SB 474	by Alb	ritton; (Compare to	H 00077) Deregulation of P	rofessions and Occupations	
377130	Α	S	RCS	IT, Albritton	Delete L.232 - 2196:	01/22 02:46 PM
CS/SB	498 by	CM, Ba	xley ; (Simila	r to H 00317) Consumer Pro	otection	
343886	Α	S		IT, Baxley	Delete L.31:	01/16 04:58 PM
974332	Α	S		IT, Baxley	Delete L.46 - 51:	01/16 04:58 PM

SB 900 by **Stargel**; (Similar to H 00481) Malt Beverages

SB 1102 by Gruters; (Similar to H 01169) Specialty Contracting Services

SB 1140 by Gruters; (Identical to H 00867) Public Accountancy

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

INNOVATION, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY Senator Simpson, Chair Senator Benacquisto, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, January 21, 2020

TIME: 2:30—4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Building

MEMBERS: Senator Simpson, Chair; Senator Benacquisto, Vice Chair; Senators Bracy, Bradley, Brandes,

Braynon, Farmer, Gibson, Hutson, and Passidomo

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 474 Albritton (Compare H 77, CS/CS/CS/H 115, CS/H 713, H 1193, CS/S 66, CS/S 356, S 926, S 1124)	Deregulation of Professions and Occupations; Citing this act as the "Occupational Freedom and Opportunity Act"; deleting the requirement that a yacht broker maintain a separate license for each branch office; specifying that the failure to repay certain student loans is not considered a failure to perform a statutory or legal obligation for which certain disciplinary action can be taken; revising licensure requirements for engineers who hold specified licenses in another state; providing that certain cosmetology services may be performed in a location other than a licensed salon under certain circumstances, etc. IT 01/21/2020 Fav/CS CM AP	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
2	CS/SB 498 Commerce and Tourism / Baxley (Similar H 317)	Consumer Protection; Defining the term "unlicensed vendor"; requiring an unlicensed vendor to take certain actions within a specified timeframe after receiving payment; providing an exception; removing an exemption from permitting requirements for certain solicitors, salespersons, and agents, etc. CM 12/10/2019 Fav/CS IT 01/21/2020 Temporarily Postponed RC	Temporarily Postponed
3	SB 900 Stargel (Similar H 481)	Malt Beverages; Prohibiting certain sales of malt beverages between a distributor and vendor; authorizing bona fide returns of malt beverages under certain conditions; authorizing distributors to accept returns of certain products under specified conditions; specifying that authorized returns are not gifts, loans, or other prohibited forms of financial aid or assistance, etc. IT 01/21/2020 Favorable CM	Favorable Yeas 9 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Innovation, Industry and Technology Tuesday, January 21, 2020, 2:30—4:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 1102 Gruters (Similar H 1169)	Specialty Contracting Services; Authorizing certain persons under the supervision of specified licensed contractors to perform certain specialty contracting services for commercial or residential swimming pools, hot tubs or spas, or interactive water features; providing that such supervision does not require a direct contract between those persons, etc. IT 01/21/2020 Favorable CA	Favorable Yeas 9 Nays 0
5	SB 1140 Gruters (Identical H 867)	Public Accountancy; Requiring certain applicants to not be licensed in any state or territory in order to be licensed by endorsement; providing license renewal requirements for nonresident licensees; requiring that a majority of the hours required for continuing education include specific content; authorizing certain Florida certified public accountants to apply to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to have their license placed in a retired status; providing that retired licensees are not required to maintain continuing education requirements, etc.	Favorable Yeas 9 Nays 0
		IT 01/21/2020 Favorable CM RC	

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The Pr	ofessional Staff of the C	ommittee on Innova	ation, Industry, and Technology		
BILL:	CS/SB 474					
INTRODUCER:	Innovation, Industry, and Technology Committee and Senator Albritton					
SUBJECT:	Deregulation	of Professions and O	ccupations			
DATE:	January 21, 2	020 REVISED:				
ANALYST		STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION		
. Oxamendi		Imhof	IT	Fav/CS		
•	<u> </u>		CM			
•			AP			

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 474 relates to businesses and professions regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and health professionals regulated by the Department of Health (DOH). The bill:

- Repeals the authority of the DOH to suspend or revoke a professional license because of a default on a student loan or failure to comply with service scholarship obligations;
- Waives the requirement to pass the commercial driver skills test for a military service member or veteran with the specified training;
- Preempts the regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles (food trucks) to the state, prohibits local government from requiring a license, registration, or permit, and prohibits local governments from prohibiting the operation of food trucks; and
- Revises the membership of the Florida Building Commission.

The bill repeals registration requirements for labor organizations and their business agents, and license or registration requirements for the following professions regulated by the DBPR:

- Hair braiders, hair wrappers, and body wrappers;
- Boxing announcers and timekeepers.

The regulation of interior design is revised by the bill to provide for a voluntary certificate of registration to practice interior design in place of the current license requirement. Under the amendment, the certificate of registration is not required to practice interior design. To qualify for registration, an interior designer must have satisfactorily passed a qualification examination.

Only a registered interior designer may use a seal issued by the DBPR when submitting documents for the issuance of a building permit. The bill imposes a nonrefundable biennial fee of not more than \$75 for a certificate of registration for interior designers.

The bill deletes the requirement that a yacht and ship broker must have a separate license for each branch office. The bill eliminates the additional business or firm license required for the following professional licensees:

- Auctioneers;
- Architects and interior designers; and
- Landscape architects.

The bill provides additional options for the following professionals, if licensed in another state, to qualify for a professional license in Florida:

- Building code administrators and inspectors;
- Home inspectors;
- Engineers;
- Certified public accountants;
- Veterinarians:
- Barbers;
- Cosmetologists;
- Construction and electrical and alarm contractors;
- Landscape architects.

For barbers, the bill reduces the minimum number of hours of training required for licensure from 1200 hours to 900 hours. For cosmetologists, the bill reduces the number of hours of continuing education required for the biennial renewal of a cosmetology license from 16 hours to 10 hours. The bill also reduces the number of training hours required to be registered as a nail, facial, or full specialist.

A fiscal analysis for CS/SB 474 was not available for the preparation of this bill analysis. According to DBPR, the elimination of licensing requirements under SB 474 will reduce state government revenues (DBPR) by \$3,143,723 over the next three fiscal years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23). For the regulation of professions, a reduction of license fees, license renewal fees and unlicensed activity fees of approximately \$1,195,070 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$569,118 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$1,358,895 in Fiscal Year 2022-23. The reduction related to the deregulation of business agent and labor organization license fee reduction is anticipated to be \$830 annually. For the Boxing Commission, the revenue reduction is approximately \$1,450 annually. For the Division of Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes (Yacht and Ship Brokers) the revenue reduction is approximately \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$3,000 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2022-23. As a result of the revenue reduction, there will be a reduction in the 8 percent service charge to General Revenue of approximately \$96,220 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$45,952 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$109,326 in Fiscal Year 2022-23. (See section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.)

Except as otherwise expressly provided in the act, the bill takes effect on July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

For ease of reference, the Present Situation for each section of SB 474 is addressed in the Effect of Proposed Changes portion of this bill analysis. Background information about the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (the DBPR) is provided below.

Organization of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation

Section 20.165, F.S., establishes the organizational structure of the DBPR, which has 12 divisions:

- Administration;
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco;
- Certified Public Accounting;
- Drugs, Devices, and Cosmetics;
- Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes;
- Hotels and Restaurants:
- Pari-mutuel Wagering;
- Professions:
- Real Estate:
- Regulation;
- Service Operations; and
- Technology.

The Florida State Boxing Commission is assigned to the DBPR for administrative and fiscal accountability purposes only. The DBPR also administers the Child Labor Law and Farm Labor Contractor Registration Law. 2

Powers and Duties of the DBPR

Chapter 455, F.S., applies to the regulation of professions constituting "any activity, occupation, profession, or vocation regulated by the [DBPR] in the Divisions of Certified Public Accounting, Professions, Real Estate, and Regulation," as well as the procedural and administrative framework for those divisions and all of the professional boards within the DBPR.⁴

The DBPR's regulation of professions is to be undertaken "only for the preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public under the police powers of the state," and regulation is required when:

• The potential for harming or endangering public health, safety, and welfare is recognizable and outweighs any anticompetitive impact that may result;

¹ Section 548.003(1), F.S.

² See Parts I and III of ch. 450, F.S.

³ See s. 455.01(6), F.S.

⁴ See s. 455.203, F.S. The DBPR must also provide legal counsel for boards within the DBPR by contracting with the Department of Legal Affairs, by retaining private counsel, or by staff counsel at the DBPR. See s. 455.221(1), F.S. ⁵ Section 455.201(2), F.S.

• The public is not effectively protected by other state statutes, local ordinances, federal legislation, or other means; and

Less restrictive means of regulation are not available.⁶

However, "neither the department nor any board may create a regulation that has an unreasonable effect on job creation or job retention," or a regulation that unreasonably restricts the ability of those who desire to engage in a profession or occupation to find employment.⁷

DBPR Boards

Fifteen boards and programs exist within the Division of Professions,⁸ two boards are within the Division of Real Estate, and one board exists in the Division of Certified Public Accounting.

