	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Regulatory Affairs
2	Committee
3	Representative Davis offered the following:
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5	Amendment (with title amendment)
6	Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:
7	Section 1. Section 162.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
8	read:
9	162.12 Notices
10	(1) All notices required by this part must be provided to
11	the alleged violator by:
12	(a) Certified mail, return receipt requested, to the
13	address listed in the tax collector's office for tax notices $_{m{ au}}$ or
14	to the address listed in the county property appraiser's
15	database. The local government may also provide an additional
16	notice to any other address it may find for provided by the
17	property owner <del>in writing to the local government for the</del>
18	purpose of receiving notices. For property owned by a
19	corporation, notices may be provided by certified mail to the

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registered agent of the corporation. If any notice sent by certified mail is not signed as received within 30 days after the <u>postmarked</u> date of mailing, notice may be provided by posting as described in subparagraphs (2) (b) 1. and 2.;

- (b) Hand delivery by the sheriff or other law enforcement officer, code inspector, or other person designated by the local governing body;
- (c) Leaving the notice at the violator's usual place of residence with any person residing therein who is above 15 years of age and informing such person of the contents of the notice; or
- (d) In the case of commercial premises, leaving the notice with the manager or other person in charge.
- (2) In addition to providing notice as set forth in subsection (1), at the option of the code enforcement board or the local government, notice may also be served by publication or posting, as follows:
- (a)1. Such notice shall be published once during each week for 4 consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the code enforcement board is located. The newspaper shall meet such requirements as are prescribed under chapter 50 for legal and official advertisements.
- 2. Proof of publication shall be made as provided in ss. 50.041 and 50.051.
- (b) 1. In lieu of publication as described in paragraph(a), such notice may be posted at least 10 days prior to the hearing, or prior to the expiration of any deadline contained in

the notice, in at least two locations, one of which shall be the property upon which the violation is alleged to exist and the other of which shall be, in the case of municipalities, at the primary municipal government office, and in the case of counties, at the front door of the courthouse or the main county governmental center in said county.

- 2. Proof of posting shall be by affidavit of the person posting the notice, which affidavit shall include a copy of the notice posted and the date and places of its posting.
- (c) Notice by publication or posting may run concurrently with, or may follow, an attempt or attempts to provide notice by hand delivery or by mail as required under subsection (1).

Evidence that an attempt has been made to hand deliver or mail notice as provided in subsection (1), together with proof of publication or posting as provided in subsection (2), shall be sufficient to show that the notice requirements of this part have been met, without regard to whether or not the alleged violator actually received such notice.

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 255.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 255.20 Local bids and contracts for public construction works; specification of state-produced lumber.—
- (3) (a) All county officials, boards of county commissioners, school boards, city councils, city commissioners, and all other public officers of state boards or commissions that are charged with the letting of contracts for public work, for the construction of public bridges, buildings, and other

structures must specify <u>in the contract</u> lumber, timber, and other forest products produced and manufactured in this state if wood is a component of the public work and such products are available <u>with equal</u> and their price, fitness, and quality are equal.

- (b) Paragraph (a) This subsection does not apply to:
- $\underline{1.}$  Plywood specified for monolithic concrete forms $\underline{.}_{\tau}$
- $\underline{\text{2. Jobs with}}$  if the structural or service requirements for timber  $\underline{\text{that}}$  for a particular job cannot be supplied by native species.  $\underline{\text{7}}$  or if the
- 3. Construction projects is financed in whole or in part from federal funds with the requirement that there be no restrictions as to species or place of manufacture.
- 4. Transportation projects for which federal aid funds are available.
- Section 3. Subsection (4) is added to section 255.2575, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 255.2575 Energy-efficient and sustainable buildings.-
- (4) (a) All state agencies, county officials, boards of county commissioners, school boards, city councils, city commissioners, and all other public officers of state boards or commissions that are charged with the letting of contracts for public work, for the construction of public bridges, buildings, and other structures must specify in the contract lumber, timber, and other forest products produced and manufactured in this state if wood is a component of the public work and such products are available with equal price, fitness, and quality.
  - (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to:

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- 1. Plywood specified for monolithic concrete forms.
- 2. Jobs with structural or service requirements for timber that cannot be supplied by native species.
  - 3. Construction projects financed in whole or in part from federal funds with the requirement that there be no restrictions as to species or place of manufacture.
  - 4. Transportation projects for which federal aid funds are available.
  - Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 255.257, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 255.257 Energy management; buildings occupied by state agencies.—
    - (4) ADOPTION OF STANDARDS.-
  - (a) <u>Each</u> All state <u>agency</u> agencies shall <u>use</u> adopt a sustainable building rating system or <del>use</del> a national model green building code for <u>each</u> all new <u>building</u> buildings and <u>renovation</u> renovations to an existing building buildings.
  - Section 5. Paragraph (aa) of subsection (4) of section 381.0065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 381.0065 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; regulation.—
  - (4) PERMITS; INSTALLATION; AND CONDITIONS.—A person may not construct, repair, modify, abandon, or operate an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system without first obtaining a permit approved by the department. The department may issue permits to carry out this section, but shall not make the issuance of such permits contingent upon prior approval by the Department of Environmental Protection, except that the issuance

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of a permit for work seaward of the coastal construction control line established under s. 161.053 shall be contingent upon receipt of any required coastal construction control line permit from the Department of Environmental Protection. A construction permit is valid for 18 months from the issuance date and may be extended by the department for one 90-day period under rules adopted by the department. A repair permit is valid for 90 days from the date of issuance. An operating permit must be obtained prior to the use of any aerobic treatment unit or if the establishment generates commercial waste. Buildings or establishments that use an aerobic treatment unit or generate commercial waste shall be inspected by the department at least annually to assure compliance with the terms of the operating permit. The operating permit for a commercial wastewater system is valid for 1 year from the date of issuance and must be renewed annually. The operating permit for an aerobic treatment unit is valid for 2 years from the date of issuance and must be renewed every 2 years. If all information pertaining to the siting, location, and installation conditions or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remains the same, a construction or repair permit for the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be transferred to another person, if the transferee files, within 60 days after the transfer of ownership, an amended application providing all corrected information and proof of ownership of the property. There is no fee associated with the processing of this supplemental information. A person may not contract to construct, modify, alter, repair, service, abandon, or maintain any portion of an

