COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Regulatory Affairs Committee

Representative Eagle offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section

468.609, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

468.609 Administration of this part; standards for certification; additional categories of certification.—

- (2) A person may take the examination for certification as a building code inspector or plans examiner pursuant to this part if the person:
 - (a) Is at least 18 years of age.
 - (b) Is of good moral character.
- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:

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- 1. Demonstrates 5 years' combined experience in the field of construction or a related field, building code inspection, or plans review corresponding to the certification category sought;
- 2. Demonstrates a combination of postsecondary education in the field of construction or a related field and experience which totals 4 years, with at least 1 year of such total being experience in construction, building code inspection, or plans review;
- 3. Demonstrates a combination of technical education in the field of construction or a related field and experience which totals 4 years, with at least 1 year of such total being experience in construction, building code inspection, or plans review;
- 4. Currently holds a standard certificate as issued by the board, or a firesafety fire safety inspector license issued pursuant to chapter 633, has a minimum of 3 5 years' verifiable full-time experience in inspection or plan review, and has satisfactorily completed completes a building code inspector or plans examiner training program that provides at least 100 hours but not more of not less than 200 hours of cross-training in the certification category sought. The board shall establish by rule criteria for the development and implementation of the training programs. The board shall accept all classroom training offered by an approved provider if the content substantially meets the intent of the classroom component of the training program; or
 - 5. Demonstrates a combination of the completion of an

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approved training program in the field of building code inspection or plan review and a minimum of 2 years' experience in the field of building code inspection, plan review, fire code inspections and fire plans review of new buildings as a firesafety inspector certified under s. 633.216, or construction. The approved training portion of this requirement shall include proof of satisfactory completion of a training program that provides at least 200 hours but not more of not less than 300 hours of cross-training that which is approved by the board in the chosen category of building code inspection or plan review in the certification category sought with at least not less than 20 hours but not more than 30 hours of instruction in state laws, rules, and ethics relating to professional standards of practice, duties, and responsibilities of a certificateholder. The board shall coordinate with the Building Officials Association of Florida, Inc., to establish by rule the development and implementation of the training program. However, the board shall accept all classroom training offered by an approved provider if the content substantially meets the intent of the classroom component of the training program; or

- 6. Currently holds a standard certificate issued by the board or a firesafety inspector license issued pursuant to chapter 633 and:
- a. Has at least 5 years' verifiable full-time experience
 as an inspector or plans examiner in a standard certification
 category currently held or has a minimum of 5 years' verifiable

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<u>full-time</u> experience as a firesafety inspector licensed pursuant to chapter 633.

- b. Has satisfactorily completed a building code inspector or plans examiner classroom training course or program that provides at least 200 but not more than 300 hours in the certification category sought, except for one-family and two-family dwelling training programs, which are required to provide at least 500 but not more than 800 hours of training as prescribed by the board. The board shall establish by rule criteria for the development and implementation of classroom training courses and programs in each certification category.
- (3) A person may take the examination for certification as a building code administrator pursuant to this part if the person:
 - (a) Is at least 18 years of age.
 - (b) Is of good moral character.
- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- 1. Demonstrates 10 years' combined experience as an architect, engineer, plans examiner, building code inspector, registered or certified contractor, or construction superintendent, with at least 5 years of such experience in supervisory positions; or
- 2. Demonstrates a combination of postsecondary education in the field of construction or related field, no more than 5 years of which may be applied, and experience as an architect,

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engineer, plans examiner, building code inspector, registered or certified contractor, or construction superintendent which totals 10 years, with at least 5 years of such total being experience in supervisory positions. In addition, the applicant must have completed training consisting of at least 20 hours, but not more than 30 hours, of instruction in state laws, rules, and ethics relating to the professional standards of practice, duties, and responsibilities of a certificateholder.

- (7) (a) The board shall may provide for the issuance of provisional certificates valid for 1 year, as specified by board rule, to any newly employed or promoted building code inspector or plans examiner who meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (2) and any newly employed or promoted building code administrator who meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (3). The provisional license may be renewed by the board for just cause; however, a provisional license is not valid for a period longer than 3 years.
- (b) \underline{A} No building code administrator, plans examiner, or building code inspector may <u>not</u> have a provisional certificate extended beyond the specified period by renewal or otherwise.
- (c) The board <u>shall</u> <u>may</u> provide for appropriate levels of provisional certificates and may issue these certificates with such special conditions or requirements relating to the place of employment of the person holding the certificate, the supervision of such person on a consulting or advisory basis, or

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other matters as the board may deem necessary to protect the public safety and health.

- (d) A newly employed or hired person may perform the duties of a plans examiner or building code inspector for 120 days if a provisional certificate application has been submitted if such person is under the direct supervision of a certified building code administrator who holds a standard certification and who has found such person qualified for a provisional certificate. Direct supervision and the determination of qualifications may also be provided by a building code administrator who holds a limited or provisional certificate in a county having a population of fewer than 75,000 and in a municipality located within such county.
- Section 2. Subsection (23) is added to section 489.103, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 489.103 Exemptions.—This part does not apply to:
- (23) An employee of an apartment community or apartment community management company who makes minor repairs to existing electric water heaters or to existing electric heating, venting, and air-conditioning systems if:
 - (a) The employee:
- 1. Does not hold himself or herself or his or her employer out to be licensed or qualified by a licensee.
- 2. Does not perform any acts, other than acts authorized by this exemption, that constitute contracting.
 - 3. Receives compensation from and is under the supervision

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- 4. Holds a current certificate for apartment maintenance technicians issued by the National Apartment Association and accredited by the American National Standards Institute.

 Requirements for obtaining such certificate must include at least:
- <u>a. One year of apartment or rental housing maintenance</u> experience.
- b. Successful completion of at least 90 hours of courses or online content that covers electrical maintenance and repair; plumbing maintenance and repair; heating, venting, or airconditioning system maintenance and repair; appliance maintenance and repair; and interior and exterior maintenance and repair.
 - c. Completion of all examination requirements.
- (b) The equipment:
- 1. Is already installed on the property owned by the apartment community or managed by the apartment community management company.
- 2. Is not being modified except to replace components necessary to return the equipment to its original condition and the partial disassembly associated with the replacement.
- 3. Is a type of equipment commonly installed in similar locations.

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4.	Is	repai	ired	with	new	parts	that	are	functionally
identical	. to	the	part	s be	ing	replace	ed.		

- (c) An individual repair does not involve replacement parts that cost more than \$1,000. An individual repair may not be so extensive as to be a functional replacement of the electric water heater or the existing electric heating, venting, or air-conditioning system being repaired. An individual repair may not be part of a larger or major project in which a division of the project is made for the purpose of evading this part or otherwise.
- (d) The property owned by the apartment community or managed by the apartment community management company includes at least 100 apartments.

The exemption does not limit the authority of a municipality or county to adopt or enforce an ordinance, rule, or regulation requiring licensure, certification, or registration of persons employed as an apartment maintenance technician, apartment repair worker, or any term or position that includes any part of the scope of work described by the exemption in this subsection.

