole where elevations can be restored to natural elevations Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, funds from the sale of property by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles located in Palm Beach County are authorized to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to facilitate the exchange as provided in the General Appropriations Act, provided that at the conclusion of both exchanges the values are equalized. This subsection expires July 1, 2009.

Section 8. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 258.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

258.42 Maintenance of preserves.--The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund shall maintain such aquatic preserves subject to the following provisions:

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(e) There shall be no erection of structures within the preserve, except:

- 1. Private residential docks may be approved for reasonable ingress or egress of riparian owners. Slips located at private residential single-family docks that contain boat lifts or davits which do not float in the water when loaded may be roofed, but may not be in whole or in part enclosed with walls, provided that the roof shall not overhang more that 1-foot beyond the footprint of the boat lift. Such roofs shall not be considered to be part of the square-footage calculations of the terminal platform.
- 2. Private residential multislip docks may be approved if located within a reasonable distance of a publicly maintained navigation channel, or a natural channel of adequate depth and width to allow operation of the watercraft for which the docking facility is designed without the craft having an adverse impact on marine resources. The distance shall be determined in accordance with criteria established by the trustees by rule, based on a consideration of the depth of the water, nature and condition of bottom, and presence of manatees.
- 3. Commercial docking facilities shown to be consistent with the use or management criteria of the preserve may be approved if the facilities are located within a reasonable distance of a publicly maintained navigation channel, or a natural channel of adequate depth and width to allow operation of the watercraft for which the docking facility is designed without the craft having an adverse impact on marine resources. The distance shall be determined in accordance with criteria

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established by the trustees by rule, based on a consideration of the depth of the water, nature and condition of bottom, and presence of manatees.

- 4. Structures for shore protection, including restoration of seawalls at their previous location or upland of or within 18 inches waterward of their previous location, approved navigational aids, or public utility crossings authorized under paragraph (a) may be approved.
- No structure under this paragraph or chapter 253 shall be prohibited solely because the local government fails to adopt a marina plan or other policies dealing with the siting of such structures in its local comprehensive plan.
- Section 9. Subsection (10) is added to section 373.026, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 373.026 General powers and duties of the department.—The department, or its successor agency, shall be responsible for the administration of this chapter at the state level. However, it is the policy of the state that, to the greatest extent possible, the department may enter into interagency or interlocal agreements with any other state agency, any water management district, or any local government conducting programs related to or materially affecting the water resources of the state. All such agreements shall be subject to the provisions of s. 373.046. In addition to its other powers and duties, the department shall, to the greatest extent possible:
- (10) Expand the use of Internet-based self-certification services for appropriate exemptions and general permits issued

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by the department and the water management districts, providing such expansion is economically feasible. In addition to expanding the use of Internet-based self-certification services for appropriate exemptions and general permits, the department and water management districts shall identify and develop general permits for activities currently requiring individual review that could be expedited through the use of professional certification.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 373.079, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.079 Members of governing board; oath of office; staff.--

(4)(a) The governing board of the district is authorized to employ an executive director, ombudsman, and such engineers, other professional persons, and other personnel and assistants as it deems necessary and under such terms and conditions as it may determine and to terminate such employment. The appointment of an executive director by the governing board is subject to approval by the Governor and must be initially confirmed by the Florida Senate. The governing board may delegate all or part of its authority under this paragraph to the executive director. However, the governing board shall delegate all of its authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV, or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, except as provided under ss. 373.083(5) and 373.118(4). This delegation shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. The executive director may execute such delegated authority through

<u>designated staff members.</u> The executive director must be confirmed by the Senate upon employment and must be confirmed or reconfirmed by the Senate during the second regular session of the Legislature following a gubernatorial election.

Section 11. Subsection (5) of section 373.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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373.083 General powers and duties of the governing board.--In addition to other powers and duties allowed it by law, the governing board is authorized to:

Execute any of the powers, duties, and functions (5) vested in the governing board through a member or members thereof, the executive director, or other district staff as designated by the governing board. The governing board may establish the scope and terms of any delegation. However, if The governing board shall delegate to the executive director delegates the authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV, or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, and the executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff. Such delegation shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. However, the governing board shall provide a process for referring any denial of such application or petition to the governing board to take final action. Such process shall expressly prohibit any member of a governing board from intervening in the review of an application prior to the application being referred to the governing board for final action. The authority in this subsection is supplemental to any other provision of this

chapter granting authority to the governing board to delegate specific powers, duties, or functions.

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 373.118, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.118 General permits; delegation. --

shall may delegate by rule its powers and duties pertaining to general permits to the executive director and such delegation shall not be subject to the rulemaking requirements of chapter 120. The executive director may execute such delegated authority through designated staff. However, when delegating the authority to take final action on permit applications under part II or part IV or petitions for variances or waivers of permitting requirements under part II or part IV, the governing board shall provide a process for referring any denial of such application or petition to the governing board to take such final action.

Section 13. Subsection (6) is added to section 373.236, Florida Statutes, to read:

373.236 Duration of permits; compliance reports.--

(6) (a) The Legislature finds that the need for alternative water supply development projects to meet anticipated public water supply demands of the state is such that it is essential to encourage participation in and contribution to such projects by private rural landowners who characteristically have relatively modest near-term water demands but substantially increasing demands after the 20-year planning period provided in s. 373.0361. Therefore, where such landowners make extraordinary contributions of lands or construction funding to enable the

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expeditious implementation of such projects, water management districts and the department are authorized to grant permits for such projects for a period of up to 50 years to municipalities, counties, special districts, regional water supply authorities, multijurisdictional water supply entities, and publicly or privately owned utilities created for or by the private landowners on or before April 1, 2009, which have entered into an agreement with the private landowner for the purposes of more efficiently pursuing alternative public water supply development projects identified in a district's regional water supply plan and meeting water demands of both the applicant and the landowner.

(b) Any permit granted pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be granted only for that period of time for which there is sufficient data to provide reasonable assurance that the conditions for permit issuance will be met. Such a permit shall require a compliance report by the permittee every 5 years during the term of the permit. The report shall contain sufficient data to maintain reasonable assurance that the conditions for permit issuance applicable at the time of district review of the compliance report are met. Following review of the report, the governing board or the department may modify the permit to ensure that the use meets the conditions for issuance. This subsection shall not limit the existing authority of the department or the governing board to modify or revoke a consumptive use permit.

Section 14. Subsection (12) is added to section 373.406, Florida Statutes, to read:

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373.406 Exemptions. -- The following exemptions shall apply: (12) (a) Construction of public use facilities in accordance with Federal or state grant-approved projects on county-owned natural lands or natural areas held by a county under at least a 25-year lease. Such facilities may include a parking lot, including an access road, not to exceed a total size of 0.7 acres that is located entirely in uplands; at-grade access trails located entirely in uplands; pile-supported boardwalks having a maximum width of 6 feet, with exceptions for ADA compliance; and pile-supported observation platforms each of which shall not exceed 120 square feet in size. (b) No fill shall be placed in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters except pilings for boardwalks and observation platforms, all of which structures located in, on, or over wetlands and other surface waters shall be sited, constructed, and elevated to minimize adverse impacts to native vegetation and shall be limited to a combined area over wetlands

Section 15. Section 373.1181, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

and other surface waters not to exceed 0.5 acres. All stormwater

flow from roads, parking areas, and trails shall sheet flow into

373.1181 Noticed general permit to counties for environmental restoration activities.--

uplands, and the use of pervious pavement is encouraged.

(1) A general permit is granted to counties to construct, operate, alter, maintain, or remove systems for the purposes of environmental restoration or water quality improvements, subject to the limitations and conditions of this section.

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(2) The following restoration activities are authorized by this general permit:

- (a) Backfilling of existing agricultural or drainage ditches, without piping, for the sole purpose of restoring a more natural hydroperiod to publicly owned lands, provided that offsite properties are not adversely affected.
- (b) Placement of riprap within 15 feet waterward of the mean or ordinary high-water line for the purpose of preventing or abating erosion of a predominantly natural shoreline, provided that mangrove, seagrass, coral, sponge, and other protected fresh water or marine communities are not adversely affected.
- (c) Placement of riprap within 10 feet waterward of an existing seawall or bulkhead and backfilling of the area between the riprap and seawall or bulkhead with clean fill to an intertidal elevation for the sole purpose of planting native wetland vegetation provided that seagrass, coral, sponge, and other protected fresh water or marine communities are not adversely affected and all vegetation is obtained from an upland nursery or from permitted donor locations.
- (d) Scrape down of spoil islands to an intertidal elevation or a lower elevation at which light penetration is expected to allow for seagrass or other native submerged aquatic vegetation recruitment.
- (e) Backfilling of existing dredge holes that are at least 5 feet deeper than surrounding natural grades to an intertidal elevation if doing so provides a regional net environmental benefit or, at a minimum, to an elevation at which light

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penetration is expected to allow for seagrass recruitment, with no more than minimum displacement of highly organic sediments.

- (f) Placement of rock riprap or clean concrete in existing dredge holes that are at least 5 feet deeper than surrounding natural grades, provided that placed rock or concrete does not protrude above surrounding natural grades.
- (3) In order to qualify for this general permit, the activity must comply with the following requirements:
- (a) The project must be included in a management plan that has been the subject of at least one public workshop.
- (b) The county commission must conduct at least one public hearing within 1 year before project initiation.
- (c) The project may not be considered as mitigation for any other project.
- (d) Activities in tidal waters are limited to those waterbodies given priority restoration status pursuant to s. 373.453(1)(c).
- (e) Prior to submittal of a notice to use this general permit, the county shall conduct at least one preapplication meeting with appropriate district or department staff to discuss project designs, implementation details, resource concerns, and conditions for meeting applicable state water quality standards.
- (4) This general permit shall be subject to the following specific conditions:
- (a) A project under this general permit shall not significantly impede navigation or unreasonably infringe upon the riparian rights of others. When a court of competent jurisdiction determines that riparian rights have been

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unlawfully affected, the structure or activity shall be modified in accordance with the court's decision.

- (b) All erodible surfaces, including intertidal slopes shall be revegetated with appropriate native plantings within 72 hours after completion of construction.
- (c) Riprap material shall be clean limestone, granite, or other native rock measuring 1 foot to 3 feet in diameter.
- (d) Except as otherwise allowed under this general permit fill material used to backfill dredge holes or seawall planter areas shall be local, native material legally removed from nearby submerged lands or shall be similar material brought to the site, either of which shall comply with the standard of not more than 10 percent of the material passing through a #200 standard sieve and containing no more than 10 percent organic content, and is free of contaminants that will cause violations of state water quality standards.
- (e) Turbidity shall be monitored and controlled at all times such that turbidity immediately outside the project area complies with rules 62-302 and 62-4.242, Florida Administrative Code.
- (f) Equipment, barges, and staging areas shall not be stored or operated so as to adversely impact seagrass, coral, sponge, or other protected freshwater or marine communities.
- (g) Structures shall be maintained in a functional condition and shall be repaired or removed if they become dilapidated to such an extent that they are no longer functional. This shall not be construed to prohibit the repair or replacement subject to the provisions of rule 18-21.005,

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Florida Administrative Code, within 1 year after a structure is damaged in a discrete event such as a storm, flood, accident, or fire.

- (h) All work under this general permit shall be conducted in conformance with the general conditions of rule 62-341.215, Florida Administrative Code.
- (i) Construction, use, or operation of the structure or activity shall not adversely affect any species that is endangered, threatened or of special concern, as listed in rules 68A-27.003, 68A-27.004, and 68A-27.005, Florida Administrative Code.
- (j) The activity may not adversely impact vessels or structures of archaeological or historical value relating to the history, government, and culture of the state which are defined as historic properties in s. 267.021.
- provide written notification as to whether the proposed activity qualifies for the general permit within 30 days after receipt of written notice of a county's intent to use the general permit.

  If the district or department notifies the county that the system does not qualify for a noticed general permit due to an error or omission in the original notice to the district or the department, the county shall have 30 days from the date of the notification to amend the notice to use the general permit and submit such additional information to correct such error or omission.
- (6) This general permit constitutes a letter of consent by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

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under chapters 253 and 258, where applicable, and chapters 18-18, 18-20, and 18-21, Florida Administrative Code, where applicable, for the county to enter upon and use state-owned submerged lands to the extent necessary to complete the activities. Activities conducted under this general permit do not divest the state from the continued ownership of lands that were state-owned lands prior to any use, construction, or implementation of this general permit.

Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 373.4141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.4141 Permits; processing.--

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Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 120.60, an applicant for a permit under this part shall have 90 days after the date of a timely request for additional information to submit such information. If an applicant requires more than 90 days to respond to a request for additional information, the applicant must notify the agency processing the permit application in writing of the circumstances, at which time the application shall be held in active status for no more than one additional period of up to 90 days. Additional extensions may be granted for good cause shown by the applicant. A showing that the applicant is making a diligent effort to obtain the requested additional information shall constitute good cause. Failure of an applicant to provide the timely requested information by the applicable deadline shall result in denial of the application without prejudice A permit shall be approved or denied within 90 days after receipt of the original application, last item of timely requested additional material, or the

applicant's written request to begin processing the permit application.

Section 17. Subsection (4) is added to section 373.441, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 373.441 Role of counties, municipalities, and local pollution control programs in permit processing.--
- (4) Upon delegation to a qualified local government, the department and water management district shall not regulate the activities subject to the delegation within that jurisdiction unless regulation is required pursuant to the terms of the delegation agreement.

Section 18. Subsection (29) of section 403.061, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsection (40) is renumbered as section (43), and new subsections (40), (41), and (42) are added to that section, to read:

- 403.061 Department; powers and duties.--The department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to:
- shellfish harvesting waters. Rules previously adopted by the department in rule 17-4.28(8)(a), Florida Administrative Code, are hereby ratified and determined to be a valid exercise of delegated legislative authority and shall remain in effect unless amended by the Environmental Regulation Commission. Such rules may include special criteria for approval of docking facilities with 10 or fewer slips where construction and operation of such facilities will not result in the closure of

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shellfish waters.

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(40) Maintain a list of projects or activities, including mitigation banks, that applicants may consider when developing proposals to meet the mitigation or public interest requirements of this chapter, chapter 253, or chapter 373. The contents of such a list are not a rule as defined in chapter 120, and listing a specific project or activity does not imply approval by the department for such project or activity. Each county government is encouraged to develop an inventory of projects or activities for inclusion on the list by obtaining input from local stakeholder groups in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors, including local governments, port authorities, marine contractors, other representatives of the marine construction industry, environmental or conservation organizations, and other interested parties. A county may establish dedicated funds for depositing public interest donations into a reserve for future public interest projects, including improving on-water law enforcement.

exchange of permit application and compliance information that yields positive benefits in support of the department's mission, permit applicants, permitholders, and the public. The plan shall include an implementation timetable, estimated costs, and transaction fees. The department shall submit the plan to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations by January 15, 2010.

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appropriate exemptions and general permits issued by the department and the water management districts providing such expansion is economically feasible. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a local government is prohibited from specifying the method or form of documentation that a project meets the provisions for authorization under chapter 161, chapter 253, chapter 373, or chapter 403. This shall include Internet-based programs of the department that provide for self-certification.

The department shall implement such programs in conjunction with its other powers and duties and shall place special emphasis on reducing and eliminating contamination that presents a threat to humans, animals or plants, or to the environment.

Section 19. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 403.813, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 52 of chapter 2009-21, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

403.813 Permits issued at district centers; exceptions.--

(1) A permit is not required under this chapter, chapter 373, chapter 61-691, Laws of Florida, or chapter 25214 or chapter 25270, 1949, Laws of Florida, for activities associated with the following types of projects; however, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, nothing in this subsection does not relieve relieves an applicant from any requirement to obtain permission to use or occupy lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or any water management district in its governmental or proprietary

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capacity or from complying with applicable local pollution control programs authorized under this chapter or other requirements of county and municipal governments:

- (a) The installation of overhead transmission lines, with support structures which are not constructed in waters of the state and which do not create a navigational hazard.
- (b) The installation and repair of mooring pilings and dolphins associated with private docking facilities or piers and the installation of private docks, piers and recreational docking facilities, or piers and recreational docking facilities of local governmental entities when the local governmental entity's activities will not take place in any manatee habitat, any of which docks:
- 1. Has 500 square feet or less of over-water surface area for a dock which is located in an area designated as Outstanding Florida Waters or 1,000 square feet or less of over-water surface area for a dock which is located in an area which is not designated as Outstanding Florida Waters;
- 2. Is constructed on or held in place by pilings or is a floating dock which is constructed so as not to involve filling or dredging other than that necessary to install the pilings;
- 3. Shall not substantially impede the flow of water or create a navigational hazard;
- 4. Is used for recreational, noncommercial activities associated with the mooring or storage of boats and boat paraphernalia; and
- 5. Is the sole dock constructed pursuant to this exemption as measured along the shoreline for a distance of 65 feet,

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unless the parcel of land or individual lot as platted is less than 65 feet in length along the shoreline, in which case there may be one exempt dock allowed per parcel or lot.

- Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the department from taking appropriate enforcement action pursuant to this chapter to abate or prohibit any activity otherwise exempt from permitting pursuant to this paragraph if the department can demonstrate that the exempted activity has caused water pollution in violation of this chapter.
- (c) The installation and maintenance to design specifications of boat ramps on artificial bodies of water where navigational access to the proposed ramp exists or the installation of boat ramps open to the public in any waters of the state where navigational access to the proposed ramp exists and where the construction of the proposed ramp will be less than 30 feet wide and will involve the removal of less than 25 cubic yards of material from the waters of the state, and the maintenance to design specifications of such ramps; however, the material to be removed shall be placed upon a self-contained upland site so as to prevent the escape of the spoil material into the waters of the state.
- (d) The replacement or repair of existing docks and piers, except that no fill material is to be used and provided that the replacement or repaired dock or pier is in the same location and of the same configuration and dimensions as the dock or pier being replaced or repaired. This does not preclude the use of different construction materials or minor deviations to allow

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## upgrades to current structural and design standards.

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- (e) The restoration of seawalls at their previous locations or upland of, or within 1 foot waterward of, their previous locations. However, this shall not affect the permitting requirements of chapter 161, and department rules shall clearly indicate that this exception does not constitute an exception from the permitting requirements of chapter 161.
- The performance of maintenance dredging of existing manmade canals, channels, intake and discharge structures, and previously dredged portions of natural water bodies within drainage rights-of-way or drainage easements which have been recorded in the public records of the county, where the spoil material is to be removed and deposited on a self-contained, upland spoil site which will prevent the escape of the spoil material into the waters of the state, provided that no more dredging is to be performed than is necessary to restore the canals, channels, and intake and discharge structures, and previously dredged portions of natural water bodies, to original design specifications or configurations, provided that the work is conducted in compliance with s. 379.2431(2)(d), provided that no significant impacts occur to previously undisturbed natural areas, and provided that control devices for return flow and best management practices for erosion and sediment control are utilized to prevent bank erosion and scouring and to prevent turbidity, dredged material, and toxic or deleterious substances from discharging into adjacent waters during maintenance dredging. Further, for maintenance dredging of previously dredged portions of natural water bodies within recorded

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drainage rights-of-way or drainage easements, an entity that seeks an exemption must notify the department or water management district, as applicable, at least 30 days prior to dredging and provide documentation of original design specifications or configurations where such exist. This exemption applies to all canals and previously dredged portions of natural water bodies within recorded drainage rights-of-way or drainage easements constructed prior to April 3, 1970, and to those canals and previously dredged portions of natural water bodies constructed on or after April 3, 1970, pursuant to all necessary state permits. This exemption does not apply to the removal of a natural or manmade barrier separating a canal or canal system from adjacent waters. When no previous permit has been issued by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the United States Army Corps of Engineers for construction or maintenance dredging of the existing manmade canal or intake or discharge structure, such maintenance dredging shall be limited to a depth of no more than 5 feet below mean low water. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may fix and recover from the permittee an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value and the actual cost of the maintenance dredging for material removed during such maintenance dredging. However, no charge shall be exacted by the state for material removed during such maintenance dredging by a public port authority. The removing party may subsequently sell such material; however, proceeds from such sale that exceed the costs of maintenance dredging shall be remitted to the state and deposited in the Internal

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Improvement Trust Fund.