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onsite sewage treatment and disposal system without being registered under part III of chapter 489. A property owner who personally performs construction, maintenance, or repairs to a system serving his or her own owner-occupied single-family residence is exempt from registration requirements for performing such construction, maintenance, or repairs on that residence, but is subject to all permitting requirements. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not issue a building or plumbing permit for any building that requires the use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system unless the owner or builder has received a construction permit for such system from the department. A building or structure may not be occupied and a municipality, political subdivision, or any state or federal agency may not authorize occupancy until the department approves the final installation of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not approve any change in occupancy or tenancy of a building that uses an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system until the department has reviewed the use of the system with the proposed change, approved the change, and amended the operating permit.

assessment, or a modification, replacement, or upgrade of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system is not required for a remodeling addition or modification to a single-family home if a bedroom is not added. However, a remodeling addition or modification to a single-family home may not cover any part of the existing system or encroach upon a required setback or the

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unobstructed area. To determine if a setback or the unobstructed area is impacted, the local health department shall review and verify a floor plan and site plan of the proposed remodeling addition or modification to the home submitted by a remodeler which shows the location of the system, including the distance of the remodeling addition or modification to the home from the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system. The local health department may visit the site or otherwise determine the best means of verifying the information submitted. A verification of the location of a system is not an inspection or evaluation and assessment of the system. The review and verification must be completed within 7 business days after receipt of a floor plan and site plan by the local health department. If the review and verification is not completed within such time, the remodeling addition or modification to the single-family home for the purposes of this paragraph is approved.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 489.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.105 Definitions.—As used in this part:

(3) "Contractor" means the person who is qualified for, and is only responsible for, the project contracted for and means, except as exempted in this part, the person who, for compensation, undertakes to, submits a bid to, or does himself or herself or by others construct, repair, alter, remodel, add to, demolish, subtract from, or improve any building or structure, including related improvements to real estate, for others or for resale to others; and whose job scope is substantially similar to the job scope described in one of the

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216 paragraphs of this subsection. For the purposes of regulation

217 under this part, the term "demolish" applies only to demolition

218 of steel tanks more than 50 feet in height; towers more than 50

219 feet in height; other structures more than 50 feet in height,

220 other than buildings or residences more than three stories tall;

and all buildings or residences more than three stories tall.

Contractors are subdivided into two divisions, Division I,

consisting of those contractors defined in paragraphs (a)-(c),

and Division II, consisting of those contractors defined in

225 paragraphs (d) - (q):

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- (a) "General contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited as to the type of work which he or she may do, who may contract for any activity requiring licensure under this part, and who may perform any work requiring licensure under this part, except as otherwise expressly provided in s. 489.113.
- (b) "Building contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to construction of commercial buildings and single-dwelling or multiple-dwelling residential buildings, which do not exceed three stories in height, and accessory use structures in connection therewith or a contractor whose services are limited to remodeling, repair, or improvement of any size building if the services do not affect the structural members of the building.
- (c) "Residential contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement of one-family, two-family, or three-family residences not exceeding two habitable stories above no more

Amendment No. 1 than one uninhabitable story and accessory use structures in connection therewith.

- (d) "Sheet metal contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the sheet metal trade and who has the experience, knowledge, and skill necessary for the manufacture, fabrication, assembling, handling, erection, installation, dismantling, conditioning, adjustment, insulation, alteration, repair, servicing, or design, if not prohibited by law, of ferrous or nonferrous metal work of U.S. No. 10 gauge or its equivalent or lighter gauge and of other materials, including, but not limited to, fiberglass, used in lieu thereof and of air-handling systems, including the setting of air-handling equipment and reinforcement of same, the balancing of air-handling systems, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system.
- (e) "Roofing contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the roofing trade and who has the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, and use materials and items used in the installation, maintenance, extension, and alteration of all kinds of roofing, waterproofing, and coating, except when coating is not represented to protect, repair, waterproof, stop leaks, or extend the life of the roof. The scope of work of a roofing contractor also includes skylights and any related work, required roof-deck attachments, and any repair or replacement of wood roof sheathing or fascia as needed during roof repair or replacement and any related work.

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"Class A air-conditioning contractor" means a (f) contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system if such duct work is performed by the contractor as necessary to complete an airdistribution system, boiler and unfired pressure vessel systems, and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, piping, insulation of pipes, vessels and ducts, pressure and process piping, and pneumatic control piping; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an airconditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for such contractor also includes any excavation work incidental thereto, but does not include any work such as liquefied petroleum or natural gas fuel lines within buildings, except for disconnecting or reconnecting changeouts of liquefied petroleum or natural gas appliances within buildings; potable water lines or connections thereto;

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298 sanitary sewer lines; swimming pool piping and filters; or
299 electrical power wiring. A Class A air-conditioning contractor
300 may test and evaluate central air-conditioning, refrigeration,
301 heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work; however,
302 a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the

performance of these specific services.

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

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excavation work incidental thereto, but does not include any work such as liquefied petroleum or natural gas fuel lines within buildings, except for disconnecting or reconnecting changeouts of liquefied petroleum or natural gas appliances within buildings; potable water lines or connections thereto; sanitary sewer lines; swimming pool piping and filters; or electrical power wiring. A Class B air-conditioning contractor may test and evaluate central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work; however, a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the performance of these specific services.

- (h) "Class C air-conditioning contractor" means a contractor whose business is limited to the servicing of air-conditioning, heating, or refrigeration systems, including any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system, and whose certification or registration, issued pursuant to this part, was valid on October 1, 1988. Only a person who was registered or certified as a Class C air-conditioning contractor as of October 1, 1988, shall be so registered or certified after October 1, 1988. However, the board shall continue to license and regulate those Class C air-conditioning contractors who held Class C licenses before October 1, 1988.
- (i) "Mechanical contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and

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Amendment No. 1 ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system if such duct work is performed by the contractor as necessary to complete an air-distribution system, boiler and unfired pressure vessel systems, lift station equipment and piping, and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, piping, insulation of pipes, vessels and ducts, pressure and process piping, pneumatic control piping, gasoline tanks and pump installations and piping for same, standpipes, air piping, vacuum line piping, oxygen lines, nitrous oxide piping, ink and chemical lines, fuel transmission lines, liquefied petroleum gas lines within buildings, and natural gas fuel lines within buildings; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an air-conditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for such contractor also includes any excavation work incidental thereto, but does not include any work such as potable water lines or connections thereto, sanitary sewer lines, swimming pool piping and filters, or electrical power wiring. A mechanical contractor may test and evaluate central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work; however,

Amendment No. 1 a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the performance of these specific services.