Section 3. Paragraph (m) of 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

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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 paragraphs of this subsection. For the purposes of regulation under this part, the term "demolish" applies only to demolition of steel tanks more than 50 feet in height; towers more than 50 feet in height; other structures more than 50 feet in height; and all buildings or residences. Contractors are subdivided into two divisions, Division I, consisting of those contractors defined in paragraphs (a)-(c), and Division II, consisting of those contractors defined in paragraphs (d)-(g):

(m) "Plumbing contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the plumbing trade and includes contracting business consisting of the execution of contracts requiring the experience, financial means, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not prohibited by law, design plumbing. A plumbing contractor may install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not prohibited by law, design the following without obtaining an additional local regulatory license, certificate, or registration: sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities, water and sewer plants and substations, venting systems, public or private water supply systems, septic tanks, drainage and supply wells, swimming pool

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226 piping, irrigation systems, and solar heating water systems and 227 all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection 228 therewith, including boilers and pressure process piping and 229 including the installation of water, natural gas, liquefied 230 petroleum gas and related venting, and storm and sanitary sewer 231 lines. The scope of work of the plumbing contractor also 232 includes the design, if not prohibited by law, and installation, 233 maintenance, repair, alteration, or extension of air-piping, vacuum line piping, oxygen line piping, nitrous oxide piping, 234 235 and all related medical gas systems; fire line standpipes and 236 fire sprinklers if authorized by law; ink and chemical lines; 237 fuel oil and gasoline piping and tank and pump installation, 238 except bulk storage plants; and pneumatic control piping 239 systems, all in a manner that complies with all plans, specifications, codes, laws, and regulations applicable. The 240 scope of work of the plumbing contractor applies to private 241 242 property and public property, including any excavation work incidental thereto, and includes the work of the specialty 243 plumbing contractor. Such contractor shall subcontract, with a 244 245 qualified contractor in the field concerned, all other work 246 incidental to the work but which is specified as being the work of a trade other than that of a plumbing contractor. This 247 definition does not limit the scope of work of any specialty 248 249 contractor certified pursuant to s. 489.113(6), and does not 250 require certification or registration under this part as a 251 category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer, LP gas installer, or

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specialty installer who is licensed under chapter 527 or an 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.

Section 4. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 489.1401, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

489.1401 Legislative intent.-

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the sole purpose of the Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund is to compensate an any aggrieved claimant who contracted for the construction or improvement of the homeowner's residence located within this state and who has obtained a final judgment in a any court of competent jurisdiction, was awarded restitution by the Construction Industry Licensing Board, or received an award in arbitration against a licensee on grounds of financial mismanagement or misconduct, abandoning a construction project, or making a false statement with respect to a project. Such grievance must arise and arising directly out of a any transaction conducted when the judgment debtor was licensed and must involve an act performed any of the activities enumerated under s. 489.129(1)(g), (j) or (k) on the homeowner's residence.

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- 278 It is the intent of the Legislature that Division I 279 and Division II contractors set apart funds for the specific 280 objective of participating in the fund.
 - Section 5. Paragraphs (d), (i), (k), and (1) of subsection (1) of section 489.1402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 489.1402 Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund; definitions.-
 - (1)The following definitions apply to ss. 489.140-489.144:
 - (d) "Contractor" means a Division I or Division II contractor performing his or her respective services described in s. 489.105(3)(a)-(q) $\frac{489.105(3)(a)-(c)}{489.105(3)(a)}$
 - "Residence" means a single-family residence, an individual residential condominium or cooperative unit, or a residential building containing not more than two residential units in which the owner contracting for the improvement is residing or will reside 6 months or more each calendar year upon completion of the improvement.
 - "Same transaction" means a contract, or a any series of contracts, between a claimant and a contractor or qualified business, when such contract or contracts involve the same property or contiguous properties and are entered into either at one time or serially.
- "Valid and current license," for the purpose of s. 489.141(2)(d), means a any license issued pursuant to this part to a licensee, including a license in an active, inactive, 303

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304 delinquent, or suspended status.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 489.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

489.141 Conditions for recovery; eligibility.-

- (1) A Any claimant is eligible to seek recovery from the recovery fund after making having made a claim and exhausting the limits of any available bond, cash bond, surety, guarantee, warranty, letter of credit, or policy of insurance if, provided that each of the following conditions is satisfied:
- (a) The claimant has received <u>a</u> final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state or has received an award in arbitration or the Construction Industry Licensing Board has issued a final order directing the licensee to pay restitution to the claimant. The board may waive this requirement if:
- 1. The claimant is unable to secure a final judgment against the licensee due to the death of the licensee; or
- 2. The claimant has sought to have assets involving the transaction that gave rise to the claim removed from the bankruptcy proceedings so that the matter might be heard in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state and, after due diligence, the claimant is precluded by action of the bankruptcy court from securing a final judgment against the licensee.
- (b) The judgment, award, or restitution is based upon a violation of s. 489.129(1)(g), (j), or (k) or s. 713.35.
 - (c) The violation was committed by a licensee.
 - (d) The judgment, award, or restitution order specifies

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the actual damages suffered as a consequence of such violation.

- (e) The contract was executed and the violation occurred on or after July 1, 1993, and provided that:
- 1. The claimant has caused to be issued a writ of execution upon such judgment, and the officer executing the writ has made a return showing that no personal or real property of the judgment debtor or licensee liable to be levied upon in satisfaction of the judgment can be found or that the amount realized on the sale of the judgment debtor's or licensee's property pursuant to such execution was insufficient to satisfy the judgment;
- 2. If the claimant is unable to comply with subparagraph 1. for a valid reason to be determined by the board, the claimant has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor or licensee is possessed of real or personal property or other assets subject to being sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment and by his or her search has discovered no property or assets or has discovered property and assets and has taken all necessary action and proceedings for the application thereof to the judgment but the amount thereby realized was insufficient to satisfy the judgment; and
- 3. The claimant has made a diligent attempt, as defined by board rule, to collect the restitution awarded by the board.
- (f) A claim for recovery is made within 1 year after the conclusion of any civil, criminal, or administrative action or

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award in arbitration based on the act. This paragraph applies to any claim filed with the board after October 1, 1998.

- (g) Any amounts recovered by the claimant from the judgment debtor or licensee, or from any other source, have been applied to the damages awarded by the court or the amount of restitution ordered by the board.
- (h) The claimant is not a person who is precluded by this act from making a claim for recovery.
- (2) A claimant is not qualified to make a claim for recovery from the recovery fund, if:
- (a) The claimant is the spouse of the judgment debtor or licensee or a personal representative of such spouse;
- (b) The claimant is a licensee who acted as the contractor in the transaction that which is the subject of the claim;
- (c) The claim is based upon a construction contract in which the licensee was acting with respect to the property owned or controlled by the licensee;
- (d) The claim is based upon a construction contract in which the contractor did not hold a valid and current license at the time of the construction contract;
- (e) The claimant was associated in a business relationship with the licensee other than the contract at issue; or
- (f) The claimant has suffered damages as the result of making improper payments to a contractor as defined in part I of chapter 713; or
 - $\underline{\text{(f)}}\underline{\text{(g)}}$ The claimant $\underline{\text{had entered into a contract}}$ $\underline{\text{has}}$

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382	contract	ted with	a licens	see to	${\tt perform}$	a sco	pe of	work	descr	ibed
383	in s. 48	89.105(3)	(d) - (q)	before	July 1,	, 2016	489.	105 (3)	(d) - (1	∍) .

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 489.1425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.1425 Duty of contractor to notify residential property owner of recovery fund.—

(1) Each Any agreement or contract for repair, restoration, improvement, or construction to residential real property must contain a written statement explaining the consumer's rights under the recovery fund, except where the value of all labor and materials does not exceed \$2,500. The written statement must be substantially in the following form:

FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION RECOVERY FUND

PAYMENT, UP TO A LIMITED AMOUNT, MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM THE FLORIDA HOMEOWNERS' CONSTRUCTION RECOVERY FUND IF YOU LOSE MONEY ON A PROJECT PERFORMED UNDER CONTRACT, WHERE THE LOSS RESULTS FROM SPECIFIED VIOLATIONS OF FLORIDA LAW BY A LICENSED CONTRACTOR. FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE RECOVERY FUND AND FILING A CLAIM, CONTACT THE FLORIDA CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY LICENSING BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS:

The statement <u>must</u> shall be immediately followed by the board's address and telephone number as established by board rule.