Permitting, Registration, Licensing, and Certification

Sections 455.203 and 455.213, F.S., establish general licensing authority for the DBPR, including the authority to charge license fees and license renewal fees. Each board within the DBPR must determine by rule the amount of license fees for each profession, based on estimates of the required revenue to implement the regulatory laws affecting the profession.⁹

When a person is authorized to engage in a profession or occupation in Florida, the DBPR issues a "license," which may be referred to as either a permit, registration, certificate, or license. ¹⁰ Those who are granted licenses are referred to as licensees. ¹¹

In Fiscal Year 2018-2019, the Division of Accountancy had 39,591 active licensees, the Real Estate Commission had 293,012 active licensees, and the Board of Professional Engineers had 65,196 licensees. ¹² In Fiscal Year 2018-2019, there were 439,821 active licensees in the Division of Professions, ¹³ including:

- Architects and interior designers;
- Asbestos consultants and contractors;
- Athlete agents;
- Auctioneers;

⁶ *Id*.

⁷ Section 455.201(4)(b), F.S.

⁸ Section 20.165(4)(a), F.S., establishes the following boards and programs which are noted with the implementing statutes: Board of Architecture and Interior Design, part I of ch. 481; Florida Board of Auctioneers, part VI of ch. 468; Barbers' Board, ch. 476; Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board, part XII of ch. 468; Construction Industry Licensing Board, part I of ch. 489; Board of Cosmetology, ch. 477; Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board, part II of ch. 489; Board of Employee Leasing Companies, part XI of ch. 468; Board of Landscape Architecture, part II of ch. 481; Board of Pilot Commissioners, ch. 310; Board of Professional Engineers, ch. 471; Board of Professional Geologists, ch. 492; Board of Veterinary Medicine, ch. 474; Home Inspection Services Licensing Program, part XV of ch. 468; and Mold-related Services Licensing Program, part XVI of ch. 468, F.S.

⁹ Section 455.219(1), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 455.01(4), F.S.

¹¹ Section 455.01(5), F.S.

¹² Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Annual Report, page 19, available at http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/os/documents/DivisionAnnualReport FY1819.pdf (last visited Jan. 14, 2020).

¹³ Of the total 460,857 licensees in the Division of Professions, 21,036 were inactive. See supra note 12.

- Barbers:
- Building code administrators and inspectors;
- Community association managers;
- Construction industry contractors;
- Cosmetologists;
- Electrical contractors;
- Employee leasing companies;
- Geologists;
- Home inspectors;
- Harbor pilots;
- Landscape architects;
- Mold-related services;
- Talent agencies; and
- Veterinarians.

The Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes (FCTMH) within the DBPR provides consumer protection for Florida residents living in regulated communities through education, complaint resolution, mediation and arbitration, and developer disclosure. The FCTMH has limited regulatory authority over the following business entities and individuals:

- Condominium associations under ch. 718, F.S.;
- Cooperative associations under ch. 719, F.S.;
- Florida mobile home parks and related associations under ch. 723, F.S.;
- Vacation units and timeshares under ch. 721, F.S.;
- Yacht and ship brokers and related business entities under ch. 326, F.S.; and
- Homeowner's associations under ch. 720, F.S. (jurisdiction is limited to arbitration of election and recall disputes). ¹⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

For ease of reference to each of the subjects addressed in CS/SB 474, the Present Situation for each topic will be described, followed immediately by an associated section detailing the Effect of Proposed Changes.

Commercial Driver's License

Present Situation

Section 322.57, F.S., requires a person who drives any of the following types of vehicles to obtain an endorsement on his or her driver's license acknowledging successful completion of a skills test concerning the safe operation of such vehicle:

- A double or triple trailer;
- A passenger vehicle;
- A school bus:
- A tank vehicle;

¹⁴ Section 720.306(9)(c), F.S.

• A vehicle that transports hazardous materials and that is required to be placarded in accordance with 49 C.F.R. part 172, subpart F;

- A tank vehicle transporting hazardous materials; and
- A motorcycle.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 3 of the bill amends s. 322.57(4), F.S., to waive the requirement to pass the commercial driver skills test for a military service member or veteran with specified training, including having at least two years of experience in military service driving vehicles that would otherwise require a commercial driver license to operate. To qualify for the waiver, the person must have been honorably discharged from military service within one year of the application for the waiver. The person must complete every other requirement for a commercial driver's license within one year of receiving a waiver.

Yacht and Ship Broker Branch Office Licenses

Present Situation:

Chapter 326, F.S., governs the licensing and regulation of yacht and ship brokers, salespersons, and related business organizations in the state. The Yacht and Ship Broker's Section, a unit of the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes of the DBPR, processes license applications and responds to consumer complaints and inquiries by monitoring activities and compliance within the yacht brokerage industry.¹⁵

A person may not act as a yacht or ship broker or salesperson unless licensed under ch. 326, F.S.¹⁶ Each yacht or shipbroker must maintain a principal place of business in Florida and may establish branch offices in Florida. A separate license must be maintained for each branch office.¹⁷ Applicants for a branch office license pay a \$100 fee, and the license must be renewed every two years.¹⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 4 of the bill amends s. 326.004(13), F.S., to delete the requirement for a separate license for each branch office maintained by a yacht and ship broker. The current law provisions related to licensing for yacht brokers and salespeople are retained.

Labor Organizations

Present Situation:

Chapter 447, F.S., governs the licensing and regulation of labor organizations, and related business agents in the state. The Division of Regulation within the DBPR oversees the licensing and regulation of labor organizations. The Division of Regulation processes license applications

¹⁵ See ch. 326, F.S., and Yacht and Ships, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, at http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/yacht-and-ships/ (last visited Jan. 14, 2020).

¹⁶ Section 326.004(1), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 326.004(13), F.S.

¹⁸ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61B-60.002 (2019).

and regulate the activities of labor unions and their officers, agents, organizers, and representatives. ¹⁹

A labor organization is defined as: "[a]ny organization of employees or local or subdivision thereof, having within its membership residents of the state, whether incorporated or not, organized for the purpose of dealing with employers concerning hours of employment, rate of pay, working conditions, or grievances of any kind relating to employment and recognized as a unit of bargaining by one or more employers doing business in this state." ²⁰

In Florida, all labor organizations are required to register with the DBPR and all business agents of labor organizations must obtain a license.²¹ Business agents are defined as "[a]ny person, without regard to title, who shall, for a pecuniary or financial consideration, act or attempt to act for any labor organization in:

- The issuance of membership or authorization cards, work permits, or any other evidence of rights granted or claimed in, or by, a labor organization; and
- Soliciting or receiving from any employer any right or privilege for employees."²²

Applicants for a business agent license must pay a \$25 license fee and must meet a number of licensure requirements.²³ Labor organization applicants must pay an annual fee of \$1.²⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes:

Sections 5 through 13 of the bill amend ch. 447, F.S., to eliminate the registration and regulation of labor organizations and their business agents by the DBPR and the requirement that the Public Employees Relations Commission notify the DBPR of registrations and renewals of such organizations. Provisions relating to the right to work and strike, recordkeeping, rights of franchise for labor organizations, civil causes of action, criminal penalties, and recognition of federal regulations are not affected by the bill.

Reciprocal Licensing by the DBPR

Present Situation

Section 455.213, F.S., provides general licensing provisions for the DBPR. Some professions licensed by the DBPR authorize the DBPR or the applicable board to issue a license by endorsement (reciprocity) to a person licensed in another state, if the other state's license qualification requirements are equal to or greater than, the profession's license qualification requirements in Florida.²⁵

¹⁹ Section 447.01, F.S., and *see http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/labor-organizations-and-business-agents/* (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

²⁰ Section 447.02(1), F.S.

²¹ Sections 447.04(2) and 447.06, F.S.

²² Section 447.02(2), F.S.

²³ Section 447.04(2), F.S.

²⁴ Section 447.06(2), F.S.

²⁵ See, for example, s. 477.019(6), F.S., relating to licensure by endorsement for a person licensed as a cosmetologist in another state.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 14 of the bill amends s. 455.213, F.S., to require the department or board to enter into reciprocal licensing agreements with other states when permitted by the practice act for a profession. The bill requires the department to post on its website existing reciprocity agreements with other states or to identify the states whose licensing requirements are substantially equivalent or more stringent than the requirements in Florida.