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- The maintenance of existing insect control structures, dikes, and irrigation and drainage ditches, provided that spoil material is deposited on a self-contained, upland spoil site which will prevent the escape of the spoil material into waters of the state. In the case of insect control structures, if the cost of using a self-contained upland spoil site is so excessive, as determined by the Department of Health, pursuant to s. 403.088(1), that it will inhibit proposed insect control, then-existing spoil sites or dikes may be used, upon notification to the department. In the case of insect control where upland spoil sites are not used pursuant to this exemption, turbidity control devices shall be used to confine the spoil material discharge to that area previously disturbed when the receiving body of water is used as a potable water supply, is designated as shellfish harvesting waters, or functions as a habitat for commercially or recreationally important shellfish or finfish. In all cases, no more dredging is to be performed than is necessary to restore the dike or irrigation or drainage ditch to its original design specifications.
- (h) The repair or replacement of existing functional pipes or culverts the purpose of which is the discharge or conveyance of stormwater. In all cases, the invert elevation, the diameter, and the length of the culvert shall not be changed. However, the material used for the culvert may be different from the original.
  - (i) The construction of private docks of 1,000 square feet

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or less of over-water surface area and seawalls in artificially created waterways where such construction will not violate existing water quality standards, impede navigation, or affect flood control. This exemption does not apply to the construction of vertical seawalls in estuaries or lagoons unless the proposed construction is within an existing manmade canal where the shoreline is currently occupied in whole or part by vertical seawalls.

- (j) The construction and maintenance of swales.
- (k) The installation of aids to navigation and buoys associated with such aids, provided the devices are marked pursuant to s. 327.40.
- (1) The replacement or repair of existing open-trestle foot bridges and vehicular bridges that are 100 feet or less in length and two lanes or less in width, provided that no more dredging or filling of submerged lands is performed other than that which is necessary to replace or repair pilings and that the structure to be replaced or repaired is the same length, the same configuration, and in the same location as the original bridge. No debris from the original bridge shall be allowed to remain in the waters of the state.
- (m) The installation of subaqueous transmission and distribution lines laid on, or embedded in, the bottoms of waters in the state, except in Class I and Class II waters and aquatic preserves, provided no dredging or filling is necessary.
- (n) The replacement or repair of subaqueous transmission and distribution lines laid on, or embedded in, the bottoms of waters of the state.

other surface waters where such construction is between and adjoins at both ends existing seawalls; follows a continuous and uniform seawall construction line with the existing seawalls; is no more than 150 feet in length; and does not violate existing water quality standards, impede navigation, or affect flood control. However, in estuaries and lagoons the construction of vertical seawalls is limited to the circumstances and purposes stated in s. 373.414(5)(b)1.-4. This paragraph does not affect the permitting requirements of chapter 161, and department rules must clearly indicate that this exception does not constitute an exception from the permitting requirements of chapter 161.

- (p) The restoration of existing insect control impoundment dikes which are less than 100 feet in length. Such impoundments shall be connected to tidally influenced waters for 6 months each year beginning September 1 and ending February 28 if feasible or operated in accordance with an impoundment management plan approved by the department. A dike restoration may involve no more dredging than is necessary to restore the dike to its original design specifications. For the purposes of this paragraph, restoration does not include maintenance of impoundment dikes of operating insect control impoundments.
- (q) The construction, operation, or maintenance of stormwater management facilities which are designed to serve single-family residential projects, including duplexes, triplexes, and quadruplexes, if they are less than 10 acres total land and have less than 2 acres of impervious surface and if the facilities:

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1. Comply with all regulations or ordinances applicable to stormwater management and adopted by a city or county;

- 2. Are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale; and
- 3. Discharge into a stormwater discharge facility exempted or permitted by the department under this chapter which has sufficient capacity and treatment capability as specified in this chapter and is owned, maintained, or operated by a city, county, special district with drainage responsibility, or water management district; however, this exemption does not authorize discharge to a facility without the facility owner's prior written consent.
- (r) The removal of aquatic plants, the removal of tussocks, the associated replanting of indigenous aquatic plants, and the associated removal from lakes of organic detrital material when such planting or removal is performed and authorized by permit or exemption granted under s. 369.20 or s. 369.25, provided that:
- 1. Organic detrital material that exists on the surface of natural mineral substrate shall be allowed to be removed to a depth of 3 feet or to the natural mineral substrate, whichever is less;
- 2. All material removed pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited in an upland site in a manner that will prevent the reintroduction of the material into waters in the state except when spoil material is permitted to be used to create wildlife islands in freshwater bodies of the state when a governmental entity is permitted pursuant to s. 369.20 to create such islands

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as a part of a restoration or enhancement project;

- 3. All activities are performed in a manner consistent with state water quality standards; and
- 4. No activities under this exemption are conducted in wetland areas, as defined by s. 373.019(25), which are supported by a natural soil as shown in applicable United States

  Department of Agriculture county soil surveys, except when a governmental entity is permitted pursuant to s. 369.20 to conduct such activities as a part of a restoration or enhancement project.

- The department may not adopt implementing rules for this paragraph, notwithstanding any other provision of law.
- 1218 (s) The construction, installation, operation, or
  1219 maintenance of floating vessel platforms or floating boat lifts,
  1220 provided that such structures:
  - 1. Float at all times in the water for the sole purpose of supporting a vessel so that the vessel is out of the water when not in use;
  - 2. Are wholly contained within a boat slip previously permitted under ss. 403.91-403.929, 1984 Supplement to the Florida Statutes 1983, as amended, or part IV of chapter 373, or do not exceed a combined total of 500 square feet, or 200 square feet in an Outstanding Florida Water, when associated with a dock that is exempt under this subsection or associated with a permitted dock with no defined boat slip or attached to a bulkhead on a parcel of land where there is no other docking structure;

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3. Are not used for any commercial purpose or for mooring vessels that remain in the water when not in use, and do not substantially impede the flow of water, create a navigational hazard, or unreasonably infringe upon the riparian rights of adjacent property owners, as defined in s. 253.141;

- 4. Are constructed and used so as to minimize adverse impacts to submerged lands, wetlands, shellfish areas, aquatic plant and animal species, and other biological communities, including locating such structures in areas where seagrasses are least dense adjacent to the dock or bulkhead; and
- 5. Are not constructed in areas specifically prohibited for boat mooring under conditions of a permit issued in accordance with ss. 403.91-403.929, 1984 Supplement to the Florida Statutes 1983, as amended, or part IV of chapter 373, or other form of authorization issued by a local government.

Structures that qualify for this exemption are relieved from any requirement to obtain permission to use or occupy lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and, with the exception of those structures attached to a bulkhead on a parcel of land where there is no docking structure, shall not be subject to any more stringent permitting requirements, registration requirements, or other regulation by any local government. Local governments may require either permitting or one-time registration of floating vessel platforms to be attached to a bulkhead on a parcel of land where there is no other docking structure as necessary to ensure compliance with local ordinances, codes, or regulations. Local governments

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may require either permitting or one-time registration of all other floating vessel platforms as necessary to ensure compliance with the exemption criteria in this section; to ensure compliance with local ordinances, codes, or regulations relating to building or zoning, which are no more stringent than the exemption criteria in this section or address subjects other than subjects addressed by the exemption criteria in this section; and to ensure proper installation, maintenance, and precautionary or evacuation action following a tropical storm or hurricane watch of a floating vessel platform or floating boat lift that is proposed to be attached to a bulkhead or parcel of land where there is no other docking structure. The exemption provided in this paragraph shall be in addition to the exemption provided in paragraph (b). The department shall adopt a general permit by rule for the construction, installation, operation, or maintenance of those floating vessel platforms or floating boat lifts that do not qualify for the exemption provided in this paragraph but do not cause significant adverse impacts to occur individually or cumulatively. The issuance of such general permit shall also constitute permission to use or occupy lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. No local government shall impose a more stringent regulation, permitting requirement, registration requirement, or other regulation covered by such general permit. Local governments may require either permitting or one-time registration of floating vessel platforms as necessary to ensure compliance with the general permit in this section; to ensure compliance with local ordinances, codes, or regulations relating

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to building or zoning that are no more stringent than the general permit in this section; and to ensure proper installation and maintenance of a floating vessel platform or floating boat lift that is proposed to be attached to a bulkhead or parcel of land where there is no other docking structure.

- (t) The repair, stabilization, or paving of existing county maintained roads and the repair or replacement of bridges that are part of the roadway, within the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Suwannee River Water Management District, provided:
- 1. The road and associated bridge were in existence and in use as a public road or bridge, and were maintained by the county as a public road or bridge on or before January 1, 2002;
- 2. The construction activity does not realign the road or expand the number of existing traffic lanes of the existing road; however, the work may include the provision of safety shoulders, clearance of vegetation, and other work reasonably necessary to repair, stabilize, pave, or repave the road, provided that the work is constructed by generally accepted engineering standards;
- 3. The construction activity does not expand the existing width of an existing vehicular bridge in excess of that reasonably necessary to properly connect the bridge with the road being repaired, stabilized, paved, or repaved to safely accommodate the traffic expected on the road, which may include expanding the width of the bridge to match the existing connected road. However, no debris from the original bridge shall be allowed to remain in waters of the state, including

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1317 wetlands;

- 4. Best management practices for erosion control shall be employed as necessary to prevent water quality violations;
- 5. Roadside swales or other effective means of stormwater treatment must be incorporated as part of the project;
- 6. No more dredging or filling of wetlands or water of the state is performed than that which is reasonably necessary to repair, stabilize, pave, or repave the road or to repair or replace the bridge, in accordance with generally accepted engineering standards; and
- 7. Notice of intent to use the exemption is provided to the department, if the work is to be performed within the Northwest Florida Water Management District, or to the Suwannee River Water Management District, if the work is to be performed within the Suwannee River Water Management District, 30 days prior to performing any work under the exemption.

Within 30 days after this act becomes a law, the department shall initiate rulemaking to adopt a no fee general permit for the repair, stabilization, or paving of existing roads that are maintained by the county and the repair or replacement of bridges that are part of the roadway where such activities do not cause significant adverse impacts to occur individually or cumulatively. The general permit shall apply statewide and, with no additional rulemaking required, apply to qualified projects reviewed by the Suwannee River Water Management District, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the South Florida Water

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Management District under the division of responsibilities contained in the operating agreements applicable to part IV of chapter 373. Upon adoption, this general permit shall, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (2), supersede and replace the exemption in this paragraph.

- (u) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this subsection, a permit or other authorization under chapter 253, chapter 369, chapter 373, or this chapter is not required for an individual residential property owner for the removal of organic detrital material from freshwater rivers or lakes that have a natural sand or rocky substrate and that are not Aquatic Preserves or for the associated removal and replanting of aquatic vegetation for the purpose of environmental enhancement, providing that:
- 1. No activities under this exemption are conducted in wetland areas, as defined by s. 373.019(25), which are supported by a natural soil as shown in applicable United States

  Department of Agriculture county soil surveys.
  - 2. No filling or peat mining is allowed.
- 3. No removal of native wetland trees, including, but not limited to, ash, bay, cypress, gum, maple, or tupelo, occurs.
- 4. When removing organic detrital material, no portion of the underlying natural mineral substrate or rocky substrate is removed.
- 5. Organic detrital material and plant material removed is deposited in an upland site in a manner that will not cause water quality violations.
  - 6. All activities are conducted in such a manner, and with

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appropriate turbidity controls, so as to prevent any water quality violations outside the immediate work area.

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7. Replanting with a variety of aquatic plants native to the state shall occur in a minimum of 25 percent of the preexisting vegetated areas where organic detrital material is removed, except for areas where the material is removed to bare rocky substrate; however, an area may be maintained clear of vegetation as an access corridor. The access corridor width may not exceed 50 percent of the property owner's frontage or 50 feet, whichever is less, and may be a sufficient length waterward to create a corridor to allow access for a boat or swimmer to reach open water. Replanting must be at a minimum density of 2 feet on center and be completed within 90 days after removal of existing aquatic vegetation, except that under dewatered conditions replanting must be completed within 90 days after reflooding. The area to be replanted must extend waterward from the ordinary high water line to a point where normal water depth would be 3 feet or the preexisting vegetation line, whichever is less. Individuals are required to make a reasonable effort to maintain planting density for a period of 6 months after replanting is complete, and the plants, including naturally recruited native aquatic plants, must be allowed to expand and fill in the revegetation area. Native aquatic plants to be used for revegetation must be salvaged from the enhancement project site or obtained from an aquatic plant nursery regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Plants that are not native to the state may not be used for replanting.

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8. No activity occurs any farther than 100 feet waterward of the ordinary high water line, and all activities must be designed and conducted in a manner that will not unreasonably restrict or infringe upon the riparian rights of adjacent upland riparian owners.

- 9. The person seeking this exemption notifies the applicable department district office in writing at least 30 days before commencing work and allows the department to conduct a preconstruction site inspection. Notice must include an organic-detrital-material removal and disposal plan and, if applicable, a vegetation-removal and revegetation plan.
- 10. The department is provided written certification of compliance with the terms and conditions of this paragraph within 30 days after completion of any activity occurring under this exemption.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) are superseded by general permits established pursuant to ss. 373.118 and 403.814 which include the same activities. Until such time as general permits are established, or if should general permits are be suspended or repealed, the exemptions under subsection (1) shall remain or shall be reestablished in full force and effect.
- Section 20. Subsection (12) is added to section 403.814, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 403.814 General permits; delegation.--
- (12) The department shall expand the use of Internet-based self-certification services for appropriate exemptions and general permits issued by the department and water management districts, providing such expansion is economically feasible. In

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addition, the department shall identify and develop general permits for activities currently requiring individual review which could be expedited through the use of professional certifications. The department shall submit a report on progress of these efforts to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 15, 2010.

Section 21. Section 403.973, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.973 Expedited permitting; comprehensive plan amendments.--

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage and facilitate the location and expansion of those types of economic development projects which offer job creation and high wages, strengthen and diversify the state's economy, and have been thoughtfully planned to take into consideration the protection of the state's environment. It is also the intent of the Legislature to provide for an expedited permitting and comprehensive plan amendment process for such projects.
  - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Duly noticed" means publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality or county with jurisdiction. The notice shall appear on at least 2 separate days, one of which shall be at least 7 days before the meeting. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the meeting scheduled to discuss or enact the memorandum of agreement, and the places within the municipality or county where such proposed memorandum of agreement may be inspected by the public. The notice must be one-eighth of a page in size and must be

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published in a portion of the paper other than the legal notices section. The notice shall also advise that interested parties may appear at the meeting and be heard with respect to the memorandum of agreement.

- (b) "Jobs" means permanent, full-time equivalent positions not including construction jobs.
- (c) "Office" means the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development.

- (c) (d) "Permit applications" means state permits and licenses, and at the option of a participating local government, local development permits or orders.
- (d) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Environmental Protection or his or her designee.
- (3) (a) The <u>secretary Governor</u>, through the office, shall direct the creation of regional permit action teams, for the purpose of expediting review of permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendments submitted by:
  - 1. Businesses creating at least 50 100 jobs, or
- 2. Businesses creating at least  $\underline{25}$  50 jobs if the project is located in an enterprise zone, or in a county having a population of less than 75,000 or in a county having a population of less than 100,000 which is contiguous to a county having a population of less than 75,000, as determined by the most recent decennial census, residing in incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county, or
- (b) On a case-by-case basis and at the request of a county or municipal government, the <u>secretary</u> of empty of expedited review a project not meeting the minimum

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job creation thresholds but creating a minimum of 10 jobs. The recommendation from the governing body of the county or municipality in which the project may be located is required in order for the <u>secretary office</u> to certify that any project is eligible for expedited review under this paragraph. When considering projects that do not meet the minimum job creation thresholds but that are recommended by the governing body in which the project may be located, the <u>secretary office</u> shall consider economic impact factors that include, but are not limited to:

- 1. The proposed wage and skill levels relative to those existing in the area in which the project may be located;
- 2. The project's potential to diversify and strengthen the area's economy;
  - 3. The amount of capital investment; and
- 4. The number of jobs that will be made available for persons served by the welfare transition program.
- (c) At the request of a county or municipal government, the <u>secretary office</u> or a Quick Permitting County may certify projects located in counties where the ratio of new jobs per participant in the welfare transition program, as determined by Workforce Florida, Inc., is less than one or otherwise critical, as eligible for the expedited permitting process. Such projects must meet the numerical job creation criteria of this subsection, but the jobs created by the project do not have to be high-wage jobs that diversify the state's economy.
- (d) Projects located in a designated brownfield area are eligible for the expedited permitting process.

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(e) Projects that are part of the state-of-the-art biomedical research institution and campus to be established in this state by the grantee under s. 288.955 are eligible for the expedited permitting process, if the projects are designated as part of the institution or campus by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the institution and campus are established.

- (f) Projects that result in the production of biofuels cultivated on lands that are 1,000 acres or more or the construction of a biofuel or biodiesel processing facility or a facility generating renewable energy as defined in s.

  366.91(2)(d) are eligible for the expedited permitting process.
- (4) The regional teams shall be established through the execution of memoranda of agreement developed by the applicant and between the secretary, with input solicited from office and the respective heads of the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Transportation and its district offices, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, appropriate regional planning councils, appropriate water management districts, and voluntarily participating municipalities and counties. The memoranda of agreement should also accommodate participation in this expedited process by other local governments and federal agencies as circumstances warrant.
- (5) In order to facilitate local government's option to participate in this expedited review process, the <u>secretary</u> office shall, in cooperation with local governments and

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participating state agencies, create a standard form memorandum of agreement. A local government shall hold a duly noticed public workshop to review and explain to the public the expedited permitting process and the terms and conditions of the standard form memorandum of agreement.

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- The local government shall hold a duly noticed public hearing to execute a memorandum of agreement for each qualified project. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and at the option of the local government, the workshop provided for in subsection (5) may be conducted on the same date as the public hearing held under this subsection. The memorandum of agreement that a local government signs shall include a provision identifying necessary local government procedures and time limits that will be modified to allow for the local government decision on the project within 90 days. The memorandum of agreement applies to projects, on a case-by-case basis, that qualify for special review and approval as specified in this section. The memorandum of agreement must make it clear that this expedited permitting and review process does not modify, qualify, or otherwise alter existing local government nonprocedural standards for permit applications, unless expressly authorized by law.
- (7) At the option of the participating local government, Appeals of <u>local government approvals</u> its final approval for a project <u>shall may</u> be pursuant to the summary hearing provisions of s. 120.574, pursuant to subsection (14), <u>and be consolidated</u> with the challenge of any applicable state agency actions or pursuant to other appellate processes available to the local

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government. The local government's decision to enter into a summary hearing must be made as provided in s. 120.574 or in the memorandum of agreement.