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Section 8. Section 489.143, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.143 Payment from the fund.-

- (1) The fund shall be disbursed as provided in s. 489.141 on a final order of the board.
- A Any claimant who meets all of the conditions prescribed in s. 489.141 may apply to the board to cause payment to be made to a claimant from the recovery fund in an amount equal to the judgment, award, or restitution order or \$25,000, whichever is less, or an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion of such person's judgment, award, or restitution order, but only to the extent and amount of actual damages suffered by the claimant, and only up to the maximum payment allowed for each respective Division I and Division II claim. Payment from the fund for other costs related to or pursuant to civil proceedings such as postjudgment interest, attorney attorney's fees, court costs, medical damages, and punitive damages is prohibited. The recovery fund is not obligated to pay a any judgment, an award, or a restitution order, or any portion thereof, which is not expressly based on one of the grounds for recovery set forth in s. 489.141.
- (3) Beginning January 1, 2005, for each <u>Division I</u> contract entered <u>into</u> after July 1, 2004, payment from the recovery fund <u>is shall be</u> subject to a \$50,000 maximum payment for each <u>Division I claim</u>. Beginning January 1, 2017, for each <u>Division II contract entered into on or after July 1, 2016,</u>

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payment from the recovery fund is subject to a \$15,000 maximum payment for each Division II claim.

(4) (3) Upon receipt by a claimant under subsection (2) of payment from the recovery fund, the claimant shall assign his or her additional right, title, and interest in the judgment, award, or restitution order, to the extent of such payment, to the board, and thereupon the board shall be subrogated to the right, title, and interest of the claimant; and any amount subsequently recovered on the judgment, award, or restitution order, to the extent of the right, title, and interest of the board therein, shall be for the purpose of reimbursing the recovery fund.

- (5)(4) Payments for claims arising out of the same transaction shall be limited, in the aggregate, to the lesser of the judgment, award, or restitution order or the maximum payment allowed for a Division I or Division II claim, regardless of the number of claimants involved in the transaction.
- (6)(5) For contracts entered into before July 1, 2004, payments for claims against any one licensee may shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$100,000 annually, up to a total aggregate of \$250,000. For any claim approved by the board which is in excess of the annual cap, the amount in excess of \$100,000 up to the total aggregate cap of \$250,000 is eligible for payment in the next and succeeding fiscal years, but only after all claims for the then-current calendar year have been paid. Payments may not exceed the aggregate annual or per claimant

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limits under law. Beginning January 1, 2005, for each <u>Division I</u> contract entered into after July 1, 2004, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of \$500,000 for each <u>Division I licensee</u>. Beginning January 1, 2017, for each <u>Division II</u> contract entered into on or after <u>July 1, 2016</u>, payment from the recovery fund is subject only to a total aggregate cap of \$150,000 for each <u>Division II</u> licensee.

(7)(6) Claims shall be paid in the order filed, up to the aggregate limits for each transaction and licensee and to the limits of the amount appropriated to pay claims against the fund for the fiscal year in which the claims were filed. Payments may not exceed the total aggregate cap per license or per claimant limits under this section.

(8) (7) If the annual appropriation is exhausted with claims pending, such claims shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year. Any moneys in excess of pending claims remaining in the recovery fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be paid as provided in s. 468.631.

(9) (8) Upon the payment of any amount from the recovery fund in settlement of a claim in satisfaction of a judgment, award, or restitution order against a licensee as described in s. 489.141, the license of such licensee shall be automatically suspended, without further administrative action, upon the date of payment from the fund. The license of such licensee may shall not be reinstated until he or she has repaid in full, plus interest, the amount paid from the fund. A discharge of

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bankruptcy does not relieve a person from the penalties and disabilities provided in this section.

association, or <u>a</u> any person acting in his or her individual capacity, who aids, abets, solicits, or conspires with <u>another</u> any person to knowingly present or cause to be presented <u>a</u> any false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss under this act <u>commits</u> is guilty of a third-degree felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.084 and by a fine <u>of up to not exceeding</u> \$30,000, unless the value of the fraud exceeds <u>that amount</u>, \$30,000 in which event the fine may not exceed double the value of the fraud.

(11) (10) Each payment All payments and disbursement disbursements from the recovery fund shall be made by the Chief Financial Officer upon a voucher signed by the secretary of the department or the secretary's designee.

Section 9. Subsection (24) is added to section 489.503, Florida Statutes, to read:

489.503 Exemptions.—This part does not apply to:

(24) A person who installs low-voltage landscape lighting that contains a factory-installed electrical cord with plug that does not require installation, wiring, or other modification to the electrical wiring of a structure.

Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 514.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

514.011 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

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(3) "Private pool" means a facility used only by an
individual, family, or living unit members and their guests
which does not serve any type of cooperative housing or joint
tenancy of five or more living units. For purposes of the
exemptions provided under s. 514.0115, the term includes a
portable pool used exclusively for providing swimming lessons or
related instruction in support of an established educational
program sponsored or provided by a county school district and a
portable pool used in conjunction with a sanctioned national or
international swimming or diving competition event not to exceed
consecutive 30 days of use.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 514.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

514.0115 Exemptions from supervision or regulation; variances.—

(3) A private pool used for instructional purposes in swimming may shall not be regulated as a public pool. A portable pool used for instructional purposes or to further an approved educational program or used for a sanctioned national or international swimming or diving competition event, not exceeding 30 consecutive days of use, may not be regulated as a public pool.

Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 514.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

514.031 Permit necessary to operate public swimming pool.-

(5) An owner or operator of a public swimming pool,

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including, but not limited to, a spa, wading, or special purpose pool, to which admittance is obtained by membership for a fee shall post in a prominent location within the facility the most recent pool inspection report issued by the department pertaining to the health and safety conditions of such facility. The report shall be legible and readily accessible to members or potential members. The department shall adopt rules to enforce this subsection. A portable pool may not be used as a public pool unless it is exempt under s. 514.0115.

Section 13. Section 515.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 515.27 Residential swimming pool safety feature options; penalties.—
- (1) In order to pass final inspection and receive a certificate of completion, a residential swimming pool must meet at least one of the following requirements relating to pool safety features:
- (a) The pool must be isolated from access to a home by an enclosure that meets the pool barrier requirements of s. 515.29;
- (b) The pool must be equipped with an approved safety pool cover;
- (c) All doors and windows providing direct access from the home to the pool must be equipped with an exit alarm that has a minimum sound pressure rating of 85 dB A at 10 feet; or
- (d) All doors providing direct access from the home to the pool must be equipped with a self-closing, self-latching device

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with a release mechanism placed no lower than 54 inches above the floor.

- (e) Swimming pool alarms that, when placed in pools, will sound upon detection of accidental or unauthorized entrance into the water. These pool alarms shall meet and be independently certified to the ASTM Standard F 2208 "Standards Specification for Pool Alarms" which includes surface motion, pressure, sonar, laser, and infrared type alarms. For purposes of this article, "swimming pool alarms" shall not include swimming protection alarm devices designed for individual use, such as an alarm attached to a child that sounds when the child exceeds a certain distance or becomes submerged in water.
- (2) A person who fails to equip a new residential swimming pool with at least one pool safety feature as required in subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, except that no penalty shall be imposed if the person, within 45 days after arrest or issuance of a summons or a notice to appear, has equipped the pool with at least one safety feature as required in subsection (1) and has attended a drowning prevention education program established by s. 515.31. However, the requirement of attending a drowning prevention education program is waived if such program is not offered within 45 days after issuance of the citation.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 553.512, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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553.512 Modifications and waivers; advisory council.-

The Accessibility Advisory Council shall consist of the following seven members, who shall be knowledgeable in the area of accessibility for persons with disabilities. The Secretary of Business and Professional Regulation shall appoint the following: a representative from the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc.; a representative from the Division of Blind Services; a representative from the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; a representative from a statewide organization representing the physically handicapped; a representative from the hearing impaired; a representative from the Pensacola Pen Wheels Inc. Employ the Handicapped Council President, Florida Council of Handicapped Organizations; and a representative of the Paralyzed Veterans of America. The terms for the first three council members appointed subsequent to October 1, 1991, shall be for 4 years, the terms for the next two council members appointed shall be for 3 years, and the terms for the next two members shall be for 2 years. Thereafter, all council member appointments shall be for terms of 4 years. No council member shall serve more than two 4-year terms subsequent to October 1, 1991. Any member of the council may be replaced by the secretary upon three unexcused absences. Upon application made in the form provided, an individual waiver or modification may be granted by the commission so long as such modification or waiver is not in conflict with more stringent standards provided in another chapter.