"Commercial pool/spa contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the construction, repair, and servicing of any swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, whether public, private, or otherwise, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the installation, repair, or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior finishes, the installation of package pool heaters, the installation of all perimeter piping and filter piping, and the construction of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and also includes the scope of work of a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

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- "Residential pool/spa contractor" means a contractor (k) whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the construction, repair, and servicing of a residential swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the installation, repair, or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior finishes, the installation of package pool heaters, the installation of all perimeter piping and filter piping, and the construction of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and also includes the scope of work of a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.
- (1) "Swimming pool/spa servicing contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to,

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the repair and servicing of a swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, whether public or private, or otherwise, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the repair or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior refinishing, the reinstallation or addition of pool heaters, the repair or replacement of all perimeter piping and filter piping, the repair of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and the substantial or complete draining of a swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, for the purpose of repair or renovation. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

services are unlimited in the plumbing trade and includes

"Plumbing contractor" means a contractor whose

Amendment No. 1 466 contracting business consisting of the execution of contracts 467 requiring the experience, financial means, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not 468 prohibited by law, design plumbing. A plumbing contractor may 469 470 install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not prohibited 471 by law, design the following without obtaining an additional 472 local regulatory license, certificate, or registration: sanitary 473 drainage or storm drainage facilities, water and sewer plants 474 and substations, venting systems, public or private water supply 475 systems, septic tanks, drainage and supply wells, swimming pool piping, irrigation systems, and solar heating water systems and 476 477 all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, including boilers and pressure process piping and 478 479 including the installation of water, natural gas, liquefied 480 petroleum gas and related venting, and storm and sanitary sewer 481 lines. The scope of work of the plumbing contractor also 482 includes the design, if not prohibited by law, and installation, 483 maintenance, repair, alteration, or extension of air-piping, 484 vacuum line piping, oxygen line piping, nitrous oxide piping, 485 and all related medical gas systems; fire line standpipes and fire sprinklers if authorized by law; ink and chemical lines; 486 487 fuel oil and gasoline piping and tank and pump installation, 488 except bulk storage plants; and pneumatic control piping systems, all in a manner that complies with all plans, 489 specifications, codes, laws, and regulations applicable. The 490 scope of work of the plumbing contractor applies to private 491 property and public property, including any excavation work 492

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incidental thereto, and includes the work of the specialty

Amendment No. 1 plumbing contractor. Such contractor shall subcontract, with a qualified contractor in the field concerned, all other work incidental to the work but which is specified as being the work of a trade other than that of a plumbing contractor. This definition does not limit the scope of work of any specialty contractor certified pursuant to s. 489.113(6), and does not require certification or registration under this part of any authorized employee of a public natural gas utility or of a private natural gas utility regulated by the Public Service Commission when disconnecting and reconnecting water lines in the servicing or replacement of an existing water heater. A plumbing contractor may perform drain cleaning and clearing and install or repair rainwater catchment systems; however, a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the performance of these specific services.

(n) "Underground utility and excavation contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to the construction, installation, and repair, on public or private property, whether accomplished through open excavations or through other means, including, but not limited to, directional drilling, auger boring, jacking and boring, trenchless technologies, wet and dry taps, grouting, and slip lining, of main sanitary sewer collection systems, main water distribution systems, storm sewer collection systems, and the continuation of utility lines from the main systems to a point of termination up to and including the meter location for the individual occupancy, sewer collection systems at property line on residential or single-occupancy commercial properties, or on multioccupancy properties

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Amendment No. 1 at manhole or wye lateral extended to an invert elevation as engineered to accommodate future building sewers, water distribution systems, or storm sewer collection systems at storm sewer structures. However, an underground utility and excavation contractor may install empty underground conduits in rights-ofway, easements, platted rights-of-way in new site development, and sleeves for parking lot crossings no smaller than 2 inches in diameter if each conduit system installed is designed by a licensed professional engineer or an authorized employee of a municipality, county, or public utility and the installation of such conduit does not include installation of any conductor wiring or connection to an energized electrical system. An underground utility and excavation contractor may not install piping that is an integral part of a fire protection system as defined in s. 633.021 beginning at the point where the piping is used exclusively for such system.

(o) "Solar contractor" means a contractor whose services consist of the installation, alteration, repair, maintenance, relocation, or replacement of solar panels for potable solar water heating systems, swimming pool solar heating systems, and photovoltaic systems and any appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, whether public, private, or otherwise, regardless of use. A contractor, certified or registered pursuant to this chapter, is not required to become a certified or registered solar contractor or to contract with a solar contractor in order to provide services enumerated in this paragraph that are within the scope of the services such contractors may render under this part.

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- (p) "Pollutant storage systems contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to, and who has the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, and use materials and items used in the installation, maintenance, extension, and alteration of, pollutant storage tanks. Any person installing a pollutant storage tank shall perform such installation in accordance with the standards adopted pursuant to s. 376.303.
- (q) "Specialty contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work and responsibility is limited to a particular phase of construction established in a category adopted by board rule and whose scope is limited to a subset of the activities described in one of the paragraphs of this subsection.
- Section 7. The amendments made by s. 11 of chapter 2012-13, Laws of Florida, to s. 489.113(2), Florida Statutes, were remedial in nature and intended to clarify existing law. This section applies retroactively to any action initiated or pending on or after March 23, 2012.
- Section 8. Paragraphs (c) and (f) of subsection (5) and subsection (6) of section 489.127, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 489.127 Prohibitions; penalties.-
- (5) Each county or municipality may, at its option, designate one or more of its code enforcement officers, as defined in chapter 162, to enforce, as set out in this subsection, the provisions of subsection (1) and s. 489.132(1) against persons who engage in activity for which a county or

Amendment No. 1 municipal certificate of competency or license or state certification or registration is required.

- may is authorized to enforce codes and ordinances against unlicensed contractors under the provisions of this subsection and may enact an ordinance establishing procedures for implementing this subsection, including a schedule of penalties to be assessed by the code enforcement officer. The maximum civil penalty which may be levied may shall not exceed \$2,000 \$500. Moneys collected pursuant to this subsection shall be retained locally, as provided for by local ordinance, and may be set aside in a specific fund to support future enforcement activities against unlicensed contractors.
- (f) If the enforcement or licensing board or designated special magistrate finds that a violation exists, the enforcement or licensing board or designated special magistrate may order the violator to pay a civil penalty of not less than the amount set forth on the citation but not more than \$1,500 \$1,000 per day for each violation. In determining the amount of the penalty, the enforcement or licensing board or designated special magistrate shall consider the following factors:
  - 1. The gravity of the violation.
- 2. Any actions taken by the violator to correct the violation.
  - 3. Any previous violations committed by the violator.
- (6) Local building departments may collect outstanding fines against registered or certified contractors issued by the Construction Industry Licensing Board and may retain 75 25