Healthcare Practitioner Discipline – Student Loan Obligations

Present Situation

Healthcare Practitioner Licensing

The Division of Medical Quality Assurance (MQA) within the Florida Department of Health (DOH) is responsible for the licensing and regulation of healthcare practitioners in the state. The MQA works in conjunction with 22 boards and four councils to license and regulate seven types of health care facilities and more than 200 license types in over 40 health care professions. Each profession is regulated by an individual practice act and by ch. 456, F.S., which provides general regulatory and licensure authority for the MQA. The MQA regulates the following professions:

- Acupuncturists;
- Athletic Trainers;
- Chiropractors;
- Clinical Laboratory Personnel;
- Clinical Social Workers, Marriage and Family Counselors, and Mental Health Counselors;
- Dentists:
- Hearing Aid Specialists;
- Massage Therapists;
- Medical Doctors;
- Nurses:
- Nursing Home Administrators;
- Occupational Therapists;
- Opticians;
- Optometrists;
- Orthotists and Prosthetists;
- Osteopathic Doctors;
- Pharmacists:
- Physical Therapists;
- Podiatrists;
- Psychologists;
- Respiratory Care Practitioners;
- Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists;
- Dietetics and Nutrition Practitioners;
- Electrologists;
- Licensed Midwifes;
- Physician Assistants;

- Certified Master Social Workers;
- Emergency Medical Technicians;
- Medical Physicists;
- Paramedics;
- Radiologic Technicians; and
- School Psychologists.

Healthcare Practitioner Discipline

Section 456.072(1)(k), F.S., provides that DOH may discipline a healthcare practitioner for failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a healthcare practitioner, which specifically includes failing to repay a government-backed student loan or comply with a service scholarship obligation. If DOH finds that a healthcare practitioner has defaulted on his or her student loans or failed to comply with a service scholarship, at a minimum, DOH must:

- Suspend the practitioner's license until he or she agrees to new loan repayment terms or resumes the scholarship obligation;
- Place the practitioner on probation for the duration of the student loan or scholarship obligation period; and
- Impose a fine equal to 10 percent of the defaulted loan amount.

Each month, the DOH must obtain information from the United States Department of Health and Human Services (USHHS) necessary to determine that Florida healthcare practitioners that have defaulted on government-backed student loans.²⁶ Upon learning that a healthcare practitioner has defaulted on such a student loan, the DOH must notify the practitioner that he or she has 45 days to provide the DOH with proof of a new repayment plan, or such practitioner will be subject to an emergency order suspending the practitioner's license. The DOH may proceed with additional disciplinary action against the practitioner, regardless if he or she provides proof of entering a new repayment plan.²⁷

In the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the DOH reported 850 student loan defaults, 76 completed investigations, and 26 emergency suspension orders filed. In the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the DOH reported 87 student loan defaults, 250 completed investigations, 121 emergency suspension orders filed, and further disciplinary action taken on 29 licensees. In 2018-2019, the most affected licensed professions were Certified Nursing Assistant (43 suspension orders) and Registered Nurse (18 suspension orders).

²⁶ Section 456.0721, F.S.

²⁷ Section 456.074(4), F.S.

²⁸ Florida Department of Health, *2019 Agency Analysis for SB 356* (Oct. 31, 2019), see also Florida Department of Health, *Annual Report and Long-range Plan Fiscal Year 2018-2019*, Table 14: Student Loan Defaults, at 43, *available at* http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/reports-and-publications/_documents/annual-report-1819.pdf (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

²⁹ Florida Department of Health, *Annual Report and Long-range Plan Fiscal Year 2018-2019*, *Table 14: Student Loan Defaults*, at 43, *available at* http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/reports-and-publications/ documents/annual-report-1819.pdf (last visited Jan. 11, 2019).

Effect of Proposed Changes

Sections 15 through 17 of the bill repeal the authority of the DOH requirements to suspend or revoke a professional license because of a default on a student loan or failure to comply with service scholarship obligations. Specifically, the bill:

- Amends s. 456.072, F.S., to remove a licensee's failure to repay a federal- or state-guaranteed student loan or failure to comply with service scholarship obligations from the list of violations for which the DOH may take disciplinary action.
- Amends s. 456.074, F.S., to remove the requirement that the DOH notify a health care practitioner in default on a student loan that he or she is subject to suspension of a license unless the practitioner provides proof of repayment terms within 45 days of the notification.
- Repeals s. 456.0721, F.S., to remove the requirement that the DOH obtain monthly reports from the United States Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) regarding health care practitioners who have failed to repay a student loan or comply with scholarship service obligations.

Auctioneers

Present Situation

Auction businesses, auctioneers, and apprentice auctioneers are licensed and regulated in accordance with part VI of ch. 468, F.S., and by the Florida Board of Auctioneers within the DBPR. The program processes licenses and responds to consumer complaints and inquiries by monitoring activities and compliance within the auctioneering industry.

An 'auction business' is a "sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation which in the regular course of business arranges, manages, sponsors, advertises, promotes, or carries out auctions, employs auctioneers to conduct auctions in its facilities, or uses or allows the use of its facilities for auctions."³⁰

A license is required before any person can auction or offer to auction any property in this state, and the auctioneer practice act applies to all auctions in the state, with certain exceptions.³¹

In order to qualify for licensure as an auctioneer, an applicant must:

- Be 18 years or older;
- Not have committed any act or offense in the state or any other jurisdiction which would constitute a basis for disciplinary action in Florida;
- Have held an apprentice license and have served as an apprentice for one year or more, or have completed a course of study, consisting of not less than 80 classroom hours of instruction, that meets standards adopted by the board; and
- Pass the required examination.³²

The Florida Board of Auctioneers assesses a variety of fees for licensure as an auctioneer, including application fees, examination fees, initial license fees, and renewal fees. For example,

³⁰ Section 468.382(1), F.S.

³¹ Sections 468.385(2) and 468.383, F.S.

³² Section 468.385(6), F.S.

the application fee for an auctioneer license through examination is \$50, the examination fee is \$250 payable to the DBPR plus \$10 payable to the testing service, and the initial license fee for an auctioneer is \$150.³³

An auctioneer may be disciplined or have a civil action brought against them by the DBPR for one of the following violations:³⁴

- Violating any trade or commerce law;
- Misrepresenting property for sale at auction;
- Failing to return money or property within 30 days of obtaining control of such money or property;
- False, deceptive, misleading, or untruthful advertising;
- Bad faith or dishonesty in a sales transaction;
- Using false bidders, cappers, or shills;
- Comingling auction monies with personal money;
- Refusing or neglecting to pay public moneys into the State Treasury when prescribed by law;
 and
- Other violations of the practice act.

An auctioneer commits a third degree felony for certain violations of the practice act, including:³⁵

- Failing to return money or property within 30 days of control of such money or property;
- Bad faith or dishonesty in a sales transaction;
- Using false bidders, cappers, or shills;
- Comingling auction monies with personal money; and
- Refusing or neglecting to pay the public moneys into the State Treasury when prescribed by law.

There is no continuing education requirement for auctioneers or auctioneer apprentices.

There were 2,600 active licensed auctioneers and there were 24 disciplinary orders issued to auctioneers in the 2018-2019 fiscal year.³⁶

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 18 of the bill amends s. 468.385, F.S., to remove the requirement that an auction business must be licensed. Instead, it requires an auction business to be owned by an auctioneer who is licensed by the DBPR.

Section 72 of the bill amends s. 559.25(3), F.S., to delete the exemption for licensed auctioneers from compliance with requirements relating to fire and going-out-of-business sales and auctions.³⁷

³³ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G2-3.001 (2019).

³⁴ Section 468.389, F.S.

³⁵ Section 468.391, F.S.

³⁶ Supra note 12 at pp. 19 and 90.

³⁷ See s. 559.21, F.S., relating to the regulation of sales.

Building Code Administrators and Inspectors

Present Situation

Building officials, inspectors, and plans examiners are regulated by part XII of ch. 468, F.S., and are regulated and licensed by the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board (FBCAIB).³⁸

A building code administrator, otherwise known as a building official, supervises building code activities, including plans review, enforcement, and inspection.³⁹

A building code inspector inspects construction that requires permits to determine compliance with building codes and state accessibility laws. An inspector's ability to practice is limited to the category or categories in which the inspector has been certified. The inspector categories are:

- Building inspector.
- Coastal construction inspector.
- Commercial electrical inspector.
- Residential electrical inspector.
- Mechanical inspector.
- Plumbing inspector.
- One and two family dwelling inspector.
- Electrical inspector.⁴⁰

A one and two family dwelling inspector may only inspect one and two family dwelling and accessory structures.

A plans examiner reviews plans submitted for building permits to determine design compliance with construction codes. A residential plan examiner determines the submitted plans comply with applicable residential construction codes. A plans examiner's ability to practice is limited to the category or categories the plans examiner is certified in. The plans examiner categories are:

- Building plans examiner.
- Plumbing plans examiner.
- Mechanical plans examiner.
- Electrical plans examiner.⁴²

In order to become licensed, building code administrators, inspectors, and plans examiners must take the licensing exam required for the category sought.

³⁸ Section 468.605, F.S.

³⁹ Section 468.603(1), F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 468.603(6), F.S.

⁴¹ Section 468.603(8), F.S.

⁴² Section 468.603(7), F.S.

In order to sit for the administrator exam, a person must be at least 18 years of age, be of good moral character, and meet one of the following eligibility requirements:⁴³

- Have 10 years of combined experience as an architect, engineer, plans examiner, building code inspector, registered or certified contractor, or construction superintendent, with at least five years of such experience in supervisory positions; or
- Have a combination of no more than five years of postsecondary education in the field of
 construction or related field and at least five years of experience as an architect, engineer,
 plans examiner, building code inspector, registered or certified contractor, or construction
 superintendent; and completed training on ethics and Florida laws relating to administrators.