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Section 15. Section 553.721, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.721 Surcharge.—In order for the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to administer and carry out the purposes of this part and related activities, there is created a surcharge, to be assessed at the rate of 1.5 percent of the permit fees associated with enforcement of the Florida Building Code as defined by the uniform account criteria and specifically the uniform account code for building permits adopted for local government financial reporting pursuant to s. 218.32. The minimum amount collected on any permit issued shall be \$2. The unit of government responsible for collecting a permit fee pursuant to s. 125.56(4) or s. 166.201 shall collect the surcharge and electronically remit the funds collected to the department on a quarterly calendar basis for the preceding quarter and continuing each third month thereafter. The unit of government shall retain 10 percent of the surcharge collected to fund the participation of building departments in the national and state building code adoption processes and to provide education related to enforcement of the Florida Building Code. All funds remitted to the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund. Funds collected from the surcharge shall be allocated to fund the Florida Building Commission and the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program under s. 553.841. Funds allocated to the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation

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042	Program shall be \$925,000 each fiscal year. The Florida Building
543	Code Compliance and Mitigation Program shall fund the
544	recommendations made by the Building Code System Uniform
545	Implementation Evaluation Workgroup, dated April 8, 2013, from
646	existing resources, not to exceed \$30,000 in the 2016-2017
547	fiscal year. Funds collected from the surcharge shall also be
648	used to fund Florida Fire Prevention Code informal
549	interpretations managed by the State Fire Marshal and shall be
550	limited to \$15,000 each fiscal year. The State Fire Marshal
551	shall adopt rules to address the implementation and expenditure
552	of the funds allocated to fund the Florida Fire Prevention Code
553	informal interpretations under this section. The funds collected
554	from the surcharge may not be used to fund research on
555	techniques for mitigation of radon in existing buildings. Funds
556	used by the department as well as funds to be transferred to the
557	Department of Health $\underline{\text{and the State Fire Marshal}}$ shall be as
558	prescribed in the annual General Appropriations Act. The
559	department shall adopt rules governing the collection and
560	remittance of surcharges pursuant to chapter 120.
661	Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7), subsections
662	(8), (11) and (15) of section 553.73 , Florida Statutes, are
563	amended, and subsection (19) is added to that section, to read:
664	553.73 Florida Building Code.—
665	(7)(a) The commission, by rule adopted pursuant to ss.
566	120.536(1) and 120.54, shall update the Florida Building Code
667	every $\underline{6}$ $\overline{3}$ years. When updating the Florida Building Code, the

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commission shall select the most current version of the International Building Code, the International Fuel Gas Code, the International Mechanical Code, the International Plumbing Code, and the International Residential Code, all of which are adopted by the International Code Council, and the National Electrical Code, which is adopted by the National Fire Protection Association, to form the foundation codes of the updated Florida Building Code, if the version has been adopted by the applicable model code entity. The commission shall select the most current version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) as a foundation code; however, the IECC shall be modified by the commission to maintain the efficiencies of the Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction adopted and amended pursuant to s. 553.901.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) or subsection (7), the commission may address issues identified in this subsection by amending the code pursuant only to the rule adoption procedures contained in chapter 120. Provisions of the Florida Building Code, including those contained in referenced standards and criteria, relating to wind resistance or the prevention of water intrusion may not be amended pursuant to this subsection to diminish those construction requirements; however, the commission may, subject to conditions in this subsection, amend the provisions to enhance those construction requirements. Following the approval of any amendments to the Florida Building Code by the commission and publication of the

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amendments on the commission's website, authorities having jurisdiction to enforce the Florida Building Code may enforce the amendments. The commission may approve amendments that are needed to address:

- (a) Conflicts within the updated code;
- (b) Conflicts between the updated code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code adopted pursuant to chapter 633;
- (c) Unintended results from the integration of previously adopted Florida-specific amendments with the model code;
 - (d) Equivalency of standards;
- (e) Changes to or inconsistencies with federal or state law; $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
- (f) Adoption of an updated edition of the National Electrical Code if the commission finds that delay of implementing the updated edition causes undue hardship to stakeholders or otherwise threatens the public health, safety, and welfare; -
- (g) Potential risks to the public health, safety, or welfare;
- (h) Significant economic impact as determined by the Commission;
- (i) Existing provisions which require products or services
 that are not readily or consistently available to meet code
 requirements;
- 718 (j) Existing provisions which cannot technically be
 719 enforced due to infeasibility;

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(k) Existing provisions which have not provided sufficient time needed to ensure adequate training for licensed professionals and their employees prior to enforcement; and (l) Provisions of previous editions of the Florida Building Code not provided for in the current Code and found by the Commission to be necessary.

(11) (a) In the event of a conflict between the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code and the Life Safety Code as applied to a specific project, the conflict shall be resolved by agreement between the local building code enforcement official and the local fire code enforcement official in favor of the requirement of the code which offers the greatest degree of lifesafety or alternatives which would provide an equivalent degree of lifesafety and an equivalent method of construction. Local boards created to address issues arising under the Florida Building Code or the Florida Fire Prevention Code may combine the appeals boards to create a single, local board having jurisdiction over matters arising under either code or both codes. The combined local appeals board may grant alternatives or modifications through procedures outlined in NFPA 1, Section 1.4, but may not waive the requirements of the Florida Fire Prevention Code. To meet the quorum requirement for convening the combined local appeals board, at least one member of the board who is a fire protection contractor, a fire protection design professional, a fire department operations professional, or a fire code enforcement

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professional must be present.

Any decision made by the local fire official regarding application, interpretation, or enforcement of the Florida Fire Prevention Code, by and the local building official regarding application, interpretation, or enforcement of the Florida Building Code, or the appropriate application of either code or both codes in the case of a conflict between the codes may be appealed to a local administrative board designated by the municipality, county, or special district having firesafety responsibilities. If the decision of the local fire official and the local building official is to apply the provisions of either the Florida Building Code or the Florida Fire Prevention Code and the Life Safety Code, the board may not alter the decision unless the board determines that the application of such code is not reasonable. If the decision of the local fire official and the local building official is to adopt an alternative to the codes, the local administrative board shall give due regard to the decision rendered by the local officials and may modify that decision if the administrative board adopts a better alternative, taking into consideration all relevant circumstances. In any case in which the local administrative board adopts alternatives to the decision rendered by the local fire official and the local building official, such alternatives shall provide an equivalent degree of lifesafety and an equivalent method of construction as the decision rendered by the local officials.

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- (c) If the local building official and the local fire official are unable to agree on a resolution of the conflict between the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code and the Life Safety Code, the local administrative board shall resolve the conflict in favor of the code which offers the greatest degree of lifesafety or alternatives which would provide an equivalent degree of lifesafety and an equivalent method of construction.
- if none exists, the decisions of the local building official and the local fire official in regard to the application, enforcement, or interpretation of the Florida Fire Prevention Code, or conflicts between the Florida Fire Prevention Code and the Florida Building Code, are subject to review by a joint committee composed of members of the Florida Building Commission and the Fire Code Advisory Council. If the joint committee is unable to resolve conflicts between the codes as applied to a specific project, the matter shall be resolved pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) (d). Decisions of the local administrative board related solely to the Florida Building Code are subject to review as set forth in s. 553.775.
- (e) The local administrative board shall, to the greatest extent possible, be composed of members with expertise in building construction and firesafety standards.
- (f) All decisions of the local building official and local fire official and all decisions of the administrative board

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shall be in writing and shall be binding upon a person but do not limit the authority of the State Fire Marshal or the Florida Building Commission pursuant to paragraph (1)(d) and ss. 633.104 and 633.228. Decisions of general application shall be indexed by building and fire code sections and shall be available for inspection during normal business hours.

