

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 401 Florida Building Code
SPONSOR(S): Regulatory Reform Subcommittee, Fetterhoff
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1146

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Regulatory Reform Subcommittee	18 Y, 0 N, As CS	Brackett	Anstead
2) Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee	14 Y, 0 N	Renner	Miller
3) Commerce Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Florida Building Commission (Commission), located within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, implements and adopts the Florida Building Code. The Building Code is the statewide code of requirements for all construction in the state. Every local government must enforce the Building Code and issue building permits. The Commission adopts a new edition of the Building Code every three years.

The Commission and local governments may adopt amendments to the Building Code provided they follow the requirements in current law. Local amendments to the Building Code expire when the newest edition of the Building Code takes effect. Current law also requires the Commission to develop and implement an approval of products for statewide use.

The bill:

- Allows a substantially affected person to petition the Commission for a non-binding advisory opinion on whether a local government regulation is an improper amendment to the Building Code, and establishes a process for such petitions.
- Allows the Commission to issue an “errata to the code” to correct demonstrated errors in provisions contained within the Building Code.
- Requires the Commission to adopt rules for approving product evaluation entities in addition to the ones already listed and approved in current law.
- Prohibits a local government from requiring a contract between a builder and an owner as a condition to apply for or obtain a building permit.

The bill may have an insignificant negative fiscal impact on the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and an indeterminate fiscal impact on local governments. *See Fiscal Comments.*

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The Florida Building Code and Florida Building Commission

Current Situation

In 1974, Florida adopted legislation requiring all local governments to adopt and enforce a minimum building code ensuring Florida's minimum building standards were met. Local governments could choose from four separate model codes. The state's role was limited to adopting all or relevant parts of new editions of the four model codes. Local governments could amend and enforce their local codes as they desired.¹

In 1992, Hurricane Andrew demonstrated that Florida's system of local codes did not work. Hurricane Andrew easily destroyed those structures that were built allegedly according to the strongest code. The Governor eventually appointed a study commission to review the system of local codes and make recommendations for modernizing the system. The 1998 Legislature adopted the study commission's recommendations for a single state building code and enhanced the oversight role of the state over local code enforcement. The 2000 Legislature authorized implementation of the Florida Building Code (Building Code), and that first edition replaced all local codes on March 1, 2002.² The current edition of the Building Code is the seventh edition, which is referred to as the 2020 Florida Building Code.³

The purpose and intent of the "Florida Building Codes Act" (Act)⁴ is to provide a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, interpretation, and enforcement of a single, unified state building code. The Building Code must be applied, administered, and enforced uniformly and consistently from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.⁵

The main purpose of the Building Code is to regulate new construction or proposed modifications to existing structures in order to give the occupants the highest level of safety and the least amount of defects.⁶

The Florida Building Commission

The Florida Building Commission (Commission) was statutorily created to implement the Building Code. The Commission, which is housed within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), is a 19-member technical body made up of design professionals, contractors, and government experts in various disciplines covered by the Building Code.⁷

The Commission reviews several International Codes published by the International Code Council, the National Electric Code, and other nationally adopted model codes to determine if the Building Code needs to be updated and adopts an updated Building Code every three years.⁸

¹ The Florida Building Commission Report to the 2006 Legislature, *Florida Department of Community Affairs*, p. 4, http://www.floridabuilding.org/fbc/publications/2006_Legislature_Rpt_rev2.pdf (last visited Feb. 15, 2021).

² *Id.*; DBPR, *Building Code Information System*, <https://floridabuilding.org/c/default.aspx#> (last visited on Feb. 15, 2021).

³ Florida Building Commission Homepage, <https://floridabuilding.org/c/default.aspx> (last visited Feb.. 26, 2021).

⁴ Ch. 553, part IV, F.S.

⁵ *See* s. 553.72(1), F.S.

⁶ Florida Building Commission, *Advanced Florida Building Code Principals*, http://www.floridabuilding.org/Upload/Courses_trp/421-2-MATERIAL-Adv%20FL%20Bldg%20Code%20-%20Course%20PDF%20version%207.0.pdf (last visited Feb. 26, 2021).