- (8) Each memorandum of agreement shall include a process for final agency action on permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendment approvals within 90 days after receipt of a completed application, unless the applicant agrees to a longer time period or the <u>secretary office</u> determines that unforeseen or uncontrollable circumstances preclude final agency action within the 90-day timeframe. Permit applications governed by federally delegated or approved permitting programs whose requirements would prohibit or be inconsistent with the 90-day timeframe are exempt from this provision, but must be processed by the agency with federally delegated or approved program responsibility as expeditiously as possible.
- (9) The <u>secretary</u> office shall inform the Legislature by October 1 of each year which agencies have not entered into or implemented an agreement and identify any barriers to achieving success of the program.
- (10) The memoranda of agreement may provide for the waiver or modification of procedural rules prescribing forms, fees, procedures, or time limits for the review or processing of permit applications under the jurisdiction of those agencies that are party to the memoranda of agreement. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a memorandum of agreement must to the extent feasible provide for proceedings and hearings otherwise held separately by the parties to the memorandum of agreement to be combined into one proceeding or

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held jointly and at one location. Such waivers or modifications shall not be available for permit applications governed by federally delegated or approved permitting programs, the requirements of which would prohibit, or be inconsistent with, such a waiver or modification.

- (11) The <u>standard form</u> memoranda of agreement shall include guidelines to be used in working with state, regional, and local permitting authorities. Guidelines may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) A central contact point for filing permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendments and for obtaining information on permit and local comprehensive plan amendment requirements;
- (b) Identification of the individual or individuals within each respective agency who will be responsible for processing the expedited permit application or local comprehensive plan amendment for that agency;
- permitting conflicts by providing guidance to applicants regarding the permits needed from each agency and governmental entity, site planning and development, site suitability and limitations, facility design, and steps the applicant can take to ensure expeditious permit application and local comprehensive plan amendment review. As a part of this process, the first interagency meeting to discuss a project shall be held within 14 days after the <a href="mailto:secretary">secretary</a>'s <a href="mailto:office">office</a>'s determination that the project is eligible for expedited review. Subsequent interagency meetings may be scheduled to accommodate the needs of

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participating local governments that are unable to meet public notice requirements for executing a memorandum of agreement within this timeframe. This accommodation may not exceed 45 days from the <a href="secretary's office's">secretary's office's</a> determination that the project is eligible for expedited review;

- (d) The preparation of a single coordinated project description form and checklist and an agreement by state and regional agencies to reduce the burden on an applicant to provide duplicate information to multiple agencies;
- (e) Establishment of a process for the adoption and review of any comprehensive plan amendment needed by any certified project within 90 days after the submission of an application for a comprehensive plan amendment. However, the memorandum of agreement may not prevent affected persons as defined in s. 163.3184 from appealing or participating in this expedited plan amendment process and any review or appeals of decisions made under this paragraph; and
- (f) Additional incentives for an applicant who proposes a project that provides a net ecosystem benefit.
- (12) The applicant, the regional permit action team, and participating local governments may agree to incorporate into a single document the permits, licenses, and approvals that are obtained through the expedited permit process. This consolidated permit is subject to the summary hearing provisions set forth in subsection (14).
  - (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law:
- (a) Local comprehensive plan amendments for projects qualified under this section are exempt from the twice-a-year

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limits provision in s. 163.3187; and

- (b) Projects qualified under this section are not subject to interstate highway level-of-service standards adopted by the Department of Transportation for concurrency purposes. The memorandum of agreement specified in subsection (5) must include a process by which the applicant will be assessed a fair share of the cost of mitigating the project's significant traffic impacts, as defined in chapter 380 and related rules. The agreement must also specify whether the significant traffic impacts on the interstate system will be mitigated through the implementation of a project or payment of funds to the Department of Transportation. Where funds are paid, the Department of Transportation must include in the 5-year work program transportation projects or project phases, in an amount equal to the funds received, to mitigate the traffic impacts associated with the proposed project.
- (14) (a) Challenges to state agency action in the expedited permitting process for projects processed under this section are subject to the summary hearing provisions of s. 120.574, except that the administrative law judge's decision, as provided in s. 120.574(2)(f), shall be in the form of a recommended order and shall not constitute the final action of the state agency. In those proceedings where the action of only one agency of the state other than the Department of Environmental Protection is challenged, the agency of the state shall issue the final order within 45 10 working days after of receipt of the administrative law judge's recommended order. The recommended order shall inform the parties of the right to file exceptions to the

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recommended order and to file responses thereto in accordance with the Uniform Rules of Procedure. In those proceedings where the actions of more than one agency of the state are challenged, the Governor shall issue the final order, except for the issuance of department licenses required under any federally delegated or approved permit program for which the department shall enter the final order, within 45 <del>10</del> working days after <del>of</del> receipt of the administrative law judge's recommended order. The recommended order shall inform the parties of the right to file exceptions to the recommended order and to file responses thereto in accordance with the Uniform Rules of Procedure. The participating agencies of the state may opt at the preliminary hearing conference to allow the administrative law judge's decision to constitute the final agency action. If a participating local government agrees to participate in the summary hearing provisions of s. 120.574 for purposes of review of local government comprehensive plan amendments, s. 163.3184(9) and (10) apply.

- (b) Challenges to state agency action in the expedited permitting process for establishment of a state-of-the-art biomedical research institution and campus in this state by the grantee under s. 288.955 or projects identified in paragraph (3)(f) are subject to the same requirements as challenges brought under paragraph (a), except that, notwithstanding s. 120.574, summary proceedings must be conducted within 30 days after a party files the motion for summary hearing, regardless of whether the parties agree to the summary proceeding.
  - (15) The  $\underline{\text{secretary}}$   $\underline{\text{office}}$ , working with the agencies

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providing cooperative assistance and input to participating in the memoranda of agreement, shall review sites proposed for the location of facilities eligible for the Innovation Incentive Program under s. 288.1089. Within 20 days after the request for the review by the secretary office, the agencies shall provide to the secretary office a statement as to each site's necessary permits under local, state, and federal law and an identification of significant permitting issues, which if unresolved, may result in the denial of an agency permit or approval or any significant delay caused by the permitting process.

- (16) This expedited permitting process shall not modify, qualify, or otherwise alter existing agency nonprocedural standards for permit applications or local comprehensive plan amendments, unless expressly authorized by law. If it is determined that the applicant is not eligible to use this process, the applicant may apply for permitting of the project through the normal permitting processes.
- certifying a business as eligible for undergoing expedited review under this section. Enterprise Florida, Inc., a county or municipal government, or the Rural Economic Development Initiative may recommend to the <a href="mailto:secretary">secretary</a> Office of Tourism,

  Trade, and Economic Development that a project meeting the minimum job creation threshold undergo expedited review.
- (18) The <u>secretary</u> <del>office</del>, working with the Rural Economic Development Initiative and the agencies participating in the memoranda of agreement, shall provide technical assistance in

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preparing permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendments for counties having a population of less than 75,000 residents, or counties having fewer than 100,000 residents which are contiguous to counties having fewer than 75,000 residents. Additional assistance may include, but not be limited to, guidance in land development regulations and permitting processes, working cooperatively with state, regional, and local entities to identify areas within these counties which may be suitable or adaptable for preclearance review of specified types of land uses and other activities requiring permits.

- (19) The following projects are ineligible for review under this part:
- (a) A project funded and operated by a local government, as defined in s. 377.709, and located within that government's jurisdiction.
  - (b) A project, the primary purpose of which is to:
- 1. Effect the final disposal of solid waste, biomedical waste, or hazardous waste in this state.
- 2. Produce electrical power, unless the production of electricity is incidental and not the primary function of the project or the electrical power is derived from a fuel source for renewable energy as defined in s. 366.91(2)(d).
  - 3. Extract natural resources.
  - 4. Produce oil.

- 5. Construct, maintain, or operate an oil, petroleum, natural gas, or sewage pipeline.
- Section 22. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 1764 14.2015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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14.2015 Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development; creation; powers and duties.--

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- (2) The purpose of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development is to assist the Governor in working with the Legislature, state agencies, business leaders, and economic development professionals to formulate and implement coherent and consistent policies and strategies designed to provide economic opportunities for all Floridians. To accomplish such purposes, the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development shall:
- Administer the Florida Enterprise Zone Act under ss. 290.001-290.016, the community contribution tax credit program under ss. 220.183 and 624.5105, the tax refund program for qualified target industry businesses under s. 288.106, the taxrefund program for qualified defense contractors and space flight business contractors under s. 288.1045, contracts for transportation projects under s. 288.063, the sports franchise facility program under s. 288.1162, the professional golf hall of fame facility program under s. 288.1168, the expedited permitting process under s. 403.973, the Rural Community Development Revolving Loan Fund under s. 288.065, the Regional Rural Development Grants Program under s. 288.018, the Certified Capital Company Act under s. 288.99, the Florida State Rural Development Council, the Rural Economic Development Initiative, and other programs that are specifically assigned to the office by law, by the appropriations process, or by the Governor. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the office may expend interest earned from the investment of program funds

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deposited in the Grants and Donations Trust Fund to contract for the administration of the programs, or portions of the programs, enumerated in this paragraph or assigned to the office by law, by the appropriations process, or by the Governor. Such expenditures shall be subject to review under chapter 216.

2. The office may enter into contracts in connection with the fulfillment of its duties concerning the Florida First Business Bond Pool under chapter 159, tax incentives under chapters 212 and 220, tax incentives under the Certified Capital Company Act in chapter 288, foreign offices under chapter 288, the Enterprise Zone program under chapter 290, the Seaport Employment Training program under chapter 311, the Florida Professional Sports Team License Plates under chapter 320, Spaceport Florida under chapter 331, Expedited Permitting under chapter 403, and in carrying out other functions that are specifically assigned to the office by law, by the appropriations process, or by the Governor.

Section 23. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 288.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.0655 Rural Infrastructure Fund.--

1813 (2)

(e) To enable local governments to access the resources available pursuant to s. 403.973(18), the office, working with the Secretary of Environmental Protection, may award grants for surveys, feasibility studies, and other activities related to the identification and preclearance review of land which is suitable for preclearance review. Authorized grants under this paragraph shall not exceed \$75,000 each, except in the case of a

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project in a rural area of critical economic concern, in which case the grant shall not exceed \$300,000. Any funds awarded under this paragraph must be matched at a level of 50 percent with local funds, except that any funds awarded for a project in a rural area of critical economic concern must be matched at a level of 33 percent with local funds. In evaluating applications under this paragraph, the office shall consider the extent to which the application seeks to minimize administrative and consultant expenses.

Section 24. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (19) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 380.06 Developments of regional impact.--
- (2) STATEWIDE GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS.--
- (d) The guidelines and standards shall be applied as follows:
  - 1. Fixed thresholds.--

- a. A development that is below 100 percent of all numerical thresholds in the guidelines and standards shall not be required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review.
- b. A development that is at or above 120 percent of any numerical threshold shall be required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review.
- c. Projects certified under s. 403.973 which create at least 50 100 jobs and meet the criteria of the Secretary of Environmental Protection Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as to their impact on an area's economy, employment, and prevailing wage and skill levels that are at or below 100

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percent of the numerical thresholds for industrial plants, industrial parks, distribution, warehousing or wholesaling facilities, office development or multiuse projects other than residential, as described in s. 380.0651(3)(c), (d), and (h), are not required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review.

- 2. Rebuttable presumption.--It shall be presumed that a development that is at 100 percent or between 100 and 120 percent of a numerical threshold shall be required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review.
  - (19) SUBSTANTIAL DEVIATIONS.--

- (b) Any proposed change to a previously approved development of regional impact or development order condition which, either individually or cumulatively with other changes, exceeds any of the following criteria shall constitute a substantial deviation and shall cause the development to be subject to further development-of-regional-impact review without the necessity for a finding of same by the local government:
- 1. An increase in the number of parking spaces at an attraction or recreational facility by 10 percent or 330 spaces, whichever is greater, or an increase in the number of spectators that may be accommodated at such a facility by 10 percent or 1,100 spectators, whichever is greater.
- 2. A new runway, a new terminal facility, a 25-percent lengthening of an existing runway, or a 25-percent increase in the number of gates of an existing terminal, but only if the increase adds at least three additional gates.
  - 3. An increase in industrial development area by 10

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percent or 35 acres, whichever is greater.

- 4. An increase in the average annual acreage mined by 10 percent or 11 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase in the average daily water consumption by a mining operation by 10 percent or 330,000 gallons, whichever is greater. A net increase in the size of the mine by 10 percent or 825 acres, whichever is less. For purposes of calculating any net increases in size, only additions and deletions of lands that have not been mined shall be considered. An increase in the size of a heavy mineral mine as defined in s. 378.403(7) will only constitute a substantial deviation if the average annual acreage mined is more than 550 acres and consumes more than 3.3 million gallons of water per day.
- 5. An increase in land area for office development by 10 percent or an increase of gross floor area of office development by 10 percent or 66,000 gross square feet, whichever is greater.
- 6. An increase in the number of dwelling units by 10 percent or 55 dwelling units, whichever is greater.
- 7. An increase in the number of dwelling units by 50 percent or 200 units, whichever is greater, provided that 15 percent of the proposed additional dwelling units are dedicated to affordable workforce housing, subject to a recorded land use restriction that shall be for a period of not less than 20 years and that includes resale provisions to ensure long-term affordability for income-eligible homeowners and renters and provisions for the workforce housing to be commenced prior to the completion of 50 percent of the market rate dwelling. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "affordable workforce

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housing" means housing that is affordable to a person who earns less than 120 percent of the area median income, or less than 140 percent of the area median income if located in a county in which the median purchase price for a single-family existing home exceeds the statewide median purchase price of a single-family existing home. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "statewide median purchase price of a single-family existing home" means the statewide purchase price as determined in the Florida Sales Report, Single-Family Existing Homes, released each January by the Florida Association of Realtors and the University of Florida Real Estate Research Center.

- 8. An increase in commercial development by 55,000 square feet of gross floor area or of parking spaces provided for customers for 330 cars or a 10-percent increase of either of these, whichever is greater.
- 9. An increase in hotel or motel rooms by 10 percent or 83 rooms, whichever is greater.
- 10. An increase in a recreational vehicle park area by 10 percent or 110 vehicle spaces, whichever is less.
- 11. A decrease in the area set aside for open space of 5 percent or 20 acres, whichever is less.
- 12. A proposed increase to an approved multiuse development of regional impact where the sum of the increases of each land use as a percentage of the applicable substantial deviation criteria is equal to or exceeds 110 percent. The percentage of any decrease in the amount of open space shall be treated as an increase for purposes of determining when 110 percent has been reached or exceeded.

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13. A 15-percent increase in the number of external vehicle trips generated by the development above that which was projected during the original development-of-regional-impact review.

14. Any change which would result in development of any area which was specifically set aside in the application for development approval or in the development order for preservation or special protection of endangered or threatened plants or animals designated as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern and their habitat, any species protected by 16 U.S.C. ss. 668a-668d, primary dunes, or archaeological and historical sites designated as significant by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. The refinement of the boundaries and configuration of such areas shall be considered under sub-subparagraph (e)2.j.

The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs 3., 5., 8., 9., and 12., excluding residential uses, and in subparagraph 13., are increased by 100 percent for a project certified under s. 403.973 which creates jobs and meets criteria established by the <u>Secretary of Environmental Protection Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development</u> as to its impact on an area's economy, employment, and prevailing wage and skill levels. The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs 3., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9., 12., and 13. are increased by 50 percent for a project located wholly within an urban infill and redevelopment area designated on the applicable adopted local comprehensive plan future land use map and not

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1961 located within the coastal high hazard area.

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Section 25. Subsection (20) is added to section 373.414, 1963 Florida Statutes, to read:

- 373.414 Additional criteria for activities in surface waters and wetlands.--
- (20) (a) The mitigation requirements under this part shall be deemed satisfied for permits providing conceptual approval of the long-term build out or expansion of an existing airport which is operated by an aviation authority created by a special act and located within the Upper Kissimmee Planning Unit established under s. 403.067 if:
- 1. The amount of mitigation required to offset impacts to wetlands and other surface waters associated with such build out or expansion is determined by the methodology established pursuant to subsection (18); and
- 2. The specific measures acceptable to the authority to offset the impacts to wetlands and other surface waters are provided for in the permits authorizing the actual construction of the airport build out or expansion.
- (b) Conceptual approval permits issued to such authorities under this subsection may be issued for durations of up to 5 years.
- 1983 Section 26. Section 373.185, Florida Statutes, is amended 1984 to read:
- 1985 373.185 Local <u>Florida-friendly landscaping</u> <del>Xeriscape</del> 1986 ordinances.--
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
  - (a) "Local government" means any county or municipality of

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1989 the state.

(b) "Xeriscape" or "Florida-friendly landscaping landscape" means quality landscapes that conserve water, and protect the environment, and are adaptable to local conditions, and which are drought tolerant. The principles of Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape include planting the right plant in the right place, efficient watering, appropriate fertilization, mulching, attraction of wildlife, responsible management of yard pests, recycling yard waste, reduction of stormwater runoff, and waterfront protection. The principles of Florida-friendly landscaping include practices such as landscape planning and design, appropriate choice of plants, soil analysis, which may include the appropriate use of solid waste compost, minimizing the use of efficient irrigation, practical use of turf, appropriate use of mulches, and proper maintenance.

implement an incentive program to encourage all local governments within its district to adopt new ordinances or amend existing ordinances to require Florida-friendly Xeriscape landscaping for development permitted after the effective date of the new ordinance or amendment. Each district shall adopt rules governing the implementation of its incentive program and governing the review and approval of local government Xeriscape ordinances or amendments which are intended to qualify a local government for the incentive program. Each district shall assist the local governments within its jurisdiction by providing a model Florida-friendly landscaping ordinance Xeriscape code and other technical assistance. Each district may develop its own

model or use a model contained in the "Florida-Friendly

Landscape Guidance Models for Ordinances, Covenants, and

Restrictions" manual developed by the Department of

Environmental Protection. A local government Florida-friendly

landscaping Xeriscape ordinance or amendment, in order to

qualify the local government for a district's incentive program,

must include, at a minimum:

- (a) Landscape design, installation, and maintenance standards that result in water conservation and water quality protection or restoration. Such standards shall address the use of plant groupings, soil analysis including the promotion of the use of solid waste compost, efficient irrigation systems, and other water-conserving practices.
- (b) Identification of prohibited invasive exotic plant species consistent with the provisions of s. 581.091.
- (c) Identification of controlled plant species, accompanied by the conditions under which such plants may be used.
- (d) A provision specifying the maximum percentage of <a href="irrigated">irrigated</a> turf and the maximum percentage of impervious surfaces allowed in a <a href="Florida-friendly landscaped">Florida-friendly landscaped</a> \*\*eriscaped\*\* area and addressing the practical selection and installation of turf.
- (e) Specific standards for land clearing and requirements for the preservation of existing native vegetation.
- (f) A monitoring program for ordinance implementation and compliance.