In order to sit for the plans examiner or inspector exam, a person must be at least 18 years of age, be of good moral character, and meet one of the following eligibility requirements:⁴⁴

- Have four to five years combined relevant education and experience, depending on how the applicant chooses to qualify;
- Complete an approved cross-training program and have at least two years of experience;
- Hold a standard certificate issued by the FBCAIB or a firesafety inspector license, and
 - o Have at least five years of relevant experience as an inspector or plans examiner;
 - Have a minimum of three years of experience in inspection or plan review, and completed an inspector or plans examiner training program in the new category sought;
 - Have a minimum of five years of experience in firesafety inspection, and completed a training program of not less than 200 hours in the new category sought; or
 - Complete an approved training program of not less than 300 hours in inspection or plans review; and a minimum of two years of experience in construction, inspection, plans review, fire code inspections and fire plans review of new buildings as a firesafety inspector; or
 - o Complete a four year internship certification program.

A person who is licensed in another state is eligible for a building code administrator, inspector, or plans examiner license by endorsement in Florida if they:⁴⁵

- Meet experience, educational, or training program requirements;
- Complete the Florida principle and practice exam; and
- Complete the relevant International Codes Council (ICC) exams for the category sought.

There were 9,056 active licensed building code administrators and inspectors and there were six disciplinary orders issued in the 2018-2019 fiscal year. 46

Effect of the Bill

Section 19 of the bill amends s. 468.603(5)(f), F.S., to rename the license category of "one and two family dwelling inspector" with the term "residential inspector." The term is also redefined to include inspections of one-family, two-family, or three-family residences not exceeding two habitable stories or more than one uninhabitable story and accessory use structure in connected to the residence.

⁴³ Section 468.609(3), F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 468.609(2), F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 468.613, F.S.; and Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G19-6.0035(4) (2019).

⁴⁶ Supra note 12 at pp. 19 and 90.

Section 20 of the bill amends s. 468.613, F.S., to require the FBCAIB to waive examination, qualification, education, or training requirements, if an applicant is licensed in another state and the applicant is:

- At least 18 years of age;
- Of good moral character;
- Holds a valid license to practice as a building code administrator, inspector, or plans
 examiner in another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date
 of application; and
- Successfully completes an applicable examination administered by the ICC.

Under the bill, an application for a license by endorsement must be made either when the applicant's license in another state or territory is active or within two years after such license was last active.

Home Inspectors

Present Situation

Home inspectors are regulated by part XV of ch. 468, F.S., and are licensed by the Home Inspection Services Licensing Program within the DBPR.

In order to obtain licensure as a home inspector, a person must:

- Have good moral character;
- Carry liability insurance;
- Complete a course study of at least 120 hours; and
- Pass the required examination.⁴⁷

A person who is licensed in another state is eligible for a license by endorsement in Florida who:⁴⁸

- Is of good moral character;
- Holds a valid license to practice home inspection services in another state or territory of the United States whose educational requirements are substantially equivalent to Florida; and
- Has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the Florida examination.

The DBPR may not issue a license by endorsement to any applicant who is under investigation in another state for any act that would constitute a violation of the practice act until the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated.⁴⁹

There were 7,090 active licensed home inspectors and four disciplinary orders were issued to home inspectors in the 2018-2019 fiscal year.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Section 468.8313, F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 468.8414(3), F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 468.8314(3), F.S.

⁵⁰ *Supra* note 12 at pp. 19 and 90.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 21 of the bill amends s. 468.8314(3), F.S., to provide an additional means for an applicant to qualify for licensure by endorsement if the applicant:

- Maintains a commercial general liability insurance policy in an amount of not less than \$300,000, as provided in s. 468.8322, F.S.; and
- Holds a valid license to practice home inspection services in another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application.

Under the bill, an application for a license by endorsement must be made either when the applicant's license in another state or territory is active or within two years after such license was last active.

Engineering

Present Situation

The practice of engineering is regulated by the Florida Board of Professional Engineers (FBPE). Unlike most professions regulated by the DBPR, the administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services for the FBPE are not provided by the DBPR. The DBPR contracts with the Florida Engineers Management Corporation (FEMC), a non-profit corporation, to provide such services.⁵¹

In order to be licensed as a professional engineer, a person must successfully pass two examinations: the fundamentals examination and the principles and practices examination. Prior to being permitted to sit for the fundamentals examination, an applicant must graduate from an approved engineering curriculum of four years or more in an FBPE-approved school, college, or university, and have a record of four years of active engineering experience. ⁵²

A person who is licensed in another state is eligible for a professional engineering license by endorsement in Florida if the person:⁵³

- Has graduated from an FBPE-approved engineering program, has passed a licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the fundamentals examination and principles and practice examination, and has satisfied the experience requirements; or
- Holds a valid license to practice engineering issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of the license were substantially the same as the licensure criteria that existed in this state at the time the license was issued.

The FBPE may deem an applicant who seeks licensure by endorsement has passed an examination substantially equivalent to the fundamentals examination when such applicant has held a valid professional engineer's license in another state for 15 years and has had 20 years of continuous professional-level engineering experience.⁵⁴

⁵¹ Section 471.038(3), F.S.

⁵² Section 471.013, F.S.

⁵³ Section 471.015(3), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 471.015(5), F.S.

The FBPE may also deem an applicant who seeks licensure by endorsement who has passed an examination substantially equivalent to the fundamentals examination and the principles and practices examination when such applicant has held a valid professional engineer's license in another state for 25 years and has had 30 years of continuous professional-level engineering experience. 55

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 22 of the bill amends s. 471.015(5), F.S., to reduce the number of years that a professional engineer must be licensed in another jurisdiction in order to be deemed to have passed the licensure examinations for a license by endorsement. If such applicant has been licensed in another jurisdiction for:

- 10 years, the applicant is deemed to have passed the fundamentals examination;
- 15 years, the applicant is deemed to have passed both the fundamental examination and the principles and practices examination.

The bill deletes the requirement that an applicant for endorsement have the applicable number of continuous professional-level engineering experience, i.e., 20 years for an applicant who is deemed to have passed the fundamentals examination or 25 years for an applicant who is deemed to have passed both the fundamental examination and the principles and practices examination.

Certified Public Accountants

Present Situation

The Florida Board of Accounting (board) in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the agency responsible for regulating and licensing more than 38,000 active and 2,700 inactive CPAs and more than 5,700 accounting firms in Florida.⁵⁶ The Division of Certified Public Accounting provides administrative support to the nine-member board, which consists of seven CPAs and two laypersons.⁵⁷

A certified public accountant is a person who holds a license to practice public accounting in this state under ch. 473, F.S., or an individual who is practicing public accounting in this state pursuant to the practice privilege granted in s. 473.3141, F.S.⁵⁸

The practice of public accounting includes offering to the public the performance of services involving audits, reviews, compilations, tax preparation, management advisory or consulting services, or preparation of financial statements.⁵⁹ To engage in the practice of public accounting, as defined in s. 473.302(8)(a), F.S., an individual or firm must be licensed pursuant to ss. 473.308 or 473.3101, F.S., and business entities must meet the requirements of s. 473.309, F.S.

⁵⁵ *Id*.

⁵⁶ Supra, note 12 at p. 12.

⁵⁷ Section 473.303, F.S.

⁵⁸ See s. 473.302(4), F.S. Section 473.3141, F.S., permits a person who does not have an office in Florida to practice public accountancy in this state without obtaining a license under ch. 473, F.S., notifying or registering with the board, or paying a fee if the person meets the required criteria.

⁵⁹ Section 473.302(8), F.S.

To be licensed as a certified public accountant, a person must:⁶⁰

- Be of good moral character;
- Pass the licensure exam; and
- Have at least 150 semester hours of education, with a focus on accounting and business.

Section 473.308, F.S., provides for the licensure of individuals desiring to be licensed as a certified public accountant. Section 473.308(7), F.S., provides for licensure of certified public accountants by endorsement. To qualify for licensure by endorsement, the applicant must satisfy education, work experience, good moral character requirements. Applicants for endorsement must also have completed continuing education courses that are equivalent to the continuing education requirements in this state during the two years immediately preceding the application for licensure by endorsement.

If the applicant is not licensed in another state or territory, the applicant must:⁶¹

- Have passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306, F.S.; and
- Have completed continuing professional education courses that are at least equivalent to the continuing professional education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant.

If the applicant is <u>licensed</u> in another state or territory, the applicant has:⁶²

- Satisfied licensing criteria that were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria in this state at the time the license was issued; or
- If the licensing criteria are not substantially equivalent to Florida, passed a national, regional, state of territorial licensing examination with examination criteria that were substantially equivalent to the examination criteria required in this state; or
- A valid license in another state or territory for at least 10 years before applying for a license in Florida, and has passed a national, regional, state of territorial licensing examination with examination criteria that were substantially equivalent to the examination criteria required in this state.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 23 of the bill amends s. 473.308, F.S., to delete the requirement that applicants for a license by endorsement during the 2 years immediately preceding the application for licensure must have completed 80 hours of continuing education hours before they are eligible for such license.