⁷ Ss. 553.73, & 553.74, F.S.

⁸ *Id.*

The Commission has 11 Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) ranging from the building structural TAC to the swimming pool TAC.⁹ TACs are made up of commission members and other parties who advise the commission on declaratory statements, proposed amendments, and any other areas of interest of the commission.¹⁰

Local Enforcement of the Florida Building Code

The Legislature has authorized local governments to inspect all buildings, structures, and facilities within their jurisdictions to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare.¹¹

Every local government must enforce the Building Code and issue building permits.¹² It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to construct, erect, alter, repair, secure, or demolish any building without first obtaining a permit from the local government enforcing agency or from such persons as may, by resolution or regulation, be directed to issue such permit, upon the payment of reasonable fees as set forth in a schedule of fees adopted by the enforcing agency.¹³

A building permit is an official document or certificate issued by the local building official that authorizes performance of a specific activity.¹⁴ A building official is a local government employee or a person contracted by a local government who supervises Building Code activities, including plan review, enforcement, and inspection to ensure work complies with the Building Code.¹⁵

Amendments to the Building Code

The Commission and local governments may adopt technical and administrative amendments to the Building Code. A technical amendment to the Building Code is an alteration to the prescriptive requirements or reference standards for construction. An administrative amendment is an addition or alteration of the code enforcement requirements of the Building Code.¹⁶ All amendments adopted by the Commission require a 75% supermajority vote of approval.¹⁷

The Commission may approve technical amendments to the Building Code once each year for statewide or regional application upon a finding that the amendment:¹⁸

- Is needed in order to accommodate the specific needs of the state;
- Has a reasonable and substantial connection with the health, safety, and welfare of the general public;
- Strengthens or improves the Florida Building Code, or in the case of innovation or new technology, will provide equivalent or better products or methods or systems of construction;
- Does not discriminate against materials, products, methods, or systems of construction of demonstrated capabilities; and
- Does not degrade the effectiveness of the Florida Building Code.

In order to adopt a technical amendment to the Code the commission must meet the following requirements:¹⁹

⁹ DBPR, *Florida Building Code Online*, https://www.floridabuilding.org/c/c_commission.aspx (last visited Feb. 26, 2021).

¹⁰ S. 553.73(3), F.S.; Rule 61G20-2.001, F.A.C.

¹¹ S. 553.72, F.S.

¹² Ss. 125.01(1)(bb), 125.56(1), & 553.80(1), F.S.

¹³ See Ss. 125.56(4)(a) & 553.79(1), F.S.

¹⁴ S. 202 of the Building Code (Building), Sixth Edition.

¹⁵ S. 468.603(2), F.S.

¹⁶ S. 553.73, F.S.; Rule 61G20-2.002, F.A.C.

¹⁷ Rule 61G20-2.002(13), F.A.C.

¹⁸ S. 553.73(9), F.S.

¹⁹ Ss. 553.73(3) and (9), F.S.

- The proposed amendment has been published on the commission’s website for a minimum of 45 days and all the associated documentation has been made available to any interested party before any consideration by a TAC;
- The proposed amendment includes a fiscal impact statement that documents the costs and benefits of the proposed amendment.
- In order for a TAC to make a favorable recommendation to the commission, the proposal must receive a three-fourths vote of the members present at the TAC meeting and at least half of the regular members must be present in order to conduct a meeting;
- After a TAC consideration and recommendation for approval of any proposed amendment, the proposal must be published on the commission’s website for at least 45 days before any consideration by the commission; and
- A proposal may be modified by the commission based on public testimony and evidence from a public hearing held in accordance with ch. 120.

Adopted amendments to the foundation codes must be clearly marked in printed versions of the Florida Building Code to make readily apparent the fact that the provisions are Florida-specific amendments.²⁰

However, the Commission may adopt certain amendments at any time and only must follow the rule adoption procedures in the Administrative Procedure Code.²¹ The commission may adopt amendments using the rule adoption procedure to address the following:²²

- Conflicts within the updated code;
- Conflicts between the updated code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code;
- Unintended results from the integration of previously adopted Florida-specific amendments with the model code;
- Equivalency of standards;
- Changes to or inconsistencies with federal or state law;
- Adoption of an updated edition of the NEC 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; or
- Enhancement of the construction requirements relating to wind resistance or the prevention of water intrusion.