In addition to developing and implementing an incentive program,

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2045 each district The districts also shall work with local 2046 governments, the Department of Environmental Protection, county extension agents or offices, nursery and landscape industry 2047 2048 groups, and other interested stakeholders to promote, through 2049 educational programs, and publications, and other activities of 2050 the district authorized under this chapter, the use of Florida-2051 friendly landscaping Xeriscape practices, including the use of 2052 solid waste compost, in existing residential and commercial 2053 development. In these activities, each district shall use the materials developed by the department, the Institute of Food and 2054 2055 Agricultural Sciences at the University of Florida, and the 2056 Center for Landscape Conservation and Ecology Florida-friendly 2057 landscaping program, including, but not limited to, the Florida 2058 Yards and Neighborhoods Program for homeowners, the Florida 2059 Yards and Neighborhoods Builder Developer Program for developers, and the Green Industries Best Management Practices 2060 Program for landscaping professionals. Each district may develop 2061 2062 supplemental materials as appropriate to address the physical 2063 and natural characteristics of the district. The districts shall 2064 coordinate with the department and the Institute of Food and 2065 Agricultural Sciences at the University of Florida if revisions 2066 to the educational materials of the department or university are 2067 needed. This section may not be construed to limit the authority 2068 of the districts to require Xeriscape ordinances or practices as 2069 a condition of any consumptive use permit. 2070 (3)(a) The Legislature finds that the use of Florida-2071 friendly landscaping and other water use and pollution

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prevention measures that conserve or protect the state's water

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resources serves a compelling public interest and that the participation of homeowners' associations and local governments is essential to state water conservation and water quality protection and restoration efforts.

- (b) A deed restriction or covenant entered after October 1, 2001, or local government ordinance may not prohibit or be enforced to prohibit any property owner from implementing Xeriscape or Florida-friendly landscaping landscape on his or her land or create any requirement or limitation in conflict with any provision of part II of this chapter or a water shortage order, other order, consumptive use permit, or rule adopted or issued pursuant to part II of this chapter.
- (c) A local government ordinance may not prohibit or be enforced so as to prohibit any property owner from implementing Florida-friendly landscaping on his or her land.
- (4) This section may not be construed to limit the authority of the department or the districts to require Florida-friendly landscaping ordinances or practices as a condition of any permit under this chapter.
- Section 27. Section 373.187, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 373.187 Water management district implementation of Florida-friendly landscaping.—Each water management district shall use Florida-friendly landscaping, as defined in s.
  373.185, on public property associated with buildings and facilities owned by the water management district and constructed after June 30, 2009. Each water management district shall also develop a 5-year program for phasing in the use of

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Florida-friendly landscaping on public property associated with buildings or facilities owned by the water management district 2103 and constructed before July 1, 2009.

Section 28. Section 373.228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.228 Landscape irrigation design. --

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- The Legislature finds that multiple areas throughout the state have been identified by water management districts as water resource caution areas, which indicates that in the near future water demand in those areas will exceed the current available water supply and that conservation is one of the mechanisms by which future water demand will be met.
- The Legislature finds that landscape irrigation (2) comprises a significant portion of water use and that the current typical landscape irrigation system and Florida-friendly landscaping xeriscape designs offer significant potential water conservation benefits.
- It is the intent of the Legislature to improve landscape irrigation water use efficiency by ensuring that landscape irrigation systems meet or exceed minimum design criteria.
- The water management districts shall work with the Florida Nursery Nurserymen and Growers and Landscape Association, the Florida Native Plant Society, the Florida Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Florida Irrigation Society, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, the Department of Environmental Protection, the

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Department of Transportation, the Florida League of Cities, the Florida Association of Counties, and the Florida Association of Community Developers to develop landscape irrigation and Florida-friendly landscaping xeriscape design standards for new construction which incorporate a landscape irrigation system and develop scientifically based model guidelines for urban, commercial, and residential landscape irrigation, including drip irrigation, for plants, trees, sod, and other landscaping. The landscape and irrigation design standards shall be based on the irrigation code defined in the Florida Building Code, Plumbing Volume, Appendix F. Local governments shall use the standards and guidelines when developing landscape irrigation and Floridafriendly landscaping xeriscape ordinances. By January 1, 2011, the agencies and entities specified in this subsection shall review the standards and guidelines to determine whether new research findings require a change or modification of the standards and quidelines.

- (5) In evaluating water use applications from public water suppliers, water management districts shall consider whether the applicable local government has adopted ordinances for landscaping and irrigation systems consistent with the Floridafriendly landscaping provisions of s. 373.185.
- Section 29. Subsection (3) of section 373.323, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 373.323 Licensure of water well contractors; application, qualifications, and examinations; equipment identification.--
- (3) An applicant who meets the following requirements shall be entitled to take the water well contractor licensure

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2157 examination to practice water well contracting:

(a) Is at least 18 years of age.

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- (b) Has at least 2 years of experience in constructing, repairing, or abandoning water wells. Satisfactory proof of such experience shall be demonstrated by providing:
- 1. Evidence of the length of time the applicant has been engaged in the business of the construction, repair, or abandonment of water wells as a major activity, as attested to by a letter from each of three of the following persons:
  - a. A water well contractor.
  - b. A water well driller.
  - c. A water well parts and equipment vendor.
- 2169 <u>d. A water well inspector employed by a governmental</u> 2170 agency.
  - 2. A list of at least 10 water wells that the applicant has constructed, repaired, or abandoned within the preceding 5 years. Of these wells, at least seven must have been constructed, as defined in s. 373.303(2), by the applicant. The list shall also include:
  - <u>a. The name and address of the owner or owners of each well.</u>
    - b. The location, primary use, and approximate depth and diameter of each well the applicant has constructed, repaired, or abandoned.
    - c. The approximate date the construction, repair, or abandonment of each well was completed.
- 2183 (c) Has completed the application form and remitted a 2184 nonrefundable application fee.

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Section 30. Subsection (8) of section 373.333, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 373.333 Disciplinary guidelines; adoption and enforcement; license suspension or revocation.--
- (8) The water management district may impose through an order an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 per occurrence against an unlicensed person if when it determines that the unlicensed person has engaged in the practice of water well contracting, for which a license is required.
- Section 31. Section 125.568, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 125.568 Conservation of water; Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape. --
- (1) (a) The Legislature finds that Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape contributes to the conservation, protection, and restoration of water. In an effort to meet the water needs of this state in a manner that will supply adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed, it is the intent of the Legislature that Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape be an essential part of water conservation and water quality protection and restoration planning.
- (b) As used in this section, "Xeriscape" or "Floridafriendly landscaping" has the same meaning as provided in s.

  373.185 landscape" means quality landscapes that conserve water and protect the environment and are adaptable to local conditions and which are drought tolerant. The principles of Xeriscape include planning and design, appropriate choice of plants, soil analysis which may include the use of solid waste

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compost, practical use of turf, efficient irrigation, appropriate use of mulches, and proper maintenance.

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- The board of county commissioners of each county shall consider enacting ordinances, consistent with the provisions of s. 373.185, requiring the use of Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape as a water conservation or water quality protection or restoration measure. If the board determines that Floridafriendly landscaping Xeriscape would be of significant benefit as a water conservation or water quality protection or restoration measure, especially for waters designated as impaired pursuant to s. 403.067, relative to the cost to implement Florida-friendly Xeriscape landscaping in its area of jurisdiction, the board shall enact a Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape ordinance. Further, the board of county commissioners shall consider promoting Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape as a water conservation or water quality protection or restoration measure by + using Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape in any, around, or near facilities, parks, and other common areas under its jurisdiction that which are landscaped after the effective date of this act; providing public education on Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape, its uses in increasing as a water conservation and water quality protection or restoration tool, and its long-term costeffectiveness; and offering incentives to local residents and businesses to implement Florida-friendly Xeriscape landscaping.
- (3) (a) The Legislature finds that the use of Floridafriendly landscaping and other water use and pollution prevention measures that conserve or protect the state's water

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resources serves a compelling public interest and that the participation of homeowners' associations and local governments is essential to state water conservation and water quality protection and restoration efforts.

- (b) A deed restriction or covenant entered after October

  1, 2001, or local government ordinance may not prohibit or be
  enforced to prohibit any property owner from implementing

  Xeriscape or Florida-friendly landscaping landscape on his or
  her land or create any requirement or limitation in conflict
  with any provision of part II of chapter 373 or a water shortage
  order, other order, consumptive use permit, or rule adopted or
  issued pursuant to part II of chapter 373.
- (c) A local government ordinance may not prohibit or be enforced so as to prohibit any property owner from implementing Florida-friendly landscaping on his or her land.
- Section 32. Section 166.048, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 166.048 Conservation of water; Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape.--
- (1) (a) The Legislature finds that Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape contributes to the conservation, protection, and restoration of water. In an effort to meet the water needs of this state in a manner that will supply adequate and dependable supplies of water where needed, it is the intent of the Legislature that Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape be an essential part of water conservation and water quality protection and restoration planning.
  - (b) As used in this section, "Xeriscape" or "Florida-

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friendly landscaping" has the same meaning as provided in s.

373.185 landscape" means quality landscapes that conserve water
and protect the environment and are adaptable to local
conditions and which are drought tolerant. The principles of
Xeriscape include planning and design, appropriate choice of
plants, soil analysis which may include the use of solid waste
compost, practical use of turf, efficient irrigation,
appropriate use of mulches, and proper maintenance.

The governing body of each municipality shall consider enacting ordinances, consistent with the provisions of s. 373.185, requiring the use of Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape as a water conservation or water quality protection or restoration measure. If the governing body determines that Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape would be of significant benefit as a water conservation or water quality protection or restoration measure, especially for waters designated as impaired pursuant to s. 403.067, relative to the cost to implement Florida-friendly Xeriscape landscaping in its area of jurisdiction in the municipality, the governing body board shall enact a Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape ordinance. Further, the governing body shall consider promoting Floridafriendly landscaping Xeriscape as a water conservation or water quality protection or restoration measure by: using Floridafriendly landscaping Xeriscape in any, around, or near facilities, parks, and other common areas under its jurisdiction that which are landscaped after the effective date of this act; providing public education on Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape, its uses in increasing as a water conservation and

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water quality protection or restoration tool, and its long-term cost-effectiveness; and offering incentives to local residents and businesses to implement Florida-friendly Xeriscape landscaping.

- (3) (a) The Legislature finds that the use of Floridafriendly landscaping and other water use and pollution
  prevention measures that conserve or protect the state's water
  resources serves a compelling public interest and that the
  participation of homeowners' associations and local governments
  is essential to state water conservation and water quality
  protection and restoration efforts.
- (b) A deed restriction or covenant entered after October

  1, 2001, or local government ordinance may not prohibit or be
  enforced to prohibit any property owner from implementing

  Xeriscape or Florida-friendly landscaping landscape on his or
  her land or create any requirement or limitation in conflict
  with any provision of part II of chapter 373 or a water shortage
  order, other order, consumptive use permit, or rule adopted or
  issued pursuant to part II of chapter 373.
- (c) A local government ordinance may not prohibit or be enforced so as to prohibit any property owner from implementing Florida-friendly landscaping on his or her land.
- 2319 Section 33. Section 255.259, Florida Statutes, is amended 2320 to read:
- 2321 255.259 <u>Florida-friendly Xeriscape</u> landscaping on public property.--
- 2323 (1) The Legislature finds that water conservation <u>and</u>
  2324 water quality protection and restoration are <u>is</u> increasingly

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healthy surface and ground waters for the citizens of this state. The Legislature further finds that "Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape," as defined in s. 373.185, can contribute significantly to water the conservation and of water quality protection and restoration. Finally, the Legislature finds that state government has the responsibility to promote Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape as a water conservation and water quality protection and restoration measure by using Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape on public property associated with publicly owned buildings or facilities.

- (2) As used in this section, "publicly owned buildings or facilities" means those construction projects under the purview of the Department of Management Services. It does not include environmentally endangered land or roads and highway construction under the purview of the Department of Transportation.
- (3) The Department of Management Services, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, shall adopt rules and guidelines for the required use of Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape on public property associated with publicly owned buildings or facilities constructed after June 30, 2009 1992. The Department of Management Services also shall develop a 5-year program for phasing in the use of Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape on public property associated with publicly owned buildings or facilities constructed before July 1, 2009 1992. In accomplishing these tasks, the Department of Management Services shall take into account the provisions of

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guidelines set out in s.  $373.185\frac{(2)(a)-(f)}{(a)-(f)}$ . The Department of Transportation shall implement Florida-friendly Xeriscape landscaping pursuant to s. 335.167.

- (4) (a) The Legislature finds that the use of Floridafriendly landscaping and other water use and pollution
  prevention measures that conserve or protect the state's water
  resources serves a compelling public interest and that the
  participation of homeowners' associations and local governments
  is essential to state water conservation and water quality
  protection and restoration efforts.
- (b) A deed restriction or covenant entered after October

  1, 2001, or local government ordinance may not prohibit or be
  enforced to prohibit any property owner from implementing

  Xeriscape or Florida-friendly landscaping landscape on his or
  her land or create any requirement or limitation in conflict
  with any provision of part II of chapter 373 or a water shortage
  order, other order, consumptive use permit, or rule adopted or
  issued pursuant to part II of chapter 373.
- (c) A local government ordinance may not prohibit or be enforced so as to prohibit any property owner from implementing Florida-friendly landscaping on his or her land.
- Section 34. Section 335.167, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 335.167 State highway construction and maintenance; Xeriscape or Florida-friendly landscaping.--
- (1) The department shall use and require the use of Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape practices, as defined in s. 373.185(1), in the construction and maintenance of all new

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state highways, wayside parks, access roads, welcome stations, and other state highway rights-of-way constructed upon or acquired after June 30,  $2009 \ 1992$ . The department shall develop a 5-year program for phasing in the use of Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape, including the use of solid waste compost, in state highway rights-of-way constructed upon or acquired before July 1,  $2009 \ 1992$ . In accomplishing these tasks, the department shall employ the guidelines set out in s. 373.185(2)(a)-(f).

- (2) (a) The Legislature finds that the use of Floridafriendly landscaping and other water use and pollution
  prevention measures that conserve or protect the state's water
  resources serves a compelling public interest and that the
  participation of homeowners' associations and local governments
  is essential to state water conservation and water quality
  protection and restoration efforts.
- (b) A deed restriction or covenant entered after October 1, 2001, or local government ordinance may not prohibit or be enforced to prohibit any property owner from implementing Xeriscape or Florida-friendly landscaping landscape on his or her land or create any requirement or limitation in conflict with any provision of part II of chapter 373 or a water shortage order, other order, consumptive use permit, or rule adopted or issued pursuant to part II of chapter 373.
- (c) A local government ordinance may not prohibit or be enforced so as to prohibit any property owner from implementing Florida-friendly landscaping on his or her land.
  - Section 35. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section

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380.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 380.061 The Florida Quality Developments program. --
- (3) (a) To be eligible for designation under this program, the developer shall comply with each of the following requirements which is applicable to the site of a qualified development:
  - 1. Have donated or entered into a binding commitment to donate the fee or a lesser interest sufficient to protect, in perpetuity, the natural attributes of the types of land listed below. In lieu of the above requirement, the developer may enter into a binding commitment which runs with the land to set aside such areas on the property, in perpetuity, as open space to be retained in a natural condition or as otherwise permitted under this subparagraph. Under the requirements of this subparagraph, the developer may reserve the right to use such areas for the purpose of passive recreation that is consistent with the purposes for which the land was preserved.
  - a. Those wetlands and water bodies throughout the state as would be delineated if the provisions of s. 373.4145(1)(b) were applied. The developer may use such areas for the purpose of site access, provided other routes of access are unavailable or impracticable; may use such areas for the purpose of stormwater or domestic sewage management and other necessary utilities to the extent that such uses are permitted pursuant to chapter 403; or may redesign or alter wetlands and water bodies within the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Protection which have been artificially created, if the redesign or alteration is done so as to produce a more naturally functioning system.

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b. Active beach or primary and, where appropriate, secondary dunes, to maintain the integrity of the dune system and adequate public accessways to the beach. However, the developer may retain the right to construct and maintain elevated walkways over the dunes to provide access to the beach.

c. Known archaeological sites determined to be of significance by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

- d. Areas known to be important to animal species designated as endangered or threatened animal species by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, for reproduction, feeding, or nesting; for traveling between such areas used for reproduction, feeding, or nesting; or for escape from predation.
- e. Areas known to contain plant species designated as endangered plant species by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- 2. Produce, or dispose of, no substances designated as hazardous or toxic substances by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or by the Department of Environmental Protection or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. This subparagraph is not intended to apply to the production of these substances in nonsignificant amounts as would occur through household use or incidental use by businesses.
- 3. Participate in a downtown reuse or redevelopment program to improve and rehabilitate a declining downtown area.
  - 4. Incorporate no dredge and fill activities in, and no

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stormwater discharge into, waters designated as Class II, aquatic preserves, or Outstanding Florida Waters, except as activities in those waters are permitted pursuant to s. 403.813(2) and the developer demonstrates that those activities meet the standards under Class II waters, Outstanding Florida Waters, or aquatic preserves, as applicable.

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- 5. Include open space, recreation areas, Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape as defined in s. 373.185, and energy conservation and minimize impermeable surfaces as appropriate to the location and type of project.
- Provide for construction and maintenance of all onsite infrastructure necessary to support the project and enter into a binding commitment with local government to provide an appropriate fair-share contribution toward the offsite impacts which the development will impose on publicly funded facilities and services, except offsite transportation, and condition or phase the commencement of development to ensure that public facilities and services, except offsite transportation, will be available concurrent with the impacts of the development. For the purposes of offsite transportation impacts, the developer shall comply, at a minimum, with the standards of the state land planning agency's development-of-regional-impact transportation rule, the approved strategic regional policy plan, any applicable regional planning council transportation rule, and the approved local government comprehensive plan and land development regulations adopted pursuant to part II of chapter 163.
  - 7. Design and construct the development in a manner that

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is consistent with the adopted state plan, the applicable strategic regional policy plan, and the applicable adopted local government comprehensive plan.

Section 36. Subsection (3) of section 388.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

388.291 Source reduction measures; supervision by department.--

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Property owners in a developed residential area are required to maintain their property in such a manner so as not to create or maintain any standing freshwater condition capable of breeding mosquitoes or other arthropods in significant numbers so as to constitute a public health, welfare, or nuisance problem. Nothing in this subsection shall permit the alteration of permitted stormwater management systems or prohibit maintained fish ponds, Florida-friendly landscaping xeriscaping, or other maintained systems of landscaping or vegetation. If such a condition is found to exist, the local arthropod control agency shall serve notice on the property owner to treat, remove, or abate the condition. Such notice shall serve as prima facie evidence of maintaining a nuisance, and upon failure of the property owner to treat, remove, or abate the condition, the local arthropod control agency or any affected citizen may proceed pursuant to s. 60.05 to enjoin the nuisance and may recover costs and attorney's fees if they prevail in the action.