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percent of the fines they are able to collect, provided that they transmit  $\underline{25}$   $\overline{75}$  percent of the fines they are able to collect to the department according to a procedure to be determined by the department.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 489.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.131 Applicability.-

(7) (a) It is the policy of the state that the purpose of regulation is to protect the public by attaining compliance with the policies established in law. Fines and other penalties are provided in order to ensure compliance; however, the collection of fines and the imposition of penalties are intended to be secondary to the primary goal of attaining compliance with state laws and local jurisdiction ordinances. It is the intent of the Legislature that a local jurisdiction agency charged with enforcing regulatory laws shall issue a notice of noncompliance as its first response to a minor violation of a regulatory law in any instance in which it is reasonable to assume that the violator was unaware of such a law or unclear as to how to comply with it. A violation of a regulatory law is a "minor violation" if it does not result in economic or physical harm to a person or adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare or create a significant threat of such harm. A "notice of noncompliance" is a notification by the local jurisdiction agency charged with enforcing the ordinance, which is issued to the licensee that is subject to the ordinance. A notice of noncompliance should not be accompanied with a fine or other disciplinary penalty. It should identify the specific ordinance

that is being violated, provide information on how to comply with the ordinance, and specify a reasonable time for the violator to comply with the ordinance. Failure of a licensee to take action correcting the violation within a set period of time would then result in the institution of further disciplinary proceedings.

Section 10. Section 489.514, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.514 Certification for registered contractors; grandfathering provisions.—

- (1) The board shall, upon receipt of a completed application, appropriate fee, and proof of compliance with the provisions of this section, issue:
- (a) To an applying registered electrical contractor, a certificate as an electrical contractor, as defined in s. 489.505(12); or
- (b) To an applying registered alarm system contractor, a certificate in the matching alarm system contractor category, as defined in s. 489.505(2)(a) or (b); or
- (c) To an applying registered electrical specialty contractor, a certificate in the matching electrical specialty contractor category, as defined in s. 489.505(19).
- (2) Any contractor registered under this part who makes application under this section to the board shall meet each of the following requirements for certification:
- (a) Currently holds a valid registered local license in the category of electrical contractor, alarm system contractor, or electrical specialty contractor.

- examination that the board finds to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor under this part. For purposes of this subsection, a written, proctored examination such as that produced by the National Assessment Institute, Block and Associates, NAI/Block, Experior Assessments, Professional Testing, Inc., or Assessment Systems, Inc., shall be considered to be substantially similar to the examination required to be licensed as a certified contractor. The board may not impose or make any requirements regarding the nature or content of these cited examinations.
- (c) Has at least 5 years of experience as a contractor in that contracting category, or as an inspector or building administrator with oversight over that category, at the time of application. For contractors, only time periods in which the contractor license is active and the contractor is not on probation shall count toward the 5 years required under this subsection.
- (d) Has not had his or her contractor's license revoked at any time, had his or her contractor's license suspended in the last 5 years, or been assessed a fine in excess of \$500 in the last 5 years.
- (e) Is in compliance with the insurance and financial responsibility requirements in s. 489.515(1)(b).
- (3) An applicant must make application by November 1,  $\underline{2015}$   $\underline{2004}$ , to be licensed pursuant to this section.
- Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 489.531, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.531 Prohibitions; penalties.-

- (4) Each county or municipality may, at its option, designate one or more of its code enforcement officers, as defined in chapter 162, to enforce, as set out in this subsection, the provisions of subsection (1) against persons who engage in activity for which county or municipal certification is required.
- may is authorized to enforce codes and ordinances against unlicensed contractors under the provisions of this section and may enact an ordinance establishing procedures for implementing this section, including a schedule of penalties to be assessed by the code enforcement officers. The maximum civil penalty which may be levied may shall not exceed \$2,000 \$500. Moneys collected pursuant to this section shall be retained locally as provided for by local ordinance and may be set aside in a specific fund to support future enforcement activities against unlicensed contractors.
- Section 12. Present subsections (6) through (11) of section 553.71, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (7) through (12), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:
  - 553.71 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (6) "Local technical amendment" means an action by a local governing authority that results in a technical change to the Florida Building Code and its local enforcement.
- Section 13. Subsection (17) of section 553.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.73 Florida Building Code.-

(17) A provision The provisions of section R313 of the most current version of the International Residential Code relating to mandated fire sprinklers may not be incorporated into the Florida Building Code as adopted by the Florida Building Commission and may not be adopted as a local amendment to the Florida Building Code. This subsection does not prohibit the application of cost-saving incentives for residential fire sprinklers that are authorized in the International Residential Code upon a mutual agreement between the builder and the code official. This subsection does not apply to a local government that has a lawfully adopted ordinance relating to fire sprinklers which has been in effect since January 1, 2010.

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 553.74, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.74 Florida Building Commission.—

- (1) The Florida Building Commission is created and located within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for administrative purposes. Members <u>are shall be</u> appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. The commission <u>is shall be</u> composed of  $\underline{26}$  members, consisting of the following:
- (a) One architect registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The American Institute of Architects, Florida Section, is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (b) One structural engineer registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida

Amendment No. 1 Engineering Society is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (c) One air-conditioning or mechanical contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Air Conditioning Contractors Association, the Florida Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors Association, and the Mechanical Contractors Association of Florida are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (d) One electrical contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Electrical Contractors Association and the National Electrical Contractors Association, Florida Chapter, are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (e) One member from fire protection engineering or technology who is actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Chapter of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers and the Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (f) One general contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Associated Builders and Contractors of Florida, the Florida Associated General Contractors Council, and the Union Contractors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (g) One plumbing contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida

Association of Plumbing, Heating, and Cooling Contractors is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (h) One roofing or sheet metal contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Roofing, Sheet Metal, and Air Conditioning Contractors Association and the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (i) One residential contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Home Builders Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (j) Three members who are municipal or district codes enforcement officials, one of whom is also a fire official. The Building Officials Association of Florida and the Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (k) One member who represents the Department of Financial Services.
- (1) One member who is a county codes enforcement official. The Building Officials Association of Florida is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (m) One member of a Florida-based organization of persons with disabilities or a nationally chartered organization of persons with disabilities with chapters in this state.
- (n) One member of the manufactured buildings industry who is licensed to do business in this state and is actively engaged

in the industry. The Florida Manufactured Housing Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (o) One mechanical or electrical engineer registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Engineering Society is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (p) One member who is a representative of a municipality or a charter county. The Florida League of Cities and the Florida Association of Counties are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (q) One member of the building products manufacturing industry who is authorized to do business in this state and is actively engaged in the industry. The Florida Building Material Association, the Florida Concrete and Products Association, and the Fenestration Manufacturers Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (r) One member who is a representative of the building owners and managers industry who is actively engaged in commercial building ownership or management. The Building Owners and Managers Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (s) One member who is a representative of the insurance industry. The Florida Insurance Council is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (t) One member who is a representative of public education.
- (u) One member who is a swimming pool contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the

Amendment No. 1 828 profession. The

profession. The Florida Swimming Pool Association and the United Pool and Spa Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (v) One member who is a representative of the green building industry and who is a third-party commission agent, a Florida board member of the United States Green Building Council or Green Building Initiative, a professional who is accredited under the International Green Construction Code (IGCC), or a professional who is accredited under Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED).
- (w) One member who is a representative of a natural gas distribution system who is actively engaged in the distribution of natural gas in this state. The Florida Natural Gas Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
  - $(x) \frac{(w)}{(w)}$  One member who shall be the chair.