Local Amendments to the Building Code

Local governments may adopt more stringent amendments to the Building Code that are limited to the local government’s jurisdiction. Amendments by local governments expire upon the adoption of the newest edition of the Building Code, and, thus, the local government must go through the amendment process every three years in order to maintain a local amendment to the Building Code.²³

Current law allows local governments to adopt technical amendments to the Building Code every six months if:²⁴

- The local government’s governing body holds a public hearing to discuss the amendment, which has been advertised in a newspaper of general circulation at least 10 days before the meeting;
- Following the hearing, the governing body determines that an amendment is needed to address a local need that is not addressed by the Building Code;
- The amendment is no more stringent than necessary to address the local need;
- The local amendment is not discriminatory against materials, products, or construction techniques of demonstrated capabilities;

²⁰ s. 553.73(7), F.S.

²¹ Ch. 120, F.S.

²² S. 553.73(8), F.S.; Rule 61G20-2.002(2), F.A.C. *See also* ss. 120.536, 120.54, 120.541, F.S.

²³ S. 553.73(4), F.S.

²⁴ *Id.*

- The local amendment does not introduce a new subject that is not addressed by the Building Code;
- The local amendment includes a fiscal impact statement which documents the costs and benefits of the amendment including the impact to local government, property and building owners, industry, and the cost of compliance; and
- The local government sends the amendment to the Commission.

A technical amendment adopted by a local government takes effect 30 days after the Commission receives the amendment and publishes the amendment on its website.²⁵

The Commission may review local amendments and issue nonbinding recommendations to local governments about whether the local government complied with the requirements to adopt an amendment. If the Commission decides to review a local amendment it must send the amendment to the applicable TAC for review.²⁶

The TAC must make a recommendation to the Commission about whether the local amendment complies with the requirements of current law. The Commission must provide the nonbinding recommendation to the local government within 30 days of adopting the recommendation.²⁷ Each county and municipality that adopts technical amendments to the Building Code must establish a countywide compliance review board by interlocal agreement. The compliance review board reviews any amendment adopted by a local government in its county that is challenged by a substantially affected party in order to determine if the amendment has been adopted in accordance with the requirements of current law.²⁸

A local government or the substantially affected party may appeal the compliance review board's decision to the Commission within 14 days of the board's decision. The Commission must refer the appeal to the Division of Administrative Hearings for a hearing by an administrative law judge. The administrative law judge must hold a hearing within 30 days of being assigned the appeal, and must enter a recommended order within 30 days of the conclusion of the hearing.²⁹

The Commission must enter a final order within 30 days after the administrative law judge issues a recommended order. In proceedings before a compliance review board or the Commission, the local government has the burden to prove an amendment has been adopted in accordance with the requirements of current law.³⁰

Interpretations of the Building Code

The Commission may issue declaratory statements regarding interpretations of the Florida Building Code, review local building officials' interpretation of the Building Code, and give binding interpretations of the Building Code.³¹

A substantially affected person, state agency, or a local government may petition the Commission in writing for a declaratory statement relating to interpretations of the Building Code, or the enforcement or administration of the Building Code by local governments. The Commission must issue a declaratory statement or deny a petition within 90 days of receiving the petition. Declaratory statements are binding upon all jurisdictions and are subject to judicial review by a district court of appeal.³²

A substantially affected person may also petition the Commission to review a local building official's interpretation of the Building Code. A substantially affected person includes an owner or builder subject

²⁵ 553.73(4), F.S.; Rule-61G20-2.003, F.A.C.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ S. 553.73(4), F.S.

²⁹ *Id.* See also ss. 120.569, 120.57, F.S.; ch. 28-106, F.A.C.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ S. 553.775, F.S.