- (15) An agency or local government may not require that existing mechanical equipment located on or above the surface of a roof be installed in compliance with the requirements of the Florida Building Code except <u>during reroofing</u> when the equipment is being replaced or moved <u>during reroofing</u> and is not in compliance with the provisions of the Florida Building Code relating to roof-mounted mechanical units.
- (19) The Florida Building Code shall require two fire service access elevators in all buildings with height greater than 120-feet from the elevation of street level access to the level of the highest occupiable floor. All remaining elevators, if any, shall be provided with Phase I and II emergency operations. Where a fire service access elevator is required, a 1 hour fire-rated fire service access elevator lobby with direct access from the fire service access elevator is not required when the fire service access elevator opens into an exit access corridor which can be no less than six feet wide for its entire length that is a minimum of 150 square feet with the exception of door openings, and has a minimum 1 hour fire rating with three quarter hour fire and smoke rated openings; and during a

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fire event the fire service access elevator is pressurized and
floor-to-floor smoke control is provided. However, where
transient residential occupancies occur at floor levels more
than 420 feet above the level of fire service access, a 1 hour
fire-rated service access elevator lobby with direct access from
the fire service access elevator is required.

Section 17. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 553.775, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.775 Interpretations.—

- (3) The following procedures may be invoked regarding interpretations of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction:
- (c) The commission shall review decisions of local building officials and local enforcement agencies regarding interpretations of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction after the local board of appeals has considered the decision, if such board exists, and if such appeals process is concluded within 25 business days.
- 1. The commission shall coordinate with the Building Officials Association of Florida, Inc., to designate <u>a panel</u> panels composed of <u>seven</u> five members to hear requests to review decisions of local building officials. Five The members must be licensed as building code administrators under part XII of chapter 468, one member must be licensed as an architect under chapter 481, and one member must be licensed as an engineer

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- under chapter 471. Each member and must have experience interpreting or and enforcing provisions of the Florida Building Code and the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction.
- 2. Requests to review a decision of a local building official interpreting provisions of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction may be initiated by any substantially affected person, including an owner or builder subject to a decision of a local building official or an association of owners or builders having members who are subject to a decision of a local building official. In order to initiate review, the substantially affected person must file a petition with the commission. The commission shall adopt a form for the petition, which shall be published on the Building Code Information System. The form shall, at a minimum, require the following:
- a. The name and address of the county or municipality in which provisions of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction are being interpreted.
- b. The name and address of the local building official who has made the interpretation being appealed.
- c. The name, address, and telephone number of the
 petitioner; the name, address, and telephone number of the
 petitioner's representative, if any; and an explanation of how
 the petitioner's substantial interests are being affected by the

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local interpretation of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction.

- d. A statement of the provisions of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction which are being interpreted by the local building official.
- e. A statement of the interpretation given to provisions of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction by the local building official and the manner in which the interpretation was rendered.
- f. A statement of the interpretation that the petitioner contends should be given to the provisions of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction and a statement supporting the petitioner's interpretation.
- g. Space for the local building official to respond in writing. The space shall, at a minimum, require the local building official to respond by providing a statement admitting or denying the statements contained in the petition and a statement of the interpretation of the provisions of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction which the local jurisdiction or the local building official contends is correct, including the basis for the interpretation.
- 3. The petitioner shall submit the petition to the local building official, who shall place the date of receipt on the petition. The local building official shall respond to the

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petition in accordance with the form and shall return the petition along with his or her response to the petitioner within 5 days after receipt, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. The petitioner may file the petition with the commission at any time after the local building official provides a response. If no response is provided by the local building official, the petitioner may file the petition with the commission 10 days after submission of the petition to the local building official and shall note that the local building official did not respond.

- 4. Upon receipt of a petition that meets the requirements of subparagraph 2., the commission shall immediately provide copies of the petition to the a panel, and the commission shall publish the petition, including any response submitted by the local building official, on the Building Code Information System in a manner that allows interested persons to address the issues by posting comments.
- 5. The panel shall conduct proceedings as necessary to resolve the issues; shall give due regard to the petitions, the response, and to comments posed on the Building Code Information System; and shall issue an interpretation regarding the provisions of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction within 21 days after the filing of the petition. The panel shall render a determination based upon the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction or, if the

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code is ambiguous, the intent of the code. The panel's interpretation shall be provided to the commission, which shall publish the interpretation on the Building Code Information System and in the Florida Administrative Register. The interpretation shall be considered an interpretation entered by the commission, and shall be binding upon the parties and upon all jurisdictions subject to the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction, unless it is superseded by a declaratory statement issued by the Florida Building Commission or by a final order entered after an appeal proceeding conducted in accordance with subparagraph 7.

- 6. It is the intent of the Legislature that review proceedings be completed within 21 days after the date that a petition seeking review is filed with the commission, and the time periods set forth in this paragraph may be waived only upon consent of all parties.
- 7. Any substantially affected person may appeal an interpretation rendered by the a hearing officer panel by filing a petition with the commission. Such appeals shall be initiated in accordance with chapter 120 and the uniform rules of procedure and must be filed within 30 days after publication of the interpretation on the Building Code Information System or in the Florida Administrative Register. Hearings shall be conducted pursuant to chapter 120 and the uniform rules of procedure. Decisions of the commission are subject to judicial review pursuant to s. 120.68. The final order of the commission is

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binding upon the parties and upon all jurisdictions subject to the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction.

- 8. The burden of proof in any proceeding initiated in accordance with subparagraph 7. is on the party who initiated the appeal.
- 9. In any review proceeding initiated in accordance with this paragraph, including any proceeding initiated in accordance with subparagraph 7., the fact that an owner or builder has proceeded with construction may not be grounds for determining an issue to be most if the issue is one that is likely to arise in the future.

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This paragraph provides the exclusive remedy for addressing requests to review local interpretations of the Florida Building Code or the Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction and appeals from review proceedings.

Section 18. Subsection(1) and (6) of section 553.79, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

553.79 Permits; applications; issuance; inspections.-

(1) After the effective date of the Florida Building Code adopted as herein provided, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or governmental entity to construct, erect, alter, modify, repair, or demolish any building within this state without first obtaining a permit therefor from the appropriate enforcing agency or from such persons as may, by

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appropriate resolution or regulation of the authorized state or local enforcing agency, be delegated authority to issue such permits, upon the payment of such reasonable fees adopted by the enforcing agency. The enforcing agency is empowered to revoke any such permit upon a determination by the agency that the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of the building for which the permit was issued is in violation of, or not in conformity with, the provisions of the Florida Building Code. Whenever a permit required under this section is denied or revoked because the plan, or the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of a building, is found by the local enforcing agency to be not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local enforcing agency shall identify the specific plan or project features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the permit applicant. Failure to provide a reason, based on compliance with the Florida Building Code or local ordinance, for denial, revocation, or modification request to the applicant shall subject the plans reviewer or building code administrator responsible with creating the denial, revocation, or modification request to disciplinary action against his or her license pursuant to s 468.621(1)(j). Installation, replacement, removal, or metering of any load management control device is

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exempt from and shall not be subject to the permit process and fees otherwise required by this section.

- A permit may not be issued for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or addition unless the applicant for such permit complies with the requirements for plan review established by the Florida Building Commission within the Florida Building Code. However, the code shall set standards and criteria to authorize preliminary construction before completion of all building plans review, including, but not limited to, special permits for the foundation only, and such standards shall take effect concurrent with the first effective date of the Florida Building Code. After submittal of the appropriate construction documents, the building official may issue a permit for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted. The holder of such permit for the foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's own risk and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted. Corrections may be required to meet the requirements of the technical codes.
- Section 19. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (7) of section 553.80, Florida Statutes, to read:

553.80 Enforcement.-

(7) The governing bodies of local governments may provide a schedule of reasonable fees, as authorized by s. 125.56(2) or

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s. 166.222 and this section, for enforcing this part. These
fees, and any fines or investment earnings related to the fees,
shall be used solely for carrying out the local government's
responsibilities in enforcing the Florida Building Code. When
providing a schedule of reasonable fees, the total estimated
annual revenue derived from fees, and the fines and investment
earnings related to the fees, may not exceed the total estimated
annual costs of allowable activities. Any unexpended balances
shall be carried forward to future years for allowable
activities or shall be refunded at the discretion of the local
government. The basis for a fee structure for allowable
activities shall relate to the level of service provided by the
local government and shall include consideration for refunding
fees due to reduced services based on services provided as
prescribed by s. 553.791, but not provided by the local
government. Fees charged shall be consistently applied.