Any person serving on the commission under paragraph (c) or paragraph (h) on October 1, 2003, and who has served less than two full terms is eligible for reappointment to the commission regardless of whether he or she meets the new qualification.

- Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 553.79, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (18) is added to that section, to read:
  - 553.79 Permits; applications; issuance; inspections.-
- (5)(a) The enforcing agency shall require a special inspector to perform structural inspections on a threshold building pursuant to a structural inspection plan prepared by

Amendment No. 1 the engineer or architect of record. The structural inspection plan must be submitted to and approved by the enforcing agency before prior to the issuance of a building permit for the construction of a threshold building. The purpose of the structural inspection plan is to provide specific inspection procedures and schedules so that the building can be adequately inspected for compliance with the permitted documents. The special inspector may not serve as a surrogate in carrying out the responsibilities of the building official, the architect, or the engineer of record. The contractor's contractual or statutory obligations are not relieved by any action of the special inspector. The special inspector shall determine that a professional engineer who specializes in shoring design has inspected the shoring and reshoring for conformance with the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to the enforcing agency. A fee simple title owner of a building, which does not meet the minimum size, height, occupancy, occupancy classification, or number-of-stories criteria which would result in classification as a threshold building under s. 553.71(12)  $\frac{553.71(11)}{}$ , may designate such building as a threshold building, subject to more than the minimum number of inspections required by the Florida Building Code.

(18) For the purpose of inspection and record retention, site plans for a building may be maintained in the form of an electronic copy at the worksite. These plans must be open to inspection by the building official or a duly authorized representative, as required by the Florida Building Code.

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Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 553.842, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.842 Product evaluation and approval.-

- 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, impact protective systems, and structural components as established by the commission by rule. A product may not be advertised, sold, offered, provided, distributed, or marketed as hurricane, windstorm, or impact protection from wind-borne debris from a hurricane or windstorm unless it is approved pursuant to this section or s. 553.8425. Any person who advertises, sells, offers, provides, distributes, or markets a product as hurricane, windstorm, or impact protection from wind-borne debris without such approval is subject to the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act under part II of chapter 501 brought by the enforcing authority as defined in s. 501.203.
- (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 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.

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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 is equivalent to a test report and test procedure referenced in the Florida Building Code. An application for state approval of a product under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 3. must be approved by the department after the commission staff or a designee verifies that the application and related documentation are complete. This verification must be completed within 10 business days after receipt of the application. 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 that a review by the full commission is

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necessary. The commission shall adopt rules providing means to cure deficiencies identified within submittals for products approved under this paragraph.

Section 17. Section 553.901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.901 Purpose of thermal efficiency code.—The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall prepare a thermal efficiency code to provide for a statewide uniform standard for energy efficiency in the thermal design and operation of all buildings statewide, consistent with energy conservation goals, and to best provide for public safety, health, and general welfare. The Florida Building Commission shall adopt the Florida Building Code-Energy Conservation Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction within the Florida Building Code, and shall modify, revise, update, and maintain the code to implement the provisions of this thermal efficiency code and amendments thereto, in accordance with the procedures of chapter 120. The department shall, at least triennially, determine the most costeffective energy-saving equipment and techniques available and report its determinations to the commission, which shall update the code to incorporate such equipment and techniques. The proposed changes shall be made available for public review and comment no later than 6 months before prior to code implementation. The term "cost-effective," as used in for the purposes of this part, means shall be construed to mean costeffective to the consumer.

Section 18. Section 553.902, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

553.902 Definitions.—<u>As used in</u> <del>For the purposes of</del> this part, the term:

- (1)(6) "Energy performance level" means the indicator of the energy-related performance of a building, including, but not limited to, the levels of insulation, the amount and type of glass, and the HVAC and water heating system efficiencies.
  - (2) <del>(1)</del> "Exempted building" means:
- (a)  $\underline{A}$  Any building or portion thereof whose peak design rate of energy usage for all purposes is less than 1 watt (3.4 Btu per hour) per square foot of floor area for all purposes.
- (b)  $\underline{A}$  Any building that which is neither heated nor cooled by a mechanical system designed to control or modify the indoor temperature and powered by electricity or fossil fuels.
- (c)  $\underline{A}$  Any building for which federal mandatory standards preempt state energy codes.
- (d)  $\underline{A}$  Any historical building as described in s. 267.021(3).

The Florida Building Commission may recommend to the Legislature additional types of buildings which should be exempted from compliance with the Florida <u>Building Code—Energy Conservation</u>

<u>Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction</u>.

- (3)(5) "Exterior envelope physical characteristics" means the physical nature of those elements of a building which enclose conditioned spaces through which energy may be transferred to or from the exterior.
- $\underline{\text{(4)}}$  "HVAC" means a system of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning.

(5) (4) "Local enforcement agency" means the agency of local government which has the authority to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the Florida Building Code. The term It includes any agency within the definition of s. 553.71(5).

(6)(3) "Renovated building" means a residential or nonresidential building undergoing alteration that varies or changes insulation, HVAC systems, water heating systems, or exterior envelope conditions, if provided the estimated cost of renovation exceeds 30 percent of the assessed value of the structure.

Section 19. Section 553.903, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.903 Applicability.—This part <u>applies</u> shall apply to all new and renovated buildings in the state, except exempted buildings, for which building permits are obtained after March 15, 1979, and to the installation or replacement of building systems and components with new products for which thermal efficiency standards are set by the Florida <u>Building Code—Energy Conservation</u> Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction.

The provisions of this part shall constitute a statewide uniform code.