Veterinary Medicine

Present Situation

Veterinary medical practice is regulated by ch. 474, F.S., and veterinarians are licensed by the Board of Veterinary Medicine.⁶³

⁶⁰ Sections 473.308(2)-(5), F.S.

⁶¹ Section 473.308(7)(a), F.S.

⁶² Section 473.308(7)(b), F.S.

⁶³ See ss. 474.204 through 474.2125, F.S., concerning the powers and duties of the board.

A veterinarian is a health care practitioner licensed by the board to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in Florida, ⁶⁴ which is the diagnosis of medical conditions of animals, and the prescribing or administering of medicine and treatment to animals for the prevention, cure, or relief of a wound, fracture, bodily injury, or disease, or holding oneself out as performing any of these functions. ⁶⁵

To be licensed as a veterinarian, an applicant must:

- Graduate from a college of veterinary medicine accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education (AVMAE); or from a college of veterinary medicine listed in the American Veterinary Medical Association Roster of Veterinary Colleges of the World (AVMARVC) and obtained a certificate from the Education Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates;
- Successfully complete the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE), or an examination determined by the board to be equivalent; and
- Successfully complete an examination of the laws and rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in Florida.⁶⁶

The Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence (PAVE) is a common alternative pathway for graduates of international, non-accredited programs to practice in the United States. PAVE evaluates such programs on behalf of participating American Association of Veterinary State Boards.⁶⁷

A person who is licensed in another state or country is eligible for licensure by endorsement in Florida, if the person has:⁶⁸

- Successfully completed an examination of the laws and rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in Florida; and either:
 - Holds a valid license to practice veterinary medicine in another jurisdiction of the United States for the three years immediately preceding the application for licensure, provided that the requirements for licensure are equivalent to or more stringent than a Florida license; or
 - o Has graduated from an AVMAE or AVMARVC program and has successfully completed an examination which is equivalent to or more stringent than the NAVLE.

The DBPR may not issue a license by endorsement to any applicant who is under investigation in any state, territory, or the District of Columbia for an act which would constitute a violation of the practice act until the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated.⁶⁹

⁶⁴ See s. 474.202(11), F.S.

⁶⁵ See s. 474.202(9), F.S. The profession also includes determining the health, fitness, or soundness of an animal, and performing any manual procedure for the diagnosis or treatment of pregnancy, fertility, or infertility of animals. ⁶⁶ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G18-11.002 (2019).

⁶⁷ American Association of Veterinary State Boards, *International Pathways*, at: https://www.aavsb.org/pave/ (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

⁶⁸ Section 474.217(1), F.S.

⁶⁹ Section 474.217(2), F.S.

A "limited-service veterinary medical practice" means offering or providing limited types of veterinary services for a limited time at any location that has a primary purpose other than providing veterinary medical service at a permanent or mobile establishment. Such practice must provide veterinary medical services for privately owned animals that do not reside at that location,⁷⁰ and must obtain a permit and must register each location where a limited service clinic is held. A licensed veterinarian must supervise the limited practice.⁷¹

The board establishes, by rule, minimum standards for the operation of limited service veterinary medical practices,⁷² which currently allows such practices to offer vaccinations, immunizations, and parasitic control services.⁷³

Effect of Proposed Changes

Sections 24 of the bill amends s. 474.202(6), F.S., to codify the current board rule allowing limited service veterinary practices to perform vaccinations, immunizations, and parasitic control, and authorizes those practices to perform microchipping.

Section 25 of the bill amends s. 474.207, F.S., to allow graduates of a veterinary medicine program recognized by the PAVE to be eligible for licensure as a veterinarian.

Section 26 of the bill amends s. 474.217, F.S., to allow an applicant for licensure by endorsement who has been licensed in a jurisdiction of the United States to qualify for licensure in Florida if the applicant has successfully passed a licensing examination that is equivalent, to or more stringent than, the NAVLE.

Barbering

Present Situation:

The term "barbering" in ch. 476, F.S., the Barbers' Act, includes any of the following practices when done for payment by the public: shaving, cutting, trimming, coloring, shampooing, arranging, dressing, curling, or waving the hair or beard or applying oils, creams, lotions, or other preparations to the face, scalp, or neck, either by hand or by mechanical appliances.⁷⁴

An applicant for licensure as a barber must pass an examination. To be eligible to take the examination, the applicant must:

- Be at least 16 years of age;
- Pay the application fee; and

⁷⁰ Section 474.202(6), F.S.

⁷¹ Section 474.215(7)-(8), F.S.

⁷² Section 474.215(7), F.S.

⁷³ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G18-15.007 (2019).

⁷⁴ See s. 476.034(2), F.S. The term does not include those services when done for the treatment of disease or physical or mental ailments.

• Have held an active valid license in another state for at least one year, 75 or have a minimum of 1,200 hours of specified training. 76

The Barbers' Board is authorized to establish by rule a procedure for a barber school or program to certify a person to take the licensure examination following completion of a minimum of 1,000 hours of training and for the licensure of such person who passes the examination. Upon passage of the examination by the person seeking licensure, the training requirement of 1,200 hours is deemed satisfied; failing the examination requires completion of the full training requirement.⁷⁷

Alternatively, a person may apply for and receive a "restricted license" to practice barbering, which authorizes the licensee to practice only in areas in which he or she has demonstrated competency pursuant to rules of the Barbers' Board.⁷⁸ An applicant for a restricted barber license must satisfactorily complete 600 hours of training.⁷⁹

Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 27 of the bill amends s. 476.114(2)(c)2., F.S., to decrease the minimum number of hours of training required for licensure from 1200 hours to 900 hours. The bill also provides that the training must be in sanitation, safety, and laws and rules.

Section 28 of the bill amends s. 476.144(5), F.S., to require the Barbers' Board to qualify for licensure by endorsement an applicant who holds a current active license to practice barbering in another state.

The bill amends s. 477.019(6), F.S., relating to the licensing of a cosmetologist by endorsement, to provide a comparable provision for barbers. However, under the bill, an applicant for a cosmetology license by endorsement is required to complete a 2-hour course on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The bill does not require an applicant for a barber's license by endorsement to complete such a course for initial licensure. Current law requires such training as a condition for the biennial renewal of cosmetology and barber licenses.⁸⁰

Nail and Facial Specialists, Hair Braiders; Hair Wrappers, and Body Wrappers

Present Situation:

Chapter 477, F.S., governs the licensing and regulation of cosmetologists, hair braiders, hair wrappers, nail specialists, facial specialists, full specialists, body wrappers and related salons in the state. The Board of Cosmetology, within the DBPR's Division of Professions, processes

⁷⁵ See s. 476.144(5), F.S. Licensure by endorsement may also allow a practitioner holding an active license in another state or country to qualify for licensure in Florida.

⁷⁶ See s. 476.114(2), F.S.; requiring the training to include, but is not limited to, the completion of services directly related to the practice of barbering at a licensed school of barbering, a public school barbering program, or a government-operated barbering program in Florida.

⁷⁷ See s. 476.114(2), F.S.

⁷⁸ See s. 476.144(6), F.S.

⁷⁹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G18-16.006 (2019).

⁸⁰ See s. 455.2228, F.S.

license applications, reviews disciplinary cases, and conducts informal administrative hearings relating to licensure and discipline.⁸¹

Individuals are prohibited from providing manicures, pedicures, or facials in Florida without first being licensed as a cosmetologist or registered as a nail specialist, facial specialist, or full specialist.⁸²

A "specialist" is defined as "any person holding a specialty registration in one or more of the specialties registered under [ch. 477, F.S.]."⁸³ The term "specialty" is defined as "the practice of one or more of the following:

- Manicuring, or the cutting, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing, adding, or extending of the
 nails, and massaging of the hands. This term includes any procedure or process for the
 affixing of artificial nails, except those nails which may be applied solely by use of a simple
 adhesive.
- Pedicuring, or the shaping, polishing, tinting, or cleansing of the nails of the feet, and massaging or beautifying of the feet.
- Facials, or the massaging or treating of the face or scalp with oils, creams, lotions, or other preparations, and skin care services."84

The term "cosmetologist" is defined as "a person who is licensed to engage in the practice of cosmetology "85 "Cosmetology" is defined as "the mechanical or chemical treatment of the head, face, and scalp for aesthetic rather than medical purposes, including, but not limited to, hair shampooing, hair cutting, hair arranging, hair coloring, permanent waving, and hair relaxing for compensation." This term also includes performing hair removal, including wax treatments, manicures, pedicures, and skin care services." 86

A nail specialist may complete manicures and pedicures, and a full specialist may complete manicures, pedicures, and facials.⁸⁷ Manicures and pedicures, as a part of cosmetology services, are required to be provided in a licensed specialty salon or cosmetology salon.⁸⁸ All cosmetology and specialty salons are subject to inspection by the DBPR.⁸⁹

To qualify for a specialist license, the applicant must be at least 16 years of age, obtain a certificate of completion from an approved specialty education program.⁹⁰

⁸¹ See s. 477.015, F.S., and http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/cosmetology/ (last visited Mar. 28, 2019).