Section 37. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 481.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.303 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter:

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(6) "Landscape architecture" means professional services, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Consultation, investigation, research, planning, design, preparation of drawings, specifications, contract documents and reports, responsible construction supervision, or landscape management in connection with the planning and development of land and incidental water areas, including the use of <a href="#Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape">Florida-friendly landscaping Xeriscape</a> as defined in s. 373.185, where, and to the extent that, the dominant purpose of such services or creative works is the preservation, conservation, enhancement, or determination of proper land uses, natural land features, ground cover and plantings, or naturalistic and aesthetic values;
- Section 38. Subsection (4) of section 720.3075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 720.3075 Prohibited clauses in association documents .--
- (4) (a) The Legislature finds that the use of Floridafriendly landscaping and other water use and pollution
  prevention measures that conserve or protect the state's water
  resources serves a compelling public interest and that the
  participation of homeowners' associations and local governments
  is essential to state water conservation and water quality
  protection and restoration efforts.
- (b) Homeowners' association documents, including declarations of covenants, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, entered after October 1, 2001, may not prohibit or be enforced to prohibit any property owner from implementing Xeriscape or Florida-friendly landscaping landscape, as defined in s.

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373.185<del>(1)</del>, on his or her land <u>or create any requirement or</u> limitation in conflict with any provision of part II of chapter 373 or a water shortage order, other order, consumptive use permit, or rule adopted or issued pursuant to part II of chapter 373.

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Section 39. Subsection (6) of section 369.317, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

The Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority is hereby granted the authority to act as a third-party acquisition agent, pursuant to s. 259.041 on behalf of the Board of Trustees or chapter 373 on behalf of the governing board of the St. Johns River Water Management District, for the acquisition of all necessary lands, property and all interests in property identified herein, including fee simple or less-than-fee simple interests. The lands subject to this authority are identified in paragraph 10.a., State of Florida, Office of the Governor, Executive Order 03-112 of July 1, 2003, and in Recommendation 16 of the Wekiva Basin Area Task Force created by Executive Order 2002-259, such lands otherwise known as Neighborhood Lakes, a 1,587+/- acre parcel located in Orange and Lake Counties within Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 19 South, Range 28 East, and Sections 3, 4, 5, and 9 of Township 20 South, Range 28 East; Seminole Woods/Swamp, a 5,353+/- acre parcel located in Lake County within Section 37, Township 19 South, Range 28 East; New Garden Coal; a 1,605+/- acre parcel in Lake County within Sections 23, 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 19 South, Range 28 East; Pine Plantation, a 617+/- acre tract consisting of eight individual parcels within the Apopka City limits. The Department

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of Transportation, the Department of Environmental Protection, the St. Johns River Water Management District, and other land acquisition entities shall participate and cooperate in providing information and support to the third-party acquisition agent. The land acquisition process authorized by this paragraph shall begin no later than December 31, 2004. Acquisition of the properties identified as Neighborhood Lakes, Pine Plantation, and New Garden Coal, or approval as a mitigation bank shall be concluded no later than December 31, 2010. Department of Transportation and Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority funds expended to purchase an interest in those lands identified in this subsection shall be eliqible as environmental mitigation for road construction related impacts in the Wekiva Study Area. If any of the lands identified in this subsection are used as environmental mitigation for road construction related impacts incurred by the Department of Transportation or Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority, or for other impacts incurred by other entities, within the Wekiva Study Area or within the Wekiva parkway alignment corridor, and if the mitigation offsets these impacts, the St. Johns River Water Management District and the Department of Environmental Protection shall consider the activity regulated under part IV of chapter 373 to meet the cumulative impact requirements of s. 373.414(8)(a).

(a) Acquisition of the land described in this section is required to provide right of way for the Wekiva Parkway, a limited access roadway linking State Road 429 to Interstate 4, an essential component in meeting regional transportation needs to provide regional connectivity, improve safety, accommodate

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projected population and economic growth, and satisfy critical transportation requirements caused by increased traffic volume growth and travel demands.

- (b) Acquisition of the lands described in this section is also required to protect the surface water and groundwater resources of Lake, Orange, and Seminole counties, otherwise known as the Wekiva Study Area, including recharge within the springshed that provides for the Wekiva River system. Protection of this area is crucial to the long term viability of the Wekiva River and springs and the central Florida region's water supply. Acquisition of the lands described in this section is also necessary to alleviate pressure from growth and development affecting the surface and groundwater resources within the recharge area.
- (c) Lands acquired pursuant to this section that are needed for transportation facilities for the Wekiva Parkway shall be determined not necessary for conservation purposes pursuant to ss. 253.034(6) and 373.089(5) and shall be transferred to or retained by the Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority or the Department of Transportation upon reimbursement of the full purchase price and acquisition costs.
- Section 40. (1) Effective July 1, 2009, a task force is established to develop legislative recommendations relating to stormwater management system design in the state. The task force shall:
- (a) Review the Joint Professional Engineers and Landscape

  Architecture Committee Report conducted pursuant to s. 17,

  chapter 88-347, Laws of Florida, and determine the current

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validity of the report and the need to revise any of the conclusions or recommendations.

- (b) Determine how a licensed and registered professional might demonstrate competency for stormwater management system design.
- (c) Determine how the Board of Professional Engineers and the Board of Landscape Architecture might administer certification tests or continuing education requirements for stormwater management system design.
- (d) Provide recommendations for grandfathering the rights of licensed professionals who currently practice stormwater management design in a manner that will allow them to continue to practice without meeting any new requirements the task force recommends be placed on licensed professionals in the future.
- (2) (a) The Board of Landscape Architecture, the Board of Professional Engineers, the Florida Engineering Society, the Florida Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Secretary of Environmental Protection, and the Secretary of Transportation shall each appoint one member to the task force.
- (b) Members of the task force may not be reimbursed for travel, per diem, or any other costs associated with serving on the task force.
- (c) The task force shall meet a minimum of four times either in person or via teleconference; however, a minimum of two meetings shall be public hearings with testimony.
  - (d) The task force shall expire on November 1, 2009.
- (3) The task force shall provide its findings and legislative recommendations to the President of the Senate and

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the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2009.

Section 41. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 378.901, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

378.901 Life-of-the-mine permit.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Mining and Minerals

  Regulation Mine Reclamation of the Division of Water Resource

  Management of the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (b) "Life-of-the-mine permit" means a permit authorizing activities regulated under part IV of chapter 373 and part IV of this chapter.
- operators of <u>limerock mines and</u> sand mines as part of the consideration for conveyance to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of environmentally sensitive lands in an amount equal to or greater than the acreage included in the life-of-the-mine permit and provided such environmentally sensitive lands are contiguous to or within reasonable proximity to the lands included in the life-of-the-mine permit.
- Section 42. Subsection (6) of section 399.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 399.02 General requirements.--
- (6) The department is empowered to carry out all of the provisions of this chapter relating to the inspection and regulation of elevators and to enforce the provisions of the Florida Building Code, except that updates to the code requiring modifications for heat sensors and electronic controls on existing elevators, as amended into the Safety Code for Existing

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Elevators and Escalators, ANSI/ASME A17.1 and A17.3, may not be enforced on elevators issued a certificate of operation by the department as of July 1, 2008, until such time as the elevator is replaced. This exception does not apply to any building for which a building permit was issued after July 1, 2008.

Section 43. Present subsection (7) of section 399.15, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (8), and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

399.15 Regional emergency elevator access.--

of subsection (1), each building in this state which is required to meet the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) may instead provide for the installation of a uniform lock box that contains the keys to all elevators in the building which allow public access, including service and freight elevators. The uniform lock box must be keyed so as to allow all uniform lock boxes in each of the seven state emergency response regions to operate in fire emergency situations using one master key. The uniform lock box master key may be issued only to the fire department. The Division of State Fire Marshal of the Department of Financial Services shall enforce this subsection. The Department of Financial Services shall select the provider of the uniform lock box to be installed in each building in which the requirements of this subsection are implemented.

Section 44. Effective July 1, 2010, subsection (4) of section 468.8311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.8311 Definitions. -- As used in this part, the term:

(4) "Home inspection services" means a limited visual

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examination of one or more of the following readily accessible installed systems and components of a home: the structure, electrical system, HVAC system, roof covering, plumbing system, interior components, windows, doors, walls, floors, ceilings, exterior components, and site conditions that affect the structure, for the purposes of providing a written professional opinion of the condition of the home.

Section 45. Effective July 1, 2010, section 468.8312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.8312 Fees.--

- (1) The department, by rule, may establish fees to be paid for applications, examination, reexamination, licensing and renewal, inactive status application and reactivation of inactive licenses, recordkeeping, and applications for providers of continuing education. The department may also establish by rule a delinquency fee. Fees shall be based on department estimates of the revenue required to implement the provisions of this part. All fees shall be remitted with the appropriate application, examination, or license.
- (2) The initial application and examination fee shall not exceed \$250 \$125 plus the actual per applicant cost to the department to purchase an examination, if the department chooses to purchase the examination. The examination fee shall be in an amount that covers the cost of obtaining and administering the examination and shall be refunded if the applicant is found ineligible to sit for the examination. The application fee shall be nonrefundable.
  - (3) The initial license fee shall not exceed \$400 \$200.

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2745 (4) The fee for a certificate of authorization shall not 2746 exceed \$250 \$125.

- (5) The biennial renewal fee shall not exceed \$400 \$200.
- (6) The fee for licensure by endorsement shall not exceed \$400 \$200.
- (7) The fee for application for inactive status or for reactivation of an inactive license shall not exceed \$400 \$200.
- (8) The fee for applications from providers of continuing education may not exceed \$500.

Section 46. Effective July 1, 2010, section 468.8319, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.8319 Prohibitions; penalties.--

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- (1) A person A home inspector, a company that employs a home inspector, or a company that is controlled by a company that also has a financial interest in a company employing a home inspector may not:
- (a) Practice or offer to practice home inspection services unless the person has complied with the provisions of this part;
- (b) Use the name or title "certified home inspector," "registered home inspector," "licensed home inspector," "home inspector," "professional home inspector," or any combination thereof unless the person has complied with the provisions of this part;
  - (c) Present as his or her own the license of another;
- (d) Knowingly give false or forged evidence to the department or an employee thereof;
- (e) Use or attempt to use a license that has been suspended or revoked;

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(f) Perform or offer to perform, prior to closing, for any additional fee, any repairs to a home on which the inspector or the inspector's company has prepared a home inspection report. This paragraph does not apply to a home warranty company that is affiliated with or retains a home inspector to perform repairs pursuant to a claim made under a home warranty contract;

- (g) Inspect for a fee any property in which the inspector or the inspector's company has any financial or transfer interest;
- (h) Offer or deliver any compensation, inducement, or reward to any broker or agent therefor for the referral of the owner of the inspected property to the inspector or the inspection company; or
- (i) Accept an engagement to make an omission or prepare a report in which the inspection itself, or the fee payable for the inspection, is contingent upon either the conclusions in the report, preestablished findings, or the close of escrow.
- (2) Any person who is found to be in violation of any provision of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 47. Effective July 1, 2010, section 468.832, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 468.832 Disciplinary proceedings.--
- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions in subsection (2) may be taken:
- (a) Violation of any provision of this part or s.
  455.227(1);
  - (b) Attempting to procure a license to practice home

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inspection services by bribery or fraudulent misrepresentation;

- (c) Having a license to practice home inspection services revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of licensure, by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or country;
- (d) Being convicted or found guilty of, or entering a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction that directly relates to the practice of home inspection services or the ability to practice home inspection services;
- (e) Making or filing a report or record that the licensee knows to be false, willfully failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law, willfully impeding or obstructing such filing, or inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing. Such reports or records shall include only those that are signed in the capacity of a licensed home inspector;
- (f) Advertising goods or services in a manner that is fraudulent, false, deceptive, or misleading in form or content;
- (g) Engaging in fraud or deceit, or negligence, incompetency, or misconduct, in the practice of home inspection services;
- (h) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a licensed home inspector; violating any provision of this chapter, a rule of the department, or a lawful order of the department previously entered in a disciplinary hearing; or failing to comply with a lawfully issued subpoena of the department; or

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(i) Practicing on a revoked, suspended, inactive, or delinquent license.

- (2) When the department finds any <u>licensee</u> home inspector guilty of any of the grounds set forth in subsection (1), it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following penalties:
  - (a) Denial of an application for licensure.
  - (b) Revocation or suspension of a license.
- (c) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 for each count or separate offense.
  - (d) Issuance of a reprimand.

- (e) Placement of the home inspector on probation for a period of time and subject to such conditions as the department may specify.
- (f) Restriction of the authorized scope of practice by the home inspector.
- (3) In addition to any other sanction imposed under this part, in any final order that imposes sanctions, the department may assess costs related to the investigation and prosecution of the case.
- Section 48. Effective July 1, 2009, and notwithstanding section 4 of chapter 2007-236, section 468.8324, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 468.8324 Grandfather clause.—A person who performs home inspection services as defined in this part <u>before July 1, 2010,</u> may qualify to be licensed by the department as a home inspector if the person meets the licensure requirements of this part, and <u>if the person:</u> by July 1, 2010.
  - (1) Has received compensation as a home inspector for not

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## less than 1 year prior to July 1, 2010; or

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(2) Has performed no fewer than 50 home inspections and received compensation for such inspections prior to July 1, 2010.

Section 49. Effective July 1, 2010, subsection (1) of section 215.5586, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.5586 My Safe Florida Home Program. -- There is established within the Department of Financial Services the My Safe Florida Home Program. The department shall provide fiscal accountability, contract management, and strategic leadership for the program, consistent with this section. This section does not create an entitlement for property owners or obligate the state in any way to fund the inspection or retrofitting of residential property in this state. Implementation of this program is subject to annual legislative appropriations. It is the intent of the Legislature that the My Safe Florida Home Program provide inspections for at least 400,000 site-built, single-family, residential properties and provide grants to at least 35,000 applicants before June 30, 2009. The program shall develop and implement a comprehensive and coordinated approach for hurricane damage mitigation that shall include the following:

- (1) HURRICANE MITIGATION INSPECTIONS. --
- (a) Free home-retrofit inspections of site-built, single-family, residential property shall be offered throughout the state to determine what mitigation measures are needed, what insurance premium discounts may be available, and what improvements to existing residential properties are needed to

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reduce the property's vulnerability to hurricane damage. The Department of Financial Services shall contract with wind certification entities to provide free hurricane mitigation inspections. The inspections provided to homeowners, at a minimum, must include:

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- 1. A home inspection and report that summarizes the results and identifies recommended improvements a homeowner may take to mitigate hurricane damage.
- 2. A range of cost estimates regarding the recommended mitigation improvements.
- 3. Insurer-specific information regarding premium discounts correlated to the current mitigation features and the recommended mitigation improvements identified by the inspection.
- 4. A hurricane resistance rating scale specifying the home's current as well as projected wind resistance capabilities. As soon as practical, the rating scale must be the uniform home grading scale adopted by the Financial Services Commission pursuant to s. 215.55865.
- (b) To qualify for selection by the department as a wind certification entity to provide hurricane mitigation inspections, the entity shall, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:
  - 1. Use hurricane mitigation inspectors who:
  - a. Are certified as a building inspector under s. 468.607;
- 2910 b. Are licensed as a general or residential contractor 2911 under s. 489.111;
  - c. Are licensed as a professional engineer under s.

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471.015 and who have passed the appropriate equivalency test of the Building Code Training Program as required by s. 553.841;

d. Are licensed as a professional architect under s. 481.213;  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

- e. Are licensed home inspectors under s. 468.83; or
- <u>f.e.</u> Have at least 2 years of experience in residential construction or residential building inspection and have received specialized training in hurricane mitigation procedures. Such training may be provided by a class offered online or in person.
  - 2. Use hurricane mitigation inspectors who also:
- a. Have undergone drug testing and level 2 background checks pursuant to s. 435.04. The department may conduct criminal record checks of inspectors used by wind certification entities. Inspectors must submit a set of the fingerprints to the department for state and national criminal history checks and must pay the fingerprint processing fee set forth in s. 624.501. The fingerprints shall be sent by the department to the Department of Law Enforcement and forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for processing. The results shall be returned to the department for screening. The fingerprints shall be taken by a law enforcement agency, designated examination center, or other department-approved entity; and
- b. Have been certified, in a manner satisfactory to the department, to conduct the inspections.
- 3. Provide a quality assurance program including a reinspection component.
  - (c) The department shall implement a quality assurance

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program that includes a statistically valid number of reinspections.

- (d) An application for an inspection must contain a signed or electronically verified statement made under penalty of perjury that the applicant has submitted only a single application for that home.
- (e) The owner of a site-built, single-family, residential property may apply for and receive an inspection without also applying for a grant pursuant to subsection (2) and without meeting the requirements of paragraph (2)(a).
- Section 50. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 627.351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plans.--
  - (6) CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION. --
- (a)1. It is the public purpose of this subsection to ensure the existence of an orderly market for property insurance for Floridians and Florida businesses. The Legislature finds that private insurers are unwilling or unable to provide affordable property insurance coverage in this state to the extent sought and needed. The absence of affordable property insurance threatens the public health, safety, and welfare and likewise threatens the economic health of the state. The state therefore has a compelling public interest and a public purpose to assist in assuring that property in the state is insured and that it is insured at affordable rates so as to facilitate the remediation, reconstruction, and replacement of damaged or destroyed property in order to reduce or avoid the negative effects otherwise resulting to the public health, safety, and

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welfare, to the economy of the state, and to the revenues of the state and local governments which are needed to provide for the public welfare. It is necessary, therefore, to provide affordable property insurance to applicants who are in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. The Legislature intends by this subsection that affordable property insurance be provided and that it continue to be provided, as long as necessary, through Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, a government entity that is an integral part of the state, and that is not a private insurance company. To that end, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation shall strive to increase the availability of affordable property insurance in this state, while achieving efficiencies and economies, and while providing service to policyholders, applicants, and agents which is no less than the quality generally provided in the voluntary market, for the achievement of the foregoing public purposes. Because it is essential for this government entity to have the maximum financial resources to pay claims following a catastrophic hurricane, it is the intent of the Legislature that Citizens Property Insurance Corporation continue to be an integral part of the state and that the income of the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation and that interest on the debt obligations issued by the corporation be exempt from federal income taxation.

2. The Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association originally created by this statute shall be known, as of July 1, 2002, as the Citizens Property

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Insurance Corporation. The corporation shall provide insurance for residential and commercial property, for applicants who are in good faith entitled, but are unable, to procure insurance through the voluntary market. The corporation shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by order of the Financial Services Commission. The plan is subject to continuous review by the commission. The commission may, by order, withdraw approval of all or part of a plan if the commission determines that conditions have changed since approval was granted and that the purposes of the plan require changes in the plan. The corporation shall continue to operate pursuant to the plan of operation approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation until October 1, 2006. For the purposes of this subsection, residential coverage includes both personal lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by homeowner's, mobile home owner's, dwelling, tenant's, condominium unit owner's, and similar policies, and commercial lines residential coverage, which consists of the type of coverage provided by condominium association, apartment building, and similar policies.

3. Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines residential structure that has a dwelling replacement cost of \$2 million or more, or a single condominium unit that has a combined dwelling and content replacement cost of \$2 million or more is not eligible for coverage by the corporation. Such dwellings insured by the corporation on December 31, 2008, may continue to be covered by the corporation until the end of the policy term. However, such dwellings that are insured by the corporation and

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become ineligible for coverage due to the provisions of this subparagraph may reapply and obtain coverage if the property owner provides the corporation with a sworn affidavit from one or more insurance agents, on a form provided by the corporation, stating that the agents have made their best efforts to obtain coverage and that the property has been rejected for coverage by at least one authorized insurer and at least three surplus lines insurers. If such conditions are met, the dwelling may be insured by the corporation for up to 3 years, after which time the dwelling is ineligible for coverage. The office shall approve the method used by the corporation for valuing the dwelling replacement cost for the purposes of this subparagraph. If a policyholder is insured by the corporation prior to being determined to be ineligible pursuant to this subparagraph and such policyholder files a lawsuit challenging the determination, the policyholder may remain insured by the corporation until the conclusion of the litigation.

- 4. It is the intent of the Legislature that policyholders, applicants, and agents of the corporation receive service and treatment of the highest possible level but never less than that generally provided in the voluntary market. It also is intended that the corporation be held to service standards no less than those applied to insurers in the voluntary market by the office with respect to responsiveness, timeliness, customer courtesy, and overall dealings with policyholders, applicants, or agents of the corporation.
- 5. Effective January 1, 2009, a personal lines residential structure that is located in the "wind-borne debris region," as

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defined in s. 1609.2, International Building Code (2006), and that has an insured value on the structure of \$750,000 or more is not eligible for coverage by the corporation unless the structure has opening protections as required under the Florida Building Code for a newly constructed residential structure in that area. A residential structure shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this subparagraph if it has shutters or opening protections on all openings and if such opening protections complied with the Florida Building Code at the time they were installed. Effective January 1, 2010, for personal lines residential property insured by the corporation that is located in the wind-borne debris region and has an insured value on the structure of \$500,000 or more, a prospective purchaser of any such residential property must be provided by the seller a written disclosure that contains the structure's windstorm mitigation rating based on the uniform home grading scale adopted under s. 215.55865. Such rating shall be provided to the purchaser at or before the time the purchaser executes a contract for sale and purchase.

Section 51. Subsection (2) of section 627.711, Florida Statutes, is amended to read

- 627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss mitigation; uniform mitigation verification inspection form.--
- (2) By July 1, 2007, the Financial Services Commission shall develop by rule a uniform mitigation verification inspection form that shall be used by all insurers when submitted by policyholders for the purpose of factoring discounts for wind insurance. In developing the form, the

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commission shall seek input from insurance, construction, and building code representatives. Further, the commission shall provide guidance as to the length of time the inspection results are valid. An insurer shall accept as valid a uniform mitigation verification form certified by the Department of Financial Services or signed by:

(a) A hurricane mitigation inspector employed by an approved My Safe Florida Home wind certification entity;

- (b) A building code inspector certified under s. 468.607;
- (c) A general or residential contractor licensed under s.
  489.111;
- (d) A professional engineer licensed under s. 471.015—who has passed the appropriate equivalency test of the Building Code Training Program as required by s. 553.841; or
- (e) A professional architect licensed under s. 481.213. Section 52. Effective July 1, 2010, subsection (2) of section 627.711, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.711 Notice of premium discounts for hurricane loss mitigation; uniform mitigation verification inspection form.--
- (2) By July 1, 2007, The Financial Services Commission shall develop by rule a uniform mitigation verification inspection form that shall be used by all insurers when submitted by policyholders for the purpose of factoring discounts for wind insurance. In developing the form, the commission shall seek input from insurance, construction, and building code representatives. Further, the commission shall provide guidance as to the length of time the inspection results are valid. An insurer shall accept as valid a uniform mitigation

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3109	verification form certified by the Department of Financial
3110	Services or signed by:
3111	(a) A hurricane mitigation inspector employed by an
3112	approved My Safe Florida Home wind certification entity;
3113	(b) A building code inspector certified under s. 468.607;
3114	(c) A general or residential contractor licensed under s.
3115	489.111;
3116	(d) A professional engineer licensed under s. 471.015 who
3117	has passed the appropriate equivalency test of the Building Code
3118	Training Program as required by s. 553.841; or
3119	(e) A professional architect licensed under s. 481.213;
3120	<u>or</u> -
3121	(f) A home inspector licensed under s. 468.83.
3122	Section 53. Subsection (6) of section 718.113, Florida
3123	Statutes, is repealed.
3124	Section 54. Subsections (2), (8), and (9) of section
3125	553.37, Florida Statutes, are amended, and section (12) is added
3126	to that section, to read:
3127	553.37 Rules; inspections; and insignia
3128	(2) The department shall adopt rules to address:
3129	(a) Procedures and qualifications for approval of third-
3130	party plan review and inspection agencies and of those who
3131	perform inspections and plan reviews.
3132	(b) Investigation of consumer complaints of noncompliance
3133	of manufactured buildings with the Florida Building Code and the
3134	Florida Fire Prevention Code.
3135	(c) Issuance, cancellation, and revocation of any insignia

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issued by the department and procedures for auditing and

accounting for disposition of them.

(d) Monitoring the manufacturers', inspection agencies', and plan review agencies' compliance with this part and the Florida Building Code. Monitoring may include, but is not limited to, performing audits of plans, inspections of manufacturing facilities and observation of the manufacturing and inspection process, and onsite inspections of buildings.

- (e) The performance by the department <u>and its designees</u> and <u>contractors</u> of any other functions required by this part.
- (8) The department, by rule, shall establish a schedule of fees to pay the cost of the administration and enforcement of this part. The rule may provide for manufacturers to pay fees to the administrator directly, including charges incurred for plans review and inspection services, via the Building Code

  Information System (BCIS) and for the administrator to disburse the funds as necessary.
- (9) The department may delegate its enforcement authority to a state department having building construction responsibilities or a local government, and may enter into contracts for the performance of its administrative duties under this part. The department may delegate its plan review and inspection authority to one or more of the following in any combination:
- (a) A state department having building construction responsibilities;
  - (b) A local government;
  - (c) An approved inspection agency;
- 3164 (d) An approved plan review agency; or

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(e) An agency of another state.

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(12) Custom or one-of-a-kind prototype manufactured buildings are not required to have state approval, but must be in compliance with all local requirements of the governmental agency having jurisdiction at the installation site.

Section 55. Section 553.375, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.375 Recertification of manufactured buildings. -- Prior to the relocation to a site that has a higher design wind speed, modification, or change of occupancy of a manufactured building within the state, the manufacturer, dealer, or owner thereof may apply to the department for recertification of that manufactured building. The department shall, by rule, provide what information the applicant must submit for recertification and for plan review and inspection of such manufactured buildings and shall establish fees for recertification. Upon a determination by the department that the manufactured building complies with the applicable building codes, the department shall issue a recertification insignia. A manufactured building that bears recertification insignia does not require any additional approval by an enforcement jurisdiction in which the building is sold or installed, and is considered to comply with all applicable codes. As an alternative to recertification by the department, the manufacturer, dealer, or owner of a manufactured building may seek appropriate permitting and a certificate of occupancy from the local jurisdiction in accordance with procedures generally applicable under the Florida Building Code.

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Section 56. Subsections (7) and (9) of section 553.73, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (14) is added to that section, to read:

553.73 Florida Building Code. --

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- Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) or subsection (6), the commission may address issues identified in this subsection by amending the code pursuant only to the rule adoption procedures contained in chapter 120. Provisions of the Florida Building Code, including those contained in referenced standards and criteria, relating to wind resistance or the prevention of water intrusion may not be amended pursuant to this subsection to diminish those construction requirements; however, the commission may, subject to conditions in this subsection, amend the provisions to enhance those construction requirements. Following the approval of any amendments to the Florida Building Code by the commission and publication of the amendments on the commission's website, authorities having jurisdiction to enforce the Florida Building Code may enforce the amendments. The commission may approve amendments that are needed to address:
  - (a) Conflicts within the updated code;
- (b) Conflicts between the updated code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code adopted pursuant to chapter 633;
- (c) The omission of previously adopted Florida-specific amendments to the updated code if such omission is not supported by a specific recommendation of a technical advisory committee or particular action by the commission;
  - (d) Unintended results from the integration of previously

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adopted Florida-specific amendments with the model code;

(e) Equivalency of standards;

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- (f) The specific needs of state agencies when agency rules must be updated to reflect federal requirements relating to design criteria for public educational facilities and state-licensed facilities;
- (g) (e) Changes to or inconsistencies with federal or state law; or
- (h) (f) Adoption of an updated edition of the National Electrical Code if the commission finds that delay of implementing the updated edition causes undue hardship to stakeholders or otherwise threatens the public health, safety, and welfare.
- (9) The following buildings, structures, and facilities are exempt from the Florida Building Code as provided by law, and any further exemptions shall be as determined by the Legislature and provided by law:
- (a) Buildings and structures specifically regulated and preempted by the Federal Government.
- (b) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
  - (c) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms.
- (d) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
  - (e) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices, except that the provisions of part II relating to accessibility by persons with disabilities shall apply to such mobile or modular structures.

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(f) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in s. 366.02, which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

- (g) Temporary sets, assemblies, or structures used in commercial motion picture or television production, or any sound-recording equipment used in such production, on or off the premises.
- (h) Storage sheds that are not designed for human habitation and that have a floor area of 720 square feet or less are not required to comply with the mandatory wind-borne-debrisimpact standards of the Florida Building Code.
- (i) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other nonwood features.
- (j) Family mausoleums that are prefabricated and assembled on site, or preassembled and delivered on site; that have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete; and that do not exceed 250 square feet in area.

With the exception of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (f), in order to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of the public, the Florida Building Commission may, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, provide for exceptions to the broad categories of buildings exempted in this section, including exceptions for application of specific sections of the code or standards

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adopted therein. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have exclusive authority to adopt by rule, pursuant to chapter 120, exceptions to nonresidential farm buildings exempted in paragraph (c) when reasonably necessary to preserve public health, safety, and welfare. The exceptions must be based upon specific criteria, such as under-roof floor area, aggregate electrical service capacity, HVAC system capacity, or other building requirements. Further, the commission may recommend to the Legislature additional categories of buildings, structures, or facilities which should be exempted from the Florida Building Code, to be provided by law. The Florida Building Code does not apply to temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.

- existing air conditioning system installed on the surface of a roof as of July 1, 2009, be raised 18 inches up from the surface on which it is installed until such time as the system is replaced, and an agency or local government having authority to enforce the Florida Building Code or a local building code may not require otherwise.
- Section 57. Subsection (2) of section 553.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 553.76 General powers of the commission.--The commission is authorized to:
- (2) Issue memoranda of procedure for its internal management and control. The commission may adopt rules related to its consensus-based decisionmaking process, including, but

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not limited to, super majority voting requirements for commission actions relating to the adoption of amendments to or the adoption of the Florida Building Code.

Section 58. Subsection (4) of section 553.775, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.775 Interpretations.--

(4) In order to administer this section, the commission may adopt by rule and impose a fee for binding and nonbinding interpretations to recoup the cost of the proceedings which may not exceed \$250 for each request for a review or interpretation. For proceedings conducted by or in coordination with a third-party, the rule may provide that payment be made directly to the third party, who shall remit to the department that portion of the fee necessary to cover the costs of the department.

Section 59. Subsection (9) of section 553.79, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.79 Permits; applications; issuance; inspections.--

(9) Any state agency whose enabling legislation authorizes it to enforce provisions of the Florida Building Code may enter into an agreement with any other unit of government to delegate its responsibility to enforce those provisions and may expend public funds for permit and inspection fees, which fees may be no greater than the fees charged others. Inspection services that are not required to be performed by a state agency under a federal delegation of responsibility or by a state agency under the Florida Building Code must be performed under the alternative plans review and inspection process created in s. 553.791 or by a local governmental entity having authority to

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enforce the Florida Building Code.

Section 60. Paragraph (c) of subsection (15) of section 553.791, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (e), and new paragraphs (c) and (d) are added to that subsection, to read:

553.791 Alternative plans review and inspection.--

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- (c) A local enforcement agency, local building official, or local government may not impose a fee or other charge for private provider plan reviews or required building inspections.
- (d) A local enforcement agency, local building official, or local government may not impose a higher permit fee or other fee or charge for private provider plan reviews or required building inspections.

Section 61. Section 553.841, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.841 Building code compliance and mitigation program. --

(1) The Legislature finds that knowledge and understanding by persons licensed in the design and construction industries of the importance and need for complying with the Florida Building Code is vital to the public health, safety, and welfare of this state, especially for mitigating damage caused by hurricanes to residents and visitors to the state. The Legislature further finds that the Florida Building Code can be effective only if all participants in the design and construction industries maintain a thorough knowledge of the code and additions thereto which improve construction standards to protect against storm and other damage. Consequently, the Legislature finds that there is a need for a program to provide ongoing education and

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outreach activities concerning compliance with the Florida Building Code and hurricane mitigation.

- (2) The Department of Community Affairs shall administer a program, designated as the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program, to develop, coordinate, and maintain education and outreach to persons required to comply with the Florida Building Code and ensure consistent education, training, and communication of the code's requirements, including, but not limited to, methods for mitigation of storm-related damage. The program shall also operate a clearinghouse through which design, construction, and building code enforcement licensees, suppliers, and consumers in this state may find others in order to exchange information relating to mitigation and facilitate repairs in the aftermath of a natural disaster.
- (3) All services and materials under the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program must be provided by a private, nonprofit corporation under contract with the department. The term of the contract shall be for 4 years, with the option of one 4-year renewal at the end of the contract term. The initial contract must be in effect no later than November 1, 2007. The private, nonprofit corporation must be an organization whose membership includes trade and professional organizations whose members consist primarily of persons and entities that are required to comply with the Florida Building Code and that are licensed under part XII of chapter 468, chapter 471, chapter 481, or chapter 489. When selecting the private, nonprofit corporation for the program, the department must give primary consideration to the corporation's

demonstrated experience and the ability to:

(a) Develop and deliver building code-related education, training, and outreach;

- (b) Directly access the majority of persons licensed in the occupations of design, construction, and building code enforcement individually and through established statewide trade and professional association networks;
- (c) Serve as a clearinghouse to deliver education and outreach throughout the state. The clearinghouse must serve as a focal point at which persons licensed to design, construct, and enforce building codes and suppliers and consumers can find each other in order to exchange information relating to mitigation and facilitate repairs in the aftermath of a natural disaster;
- (d) Accept input from the Florida Building Commission, licensing regulatory boards, local building departments, and the design and construction industries in order to improve its education and outreach programs; and
- (e) Promote design and construction techniques and materials for mitigating hurricane damage at a Florida-based trade conference that includes participants from the broadest possible range of design and construction trades and professions, including from those private and public sector entities having jurisdiction over building codes and design and construction licensure.
- (4) The department, in administering the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program, shall maintain, update, develop, or cause to be developed,  $\div$ 
  - (a) A core curriculum that is prerequisite to the advanced

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module coursework.

- (b) advanced modules designed for use by each profession.
- (c) The core curriculum developed under this subsection must be submitted to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for approval. Advanced modules developed under this paragraph must be approved by the commission and submitted to the respective boards for approval.
- required to have all categories of participants appropriately informed as to their technical and administrative responsibilities in the effective execution of the code process by all individuals currently licensed under part XII of chapter 468, chapter 471, chapter 481, or chapter 489, except as otherwise provided in s. 471.017. The core curriculum shall be prerequisite to the advanced module coursework for all licensees and shall be completed by individuals licensed in all categories under part XII of chapter 468, chapter 471, chapter 481, or chapter 489 within the first 2-year period after initial licensure. Core course hours taken by licensees to complete this requirement shall count toward fulfillment of required continuing education units under part XII of chapter 468, chapter 471, chapter 481, or chapter 489.
- (5)(6) Each biennium, upon receipt of funds by the Department of Community Affairs from the Construction Industry Licensing Board and the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board provided under ss. 489.109(3) and 489.509(3), the department shall determine the amount of funds available for the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program.

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(6)(7) If the projects provided through the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program in any state fiscal year do not require the use of all available funds, the unused funds shall be carried forward and allocated for use during the following fiscal year.

- (7) (8) The Florida Building Commission shall provide by rule for the accreditation of courses related to the Florida Building Code by accreditors approved by the commission. The commission shall establish qualifications of accreditors and criteria for the accreditation of courses by rule. The commission may revoke the accreditation of a course by an accreditor if the accreditation is demonstrated to violate this part or the rules of the commission.
- (8) (9) This section does not prohibit or limit the subject areas or development of continuing education or training on the Florida Building Code by any qualified entity.
- Section 62. Subsections (1), (5), (8), and (17) of section 553.842, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 553.842 Product evaluation and approval.--
- (1) The commission shall adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to develop and implement a product evaluation and approval system that applies statewide to operate in coordination with the Florida Building Code. The commission may enter into contracts to provide for administration of the product evaluation and approval system. The commission's rules and any applicable contract may provide that payment of fees related to approvals be made directly to the administrator, who shall remit to the department that portion of the fee necessary

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to cover the department's costs. The product evaluation and approval system shall provide:

(a) Appropriate promotion of innovation and new technologies.

- (b) Processing submittals of products from manufacturers in a timely manner.
- (c) Independent, third-party qualified and accredited testing and laboratory facilities, product evaluation entities, quality assurance agencies, certification agencies, and validation entities.
- (d) An easily accessible product acceptance list to entities subject to the Florida Building Code.
- (e) Development of stringent but reasonable testing criteria based upon existing consensus standards, when available, for products.
- (f) Long-term approvals, where feasible. State and local approvals will be valid until the requirements of the code on which the approval is based change, the product changes in a manner affecting its performance as required by the code, or the approval is revoked.
  - (g) Criteria for revocation of a product approval.
  - (h) Cost-effectiveness.
- (5) Statewide approval of products, methods, or systems of construction may be achieved by one of the following methods. One of these methods must be used by the commission to approve the following categories of products: panel walls, exterior doors, roofing, skylights, windows, shutters, and structural components as established by the commission by rule.

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(a) Products for which the code establishes standardized testing or comparative or rational analysis methods shall be approved by submittal and validation of one of the following reports or listings indicating that the product or method or system of construction was evaluated to be in compliance with the Florida Building Code and that the product or method or system of construction is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to that required by the Florida Building Code:

- 1. A certification mark or listing of an approved certification agency, which may be used only for products for which the code designates standardized testing;
  - 2. A test report from an approved testing laboratory;
- 3. A product evaluation report based upon testing or comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, from an approved product evaluation entity; or
- 4. A product evaluation report based upon testing or comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, developed and signed and sealed by a professional engineer or architect, licensed in this state.

A product evaluation report or a certification mark or listing of an approved certification agency which demonstrates that the product or method or system of construction complies with the Florida Building Code for the purpose intended shall be equivalent to a test report and test procedure as referenced in the Florida Building Code. An application for state approval of a product under subparagraph 1. shall be approved by the department after the commission staff or a designee verifies

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within 10 days after receipt that the application and related documentation are complete. Upon approval by the department, the product shall be immediately added to the list of state-approved products maintained under subsection (13). Approvals by the department shall be reviewed and ratified by the commission's program oversight committee except for a showing of good cause.