³² Ss. 553.775(3), 120.565, & 120.68, F.S.

to a decision of the local building official or an association of owners or builders having members who are subject to a decision of the local building official.³³

A substantially affected person may petition the Commission to review a local building official's interpretation of the Building Code if:³⁴

- The substantially affected person has appealed the building official's interpretation to the local board of appeals, if such board exists;
- The substantially affected person files a written petition to the Commission on a form adopted by the Commission which contains:
 - The name and address of the local government and the local building official;
 - The name, address, and phone number of the substantially affected person, and explanation of how they are substantially affected by the building official's interpretation;
 - A statement of the provisions of the Building Code that are being interpreted, the building official's interpretation of those sections, and the substantially affected person's interpretation of those sections; and
 - The local building official's response.
- The substantially affected person has given the petition to the local building official and at least five days have elapsed for the building official to respond.

Upon receiving a written petition to review a local building official's interpretation of the Building Code, the Commission must provide copies to a panel, publish the petition and the local building official's response on the Commission's website, and allow for interested parties to post comments. The panel must have seven members made up of five building officials, an architect, and an engineer. The Commission must coordinate with the Building Officials Association of Florida³⁵ to designate the panel.

The panel must conduct proceedings as necessary to issue a determination and must consider the written petition, the local building official's response, and any comments posted on the Commission's website. The panel must issue a determination within 21 days of the petition being filed with the Commission. The determination is binding upon all parties and all jurisdictions in Florida.³⁶ The determination must be published on the Commission's website and the Florida Administrative Register.³⁷

A party may appeal the panel's determination by filing an appeal with the Commission within 30 days of the panel's determination. The Commission must conduct a hearing in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The burden of proof in the hearing is on the party appealing the panel's determination. The Commission's ruling is subject to judicial review by a district court of appeal.³⁸

Effect of the Bill

Errata to the Code

The bill provides that the Commission may issue an "errata to the code" to correct demonstrated errors in provisions contained with the Building Code. An "errata to the code" means a list of errors on current and previous editions of the Building Code.

³³ S. 553.775(3), F.S.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ The Building Officials Association of Florida is the largest community of building officials, building inspectors, plans examiners, and building code compliance professionals in the state. Its goal is to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the public through safe building practices by equipping building professions through education, advocacy, leadership, and code development. Building Officials Association of Florida, *About BOAF*, <https://boaf.net/page/About> (last visited Jan. 8, 2020).

³⁶ S. 553.775(3)(c)5., F.S.

³⁷ *Id.*; The Florida Administrative Register is a daily publication which gives the public current information about the status of proposed rules, notice of agency public meetings, workshops and hearings, and anything else required by law. Florida Administrative Code & Florida Administrative Register, *FL Rules FAQ*, <https://www.flrules.org/Help/newHelp.asp#FAW> (last visited Jan. 15, 2020).

³⁸ Ss. 553.775(3), & 120.68, F.S.

The determination of such errors and the issuance of an “errata to the code” must be approved by a 75 percent supermajority vote of the Commission.

Petition for Advisory Opinion Relating to Technical Amendments to the Building Code

The bill also provides that a substantially affected person may petition the Commission for a non-binding advisory opinion on any local government regulation, law, ordinance, policy, amendment, or land use or zoning provision (regulation) that the person believes is a technical amendment to the Building Code and was not adopted in accordance with the process for adopting local amendments to the Building Code.

A “local government” means a county, municipality, special district, or political subdivision of the state.

A “substantially affected person” includes an owner or builder subject to the local government’s regulation or an association of owners or builders with members who are subject to the regulation.

The Commission must issue a non-binding advisory opinion stating whether a local government regulation is a technical amendment to the Building Code if:

- A substantially affected person files a petition with the Commission, in accordance with the Commission’s directions for filing the petition, and on a form adopted by the Commission which contains at a minimum:
 - The name of the local government that enacted the regulation;
 - The name and address of the local government’s general counsel;
 - The name, address, and phone number of the substantially affected person;
 - An explanation of how the person is substantially affected by the local government’s regulation; and
 - A statement of why the regulation is a technical amendment to the Building Code, and which provisions of the Building Code are amended by the regulation, if any.
- The substantially affected person has given the petition to the local government’s general counsel or administrator by certified mail, return receipt requested. The local government may respond within 14 days by certified mail, return receipt requested, and send a copy of its response to the Commission.