⁸² See ss. 477.013(6) and 477.0201, F.S.

⁸³ See s. 477.013(5), F.S.

⁸⁴ See s. 477.013(6), F.S.

⁸⁵ See s. 477.013(3), F.S.

⁸⁶ See s. 477.013(4), F.S. A licensed cosmetologist is not required to register separately as a hair braider, hair wrapper, body wrapper, or specialist.

⁸⁷ See s. 477.013(6), F.S.

⁸⁸ See s. 477.0263, F.S. Under s. 477.0135(3), F.S., licensing is not required for a person whose occupation is confined solely to cutting, trimming, polishing, or cleansing fingernails of customers in an active, licensed barbershop, and who did so before October 1, 1985.

⁸⁹ See s. 477.025(9), F.S.

⁹⁰ See s 477.0201, F.S.

The specialty education program, consists of:

- 250 hours of training for a nail specialty;
- 260 hours of training for a facial specialty;
- 500 hours of training for a full specialty. 91

The applicant must submit a specialist application for registration with the DBPR with a \$75 registration fee. 92

The act of applying polish to fingernails and toenails falls under the scope of manicuring, even if the individual is not cutting, cleansing, adding, or extending the nails.⁹³ Therefore, individuals seeking to apply polish to fingernails and toenails for compensation are required to obtain a registration as a specialist or a license as a cosmetologist, as the DBPR does not issue a separate license for polishing nails.

The application of cosmetic products (makeup) by certain persons is exempted from ch. 477, F.S., under limited conditions, including application of such products in photography studio salons, in connection with certain retail sales, or during the production of qualified films. ⁹⁴ In addition, persons providing makeup in a theme park or entertainment complex to actors and others or the general public are exempt from licensing requirements. ⁹⁵

"Hair braiding" means "the weaving or interweaving of natural human hair for compensation without cutting, coloring, permanent waving, relaxing, removing, or chemical treatment and does not include the use of hair extensions or wefts."

"Hair wrapping" means the wrapping of manufactured materials around a strand or strands of human hair, for compensation, without cutting, coloring, permanent waving, relaxing, removing, weaving, chemically treating, braiding, using hair extensions, or performing any other service defined as cosmetology. 97

"Body wrapping" means "a treatment program that uses herbal wraps for the purposes of cleansing and beautifying the skin of the body, but does not include the application of oils, lotions, or other fluids to the body, except fluids contained in presoaked materials used in the wraps, or manipulation of the body's superficial tissue, other than that arising from compression emanating from the wrap materials." ⁹⁸

A person who wishes to practice as a hair braider, hair wrapper, or body wrapper must register with the DBPR, pay the \$25 registration fee; and

⁹¹ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G5-22 (2019).

⁹² Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G5-22 (2019) and s. 477.0201, F.S.

⁹³ See s. 477.013(6)(a) and (b), F.S.

⁹⁴ See ss. 477.013(11), 477.0135(1)(f), and 477.0135(5), F.S.

⁹⁵ See s. 477.0135(6), F.S.

⁹⁶ Section 477.013(9), F.S. A 'weft' of hair is a long curtain of hair that has a seam at the top and is found on wigs and hair extensions. *See* https://www.voguewigs.com/what-is-a-weft.html (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

⁹⁷ Section 477.013(10), F.S.

⁹⁸ Section 477.013(11), F.S.

• For hair braiders, take a two-day board-approved 16-hour education course consisting of:

- o 5 hours of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases,
- o 5 hours of sanitation and sterilization,
- o 4 hours of disorders and diseases of the scalp, and
- o 2 hours of studies regarding laws affecting hair braiding.
- For hair wrappers, take a one-day board-approved 6-hour education course consisting of:
 - o HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases,
 - o sanitation and sterilization.
 - o disorders and diseases of the scalp, and studies regarding laws affecting hair wrapping.
- For body wrappers, take a two-day board-approved 12-hour education course consisting of:
 - o HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases,
 - o Sanitation and sterilization,
 - o Disorders and diseases of the skin, and
 - Laws affecting body wrapping.⁹⁹

Hair braiders, hair wrappers, and body wrappers are not required to complete continuing education as a condition for renewal of the registration. ¹⁰⁰

In Florida, cosmetology and specialty salons must be licensed. ¹⁰¹ Such salons are inspected periodically by the DBPR, in accordance with sanitary standards set forth by the Board of Cosmetology. ¹⁰²

Cosmetology services must be performed in a licensed cosmetology or specialty salon by a properly licensed professional, ¹⁰³ except when services are performed in connection with:

- A special event by a properly licensed person who is employed by a licensed salon.
 Arrangements for the performance of such cosmetology services must be made through a licensed salon;¹⁰⁴
- A client for reasons of ill health is unable to go to a licensed salon. Arrangements for the performance of such cosmetology services must be made through a licensed salon; or
- The motion picture, fashion photography, theatrical, or television industry; a photography studio salon; a manufacturer trade show demonstration; or an educational seminar. ¹⁰⁵

The board is required to certify an applicant as qualified for licensure by endorsement if the applicant holds a current active license to practice cosmetology in another state. The board may not require proof of educational hours if the other state requires at least 1,200 hours of education

⁹⁹See s. 477.0132, F.S. Courses for hair braiding, hair wrapping, and body wrapping generally cost between \$75 and \$350. Examples include:1STOPCEU.com, *Home*,

https://www.1stopceu.com/livezilla/knowledgebase.php?article=6332971e65219f8cdfc5d16d8b113c10 (last visited Jan. 11, 2020); and JT's Beauty Shop, Inc., *Florida State Certified Courses (Theory*), http://www.jtbeautysalon.com/ (last visited Jan 11, 2020).

¹⁰⁰ Section 477.019(7)(b), F.S.

¹⁰¹ Section 477.025(1), F.S.

¹⁰² Section 477.025(9), F.S.; and Fla. Admin. Code R. Ch. 61G5-20 (2019).

¹⁰³ Section 477.0263(1), F.S.

¹⁰⁴ A "special event" is defined as a wedding or fashion show in Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G5-20.0015(1) (2019).

¹⁰⁵ Sections 477.0263(2) through (4), F.S.

and passage of a written examination. This provision is not applicable to applicants in the other state who received their license through an apprenticeship program. ¹⁰⁶

The board is also required to provide by rule the continuing education requirements to maintain the cosmetology license not to exceed 16 hours biennially. Any person whose practice is confined to hair braiding, hair wrapping, or body wrapping are exempt from the continuing education requirements. 107

Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 29 of the bill amends s. 477.013(9), F.S., to expand the definition of "hair braiding" to include the weaving or interweaving of natural human hair or commercial hair, and the use of hair extensions or wefts. Under current law, the use of hair extensions or wefts is excluded from "hair braiding."

Section 30 of the bill repeals s. 477.0132, F.S., which provide that:

- Registration is required for hair braiding, hair wrapping, and body wrapping, and requires those registrants to take specified courses approved by the Board of Cosmetology.
- Hair braiding, hair wrapping, and body wrapping are not required to be practiced in a cosmetology salon or specialty salon; and
- Disposable implements must be used, or all implements must be sanitized in a disinfectant approved for hospital use or approved by the federal Environmental Protection Agency, when hair braiding, hair wrapping, or body wrapping is practiced outside a cosmetology salon, or specialty salon.

Section 31 of the bill amends s. 477.0135, F.S., to specifically exempt a person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair braiding, hair wrapping, body wrapping, or applying polish to fingernails and toenails from registration requirements.

Section 32 of the bill amends s. 477.019(6), F.S., to delete the requirement that an applicant for licensure by endorsement submit proof of educational hours if the license was issued in a state that requires 1,200 or more hours of prelicensure education and passage of a written examination. It also deletes the exemption for persons licensed in another state who received their license through an apprenticeship program.

The bill requires an applicant for a cosmetology license by endorsement to complete a 2-hour course on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The bill also amends s. 477.019(7), F.S., to decrease the number of hours of continuing education required for the biennial renewal of a cosmetology license from 16 hours to 10 hours.

Section 33 of the bill amends s. 477.0201(1), F.S., to reduce the number of hours required for a specialist registration under required under current rules.

The bill requires:

¹⁰⁶ Section 477.019(6), F.S.

¹⁰⁷ Section 477.019(7), F.S.

- 180 hours of training for a nail specialty (the current rule requires 250 hours);
- 220 hours of training for a facial specialty (the current rule requires 250 hours); and
- 400 hours of training, or the number of hours required to maintain minimum Pell Grant requirements, for a full specialty (the current rule requires 250 hours). 108

Section 34 of the bill deletes the requirement in s. 477.026(1)(f), F.S., relating to license fees for hair braiders, hair wrappers, and body wrappers.

Section 35 of the bill amends s. 477.0263(4), F.S., to delete the requirement that an appointment for a special event has to be made through a licensed salon. The bill permits a properly licensed professional to perform hair shampooing, hair cutting, hair arranging, nail polish removal, nail filing, nail buffing, and nail cleaning outside of a salon when the service is performed by a licensed person.