- (b) Products, methods, or systems of construction for which there are no specific standardized testing or comparative or rational analysis methods established in the code may be approved by submittal and validation of one of the following:
- 1. A product evaluation report based upon testing or comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, from an approved product evaluation entity indicating that the product or method or system of construction was evaluated to be in compliance with the intent of the Florida Building Code and that the product or method or system of construction is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to that required by the Florida Building Code; or
- 2. A product evaluation report based upon testing or comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, developed and signed and sealed by a professional engineer or architect, licensed in this state, who certifies that the product or method or system of construction is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to that required by the Florida Building Code.
- (8) The commission may adopt rules to approve the following types of entities that produce information on which product approvals are based. All of the following entities,

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including engineers and architects, must comply with a nationally recognized standard demonstrating independence or no conflict of interest:

- (a) Evaluation entities that meet the criteria for approval adopted by the commission by rule. The commission shall specifically approve the National Evaluation Service, the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials Evaluation Service the International Conference of Building Officials Evaluation Services, the International Code Council Evaluation Services, the Building Officials and Code Administrators International Evaluation Services, the Southern Building Code Congress International Evaluation Services, and the Miami-Dade County Building Code Compliance Office Product Control. Architects and engineers licensed in this state are also approved to conduct product evaluations as provided in subsection (5).
- (b) Testing laboratories accredited by national organizations, such as A2LA and the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program, laboratories accredited by evaluation entities approved under paragraph (a), and laboratories that comply with other guidelines for testing laboratories selected by the commission and adopted by rule.
- (c) Quality assurance entities approved by evaluation entities approved under paragraph (a) and by certification agencies approved under paragraph (d) and other quality assurance entities that comply with guidelines selected by the commission and adopted by rule.
  - (d) Certification agencies accredited by nationally

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recognized accreditors and other certification agencies that comply with guidelines selected by the commission and adopted by rule.

(e) Validation entities that comply with accreditation standards established by the commission by rule.

- (17) (a) The Florida Building Commission shall review the list of evaluation entities in subsection (8) and, in the annual report required under s. 553.77, shall either recommend amendments to the list to add evaluation entities the commission determines should be authorized to perform product evaluations or shall report on the criteria adopted by rule or to be adopted by rule allowing the commission to approve evaluation entities that use the commission's product evaluation process. If the commission adopts criteria by rule, the rulemaking process must be completed by July 1, 2009.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (8) (a), the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials Evaluation Services is approved as an evaluation entity until October 1, 2009. If the association does not obtain permanent approval by the commission as an evaluation entity by October 1, 2009, products approved on the basis of an association evaluation must be substituted by an alternative, approved entity by December 31, 2009, and on January 1, 2010, any product approval issued by the commission based on an association evaluation is void.
- Section 63. Subsection (4) is added to section 553.844, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 553.844 Windstorm loss mitigation; requirements for roofs and opening protection.--

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(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, exposed mechanical equipment or appliances fastened to rated stands, platforms, curbs, or slabs are deemed to comply with the wind resistance requirements for wind-borne debris regions as defined in s. 1609.2, Buildings Volume, 2007 Florida Building Code, as amended, and no further support or enclosure may be required by a state or local official having authority to enforce the Florida Building Code.

Section 64. Section 553.885, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.885 Carbon monoxide alarm required.--

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Every separate building or addition to an existing building, other than a hospital, an inpatient hospice facility, or a nursing home facility licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, constructed for which a building permit is issued for new construction on or after July 1, 2008, and having a fossil-fuel-burning heater or appliance, a fireplace, or an attached garage, or other feature, fixture, or element that emits carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion shall have an approved operational carbon monoxide alarm installed within 10 feet of each room used for sleeping purposes in the new building or addition, or at such other locations as required by the Florida Building Code. The requirements of this subsection may be satisfied with the installation of a battery-powered carbon monoxide alarm or a battery-powered combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarm. For a new hospital, an inpatient hospice facility, or a nursing home facility licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, an approved operational carbon

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monoxide detector shall be installed inside or directly outside of each room or area within the hospital or facility where a fossil-fuel-burning heater, engine, or appliance is located. This detector shall be connected to the fire alarm system of the hospital or facility as a supervisory signal. This subsection does not apply to existing buildings that are undergoing alterations or repairs unless the alteration is an addition as defined in subsection (3).

- (2) The Florida Building Commission shall adopt rules to administer this section and shall incorporate such requirements into its next revision of the Florida Building Code.
  - (3) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Carbon monoxide alarm" means a device that is meant for the purpose of detecting carbon monoxide, that produces a distinct audible alarm, and that meets the requirements of and is approved by the Florida Building Commission.
- (b) "Fossil fuel" means coal, kerosene, oil, fuel gases, or other petroleum or hydrocarbon product that emits carbon monoxide as a by-product of combustion.
- (c) "Addition" means an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or height of a building or structure.
- Section 65. Subsection (2) of section 553.9061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 553.9061 Scheduled increases in thermal efficiency standards.--
- (2) The Florida Building Commission shall identify within code support and compliance documentation the specific building options and elements available to meet the energy performance

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goals established in subsection (1). Energy efficiency

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3670 performance options and elements include, but are not limited 3671 to: (a) 3672 Energy-efficient water heating systems, including 3673 solar water heating. 3674 Energy-efficient appliances. (b) 3675 Energy-efficient windows, doors, and skylights. (C) 3676 Low solar-absorption roofs, also known as "cool (d) roofs." 3677 3678 Enhanced ceiling and wall insulation. (e) 3679 Reduced-leak duct systems and energy-saving devices (f) 3680 and features installed within duct systems. 3681 (g) Programmable thermostats. 3682 Energy-efficient lighting systems. (h) 3683 (i) Energy-saving quality installation procedures for 3684 replacement air conditioning systems, including, but not limited 3685

(j) Shading devices, sunscreening materials, and overhangs.

to, equipment sizing analysis and duct testing.

- Weatherstripping, caulking, and sealing of exterior openings and penetrations.
- Section 66. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 468.609, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 468.609 Administration of this part; standards for certification; additional categories of certification .--
- 3694 A person may take the examination for certification as 3695 a building code administrator pursuant to this part if the 3696 person:

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(d) After the building code training program is established under s. 553.841, demonstrates successful completion of the core curriculum approved by the Florida Building Commission, appropriate to the licensing category sought.

Section 67. <u>Subsection (6) of section 468.627, Florida</u>
Statutes, is repealed.

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Section 68. Section 471.0195, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

471.0195 Florida Building Code training for engineers. -- All licensees actively participating in the design of engineering works or systems in connection with buildings, structures, or facilities and systems covered by the Florida Building Code shall take continuing education courses and submit proof to the board, at such times and in such manner as established by the board by rule, that the licensee has completed the core curriculum courses and any specialized or advanced courses on any portion of the Florida Building Code applicable to the licensee's area of practice or has passed the appropriate equivalency test of the Building Code Training Program as required by s. 553.841. The board shall record reported continuing education courses on a system easily accessed by code enforcement jurisdictions for evaluation when determining license status for purposes of processing design documents. Local jurisdictions shall be responsible for notifying the board when design documents are submitted for building construction permits by persons who are not in compliance with this section. The board shall take appropriate action as provided by its rules when such noncompliance is

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3725 determined to exist.

Section 69. <u>Subsection (5) of section 481.215, Florida</u>
Statutes, is repealed.

Section 70. <u>Subsection (5) of section 481.313, Florida</u> Statutes, is repealed.

Section 71. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 489.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.115 Certification and registration; endorsement; reciprocity; renewals; continuing education.--

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Each certificateholder or registrant shall provide proof, in a form established by rule of the board, that the certificateholder or registrant has completed at least 14 classroom hours of at least 50 minutes each of continuing education courses during each biennium since the issuance or renewal of the certificate or registration. The board shall establish by rule that a portion of the required 14 hours must deal with the subject of workers' compensation, business practices, workplace safety, and, for applicable licensure categories, wind mitigation methodologies, and 1 hour of which must deal with laws and rules. The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of continuing education courses and providers, including requirements relating to the content of courses and standards for approval of providers, and may by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom continuing education on an hour-for-hour basis. The board shall prescribe by rule the continuing education, if any, which is required during the first biennium of initial licensure. A

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person who has been licensed for less than an entire biennium must not be required to complete the full 14 hours of continuing education.

- 2. In addition, the board may approve specialized continuing education courses on compliance with the wind resistance provisions for one and two family dwellings contained in the Florida Building Code and any alternate methodologies for providing such wind resistance which have been approved for use by the Florida Building Commission. Division I certificateholders or registrants who demonstrate proficiency upon completion of such specialized courses may certify plans and specifications for one and two family dwellings to be in compliance with the code or alternate methodologies, as appropriate, except for dwellings located in floodways or coastal hazard areas as defined in ss. 60.3D and E of the National Flood Insurance Program.
- 3. Each certificateholder or registrant shall provide to the board proof of completion of the core curriculum courses, or passing the equivalency test of the Building Code Training Program established under s. 553.841, specific to the licensing category sought, within 2 years after commencement of the program or of initial certification or registration, whichever is later. Classroom hours spent taking core curriculum courses shall count toward the number required for renewal of certificates or registration. A certificateholder or registrant who passes the equivalency test in lieu of taking the core curriculum course shall receive full credit for core curriculum course hours.

3.4. The board shall require, by rule adopted pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, a specified number of hours in specialized or advanced module courses, approved by the Florida Building Commission, on any portion of the Florida Building Code, adopted pursuant to part IV of chapter 553, relating to the contractor's respective discipline.

Section 72. Subsection (1) of section 489.1455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.1455 Journeyman; reciprocity; standards.--

- (1) An individual who holds a valid, active journeyman license in the plumbing/pipe fitting, mechanical, or HVAC trades issued by any county or municipality in this state may work as a journeyman in the trade in which he or she is licensed in any county or municipality of this state without taking an additional examination or paying an additional license fee, if he or she:
- (a) Has scored at least 70 percent, or after October 1, 1997, at least 75 percent, on a proctored journeyman Block and Associates examination or other proctored examination approved by the board for the trade in which he or she is licensed;
- (b) Has completed an apprenticeship program registered with the Department of Labor and Employment Security and demonstrates 4 years' verifiable practical experience in the trade for which he or she is licensed, or demonstrates 6 years' verifiable practical experience in the trade for which he or she is licensed;
- (c) Has satisfactorily completed specialized and advanced module coursework approved by the Florida Building Commission,

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as part of the Building Code Training Program established in s. 553.841, specific to the discipline, and successfully completed the program's core curriculum courses or passed an equivalency test in lieu of taking the core curriculum courses and provided proof of completion of such curriculum courses or examination and obtained a certificate from the board pursuant to this part or, pursuant to authorization by the certifying authority, provides proof of completion of such curriculum or coursework within 6 months after such certification; and

- (d) Has not had a license suspended or revoked within the last 5 years.
- Section 73. Subsection (3) of section 489.517, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 489.517 Renewal of certificate or registration; continuing education.--
- (3) (a) Each certificateholder or registrant shall provide proof, in a form established by rule of the board, that the certificateholder or registrant has completed at least 14 classroom hours of at least 50 minutes each of continuing education courses during each biennium since the issuance or renewal of the certificate or registration. The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of continuing education courses and providers and may by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom continuing education on an hour-for-hour basis.
- (b) Each certificateholder or registrant shall provide to the board proof of completion of the core curriculum courses or passing the equivalency test of the Building Code Training

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Program established under s. 553.841, specific to the licensing category sought, within 2 years after commencement of the program or of initial certification or registration, whichever is later. Classroom hours spent taking core curriculum courses shall count toward the number required for renewal of certificate or registration. A certificateholder or registrant who passes the equivalency test in lieu of taking the core curriculum course shall receive full credit for core curriculum course hours.

Section 74. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 553.79, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 553.80, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

## 553.80 Enforcement.--

- (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)-(g), each local government and each legally constituted enforcement district with statutory authority shall regulate building construction and, where authorized in the state agency's enabling legislation, each state agency shall enforce the Florida Building Code required by this part on all public or private buildings, structures, and facilities, unless such responsibility has been delegated to another unit of government pursuant to s. 553.79(9).
- (a) Construction regulations relating to correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice are to be enforced exclusively by those departments.
  - (b) Construction regulations relating to elevator

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equipment under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Elevators of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall be enforced exclusively by that department.

- (c) In addition to the requirements of s. 553.79 and this section, facilities subject to the provisions of chapter 395 and part II of chapter 400 shall have facility plans reviewed and construction surveyed by the state agency authorized to do so under the requirements of chapter 395 and part II of chapter 400 and the certification requirements of the Federal Government.
- (d) Building plans approved under s. 553.77(3) and stateapproved manufactured buildings, including buildings
  manufactured and assembled offsite and not intended for
  habitation, such as lawn storage buildings and storage sheds,
  are exempt from local code enforcing agency plan reviews except
  for provisions of the code relating to erection, assembly, or
  construction at the site. Erection, assembly, and construction
  at the site are subject to local permitting and inspections.
  Lawn storage buildings and storage sheds bearing the insignia of
  approval of the department are not subject to s. 553.842. Such
  buildings that do not exceed 400 square feet may be delivered
  and installed without need of a contractor's or specialty
  license.
- (e) Construction regulations governing public schools, state universities, and community colleges shall be enforced as provided in subsection (6).
- (f) The Florida Building Code as it pertains to toll collection facilities under the jurisdiction of the turnpike enterprise of the Department of Transportation shall be enforced

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exclusively by the turnpike enterprise.

(g) Construction regulations relating to secure mental health treatment facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Children and Family Services shall be enforced exclusively by the department in conjunction with the Agency for Health Care Administration's review authority under paragraph (c).

The governing bodies of local governments may provide a schedule of fees, as authorized by s. 125.56(2) or s. 166.222 and this section, for the enforcement of the provisions of this part. Such fees shall be used solely for carrying out the local government's responsibilities in enforcing the Florida Building Code. The authority of state enforcing agencies to set fees for enforcement shall be derived from authority existing on July 1, 1998. However, nothing contained in this subsection shall operate to limit such agencies from adjusting their fee schedule in conformance with existing authority.

Section 75. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 633.0215, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (13) is added to that section, to read:

633.0215 Florida Fire Prevention Code.--

(3) No later than 180 days before the triennial adoption of the Florida Fire Prevention Code, the State Fire Marshal shall notify each municipal, county, and special district fire department of the triennial code adoption and steps necessary for local amendments to be included within the code. No later than 120 days before the triennial adoption of the Florida Fire

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Prevention Code, each local jurisdiction shall provide the State Fire Marshal with copies of its local fire code amendments. The State Fire Marshal has the option to process local fire code amendments that are received less than 120 days before the adoption date of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

- (b) Any local amendment to the Florida Fire Prevention

  Code adopted by a local government shall be effective only until
  the adoption of the new edition of the Florida Fire Prevention

  Code, which shall be every third year. At such time, the State
  Fire Marshal shall adopt such amendment as part of the Florida

  Fire Prevention Code or rescind the amendment. The State Fire

  Marshal shall immediately notify the respective local government
  of the rescission of the amendment and the reason for the
  rescission. After receiving such notice, the respective local
  government may readopt the rescinded amendment. Incorporation of
  local amendments as regional and local concerns and variations
  shall be considered as adoption of an amendment pursuant to this
  section part.
- (13) The State Fire Marshal shall issue an expedited declaratory statement relating to interpretations of provisions of the Florida Fire Prevention Code according to the following guidelines:
- (a) The declaratory statement shall be rendered in accordance with s. 120.565 except that a final decision shall be issued by the State Fire Marshal within 45 days after the division's receipt of a petition seeking an expedited declaratory statement. The State Fire Marshal shall give notice of the petition and the expedited declaratory statement or the

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3949	denial of the petition in the next available issue of the
3950	Florida Administrative Weekly after the petition is filed and
3951	after the statement or denial is rendered.
3952	(b) The petitioner must be the owner of the disputed
3953	project or the owner's representative.
3954	(c) The petition for expedited declaratory statement must
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3956	1. Related to an active project that is under construction
3957	or must have been submitted for a permit;
3958	2. The subject of a written notice citing a specific
3959	provision of the Florida Fire Prevention Code which is in
3960	dispute; and
3961	3. Limited to a single question that is capable of being
3962	answered with a "yes" or "no" response.
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3964	A petition for declaratory statement which does not meet all of
3965	the requirements of this subsection must be denied without
3966	prejudice. This subsection does not affect the right of the
3967	netitioner as a substantially affected nerson to seek a

Section 76. Section 633.026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.026 <u>Legislative intent;</u> informal interpretations of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.—<u>It is the intent of the Legislature that the Florida Fire Prevention Code be interpreted by fire officials and local enforcement agencies in a manner that protects the public safety, health, and welfare by ensuring uniform interpretations throughout this state and by providing</u>

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

declaratory statement under s. 633.01(6).

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processes for resolving disputes regarding such interpretations which are just and expeditious. It is the intent of the Legislature that such processes provide for the expeditious resolution of the issues presented and that the resulting interpretation of such issues be published on the website of the Division of State Fire Marshal.

- The Division of State Fire Marshal shall by rule establish an informal process of rendering nonbinding interpretations of the Florida Fire Prevention Code. The Division of State Fire Marshal may contract with and refer interpretive issues to a nonprofit organization that has experience in interpreting and enforcing the Florida Fire Prevention Code. The Division of State Fire Marshal shall immediately implement the process prior to the completion of formal rulemaking. It is the intent of the Legislature that the Division of State Fire Marshal establish <del>create</del> a Fire Code Interpretation Committee composed of seven persons and seven alternates, equally representing each area of the state process to refer questions to a small group of individuals certified under s. 633.081(2), to which a party can pose questions regarding the interpretation of the Florida Fire Prevention Code provisions.
- (2) Each member and alternate member of the Fire Code

  Interpretation Committee must be certified as a firesafety

  inspector pursuant to s. 633.081(2) and must have a minimum of 5

  years of experience interpreting and enforcing the Florida Fire

  Prevention Code and the Life Safety Code. Each member and

  alternate member must be approved by the Division of State Fire

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Marshal and deemed by the division to have met these requirements for at least 30 days before participating in a review of a nonbinding interpretation. It is the intent of the Legislature that the process provide for the expeditious resolution of the issues presented and publication of the resulting interpretation on the website of the Division of State Fire Marshal. It is the intent of the Legislature that this program be similar to the program established by the Florida Building Commission in s. 553.775(3)(g).

- (3) Each nonbinding interpretation of code provisions must be provided within 10 business days after receipt of a request for interpretation. The response period established in this subsection may be waived only with the written consent of the party requesting the nonbinding interpretation and the Division of State Fire Marshal. Nonbinding Such interpretations shall be advisory only and nonbinding on the parties or the State Fire Marshal.
- (4) In order to administer this section, the <u>Division of State Fire Marshal must charge department may adopt by rule and impose</u> a fee for nonbinding interpretations, with payment made directly to the third party. The fee may not exceed \$150 for each request for a review or interpretation. The division may authorize payment of fees directly to the nonprofit organization under contract pursuant to subsection (1).
- (5) A party requesting a nonbinding interpretation who disagrees with the interpretation issued under this section may apply for a formal interpretation from the State Fire Marshal pursuant to s. 633.01(6).

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cause to be issued a nonbinding interpretation of the Florida

Fire Prevention Code pursuant to this section when requested to
do so upon submission of a petition by the owner or the owner's
representative, or the contractor or the contractor's
representative, of a project in dispute, or by a fire official.