Upon receiving a petition to review a local government’s regulation, the Commission must publish the petition and the local government’s response on the Commission’s website and allow for comments to be posted by interested parties. The Commission may provide the petition, the local government’s response, and any comments posted by interested parties to a TAC for review and a recommendation.

The Commission must consider the petition, the local government’s response, any comments posted on the Commission’s website, and any recommendation provided by a TAC. The Commission must issue a non-binding advisory opinion stating whether the local government’s regulation is a technical amendment to the Building Code within 30 days of receiving the petition. The Commission must also publish the non-binding advisory opinion on its website and the Florida Administrative Register.

Product Evaluation and Approval

Current Situation

Current law requires the Commission to develop and implement an approval of products for statewide use. The Commission has created an approval methodology for products and systems comprising the

building envelope and structural frame of a building.³⁹ The Commission approves the products in the following categories for statewide use:⁴⁰

- Panel Walls;
- Exterior Doors;
- Roofing Products;
- Skylights;
- Windows;
- Shutters;
- Structural Components; and
- Impact Protective Systems.

To obtain state approval, a manufacturer must demonstrate a product complies with the applicable standards and provisions of the Building Code by submitting one of the following reports:

- A certification mark or listing of an approved certification agency;
- A test report from an approved testing laboratory;
- A product evaluation report developed, signed and sealed by a Florida licensed engineer or architect; or
- A product evaluation report from one of the following evaluation entities:
 - The National Evaluation Service;
 - The International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials Evaluation Service;
 - The International Code Council Evaluation Services;
 - Underwriters Laboratories, LLC;
 - The International Conference of Building Officials;
 - SBCCI Public Safety Testing and Evaluation Services, Inc.;
 - Intertek Testing Services NA, Inc.; or
 - The Miami-Dade County Building Code Compliance Office Product Control Division.⁴¹

Currently, the Commission has authority to approve an entity as an approved testing laboratory or a certification agency if it meets the Commission's rules.⁴² However, the Commission does not have authority to approve an entity as an evaluation entity. In order to be approved as an evaluation entity, the entity must be added to the list of approved evaluation entities in current law by the Legislature.

Effect of the Bill

The bill requires the Commission to adopt rules for approving evaluation entities in addition to the ones already approved and listed in current law.

³⁹ S. 553.842(1), F.S.; R. 61G20-3.001, F.A.C.

⁴⁰ Rule 61G20-3.001, F.A.C.

⁴¹ S. 553.842, F.S.; DBPR, Product Evaluation Entity List, https://www.floridabuilding.org/pr/pr_org_lst.aspx (last visited March 18, 2021).

⁴² Rule 61G20-3.008, F.A.C.

Required Information in Building Permit Application

Current Situation

To obtain a permit, an applicant must complete an application for the proposed work on a form furnished by the government entity. The form must include the following information:⁴³

- The name and address of the owner of the property;
- The name and address of the contractor;
- A description sufficient to identify the property to be improved, including the property's address and legal description;
- The name and address of the bonding company, if any;
- The name and address of the architect/engineer, if any;
- The name and address of the mortgage company, if any; and
- The number or identifying symbol assigned to the building permit by the issuing authority.

In addition to the information that must be in the application, a government entity may require any additional information be included in the application.

According to testimony offered during the Regular meeting of the Florida House of Representatives Regulatory Reform Subcommittee, many local governments use the cost of construction as a factor⁴⁴ for determining the amount of a fee for a building permit.⁴⁵ Some local governments are requiring contractors to include their contracts with private owners in order to obtain building permits so that the local government can determine the contract's construction cost and construction value.⁴⁶ Although these contracts may contain private proprietary information, when local governments request them they may become public documents.⁴⁷

Effect of the Bill

The bill prohibits a local government from requiring a contract between a builder and an owner as a condition to apply for or obtain a building permit.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1. Amending s. 553.73, F.S., allowing the Florida Building Commission to issue advisory opinions and an "errata to the code" in certain situations.
- Section 2. Amending s. 553.79, F.S., prohibiting local governments from requiring contracts in certain applications for building permits.
- Section 3. Amending s. 553.842, F.S., requiring the Commission to adopt criteria for approving certain entities.
- Section 4. Amending s. 125.01, F.S., conforming a cross-reference.