Section 20. Section 553.904, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.904 Thermal efficiency standards for new nonresidential buildings.—Thermal designs and operations for new nonresidential buildings for which building permits are obtained after March 15, 1979, <u>must shall</u> at a minimum take into account exterior envelope physical characteristics, including thermal

Amendment No. 1 mass; HVAC, service water heating, energy distribution, lighting, energy managing, and auxiliary systems design and selection; and HVAC, service water heating, energy distribution, lighting, energy managing, and auxiliary equipment performance, and are shall not be required to meet standards more stringent than the provisions of the Florida Building Code—Energy Conservation Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction.

Section 21. Section 553.905, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Thermal efficiency standards for new residential buildings.-Thermal designs and operations for new residential buildings for which building permits are obtained after March 15, 1979, must shall at a minimum take into account exterior envelope physical characteristics, HVAC system selection and configuration, HVAC equipment performance, and service water heating design and equipment selection and are shall not be required to meet standards more stringent than the provisions of the Florida Building Code-Energy Conservation Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction. HVAC equipment mounted in an attic or a garage is shall not be required to have supplemental insulation in addition to that installed by the manufacturer. All new residential buildings, except those herein exempted, must shall have insulation in ceilings rated at R-19 or more, space permitting. Thermal efficiency standards do not apply to a building of less than 1,000 square feet which is not primarily used as a principal residence and which is constructed and owned by a natural person for hunting or similar recreational

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purposes; however, no such person may not build more than one exempt building in any 12-month period.

Section 22. Section 553.906, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.906 Thermal efficiency standards for renovated buildings.—Thermal designs and operations for renovated buildings for which building permits are obtained after March 15, 1979, must shall take into account insulation; windows; infiltration; and HVAC, service water heating, energy distribution, lighting, energy managing, and auxiliary systems design and equipment selection and performance. Such buildings are shall not be required to meet standards more stringent than the provisions of the Florida Building Code—Energy Conservation Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction. These standards apply only to those portions of the structure which are actually renovated.

Section 23. Section 553.912, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.912 Air conditioners.—All air conditioners that are sold or installed in the state <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> meet the minimum efficiency ratings of the Florida <u>Energy Efficiency Code for</u>
Building <u>Code—Energy Conservation</u> <u>Construction</u>. These efficiency ratings <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be minimums and may be updated in the Florida <u>Building Code—Energy Conservation</u> <u>Energy Efficiency Code for</u>
<u>Building Construction</u> by the department in accordance with s.
553.901, following its determination that more cost—effective energy—saving equipment and techniques are available. It is the intent of the Legislature that all replacement air—conditioning

systems in residential applications be installed using energy-saving, quality installation procedures, including, but not limited to, equipment sizing analysis and duct inspection.

Notwithstanding this section, existing heating and cooling equipment in residential applications need not meet the minimum equipment efficiencies, including system sizing and duct sealing.

Section 24. Section 553.991, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.991 Purpose.—The purpose of this part is to <u>identify</u> systems provide for a statewide uniform system for rating the energy efficiency of buildings. It is in the interest of the state to encourage the consideration of the energy-efficiency rating systems system in the market so as to provide market rewards for energy-efficient buildings and to those persons or companies designing, building, or selling energy-efficient buildings.

Section 25. <u>Section 553.992</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 26. Section 553.993, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.993 Definitions.—For purposes of this part:

- (1) "Acquisition" means to gain the sole or partial use of a building through a purchase agreement.
- (2) "Builder" means the primary contractor who possesses the requisite skill, knowledge, and experience, and has the responsibility, to supervise, direct, manage, and control the contracting activities of the business organization with which

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she or he is connected and who has the responsibility to supervise, direct, manage, and control the construction work on a job for which she or he has obtained the building permit. Construction work includes, but is not limited to, foundation, framing, wiring, plumbing, and finishing work.

- "Building energy-efficiency rating system" means a whole building energy evaluation system established by the Residential Energy Services Network, the Commercial Energy Services Network, the Building Performance Institute, or the Florida Solar Energy Center.
- (4) "Designer" means the architect, engineer, landscape architect, builder, interior designer, or other person who performs the actual design work or under whose direct supervision and responsible charge the construction documents are prepared.
- (5) "Energy auditor" means a trained and certified professional who conducts energy evaluations of an existing building and uses tools to identify the building's current energy usage and the condition of the building and equipment.
- "Energy-efficiency rating" means an unbiased indication of a building's relative energy efficiency based on consistent inspection procedures, operating assumptions, climate data, and calculation methods.
- (7) "Energy rater" means an individual certified by a building energy-efficiency rating system to perform building energy-efficiency ratings for the building type and in the rating class for which the rater is certified.

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- (8) (4) "New building" means commercial occupancy buildings permitted for construction after January 1, 1995, and residential occupancy buildings permitted for construction after January 1, 1994.
- (9)(5) "Public building" means a building comfort-conditioned for occupancy that is owned or leased by the state, a state agency, or a governmental subdivision, including, but not limited to, a city, county, or school district.
- Section 27. Section 553.994, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 553.994 Applicability.—<u>Building energy-efficiency The</u> rating <u>systems</u> system shall apply to all public, commercial, and residential buildings in the state.
- Section 28. Section 553.995, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 553.995 Energy-efficiency ratings for buildings.-
- 1148 (1) <u>Building The energy-efficiency rating systems must,</u>
  1149 <u>system shall</u> at a minimum:
  - (a) Provide a uniform rating scale of the efficiency of buildings based on annual energy usage.
  - (a) (b) Take into account local climate conditions, construction practices, and building use.
- 1154 <u>(b) (c)</u> Be compatible with standard federal rating systems
  1155 and state building codes and standards, where applicable, and
  1156 shall satisfy the requirements of s. 553.9085 with respect to
  1157 residential buildings and s. 255.256 with respect to state
  1158 buildings.

(c) (2) The energy-efficiency rating systems system adopted by the department shall Provide a means of analyzing and comparing the relative energy efficiency of buildings upon the sale of new or existing residential, public, or commercial buildings.

- (3) The department shall establish a voluntary working group of persons interested in the energy-efficiency rating system or energy efficiency, including, but not limited to, such persons as electrical engineers, mechanical engineers, architects, public utilities, and builders. The interest group shall advise the department in the development of the energy-efficiency rating system and shall assist the department in the implementation of the rating system by coordinating educational programs for designers, builders, businesses, and other interested persons to assist compliance and to facilitate incorporation of the rating system into existing practices.
- (2) (a) (4) The department shall develop a training and certification program to certify raters. In addition to the department, Ratings may be conducted by a any local government or private entity if, provided that the appropriate persons have completed the necessary training established by the applicable building energy-efficiency rating system and have been certified by the department.
- (b) The Department of Management Services shall rate state-owned or state-leased buildings if, provided that the appropriate persons have completed the necessary training established by the applicable building energy-efficiency rating

system and have been certified by the Department of Business and
Professional Regulation.

