

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Floor: WD 03/07/2012 09:25 PM

Senator Bennett moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Between lines 26 and 27 4 insert:

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Section 2. Section 489.1138, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

489.1138 Regulation of hoisting equipment used in construction, demolition, or excavation work.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Hoisting equipment" means power-operated cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors used in construction, demolition, or excavation work that are regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration under 29 C.F.R.



parts 1910 and 1926.

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- (b) "Mobile crane" means a type of hoisting equipment incorporating a cable-suspended latticed boom or hydraulic telescoping boom designed to be moved between operating locations by transport over a roadway. The term does not include a mobile crane with a boom length of less than 25 feet or a maximum rated load capacity of less than 15,000 pounds.
- (c) "Tower crane" means a type of hoisting equipment using a vertical mast or tower to support a working boom in an elevated position, where the working boom can rotate to move loads laterally either by rotating at the top of the mast or tower or by the rotation of the mast or tower itself, whether the mast or tower base is fixed in one location or ballasted and moveable between locations.
- (2) An applicant for a building permit for construction, demolition, or excavation work involving the use of a tower crane or mobile crane must submit to the local building official of the appropriate county, municipality, or other political subdivision:
- (a) A site plan accurately identifying the location of the crane, clearances from above-ground power lines, the location of adjacent buildings, and the structural foundation of the crane.
- (b) Documentation of compliance with the requirements of all governmental authorities related to operation of the crane on the work site, including compliance with the lighting requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration.
- (3) When two or more tower cranes or mobile cranes are operating within the same swing radius, there must be at all times a clear, independent, and operable channel of radio

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communications between the persons operating the cranes.

- (4)(a) When a tower crane or mobile crane is located on a work site, a hurricane and high-wind event preparedness plan for the crane must be available for inspection at the site.
- (b) In preparation for a hurricane or high-wind event, hoisting equipment must be secured in the following manner:
- 1. All hoisting equipment must be secured in compliance with manufacturer recommendations relating to hurricane and high-wind events, including any recommendations relating to the placement, use, and removal of advertising banners and rigging.
- 2. Tower crane turntables must be lubricated before the event.
- 3. Fixed booms on mobile cranes must be laid down whenever feasible.
 - 4. Booms on hydraulic cranes must be retracted and stored.
- 5. The counterweights of any hoists must be locked below the top tie-in.
 - 6. Tower cranes must be set in the weathervane position.
 - 7. All rigging must be removed from hoist blocks.
- 8. All power at the base of tower cranes must be disconnected.
- (5) A person licensed under this part who intentionally violates this section is subject to discipline under ss. 455.227 and 489.129.

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 2 - 7 and insert:



An act relating to regulation of hoisting equipment used in construction, demolition, or excavation work; amending s. 489.113, F.S.; preempting to the state the regulation of certain hoisting equipment; providing that the act does not apply to the regulation of elevators or to airspace height restrictions; creating s. 489.1138, F.S.; defining the terms "hoisting equipment, " "mobile crane," and "tower crane"; requiring an applicant for a building permit to submit certain information to a local building official; requiring radio communications between certain crane operators; requiring certain preparations for a hurricane or high-wind event; requiring a preparedness plan for certain cranes; requiring that hoisting equipment be secured in a specified manner under certain circumstances; providing penalties for violation of the act by certain licensed contractors; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors used in construction, demolition, or excavation work are currently regulated under federal rules adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 29 C.F.R. parts 1910 and 1926, and

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WHEREAS, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has conducted a thorough and exhaustive review of these rules in an effort to better protect against the hazards presented by these types of hoisting equipment, and

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WHEREAS, the review conducted by the Occupational Safety

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and Health Administration was undertaken in consultation with many of the most knowledgeable engineering, construction, and safety experts in the nation and in the world, and

WHEREAS, this review has culminated in the production of proposed rules setting forth comprehensive and detailed new regulations applicable to cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors, and to the operators of these types of hoisting equipment, as published in the Federal Register on October 9, 2008, and

WHEREAS, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration should be commended and supported in these efforts, and

WHEREAS, cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors are routinely transported across city, county, and state lines, making uniform federal regulation of these types of hoisting equipment and their operators essential to commerce, to Florida's economic competitiveness, and to minimizing construction costs in our state, and

WHEREAS, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration entered into a strategic alliance with the Associated Builders and Contractors of Florida, the South Florida Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, the Construction Association of South Florida, and the Florida Crane Owners Council to improve crane safety, NOW, THEREFORE,