⁴³ Ss. 713.135(5) and (6), F.S.

⁴⁴ The International Code Council has created two equations to help jurisdictions determine their permit fee schedules. Two factors of the factors in the equations are the valuation of the construction cost of the project, and the value of all the construction in the jurisdiction in the previous year. See International Code Council, *Building Valuation Data – February 2020*, <https://www.iccsafe.org/wp-content/uploads/BVD-BSJ-FEB20.pdf> (last visited Feb. 21, 2021).

⁴⁵ City of Miami, *City of Miami Building Permit Fee Schedule*, <https://www.miamigov.com/Services/Building-Permitting/City-of-Miami-Building-Permit-Fee-Schedule> (last visited Feb. 21, 2021); St. Lucie County, *Building Permit Fees*, <https://www.stlucieco.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=1330> (last visited Feb. 21, 2021); City of Seminole, *City of Seminole Permit Fee Schedule*, https://www.myseminole.com/Building/Docs/Permit_Fees.pdf (last visited Feb. 21, 2021).

⁴⁶ See The Florida Channel, *1/27/2021 House Regulatory Reform Subcommittee*, <https://thefloridachannel.org/videos/1-27-21-house-regulatory-reform-subcommittee/> (last visited Feb. 19, 2021).

⁴⁷ Article I, section 24(a) of the Florida Constitution sets forth the state's public policy regarding access to government records. This section guarantees every person a right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with official business of any public body, including counties, municipalities, and districts. Current law does not contain an exemption from Florida's public records laws for proprietary business information included in a building permit application. See *generally*, ch. 119, F.S.

Section 5. Amending s. 125.56, F.S., conforming a cross-reference.

Section 6. Providing an effective date of July 1, 2021.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

According to DBPR, applicants for certification as product evaluation entities will be required to pay an initial application fee and renewals fees. DBPR estimates no more than 75 new entities will apply for certification and estimates receiving no more than \$45,000 in new application fees and \$15,000 annually in renewal fees for such applicants.⁴⁸

2. Expenditures:

The Commission may see an increased workload related to establishing a process for accepting petitions from affected persons and issuing non-binding advisory opinions. According to DBPR, the technology contractor for the Florida Building Commission estimates updating the Building Code information system to implement the nonbinding advisory opinion process will cost approximately \$60,000.⁴⁹

The provision allowing the Commission to adopt an “errata to the code” is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the Commission’s processes.⁵⁰

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

Indeterminate. Local governments could see increased costs to address requests for nonbinding advisory opinions.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Prohibiting local governments from requiring contracts between owners and builders as a condition to apply or obtain a building permit may have a positive impact by preventing certain proprietary information from becoming public.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

⁴⁸ Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Agency Analysis of 2021 HB 401, p. 5 (March 3, 2021).

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ Email from Conner Mann, Legislative Affairs Coordinator, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, HB 401 Provision, (Feb. 8, 2021), on file with the Regulatory Reform Subcommittee.

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditures of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill requires the Commission to adopt the form for the petition to request a nonbinding advisory opinion, the directions for filing the form, adopt criteria for approving evaluation entities, and adopting an “errata to the code.” It appears that sufficient rulemaking authority exists in sections 553.76(1) and (4), and 553.842(1), F.S.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

The bill provides that the Commission must adopt criteria for approving product evaluation entities and may adopt an “errata to the code.” However, it does not specify how the Commission must adopt the criteria for approving product evaluation entities and the “errata to the code.” The sponsor may want to clarify that the Commission must adopt such criteria and the “errata to the code” pursuant to the rule adoption procedures in the Administrative Procedure Act.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 2, 2021, the Regulatory Reform Subcommittee adopted two amendments and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute:

- Removes the provision prohibiting DOH from requiring assisted living facilities to comply with rules relating to swimming pool lifeguards.
- Removes a cross-reference.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as approved by the Regulatory Reform Subcommittee.