The division shall adopt a petition form by rule and the
petition form must be published on the State Fire Marshal's
website. The form shall, at a minimum, require the following:

- (a) The name and address of the local fire official, including the address of the county, municipal, or special district.
- (b) The name and address of the owner or the owner's representative, or the contractor or the contractor's representative.
- (c) A statement of the specific sections of the Florida

  Fire Prevention Code being interpreted by the local fire

  official.
- (d) An explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests are being affected by the local interpretation of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.
- (e) A statement of the interpretation of the specific sections of the Florida Fire Prevention Code by the local fire official.
- (f) A statement of the interpretation that the petitioner contends should be given to the specific sections of the Florida Fire Prevention Code and a statement supporting the petitioner's interpretation.

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(7) Upon receipt of a petition that meets the requirements of subsection (6), the Division of State Fire Marshal shall immediately provide copies of the petition to the Fire Code Interpretation Committee, and shall publish the petition and any response submitted by the local fire official on the State Fire Marshal's website.

(8) The committee shall conduct proceedings as necessary to resolve the issues and give due regard to the petition, the facts of the matter at issue, specific code sections cited, and any statutory implications affecting the Florida Fire Prevention Code. The committee shall issue an interpretation regarding the provisions of the Florida Fire Prevention Code within 10 days after the filing of a petition. The committee shall issue an interpretation based upon the Florida Fire Prevention Code or, if the code is ambiguous, the intent of the code. The committee's interpretation shall be provided to the petitioner and shall include a notice that if the petitioner disagrees with the interpretation, the petitioner may file a request for formal interpretation by the State Fire Marshal under s. 633.01(6). The committee's interpretation shall be provided to the State Fire Marshal, and the division shall publish the interpretation on the State Fire Marshal's website and in the Florida Administrative Weekly.

Section 77. Section 633.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.081 Inspection of buildings and equipment; orders; firesafety inspection training requirements; certification; disciplinary action.—The State Fire Marshal and her or his

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Marshal department has reasonable hour, when the State Fire Marshal department has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter or s. 509.215, or a rule promulgated thereunder, or a minimum firesafety code adopted by a local authority, may exist, inspect any and all buildings and structures which are subject to the requirements of this chapter or s. 509.215 and rules promulgated thereunder. The authority to inspect shall extend to all equipment, vehicles, and chemicals which are located within the premises of any such building or structure.

- (1) Each county, municipality, and special district that has firesafety enforcement responsibilities shall employ or contract with a firesafety inspector. The firesafety inspector must conduct all firesafety inspections that are required by law. The governing body of a county, municipality, or special district that has firesafety enforcement responsibilities may provide a schedule of fees to pay only the costs of inspections conducted pursuant to this subsection and related administrative expenses. Two or more counties, municipalities, or special districts that have firesafety enforcement responsibilities may jointly employ or contract with a firesafety inspector.
- (2) Every firesafety inspection conducted pursuant to state or local firesafety requirements shall be by a person certified as having met the inspection training requirements set by the State Fire Marshal. Such person shall:
- (a) Be a high school graduate or the equivalent as determined by the department;
  - (b) Not have been found guilty of, or having pleaded

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guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of the United States, or of any state thereof, which involves moral turpitude, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of such cases;

- (c) Have her or his fingerprints on file with the department or with an agency designated by the department;
- (d) Have good moral character as determined by the department;
  - (e) Be at least 18 years of age;

- (f) Have satisfactorily completed the firesafety inspector certification examination as prescribed by the department; and
- (g)1. Have satisfactorily completed, as determined by the department, a firesafety inspector training program of not less than 200 hours established by the department and administered by agencies and institutions approved by the department for the purpose of providing basic certification training for firesafety inspectors; or
- 2. Have received in another state training which is determined by the department to be at least equivalent to that required by the department for approved firesafety inspector education and training programs in this state.
- (3) Each special state firesafety inspection which is required by law and is conducted by or on behalf of an agency of the state must be performed by an individual who has met the provision of subsection (2), except that the duration of the training program shall not exceed 120 hours of specific training for the type of property that such special state firesafety

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inspectors are assigned to inspect.

(4) A firefighter certified pursuant to s. 633.35 may conduct firesafety inspections, under the supervision of a certified firesafety inspector, while on duty as a member of a fire department company conducting inservice firesafety inspections without being certified as a firesafety inspector, if such firefighter has satisfactorily completed an inservice fire department company inspector training program of at least 24 hours' duration as provided by rule of the department.

- inspector certificate is valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance. Renewal of certification shall be subject to the affected person's completing proper application for renewal and meeting all of the requirements for renewal as established under this chapter or by rule promulgated thereunder, which shall include completion of at least 40 hours during the preceding 3-year period of continuing education as required by the rule of the department or, in lieu thereof, successful passage of an examination as established by the department.
- (6) The State Fire Marshal may deny, refuse to renew, suspend, or revoke the certificate of a firesafety inspector or special state firesafety inspector if it finds that any of the following grounds exist:
- (a) Any cause for which issuance of a certificate could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the State Fire Marshal.
- (b) Violation of this chapter or any rule or order of the State Fire Marshal.

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(c) Falsification of records relating to the certificate.

(d) Having been found guilty of or having pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a felony, whether or not a judgment of conviction has been entered.

- (e) Failure to meet any of the renewal requirements.
- (f) Having been convicted of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of fire code inspection, plan review, or administration.
- (g) Making or filing a report or record that the certificateholder knows to be false, or knowingly inducing another to file a false report or record, or knowingly failing to file a report or record required by state or local law, or knowingly impeding or obstructing such filing, or knowingly inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing.
- (h) Failing to properly enforce applicable fire codes or permit requirements within this state which the certificateholder knows are applicable by committing willful misconduct, gross negligence, gross misconduct, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property.
- (i) Accepting labor, services, or materials at no charge or at a noncompetitive rate from any person who performs work that is under the enforcement authority of the certificateholder and who is not an immediate family member of the certificateholder. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin of the person or the person's spouse or any person who resides in the primary

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4201 residence of the certificateholder.

(7) The Division of State Fire Marshal and the Florida
Building Code Administrator and Inspectors Board, established
pursuant to s. 468.605, shall enter into a reciprocity agreement
to facilitate joint recognition of continuing education
recertification hours for certificateholders licensed under s.
468.609 and firesafety inspectors certified under subsection
(2).

(8) (7) The department shall provide by rule for the certification of firesafety inspectors.

Section 78. Section 633.352, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.352 Retention of firefighter certification.--Any certified firefighter who has not been active as a firefighter, or as a volunteer firefighter with an organized fire department, for a period of 3 years shall be required to retake the practical portion of the minimum standards state examination specified in rule 69A-37.056(6)(b) 4A-37.056(6)(b), Florida Administrative Code, in order to maintain her or his certification as a firefighter; however, this requirement does not apply to state-certified firefighters who are certified and employed as full-time firesafety inspectors or firesafety instructors, regardless of the firefighter's employment status as determined by the division. The 3-year period begins on the date the certificate of compliance is issued or upon termination of service with an organized fire department.

Section 79. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) and subsections (3), (10), and (11) of section 633.521, Florida

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Statutes, are amended to read:

633.521 Certificate application and issuance; permit issuance; examination and investigation of applicant.--

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- An applicant may not be examined more than four times (e)during 1 year for certification as a contractor pursuant to this section unless the person is or has been certified and is taking the examination to change classifications. If an applicant does not pass one or more parts of the examination, she or he may take any part of the examination three more times during the 1year period beginning upon the date she or he originally filed an application to take the examination. If the applicant does not pass the examination within that 1-year period, she or he must file a new application and pay the application and examination fees in order to take the examination or a part of the examination again. However, the applicant may not file a new application sooner than 6 months after the date of her or his last examination. An applicant who passes the examination but does not meet the remaining qualifications as provided in applicable statutes and rules within 1 year after the application date must file a new application, pay the application and examination fee, successfully complete a prescribed training course approved by the State Fire College or an equivalent court approved by the State Fire Marshal, and retake and pass the written examination.
- (3) (a) As a prerequisite to taking the examination for certification as a Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor III, or Contractor IIII, the applicant must be at least 18 years of age, be of good

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moral character, and shall possess 4 years' proven experience in the employment of a fire protection system Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor III or a combination of equivalent education and experience in both water-based and chemical fire suppression systems.

- (b) As a prerequisite to taking the examination for certification as a Contractor II, the applicant must be at least 18 years of age, be of good moral character, and have 4 years of verifiable employment experience with a fire protection system as a Contractor I or Contractor II, or a combination of equivalent education and experience in water-based fire suppression systems.
- (c) Required education and experience for certification as a Contractor I, Contractor II, Contractor III, or Contractor IV includes training and experience in both installation and system layout as defined in s. 633.021.
- (d) As a prerequisite to taking the examination for certification as a Contractor III, the applicant must be at least 18 years of age, be of good moral character, and have 4 years of verifiable employment experience with a fire protection system as a Contractor I or Contractor II, or a combination of equivalent education and experience in chemical fire suppression systems.
- (e) As a prerequisite to taking the examination for certification as a Contractor IV, the applicant <u>must shall</u> be at least 18 years old, be of good moral character, <u>be licensed as a certified plumbing contractor under chapter 489, and successfully complete a training program acceptable to the State</u>

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Fire Marshal of not less than 40 contact hours regarding the applicable installation standard used by the Contractor IV as described in NFPA 13D. The State Fire Marshal may adopt rules to administer this subsection have at least 2 years' proven experience in the employment of a fire protection system Contractor I, Contractor II, Contractor III, or Contractor IV or combination of equivalent education and experience which combination need not include experience in the employment of a fire protection system contractor.

- (f) As a prerequisite to taking the examination for certification as a Contractor V, the applicant <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be at least 18 years old, be of good moral character, and have been licensed as a certified underground utility and excavation contractor or <u>certified</u> plumbing contractor pursuant to chapter 489, have verification by an individual who is licensed as a certified utility contractor or <u>certified</u> plumbing contractor pursuant to chapter 489 that the applicant has 4 years' proven experience in the employ of a certified underground utility and excavation contractor or <u>certified</u> plumbing contractor, or have a combination of education and experience equivalent to 4 years' proven experience in the employ of a certified underground utility and excavation contractor or <u>certified</u> plumbing contractor.
- (g) Within 30 days after the date of the examination, the State Fire Marshal shall inform the applicant in writing whether she or he has qualified or not and, if the applicant has qualified, that she or he is ready to issue a certificate of competency, subject to compliance with the requirements of

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subsection (4).

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(10) Effective July 1, 2008, the State Fire Marshal shall require the National Institute of Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET), Sub-field of Inspection and Testing of Fire Protection Systems Level II or equivalent training and education as determined by the division as proof that the permitholders are knowledgeable about nationally accepted standards for the inspection of fire protection systems. It is the intent of this act, from July 1, 2005, until July 1, 2008, to accept continuing education of all certificateholders' employees who perform inspection functions which specifically prepares the permitholder to qualify for NICET II certification.

It is intended that a certificateholder, or a permitholder who is employed by a certificateholder, conduct inspections required by this chapter. It is understood that after July 1, 2008, employee turnover may result in a depletion of personnel who are certified under the NICET Sub-field of Inspection and Testing of Fire Protection Systems Level II or equivalent training and education as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal which is required for permitholders. The extensive training and experience necessary to achieve NICET Level II certification is recognized. A certificateholder may therefore obtain a provisional permit with an endorsement for inspection, testing, and maintenance of water-based fire extinguishing systems for an employee if the employee has initiated procedures for obtaining Level II certification from the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies Sub-field of Inspection and Testing of Fire

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Protection Systems and achieved Level I certification or an equivalent level as determined by the State Fire Marshal through verification of experience, training, and examination. The State Fire Marshal may establish rules to administer this subsection. After 2 years of provisional certification, the employee must have achieved NICET Level II certification, or obtain equivalent training and education as determined by the division, or cease performing inspections requiring Level II certification. The provisional permit is valid only for the 2 calendar years after the date of issuance, may not be extended, and is not renewable. After the initial 2-year provisional permit expires, the certificateholder must wait 2 additional years before a new provisional permit may be issued. The intent is to prohibit the certificateholder from using employees who never reach NICET Level II, or equivalent training and education as determined by the division, status by continuously obtaining provisional permits.

Section 80. Subsection (3) is added to section 633.524, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 633.524 Certificate and permit fees; use and deposit of collected funds.--
- (3) The State Fire Marshal may enter into a contract with any qualified public entity or private company in accordance with chapter 287 to provide examinations for any applicant for any examination administered under the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal. The State Fire Marshal may direct payments from each applicant for each examination directly to such contracted entity or company.

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Section 81. Subsection (4) of section 633.537, Florida

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4370 Statutes, is amended to read: 4371 633.537 Certificate; expiration; renewal; inactive 4372 certificate; continuing education .--4373 The renewal period for the permit class is the same as 4374 that for the employing certificateholder. The continuing 4375 education requirements for permitholders are what is required to 4376 maintain NICET Sub-field of Inspection and Testing of Fire Protection Systems Level II, equivalent training and education 4377 as determined by the division, or higher certification plus 8 4378 4379 contact hours of continuing education approved by the State Fire 4380 Marshal during each biennial renewal period thereafter. The 4381 continuing education curriculum from July 1, 2005, until July 1, 4382 2008, shall be the preparatory curriculum for NICET II 4383 certification; after July 1, 2008, the technical curriculum is 4384 at the discretion of the State Fire Marshal and may be used to

meet the maintenance of NICET Level II certification and 8

responsibility of the permitholder to maintain NICET II

contact hours of continuing education requirements. It is the

certification or equivalent training and education as determined

by the division as a condition of permit renewal after July 1,

4390 2008. 4391 Section 82. Subsection (4) of section 633.72, Florida 4392

- 633.72 Florida Fire Code Advisory Council.--
- Each appointee shall serve a 4-year term. No member shall serve more than two consecutive terms one term. No member of the council shall be paid a salary as such member, but each

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

Statutes, is amended to read:

shall receive travel and expense reimbursement as provided in s. 4398 112.061.

Section 83. Section 553.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.509 Vertical accessibility.--

- (1) Nothing in ss. 553.501-553.513 or the guidelines shall be construed to relieve the owner of any building, structure, or facility governed by those sections from the duty to provide vertical accessibility to all levels above and below the occupiable grade level, regardless of whether the guidelines require an elevator to be installed in such building, structure, or facility, except for:
- (1) (a) Elevator pits, elevator penthouses, mechanical rooms, piping or equipment catwalks, and automobile lubrication and maintenance pits and platforms;
- (2) (b) Unoccupiable spaces, such as rooms, enclosed spaces, and storage spaces that are not designed for human occupancy, for public accommodations, or for work areas; and
- (3)(e) Occupiable spaces and rooms that are not open to the public and that house no more than five persons, including, but not limited to, equipment control rooms and projection booths.
- (2) (a) Any person, firm, or corporation that owns, manages, or operates a residential multifamily dwelling, including a condominium, that is at least 75 feet high and contains a public elevator, as described in s. 399.035(2) and (3) and rules adopted by the Florida Building Commission, shall have at least one public elevator that is capable of operating

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on an alternate power source for emergency purposes. Alternate power shall be available for the purpose of allowing all residents access for a specified number of hours each day over a 5-day period following a natural disaster, manmade disaster, emergency, or other civil disturbance that disrupts the normal supply of electricity. The alternate power source that controls elevator operations must also be capable of powering any connected fire alarm system in the building.

(b) At a minimum, the elevator must be appropriately prewired and prepared to accept an alternate power source and must have a connection on the line side of the main disconnect, pursuant to National Electric Code Handbook, Article 700. In addition to the required power source for the elevator and connected fire alarm system in the building, the alternate power supply must be sufficient to provide emergency lighting to the interior lobbies, hallways, and other portions of the building used by the public. Residential multifamily dwellings must have an available generator and fuel source on the property or have proof of a current contract posted in the elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector affirming a current quaranteed service contract for such equipment and fuel source to operate the elevator on an on-call basis within 24 hours after a request. By December 31, 2006, any person, firm or corporation that owns, manages, or operates a residential multifamily dwelling as defined in paragraph (a) must provide to the local building inspection agency verification of engineering plans for residential multifamily dwellings that provide for the capability to generate power by alternate means. Compliance with

installation requirements and operational capability requirements must be verified by local building inspectors and reported to the county emergency management agency by December 31, 2007.

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(c) Each newly constructed residential multifamily dwelling, including a condominium, that is at least 75 feet high and contains a public elevator, as described in s. 399.035(2) and (3) and rules adopted by the Florida Building Commission, must have at least one public elevator that is capable of operating on an alternate power source for the purpose of allowing all residents access for a specified number of hours each day over a 5-day period following a natural disaster, manmade disaster, emergency, or other civil disturbance that disrupts the normal supply of electricity. The alternate power source that controls elevator operations must be capable of powering any connected fire alarm system in the building. In addition to the required power source for the elevator and connected fire alarm system, the alternate power supply must be sufficient to provide emergency lighting to the interior lobbies, hallways, and other portions of the building used by the public. Engineering plans and verification of operational capability must be provided by the local building inspector to the county emergency management agency before occupancy of the newly constructed building.

(d) Each person, firm, or corporation that is required to maintain an alternate power source under this subsection shall maintain a written emergency operations plan that details the sequence of operations before, during, and after a natural or

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manmade disaster or other emergency situation. The plan must include, at a minimum, a lifesafety plan for evacuation, maintenance of the electrical and lighting supply, and provisions for the health, safety, and welfare of the residents. In addition, the owner, manager, or operator of the residential multifamily dwelling must keep written records of any contracts for alternative power generation equipment. Also, quarterly inspection records of lifesafety equipment and alternate power generation equipment must be posted in the elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector, which confirm that such equipment is properly maintained and in good working condition, and copies of contracts for alternate power generation equipment shall be maintained on site for verification. The written emergency operations plan and inspection records shall also be open for periodic inspection by local and state government agencies as deemed necessary. The owner or operator must keep a generator key in a lockbox posted at or near any installed generator unit.

(e) Multistory affordable residential dwellings for persons age 62 and older that are financed or insured by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development must make every effort to obtain grant funding from the Federal Government or the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to comply with this subsection. If an owner of such a residential dwelling cannot comply with the requirements of this subsection, the owner must develop a plan with the local emergency management agency to ensure that residents are evacuated to a place of safety in the event of a power outage resulting from a natural

or manmade disaster or other emergency situation that disrupts the normal supply of electricity for an extended period of time. A place of safety may include, but is not limited to, relocation to an alternative site within the building or evacuation to a local shelter.

(f) As a part of the annual elevator inspection required under s. 399.061, certified elevator inspectors shall confirm that all installed generators required by this chapter are in working order, have current inspection records posted in the elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector, and that the required generator key is present in the lockbox posted at or near the installed generator. If a building does not have an installed generator, the inspector shall confirm that the appropriate prewiring and switching capabilities are present and that a statement is posted in the elevator machine room or other place conspicuous to the elevator inspector affirming a current guaranteed contract exists for contingent services for alternate power is current for the operating period.

However, buildings, structures, and facilities must, as a minimum, comply with the requirements in the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.

Section 84. The Florida Building Commission is directed to adjust the Florida Building Code for consistency with the revisions to s. 399.02, Florida Statutes, by this act.

Section 85. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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