Section 36 of the bill amends s. 477.0265, F.S., to delete a reference to body wrapping in a prohibition respecting the advertising of services.

Section 37 of the bill amends s. 477.029(1)(a), F.S, to delete the criminal penalty for hair braiders, hair wrappers, and body wrappers who offer or provide services without being licensed or registered.

Architecture and Interior Design

Present Situation:

Chapter 481, Part I, F.S., governs the licensing and regulation of architects, interior designers, and related business organizations. The Board of Architecture and Interior Design, under the DBPR's Division of Professions, processes license applications, reviews disciplinary cases, and conducts informal administrative hearings relating to licensure and discipline. ¹⁰⁹

The practice or offering of architectural or interior design services to the public through certain business organizations is authorized for:

- Licensees acting through a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership; or
- A corporation, limited liability company, or partnership acting through licensees as agents, employees, officers, or partners.¹¹⁰

An architecture or interior design business corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or a person practicing under a fictitious name, which is offering architecture or interior design service to the public, must obtain a certificate of authorization prior to practicing.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁸ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G5-22 (2019).

¹⁰⁹ See s. 481.205, F.S., relating to the authority of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design. The board consists of 11 members. Five members must be registered architects; three members must be registered interior designers; and three members must be laypersons who are not, and have never been, architects, interior designers, or members of any closely related profession or occupation. At least one member of the board must be 60 years of age or older.

¹¹⁰ Section 481.219(1), F.S.; such practice must comply with all the requirements in s. 481.219, F.S.

¹¹¹ Section 481.219(2)-(3), F.S.

Interior Design

A person may not practice interior design unless the person is a registered interior designer or otherwise exempted from the requirement to register. If holding a valid license by the Board of Architecture and Interior Design, a person may not use the title "interior designer" or "registered interior designer," or words to that effect.¹¹²

Section 481.203(4), F.S., defines a "certificate of registration" to means a license issued by the DBPR to a natural person to engage in the practice of architecture or interior design.

The following persons may practice interior design without a license: 113

- A person who performs interior design services or interior decorator services for any residential application, provided that such person does not advertise as, or represent himself or herself as, an interior designer.¹¹⁴
- An employee of a retail establishment providing "interior decorator services" on the premises
 of the retail establishment or in the furtherance of a retail sale or prospective retail sale,
 provided that such employee does not advertise as, or represent himself or herself as, an
 interior designer.

Applicants for an interior design license must pass a three-part national examination administered by the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ), at a cost of \$1,065, including the application fee. Requirements to sit for the NCIDQ, including education and experience requirements, mirror Florida's licensure prerequisites. 115

Applicants for an architecture business certificate of authorization or interior design business certificate of authorization must pay an application fee of \$100, an unlicensed activity fee of \$5, and a biennial renewal fee of \$125. 116 A business entity has no regulatory obligations other than to obtain licensure.

Business entities, or persons operating under fictitious names, offering interior design services must also obtain a certificate of authorization. At least one principal officer or partner and all personnel who act on the business entity's behalf in the state must be registered interior designers. The initial license fee for a certificate of authorization is \$100 and the biennial renewal fee is \$125.¹¹⁷

¹¹² Sections 481.223(1)(b) and (c), F.S.

¹¹³ Section 481.229(6), F.S.

¹¹⁴ Section 481.229(6)(a), F.S., provides that "residential applications" includes all types of residences, including, but not limited to, residence buildings, single-family homes, multifamily homes, townhouses, apartments, condominiums, and domestic outbuildings appurtenant to one-family or two-family residences. "Residential applications" does not include common areas associated with instances of multiple-unit dwelling applications.

¹¹⁵ See http://www.ncidq.org

¹¹⁶ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G1-17.001 and R. 61G1-17.002 (2019).

¹¹⁷ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G1-17.002 (2019).

Florida is one of six U.S. states or territories requiring interior designers to be licensed. Approximately 20 other states allow only those persons meeting statutory requirements to hold themselves out as "registered interior designers." ¹¹⁸

Use of Seals by an Interior Designer

Section 481.221(3), F.S., authorizes the Board of Architecture and Interior Design to prescribe, by rule, one or more forms of seal to be used by licensed interior designers. Each registered interior designer must obtain a seal. All drawings, plans, specifications, or reports prepared or issued by the registered interior designer and filed for public records, and all final documents provided to the owner or the owner's representative must be signed by the licensee, dated, and sealed with the seal. The signature, date, and seal are evidence of the authenticity of the document to which they are affixed.

Architects

A person who is licensed in another state is eligible for a professional architect license by endorsement in Florida if the person:¹¹⁹

- Qualifies to take the licensure examination, and has passed the licensure examination or a substantially equivalent examination in another jurisdiction, and has satisfied the internship requirements set forth in s. 481.211 for architects;
- Holds a valid license to practice architecture issued by another jurisdiction of the United
 States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to the
 licensure criteria that existed in this state at the time the license was issued; or
 Has passed the licensure examination and holds a valid certificate issued by the National Council
 of Architectural Registration Boards, and holds a valid license to practice architecture issued by

Effect of Proposed Changes:

another state or jurisdiction of the United States.

Sections 38 through 52 of the bill amend part I of ch. 481, F.S., to repeal licensure requirements for interior designers and interior design businesses. In lieu of a license requirement, the bill provides a voluntary certificate or registration to practice interior design, i.e, a certificate of registration is not required to practice interior design.

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 20.165(4)(a)(2), F.S., to change the name of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design to the Board of Architecture. However, the remainder of the references in the bill retain the current name of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design throughout part I of ch. 481, F.S.

Section 40 of the bill amends s. 481.205, F.S., to revise the membership of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design to reflect that the board's duties include receiving complaints regarding, investigating, and disciplining persons with a certificate of registration for the practice of interior design.

¹¹⁸ Commercial Interior Design Association, *State Information*, http://advocacy.iida.org/#interiordesignlaws (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

¹¹⁹ Section 471.015(3), F.S.

Section 41 of the bill amends s. 481.207, F.S., to authorize the Board of Architecture and Interior Design to impose a nonrefundable fee of not more than \$75 for a certificate of registration and for the biennial renewal of the certificate of registration.

Section 42 of the bill amends s. 481.209, F.S., to revise the qualifications for a certificate of registration to practice interior design. The bill repeals the education and experience requirements in current law. Under the bill, to qualify for a certificate of registration, a person must submit written proof that he or she has successfully passed the qualification examination prescribed by the Council for Interior Design Qualification or its successor entity or the California Council for Interior Design Certification or its successor entity, or has successfully passed an equivalent exam as determined by the department.

Section 43 of the bill amends s. 481.213(3), F.S., to revise the requirements for licensure by endorsement for a professional architect license to require an applicant for a licensure by endorsement to complete a class approved by the Board of Architecture on the Florida Building Code.

The bill creates s. 481.213(8), F.S., to provide that a person who performs residential interior design services or interior decorator services is not required to hold a certificate of registration for interior design. The bill repeals s. 481.223(1)(b), F.S., which requires registration as a condition to practice interior design, unless the person is subject to an exemption from the registration requirement.

Sections 44 and 48 amend ss. 481.2131(1) and 481.221, F.S., to revise the requirements for seals used by a registered interior designer. Under the bill, if interior design documents are submitted for a building permit by an individual performing interior design services who is not a licensed architect, the documents must include a seal issued by the DBPR.

Additionally, the bill amends s. 481.221, F.S., to change the authority to require that the form of the seal for architects and interior designers be prescribed by rule of the DBPR instead of by rule of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design.

Section 45 of the bill amends s. 481.215(5), F.S., to delete the requirement that the board require by rule a specified number of hours for advanced training on the Florida Building Code approved by the Florida Building commission.

Section 47 of the bill amends s. 481.219, F.S., to delete the requirement that architects and interior designers obtain a separate business license (certificate of authorization) in addition to an individual license. The bill provides that architects must qualify their business organizations (and disclose operations under a fictitious name) through their individual licenses.

Architects who act as qualifying agents must inform the DBPR of any change in their relationship with the qualified business, and if that qualifying agent is the business' only qualifying agent, the business has 60 days to obtain a replacement qualifying architect. If a business does not have a qualifying agent, it may not engage in the practice of architecture, unless the executive director or chair of the Board of Architecture authorizes another registered

architect or interior designer employed by the business organization to temporarily serve as its qualifying agent for no more than 60 days.

Regarding interior designers, the current law provision in s. 481.219(7), F.S., which provides that an interior designer who signs and seals the interior design drawings, plans, or specifications is liable for professional services performed, is not amended by the bill to remove the statutory liability.

Section 48 of the bill amends ss. 481.221, F.S., to revise the requirements relates to seals used by architects and interior designers.

The bill amends s. 481.221(1) and (3), F.S., to remove the provisions authorizing the board to adopt by rule the seals used by a registered architect or interior designer.

The bill amends s. 481.221(10), F.S., to require each business organization to include the license number of the registered architect who serves as the qualifying agent for that business organization in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the business organization. The bill does not require that a registered interior designer include his or her license number in such advertisements for a business organization.