- (d) The local enforcement agency may not require the payment of any additional fees, charges, or expenses associated with:
 - 1. Providing proof of licensure pursuant to Chapter 489;
- 2. Recording or filing a license issued pursuant to this chapter; or
- 3. Providing, recording, or filing evidence of workers' compensation insurance coverage as required by chapter 440.
- Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 1056 553.842, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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553.842 Product evaluation and approval.-

- (8) The commission may adopt rules to approve the following types of entities that produce information on which product approvals are based. All of the following entities, including engineers and architects, must comply with a nationally recognized standard demonstrating independence or no conflict of interest:
- (a) Evaluation entities approved pursuant to this paragraph. The commission shall specifically approve the National Evaluation Service, the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials Evaluation Service, the International Code Council Evaluation Services, <u>Underwriters Laboratories</u>, <u>LLC</u>, <u>Intertek Testing Services NA</u>, <u>Inc.</u>, and the Miami-Dade County Building Code Compliance Office Product Control <u>Division</u>. Architects and engineers licensed in this state are also approved to conduct product evaluations as provided in subsection (5).
- Section 21. Subsection (4) of section 553.844, Florida Statutes, is revived, readopted, and amended, and subsection (3) of said section, is amended to read:
- 553.844 Windstorm loss mitigation; requirements for roofs and opening protection.—
- (3) The Legislature finds that the integration of these specifically identified mitigation measures is critical to addressing the serious problem facing the state from damage caused by windstorms and that delay in the adoption and

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implementation constitutes a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the state. Accordingly, the Florida Building Commission shall develop and adopt these measures by October 1, 2007, by rule separate from the Florida Building Code, which take immediate effect and shall incorporate such requirements into the next edition of the Florida Building Code. Such rules shall require or otherwise clarify that for site-built, single-family residential structures:

- including work associated with the prevention of degradation of the residence, that is applied for on or after July 1, 2008, and for which the estimated cost is \$50,000 or more, must include provision of opening protections as required within the Florida Building Code for new construction for a building that is located in the wind-borne debris region as defined in s. 1609.2 of the International Building Code (2006) and that has an insured value of \$750,000 or more, or, if the building is uninsured or for which documentation of insured value is not presented, has a just valuation for the structure for purposes of ad valorem taxation of \$750,000 or more.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, exposed mechanical equipment or appliances fastened to a roof or installed on the ground in compliance with the code using rated stands, platforms, curbs, slabs, <u>walls</u>, or other means are deemed to comply with the wind resistance requirements of the 2007 Florida Building Code, as amended. Further support or

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enclosure of such mechanical equipment or appliances is not required by a state or local official having authority to enforce the Florida Building Code. This subsection expires on the effective date of the 2013 Florida Building Code.

Section 22. Section 553.883, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.883 Smoke alarms in one-family and two-family dwellings and townhomes. - One-family and two-family dwellings and townhomes undergoing a repair, or a level 1 alteration as defined in the Florida Building Code, may use smoke alarms powered by 10-year nonremovable, nonreplaceable batteries in lieu of retrofitting such dwelling with smoke alarms powered by the dwelling's electrical system. Effective January 1, 2015, A battery-powered smoke alarm that is newly installed or replaces an existing battery-powered smoke alarm as a result of a level 1 alteration, must be powered by a nonremovable, nonreplaceable battery that powers the alarm for at least 10 years. This does not prohibit a homeowner from replacing an existing smoke alarm or installing a new smoke alarm with a smoke alarm that is not powered by a 10-year nonremovable, noreplaceable battery or by the dwelling's electrical system. The battery requirements of this section do not apply to a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or ancillary component that is electronically connected as a part of a centrally monitored or supervised alarm system; or that uses a low-power, radio frequency wireless communication signal; or that contains multiple sensors, such as a smoke alarm

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1135 combined with a carbon monoxide alarm or other multi-sensor 1136 devices, and is approved and listed by a Nationally Recognized 1137 Testing Laboratory. 1138 Section 23. Section 553.908, Florida Statutes, is amended 1139 to read: 1140 553.908 Inspection.—Before construction or renovation is 1141 completed, the local enforcement agency shall inspect buildings 1142 for compliance with the standards of this part. Notwithstanding any other provision of the code or law, effective July 1, 2016, 1143 1144 section R402.4.1 of the Florida Building Code, 5th Edition (2014) Energy Conservation, which became effective on June 30, 1145 2015, shall cease to be effective. Instead, section 402.4.2 of 1146 1147 the 2010 Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation, relating to air sealing and insulation, in effect before June 30, 2015, 1148 1149 shall govern and become applicable and effective on June 30, 1150 2016, and thereafter. Additionally, a state or local enforcement 1151 agency or code official may not require any type of mandatory blower door test or air infiltration test to determine specific 1152 air infiltration levels or air leakage rates in a residential 1153 1154 building or dwelling unit and may not require the installation 1155 of any mechanical ventilation devices designed to filter outside air through an HVAC system as a condition of a permit or to 1156 1157 determine compliance with the code. However, if section R402.4.1 1158 of the Florida Building Code, 5th Edition (2014) Energy Conservation, is voluntarily used, the local enforcement agency 1159

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shall inspect the construction or renovation for compliance with

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Section 24. Subsections (17) and (18) are added to section 633.202, Florida Statutes, to read:

633.202 Florida Fire Prevention Code.-

- (17) The authority having jurisdiction shall determine the minimum radio signal strength for fire department communications in all new high-rise and existing high-rise buildings. Existing buildings are not required to comply with minimum radio strength for fire department communications and two-way radio system enhancement communications as required by the Florida Fire Prevention Code until January 1, 2022. However, by December 31, 2019, an existing building that is not in compliance with the requirements for minimum radio strength for fire department communications must apply for an appropriate permit for the required installation with the local government agency having jurisdiction and must demonstrate that the building will become compliant by January 1, 2022. Existing apartment buildings are not required to comply until January 1, 2025. However, existing apartment buildings are required to apply for the appropriate permit for the required communications installation by December 31, 2022.
- (18) Areas of refuge shall be provided if required by the Florida Building Code, Accessibility. Required portions of an area of refuge shall be accessible from the space they serve by an accessible means of egress.
- Section 25. Subsection (5) of section 633.208, Florida

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1187 Statutes, is amended to read:

633.208 Minimum firesafety standards.-

1189 (5) With regard to existing buildings, the Legislature recognizes that it is not always practical to apply any or all 1190 of the provisions of the Florida Fire Prevention Code and that 1191 1192 physical limitations may require disproportionate effort or 1193 expense with little increase in fire or life safety. Before 1194 Prior to applying the minimum firesafety code to an existing building, the local fire official shall determine whether that a 1195 1196 threat to lifesafety or property exists. If a threat to 1197 lifesafety or property exists, the fire official shall apply the 1198 applicable firesafety code for existing buildings to the extent 1199 practical to ensure assure a reasonable degree of lifesafety and 1200 safety of property or the fire official shall fashion a 1201 reasonable alternative that which affords an equivalent degree 1202 of lifesafety and safety of property. The local fire official 1203 may consider the fire safety evaluation systems found in NFPA 1204 101A, Guide on Alternative Solutions to Life Safety, adopted by 1205 the State Fire Marshal, as acceptable systems for the 1206 identification of low-cost, reasonable alternatives. It is 1207 acceptable to use the Fire Safety Evaluation System for Board 1208 and Care Facilities using prompt evacuation capabilities 1209 parameter values on existing residential high-rise buildings. 1210 The decision of the local fire official may be appealed to the local administrative board described in s. 553.73. 1211 Section 26. Section 633.336, Florida Statutes, is amended 1212

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1213 to read:

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633.336 Contracting without certificate prohibited; violations; penalty.—