(c) A state agency that which has building construction regulation authority may rate its own buildings and those it is responsible for, if the appropriate persons have completed the necessary training established by the applicable building energy-efficiency rating system and have been certified by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation may charge a fee not to exceed the costs for the training and certification of raters. The department shall by rule set the appropriate charges for raters to charge for energy ratings, not to exceed the actual costs.

Section 29. Section 553.996, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

energy-efficiency rating systems providers brochure.—A prospective purchaser of real property with a building for occupancy located thereon shall be provided with a copy of an information brochure, at the time of or before prior to the purchaser's execution of the contract for sale and purchase which notifies, notifying the purchaser of the option for an energy-efficiency rating on the building. Building energy-efficiency rating system providers identified in this part shall prepare such information and make it available for distribution such brochure shall be prepared, made available for distribution. Such

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- brochure shall contain information relevant to that class of building must include, including, but need not be limited to:
- 1215 (1) How to analyze the building's energy-efficiency 1216 rating.
  - (2) Comparisons to statewide averages for new and existing construction of that class.
  - (3) Information concerning methods to improve the building's energy-efficiency rating.
  - (4) A notice to residential purchasers that the energyefficiency rating may qualify the purchaser for an energyefficient mortgage from lending institutions.

Section 30. Subsection (2) of section 553.997, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.997 Public buildings.—

- with having building construction and maintenance responsibilities, shall make available energy-efficiency practices information to be used by individuals involved in the design, construction, retrofitting, and maintenance of buildings for state and local governments.
- Section 31. Section 553.998, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 553.998 Compliance.—All ratings <u>must</u> shall be determined using tools and procedures <u>developed by the systems recognized</u> under this part <u>adopted by the department by rule in accordance</u> with chapter 120 and <u>must shall</u> be certified by the rater as accurate and correct and in compliance with procedures <u>of the</u>

- adopted system under which the rater is certified by the department by rule in accordance with chapter 120.
- Section 32. <u>Concrete masonry products research, education,</u>
  and promotion.—
  - (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Concrete Masonry Products Research, Education, and Promotion Act."
  - (2) FLORIDA CONCRETE MASONRY COUNCIL, INC.; CREATION; PURPOSES.—
  - (a) There is created the Florida Concrete Masonry Council,
    Inc., a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of this
    state and operating as a direct-support organization of the
    Florida Building Commission.
    - (b) The council shall:
  - 1. Develop, implement, and monitor a system for the definition of masonry products and for the collection of self-imposed voluntary assessments.
  - 2. Plan, implement, and conduct programs of education, promotion, research, and consumer information and industry information which are designed to strengthen the market position of the concrete masonry industry in this state and in the nation, to maintain and expand domestic and foreign markets, and to expand the uses for concrete masonry products.
  - 3. Use the means authorized by this subsection for the purpose of funding research, education, promotion, and consumer and industry information of concrete masonry products in this state and in the nation.

- 4. Coordinate research, education, promotion, industry, and consumer information programs with national programs or programs of other states.
- 5. Develop new uses and markets for concrete masonry products.
- 6. Develop and improve educational access to individuals seeking employment in the field of concrete masonry.
- 7. Develop methods of improving the quality of concrete masonry products for the purpose of windstorm protection.
- 8. Develop methods of improving the energy efficiency attributes of concrete masonry products.
- 9. Inform and educate the public concerning the sustainability and economic benefits of concrete masonry products.
- 10. Do all other acts necessary or expedient for the administration of the affairs and attainment of the purposes of the council.
  - (c) The council may:
- 1. Conduct or contract for scientific research with any accredited university, college, or similar institution and enter into other contracts or agreements that will aid in carrying out the purposes of this section, including contracts for the purchase or acquisition of facilities or equipment necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.
- 2. Disseminate reliable information benefiting the consumer and the concrete masonry industry.
- 1293 <u>3. Provide to governmental bodies, on request, information</u>
  1294 relating to subjects of concern to the concrete masonry industry

and act jointly or in cooperation with the state or Federal Government, and agencies thereof, in the development or administration of programs that the council considers to be consistent with the objectives of this section.

- 4. Sue and be sued as a council without individual liability of the members for acts of the council when acting within the scope of the powers of this section and in the manner prescribed by the laws of this state.
- 5. Maintain a financial reserve for emergency use, the total of which must not exceed 50 percent of the council's anticipated annual income.
- 6. Employ subordinate officers and employees of the council, prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation and terms of employment.
- 7. Cooperate with a local, state, regional, or nationwide organization or agency engaged in work or activities consistent with the objectives of the program.
- 8. Do all other things necessary to further the intent of this section which are not prohibited by law.
- (d) The council and concrete masonry manufacturers may meet and coordinate the collection of self-imposed voluntary assessments for each concrete masonry unit that is produced and sold by manufacturers in the state.
- (e)1. The council may not participate or intervene in a political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate for public office or a state or local ballot initiative. This restriction includes, but is not limited to, a prohibition against publishing or distributing a statement.

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- 2. The net receipts of the council may not in any part inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its directors, its officers, or other private persons, except that the council may pay reasonable compensation for services rendered by staff employees and may make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes of this section.
- 3. Notwithstanding another provision of law, the council may not carry on another activity not permitted to be carried on by a corporation:
- a. That is exempt from federal income tax under s.
  501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; or
- b. To which charitable contributions are deductible unders. 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - (3) GOVERNING BOARD.
- (a) The Florida Concrete Masonry Council, Inc., shall be governed by a board of directors composed of 15 members as follows:
- 1. Nine members representing concrete masonry
  manufacturers. At least five of these members must be
  representatives of a manufacturer that is a member of the
  Masonry Association of Florida. These members must be
  representatives of concrete masonry manufacturers of various
  sizes. A manufacturer may not be represented by more than one
  member of the board.
- 2. One member representing the Florida Building
  Commission.
- 1349 <u>3. One member representing the Florida Home Builders</u>
  1350 Association.

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- 4. One member having expertise in apprenticeship or vocational training.
- 5. Two members who are masonry contractors and who are members of the Masonry Association of Florida.
- 6. One member who is not a masonry contractor or manufacturer or an employee of a masonry contractor or manufacturer, but who is otherwise a stakeholder in the masonry industry.
- (b) The initial board of directors shall be appointed by the chair of the commission based on recommendations from the Masonry Association of Florida. Five of the initial board members shall be appointed to 1-year terms. Five members shall be appointed for 2-year terms. The remaining board members shall be appointed for 3-year terms. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed to serve a 3-year term and may be reappointed to serve an additional consecutive term. After the initial appointments are made, each subsequent vacancy shall be filled in accordance with the bylaws of the council. A member may not serve more than two consecutive terms. A member representing a manufacturer or a contractor must be employed by a manufacturer or contractor engaging in the trade of manufacturing concrete masonry products for at least 5 years immediately preceding the first day of his or her service on the board. All members of the board shall serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in carrying out the this section in accordance with s. 112.061.