- It is unlawful for any organization or individual to engage in the business of layout, fabrication, installation, inspection, alteration, repair, or service of a fire protection system, other than a preengineered system, act in the capacity of a fire protection contractor, or advertise itself as being a fire protection contractor without having been duly certified and holding a valid and existing certificate, except as hereinafter provided. The holder of a certificate used to qualify an organization must be a full-time employee of the qualified organization or business. A certificateholder who is employed by more than one fire protection contractor during the same time is deemed not to be a full-time employee of either contractor. The State Fire Marshal shall revoke, for a period determined by the State Fire Marshal, the certificate of a certificateholder who allows the use of the certificate to qualify a company of which the certificateholder is not a fulltime employee. A contractor who maintains more than one place of business must employ a certificateholder at each location. This subsection does not prohibit an employee acting on behalf of governmental entities from inspecting and enforcing firesafety codes, provided such employee is certified under s. 633.216.
- (2) A fire protection contractor certified under this chapter may not:

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- (a) Enter into a written or oral agreement to authorize, or otherwise knowingly allow, a contractor who is not certified under this chapter to engage in the business of, or act in the capacity of, a fire protection contractor.
- (b) Apply for or obtain a construction permit for fire protection work unless the fire protection contractor or the business organization qualified by the fire protection contractor has contracted to conduct the work specified in the application for the permit.
- (3) The Legislature recognizes that special expertise is required for fire pump control panels and maintenance of electric and diesel pump drivers and that it is not economically feasible for all contractors to employ these experts full-time whose work may be limited. It is therefore deemed acceptable for a fire protection contractor licensed under chapter 633 to subcontract with companies providing advanced technical services for the installation, servicing, and maintenance of fire pump control panels and pump drivers. To ensure the integrity of the system and to protect the interests of the property owner, those providing technical support services for fire pump control panels and pump drivers must be under contract with a licensed fire protection contractor.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) A person who violates any provision of this act or commits any of the acts constituting cause for disciplinary action as herein set forth commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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(5) (4) In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (4) (3), a fire protection contractor certified under this chapter who violates any provision of this section or who commits any act constituting cause for disciplinary action is subject to suspension or revocation of the certificate and administrative fines pursuant to s. 633.338.

Section 27. The Calder Sloan Swimming Pool Electrical-Safety Task Force.—There is established within the Florida
Building Commission the Calder Sloan Swimming Pool Electrical-Safety Task Force.

- (1) The purpose of the task force is to study standards on grounding, bonding, lighting, wiring, and all electrical aspects for safety in and around public and private swimming pools, especially with regard to minimizing risks of electrocutions linked to swimming pools. The task force shall submit a report of its findings, including recommended revisions to state law, if any, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2016.
- (2) The task force shall consist of the swimming pool and electrical technical advisory committees of the Florida Building Commission.
- (3) The task force shall be chaired by the swimming pool contractor appointed to the Florida Building Commission pursuant to s. 553.74, Florida Statutes.
- 1289 (4) The Florida Building Commission shall provide such
 1290 staff, information, and other assistance as is reasonably

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1291	necess	ary	to	assis	st	the	task	force	in	carı	rying	out	its
	respon												
1293	(5)	Mem	bers	of	the	task	force	e sł	nall	serve	e wit	chou [.]

- (5) Members of the task force shall serve without compensation.
- (6) The task force shall meet as often as necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. Meetings may be conducted by conference call, teleconferencing, or similar technology.
 - (7) This section expires December 31, 2016.
 - Section 28. Construction Industry Workforce Task Force.-
- (1) The Construction Industry Workforce Task Force is created within the University of Florida M.E. Rinker, Sr.,

 School of Construction Management. The goals of the task force are to:
- (a) Address the critical shortage of individuals trained in building construction and inspection.
- (b) Develop a consensus path for training the next generation of construction workers in the state.
- (c) Determine the causes for the current shortage of a trained construction industry work force and address the impact of the shortages on the recovery of the real estate market.
- (d) Review current methods and resources available for construction training.
- (e) Review the state of construction training available in K-12 schools.
- (f) Address training issues relating to building code inspectors to increase the number of qualified inspectors.

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1317	(2) The task force shall consist of 23 members. Except as
1318	otherwise specified, each member shall be chosen by the
1319	association that he or she represents, as follows:
1320	(a) A member of the House of Representatives appointed by
1321	the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
1322	(b) A member of the Senate appointed by the President of
1323	the Senate.
1324	(c) A member representing the Florida Associated General
1325	Contractors Council.
1326	(d) A member representing the Associated Builders and
1327	Contractors of Florida.
1328	(e) A member representing the Florida Home Builders
1329	Association.
1330	(f) A member representing the Florida Fire Sprinkler
1331	Association.
1332	(g) A member representing the Florida Roofing, Sheet Metal
1333	and Air Conditioning Contractors Association.
1334	(h) A member representing the Florida Refrigeration and
1335	Air Conditioning Contractors Association.
1336	(i) A member representing the Florida Plumbing-Heating-
1337	Cooling Contractors Association.
1338	(j) A member representing the Florida Swimming Pool
1339	Association.
1340	(k) A member representing the National Utility Contractors
1341	Association of Florida.

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(1) A member representing the Florida Concrete and

1343	Products Association.
1344	(m) A member representing the Alarm Association of
1345	Florida.
1346	(n) A member representing the Independent Electrical
1347	Contractors.
1348	(o) A member representing the Florida Building and
1349	Construction Trades Council within the Florida AFL-CIO.
1350	(p) A member representing the Building Officials
1351	Association of Florida.
1352	(q) A member representing the Asphalt Contractors
1353	Association of Florida.
1354	(r) A member representing the American Fire Sprinkler
1355	Association-Florida Chapter.
1356	(s) The chair of the Florida Building Commission.
1357	(t) A member representing the Florida Carpenters Regional
1358	Council.
1359	(u) A member representing the National Electrical
1360	Contractors Association-Florida Chapter.
1361	(v) A member representing the Florida Electrical Workers
1362	Association.
1363	(3) The task force shall elect a chair from among its
1364	members.
1365	(4) The University of Florida M.E. Rinker, Sr., School of
1366	Construction Management shall provide such assistance as is
1367	reasonably necessary to assist the task force in carrying out
1368	its responsibilities

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1369	(5) The task force shall meet as often as necessary to
1370	fulfill its responsibilities but not fewer than three times. The
1371	first meeting must be held no later than September 1, 2016.
1372	Meetings may be conducted by conference call, teleconferencing,
1373	or similar technology.

- (6) The task force shall submit a final report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1, 2017.
- 1377 (7) The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall provide \$50,000 from funds available for the Florida

 Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program under s.

 553.841(5), Florida Statutes, to the University of Florida M.E.

 Rinker, Sr., School of Construction Management for purposes of implementing this section.
 - (8) This section expires July 1, 2017.
- Section 29. The Florida Building Commission shall define
 the term "fire separation distance" in Chapter 2, Definitions,
 of the Florida Building Code, 5th Edition (2014) Residential, as
 follows:

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- 1389 <u>"FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE. The distance measured from the</u>
 1390 building face to one of the following:
- 1391 1. To the closest interior lot line;
- 2. To the centerline of a street, an alley, or a public way;
- 1393 3. To an imaginary line between two buildings on the lot; or
- 1394 4. To an imaginary line between two buildings when the exterior

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wall of one building is located on a zero lot line.
The distance shall be measured at a right angle from the face of
the wall."
Section 30. The Florida Building Commission shall amend
the Florida Building Code, 5th Edition (2014) Residential, to
allow openings and roof overhang projections on the exterior
wall of a building located on a zero lot line, when the building
exterior wall is separated from an adjacent building exterior
wall by a distance of 6 feet or more and the roof overhang
projection is separated from an adjacent building projection by
a distance of 4 feet or more, with 1-hour fire-resistive
construction on the underside of the overhang required, unless
the separation between projections is 6 feet or more.
Section 31. The Florida Building Commission shall adopt
into the Florida Building Code, 5th Edition (2014) Energy
Conservation, the following:
"Section 406 relating to the Alternative Performance Path,
Energy Rating Index of the 2015 International Energy
Conservation Code (IECC) may be used unmodified except as
follows for Table R406.4 as an option for demonstrating
compliance with the Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation.
TABLE R406.4 MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX shall reflect the
following energy rating index: for Climate Zone 1, an index of
58; for Climate Zone 2, an index of 58."