- (c) The council shall elect from its members a chair, vice chair, and a secretary-treasurer who shall each serve 2-year terms. The chair must be a concrete masonry manufacturer.
- (d) The initial board of directors shall adopt bylaws for the governance of board members and meetings and to establish procedures for filling vacancies.
- (4) ACCEPTANCE OF GRANTS AND GIFTS.—The council may accept grants, donations, contributions, or gifts from any source if the use of such resources is not restricted in any manner that the council considers to be inconsistent with the objectives of this section.
  - (5) PAYMENTS TO ORGANIZATIONS.—
- (a) The council may make payments to other organizations for work or services performed which are consistent with the objectives of the program.
- (b) Before making payments described in this subsection, the council must secure a written agreement that the organization receiving payment will furnish at least annually, or more frequently on request of the council, written or printed reports of program activities and reports of financial data that are relative to the council's funding of such activities.
- (c) The council may require adequate proof of security bonding on payments to any individual, business, or other organization.
  - (6) COLLECTION OF MONEYS AT TIME OF SALE.
- (a) If a self-imposed voluntary assessment is paid by a manufacturer, the manufacturer shall list the assessment on its invoice to the purchaser at the time of sale. The amount of the

1405 assessment must be separately stated on all receipts, invoices,
1406 or other evidence of sale as the "Florida Building
1407 Sustainability Assessment."

- (b) Each manufacturer that elects to self-impose a voluntary assessment shall commit to the assessment for a period of at least 1 year and shall annually be authorized to renew or end the self-imposed voluntary assessment.
- (c) The manufacturer shall collect all such moneys and forward them quarterly to the council.
- (d) The council shall maintain within its financial records a separate accounting of all moneys received under this subsection. The council shall provide for an annual financial audit of its accounts and records to be conducted by an independent certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473.
- (7) BYLAWS.—The council shall, by September 30, 2013, adopt bylaws to carry out the intents and purposes of this section. These bylaws may be amended upon 30 days' notice to board members at any regular or special meeting called for this purpose. The bylaws must conform to the requirements of this section but may also address any matter not in conflict with the general laws of this state.
- Section 33. The sums of \$119,618 in recurring funds and \$263,143 in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the Professional Regulation Trust to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for the implementation of this act during the 2013-2014 fiscal year.
- Section 34. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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### TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

1437 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to building construction; amending s. 162.12, F.S.; revising notice requirements in the Local Government Code Enforcement Boards Act; amending ss. 255.20 and 255.2575, F.S.; requiring public construction works contracts to include specified information; amending s. 255.257, F.S.; requiring state agencies to use a sustainable building rating system or a national model green building code for new buildings and renovations; amending s. 381.0065, F.S.; specifying that certain actions relating to onsite sewage treatment and removal are not required if a bedroom is not added during a remodeling addition or modification to a single-family home; prohibiting a remodeling addition or modification from certain coverage or encroachment; authorizing a local health board to review specific plans; requiring a review to be completed within a specific time period after receipt of specific plans; amending s. 489.105, F.S.; revising definitions; providing legislative intent with respect to the applicability of certain amendments to s. 489.113(2), F.S.; providing for retroactive effect; amending s. 489.127, F.S.; revising civil penalties; authorizing a local building

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department to retain 75 percent of certain fines collected if it transmits 25 percent to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending s. 489.131, F.S.; deleting legislative intent referring to a local agency's enforcement of regulatory laws; deleting the definitions of "minor violation" and "notice of noncompliance"; deleting provisions that provide for what a notice of noncompliance should or should not include; deleting a provision that provides for further disciplinary proceedings for certain licensees; amending s. 489.514, F.S.; extending the date by which an applicant must make application for a contracting license to be grandfathered; amending s. 489.531, F.S.; revising a maximum civil penalty; amending s. 553.71, F.S.; providing a definition for the term "local technical amendment"; amending s. 553.73, F.S.; prohibiting any provision of the International Residential Code relating to mandated fire sprinklers from incorporation into the Florida Building Code; amending s. 553.74, F.S.; revising the membership of the Florida Building Commission; amending s. 553.79, F.S.; conforming a reference; authorizing a site plan to be maintained at the worksite as an electronic copy; requiring the copy to be open to inspection by certain officials; amending s. 553.842, F.S.; requiring statewide approval of impact protective systems by the commission; requiring an application for state approval of a certain product

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to be approved by the department after the application and related documentation are complete; amending ss. 553.901, 553.902, 553.903, 553.904, 553.905, and 553.906, F.S.; requiring the Florida Building Commission to adopt the Florida Building Code-Energy Conservation; conforming subsequent sections of the thermal efficiency code; amending s. 553.912, F.S.; requiring replacement air conditioning systems in residential applications to use energy-saving quality installation procedures; providing that certain existing heating and cooling equipment is not required to meet the minimum equipment efficiencies; amending s. 553.991, F.S.; revising the purpose of the Florida Building Energy-Efficiency Rating Act; repealing s. 553.992, F.S., relating to the adoption of a statewide uniform building energy-efficiency rating system; amending s. 553.993, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 553.994, F.S.; providing for applicability of building energy-efficiency rating systems; amending s. 553.995, F.S.; deleting a minimum requirement for building energy-efficiency rating systems; revising language; deleting provisions relating to a certain interest group; deleting provisions relating to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending s. 553.996, F.S.; requiring building energyefficiency rating system providers to provide certain information; amending s. 553.997, F.S.; deleting a provision relating to the department; amending s.

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553.998, F.S.; revising provisions relating to rating compliance; providing for concrete masonry products research, education, and promotion; providing a short title; creating the Florida Concrete Masonry Council, Inc.; providing the powers and duties of the council and restrictions upon actions of the council; authorizing the council to develop and collect a selfimposed voluntary assessment on each concrete masonry unit; providing for the appointment of the governing board of the council; authorizing the reimbursement of board members for travel expenses; providing for the election of officers by the council; requiring the initial board of directors to adopt bylaws; authorizing the council to accept grants, donations, contributions, and gifts under certain circumstances; authorizing the council to make payments to other organizations; providing procedure and requirements for the collection of assessments by manufacturers; requiring the council to adopt bylaws by a specified date; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.