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Section 32. The Florida Building Commission shall adopt into the Florida Building Code, 5th Edition (2014) Residential, the following, which shall be effective on July 1, 2016:

Notwithstanding any other provision of code or law, the section setting forth shower lining requirements will include the following exceptions:

Exceptions:

- 1. Floor surfaces under showerheads provided for rinsing laid directly on the ground.
- 2. Shower compartments where the finished shower drain is depressed a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) below the surrounding finished floor on the first floor level and the shower recess is poured integrally with the adjoining floor.

Section 33. The Florida Building Commission shall amend the Florida Building Code, 5th Edition (2014) Residential, to provide that the minimum fire separation distance for non-fire resistant rated exterior walls shall be 3 feet or greater and non-fire resistant rated projections shall have a minimum fire separation distance of 3 feet or greater. Projections within 2 feet and less than 3 feet shall include a one-hour fire-resistance rated on the underside. Projections less than 2 feet are not permitted. Penetrations of the exterior wall within less than 3 feet shall comply with Dwelling Unit Rated Penetration. Penetrations 3 feet or greater are not required to have a fire-resistance rating. Openings in walls shall be unlimited with a fire separation distance of 3 feet or greater.

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Section 34. Notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, a restaurant, cafeteria, or similar dining facility, including an associated commercial kitchen, shall be required to have sprinklers only if it has a fire area occupancy load of 200 patrons or more.

Section 35. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to building codes; amending s. 468.609, F.S.; revising the certification examination requirements for building code inspectors, plans examiners, and building code administrators; requiring the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board to provide for issuance of certain provisional certificates; amending s. 489.103, F.S.; providing an exemption for certain employees who make minor repairs to existing electric water heaters and to existing electric heating, venting, and airconditioning systems under specified circumstances; providing that the exemption does not limit the authority of a municipality or county to adopt or enforce certain ordinances, rules, or regulations; amending s. 489.105, F.S.; revising the definition of

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the term "plumbing contractor"; amending s. 489.1401, F.S.; revising legislative intent with respect to the purpose of the Florida Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund; providing legislative intent that Division II contractors set apart funds to participate in the fund; amending s. 489.1402, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 489.141, F.S.; authorizing certain claimants to make a claim against the recovery fund for certain contracts entered into before a specified date; amending s. 489.1425, F.S.; revising a notification provided by contractors to certain residential property owners to state that payment from the recovery fund is limited; amending s. 489.143, F.S.; revising provisions concerning payments from the recovery fund; specifying claim amounts for certain contracts entered into before or after specified dates; providing aggregate caps for payments; amending s. 489.503, F.S.; exempting certain low-voltage landscape lighting from licensed electrical contractor installation requirements; amending s. 514.011, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "private pool"; amending s. 514.0115, F.S.; prohibiting a portable pool from being regulated as a public pool in certain circumstances; amending s. 514.031, F.S.; providing that a portable pool may not be used as a public pool unless it is exempt under s. 514.0115, F.S.; amending

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s. 515.27, F.S.; revising minimum requirements for a
residential swimming pool to pass final inspection and
receive a certificate of completion to include
specified swimming pool alarms; amending s. 553.512,
F.S.; revising the membership of the Accessibility
Advisory Council; amending s. 553.721, F.S.; directing
the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation
Program to fund, from existing resources, the
recommendations made by the Building Code System
Uniform Implementation Evaluation Workgroup; providing
a limitation; requiring that a specified amount of
funds from the surcharge be used to fund certain
Florida Fire Prevention Code informal interpretations;
requiring the State Fire Marshal to adopt specified
rules; amending s. 553.73, F.S.; requiring the
commission to update the Florida Building Code every 6
years; providing the commission may address additional
issues in the code; authorizing local boards created
to address specified issues to combine the appeals
boards to create a single, local board; authorizing
the local board to grant alternatives or modifications
through specified procedures; requiring at least one
member of a board to be a fire protection contractor,
a fire protection design professional, a fire
department operations professional, or a fire code
enforcement professional in order to meet a specified

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quorum requirement; authorizing the appeal to a local administrative board of specified decisions made by a local fire official; specifying the decisions of the local building official and the local fire official which are subject to review; prohibiting an agency or local government from requiring that existing mechanical equipment located on or above the surface of a roof be installed in compliance with the Florida Building Code under certain circumstances; requiring the Florida Building Code to require two fire service access elevators in certain buildings; providing that a 1-hour fire-rated fire service access elevator lobby is not required in certain circumstances; requiring a 1-hour fire-related fire service access elevator lobby in certain circumstances; amending s. 553.775, F.S.; revising membership on a panel that hears requests to review decisions of local building officials; amending s. 553.79, F.S.; providing that an applicant that resubmits a building permit does not have to pay application fees to a local enforcement agency under certain circumstances; providing that failure of a plans reviewer or building code administrator to provide a reason for denial or revocation of a building permit shall result in disciplinary action; authorizing a building official to issue a permit for the construction of the foundation or any other part

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of a building or structure before the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted; providing that the holder of such permit shall begin building at the holder's own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted; amending s. 553.80, F.S.; prohibiting a local enforcement agency from charging additional fees related to the recording of a contractor's license or workers' compensation insurance; amending s. 553.842, F.S.; providing that Underwriters Laboratories, LLC, and Intertek Testing Services NA, Inc., are approved evaluation entities; reviving, readopting, and amending s. 553.844, F.S.; excluding work associated with the prevention of degradation of a residence from certain building permit requirements; deleting an obsolete provision providing for expiration of requirements for the adoption of certain mitigation techniques by the Florida Building Commission within the Florida Building Code for certain structures and revising those requirements; amending s. 553.883, F.S.; providing that a homeowner is not prohibited from using certain smoke alarms under certain circumstances; exempting certain devices from certain smoke alarm battery requirements; amending s. 553.908, F.S.; restricting certain provisions of the Florida

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Building Code or law relating to air sealing and
insulation from becoming effective; prohibiting
certain governmental entities from requiring certain
HVAC type tests in specific buildings; amending s.
633.202, F.S.; requiring all new high-rise and
existing high-rise buildings to maintain a minimum
radio signal strength for fire department
communications; providing a transitory period for
compliance; requiring existing buildings and existing
apartment buildings that are not in compliance to
initiate an application for an appropriate permit by a
specified date; requiring areas of refuge to be
required as determined by the Florida Building Code,
Accessibility; amending s. 633.208, F.S.; authorizing
fire officials to consider certain systems as
acceptable systems when identifying low-cost
alternatives; amending s. 633.336, F.S.; authorizing a
licensed fire protection contractor to subcontract for
advanced technical services under certain
circumstances; creating the Calder Sloan Swimming Pool
Electrical-Safety Task Force within the Florida
Building Commission; specifying the purpose of the
task force; requiring a report to the Governor and the
Legislature by a specified date; providing for
membership; requiring the Florida Building Commission
to provide staff, information, and other assistance to

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the task force; providing that members of the task force serve without compensation; authorizing the task force to meet as often as necessary; providing for expiration of the task force; creating the Construction Industry Workforce Task Force within the University of Florida M.E. Rinker, Sr., School of Construction Management; specifying the goals of the task force; providing for membership; requiring the University of Florida Rinker School of Construction to provide assistance to the task force; providing for meetings; requiring a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing an appropriation from specified funds available to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; providing for expiration of the task force; requiring the Florida Building Commission to amend the Florida Building Code to define the term "fire separation distance," to specify openings and roof overhang projection requirements, to adopt a specific energy rating index as an option for compliance, to provide for Climate Zone indices, to provide exceptions to the shower lining requirements, and to provide minimum fire separation distances; requiring a restaurant, cafeteria, or similar dining facility to have sprinklers only under specified circumstances; providing an effective date.

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