The bill retains the requirement in current law that an architect must include his or her license number in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the architect. The bill removes the requirement in current law for a registered interior designer to include his or her license number in such advertisements.

The bill also amends ss. 481.221(11) and (12), F.S., which require a registered architect or an interior designer to surrender his or her seal when a registration is revoked or suspended, and to prohibit an architect or interior designer from signing and sealing and final plan, specification or report after his or her certificate of registration is suspended or revoked. The bill removes interior designers from the requirements and prohibitions in these subsections.

Section 50 amends s. 481.2251, F.S., to revise the requirements for disciplinary proceedings against registered interior designers. The bill replaces the term "license" with the term "register." In place of suspension or revocation of a license, the bill authorizes the board to remove a registered interior designer from the registry for a violation of any of the prohibited acts listed in this s. 481.2251, F.S. The bill repeals several grounds for disciplinary action by the board, and the grounds for denial of a registration, including:

- Failing to report to the board that a person is violating any part I of ch. 481, F.S., or rule of the board, or an order of the board;
- Failing to perform a statutory or legal obligation; and
- Accepting compensation from someone other than a client without full disclosure to the client.

The bill reduces the applicable fines payable by an interior designer from \$1000 to \$500 for each violation or separate offense. The bill also reduces the fine for a violation of the Florida Building Code by an interior designer from \$5,000 to \$2,500.

Section 51 of the bill amends s. 481.229(6), F.S., to repeal the exemption from the application of part I of ch. 481, F.S., for persons who perform interior design services or interior decorator services for residential applications.

Section 71 of the bill amends s. 558.002, F.S., to replace the reference to a licensed interior designer with the term "registered interior designer" in the definition of the term "design professional" in the context of the process in ch. 558, F.S, for resolving construction defects.

Landscape Architecture Business Organization

Present Situation:

Part II of ch. 481, F.S., governs the licensing and regulation of landscape architects and related business organizations in Florida. The Board of Landscape Architecture, under the DBPR's Division of Professions, processes license applications, reviews disciplinary cases, and conducts informal administrative hearings relating to licensure and discipline.

A person may not knowingly practice landscape architecture¹²⁰ unless the person holds a valid license issued pursuant to part II of ch. 481, F.S., ¹²¹ A corporation or partnership is permitted to offer landscape architectural services to the public, subject to the provisions of part II of ch. 481, F.S., if:

- One or more of the principals of the corporation, or partners in the partnership, is a licensed landscape architect;
- One or more of the officers, directors, or owners of the corporation, or one of more of the partners of the partnership is a licensed landscape architect; and
- The corporation or partnership has been issued a certificate of authorization by the board. 122

In order to be licensed as a landscape architect, a person must:

- Complete a landscape architecture degree program approved by the Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board, or have six years of practical experience, with some credit available for education credits;¹²³
- Pass the nationally recognized Landscape Architecture Registration Examination (LARE);¹²⁴
 and
- Have one year of practical experience, not including any experience used to qualify to take the examination. 125

A person who is licensed in another state is eligible for a landscape architecture license by endorsement in Florida if they: 126

¹²⁰ The term "landscape architecture" includes but is not limited to the determination of building siting, drainage, and contouring of land and water forms, and other activities including design in connection with land development for the preservation, conservation, enhancement, or determination of proper land uses, natural features, or naturalistic and aesthetic values. *See* s. 481.303(6)(a)-(d), F.S., relating to the professional services included in landscape architecture.

¹²¹ Section 481.323(1)(a), F.S.

¹²² Section 481.319(1), F.S.

¹²³ Section 481.309(1)(b), F.S.

¹²⁴ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G10-11.001 (2019).

¹²⁵ Section 481.310, F.S.

¹²⁶ Section 481.311(3), F.S.

Have graduated from an approved program or have related experience, have an additional
year of practical experience, and have passed a licensing examination which is substantially
equivalent to the LARE; or

 Hold a valid license to practice landscape architecture issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially identical to the licensure criteria which existed in Florida at the time the license was issued.

If an applicant for a license by endorsement has been licensed for at least five years in another jurisdiction without disciplinary history, the additional year of practical experience is not required. 127

A landscape architecture corporation or partnership may offer landscape architecture services if:

- One or more of the principals of the corporation, or partners in the partnership, is a licensed landscape architect; and
- The corporation or partnership has been issued a certificate of authorization by the board. 128

Applicants for a landscape architecture business certificate of authorization must pay an application fee and initial licensure fee of \$450, an unlicensed activity fee of \$5, and a biennial renewal fee of \$337.50.¹²⁹ A business entity has no regulatory obligations other than to obtain licensure and notify the DBPR within one month of any change in the information contained in its license application.¹³⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes:

Sections 53 through 59 of the bill amend part II of ch. 481, F.S., to remove the requirement that landscape architects obtain a separate business license (certificate of authorization) in addition to an individual license. The bill provides that landscape architects must qualify their business organizations (and disclose operations under a fictitious name) through their individual licenses.

The bill repeals the DBPR's authority to issue a certificate of authorization to an applicant wishing to practice as a corporation or partnership offering landscape architectural services. Further, the bill repeals the Board of Landscape Architecture's ability to grant a temporary certificate of authorization for a business organization that is seeking to work on one project in Florida for a period not to exceed one year to an out-of-state corporation, partnership, or firm.

The bill provides that a corporation or partnership is permitted to offer landscape architectural services to the public, subject to the provisions of part II of ch. 481, F.S., if:

- One or more of the principals of the corporation, or partners in the partnership, and all of the personnel of the business organization who act in its behalf as landscape architects are registered landscape architects; and
- One or more of the officers, directors, or owners of the corporation, or one or more of the partners of the partnership is a registered landscape architect has applied to be the qualifying agent for the business organization.

¹²⁷ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G10-11.004(2)(e) (2019).

¹²⁸ Section 481.319(1), F.S.

¹²⁹ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G10-12.002 (2019).

¹³⁰ See s. 481.319(4), F.S.

Under the bill, landscape architects who qualify a business organization must inform the DBPR within one month after any change in the information in the license application for the qualified business. All landscape architects must notify the DBPR of termination of employment with a licensed business organization within one month after the termination.

Section 54 of the bill amends s. 481.310, F.S., to provide that an applicant who holds a master's degree in landscape architecture and a bachelor's degree in a related field does not have to demonstrate one year of practical experience in landscape architecture to qualify for licensure.

Section 55 of the bill amends s. 481.311(3), F.S., to provide that a person licensed in another state is also eligible for a license by endorsement if they hold a valid license to practice landscape architecture in another state or territory of the United States.

The bill removes the requirements for licensure by endorsement requiring the applicant to have:

- Been licensed in the other jurisdiction for at least 10 years; and
- Passed a licensing examination which is substantially equivalent to the examination required in Florida.

Section 56 amends s. 481.317(2), F.S., to delete the provision allowing the issuance of a temporary certificate of authorization.

Section 57 of the bill deletes s. 481.319(5), F.S., which provides that disciplinary action against a corporation or partnership to be administered similar to disciplinary action against a registered landscape architect. Under current law, practicing landscape architecture through a corporation or partnership does not relieve a landscape architect from personal liability for professional acts, unless otherwise agreed by contract.¹³¹

Construction Contractors

Present Situation

Construction contractors are regulated by part I of ch. 489, F.S., and licensed by the Construction Industry Licensing Board (CILB).

In order to become a construction contractor, an applicant for a license by examination must: 132

- Be of good moral character;
- Be at least 18 years of age;
- Successfully pass the certification examination; and
- Meet eligibility requirements according to a combination of education and experience as approved by the board, which must include at least one year of related experience.

¹³¹ See s. 481.319(6), F.S., and s. 558.0035, F.S.

¹³² Sections 489.111(2)(c)1. through 3., F.S.

If an applicant wishes to use test scores from a previous examination to qualify for another license type, the examination score used must be from a portion of the examination taken within four years from the date of the most recently passed portion of the examination.¹³³

A person who is licensed in another state is eligible for a license by endorsement in Florida if the:

- Criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to Florida's current certification criteria; or
- State or territory has entered into a reciprocal agreement with the board for the recognition of contractor licenses issued in that state, based on criteria for the issuance of such licenses that are substantially equivalent to the criteria for certification in this state. 134

An unlicensed person may perform work that falls under the scope of contracting if it is casual, minor, or inconsequential in nature, and the aggregate contract price for all labor and materials is less than \$1,000, subject to certain requirements. This is generally called the "handyman exception." The "handyman exception" was enacted in 1979, and the contractual amount to fit within the exception has not been updated since. ¹³⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 60 amends s. 489.103(9), F.S., to increase the maximum contract (for total labor and materials) price for the "handyman exception" from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

Sections 61 amends s. 489.111(2)(c), F.S., to eliminate the need for applicants to retake the examination to upgrade an existing residential, building, air conditioning, or swimming pool license from retaking an examination for the desired if they have previously passed the required examination.

The bill clarifies that a licensure examination passage does not expire and may be used at any time to qualify for another license.

Section 62 creates s. 489.115(3)(d), F.S., to allow an applicant to qualify for a license by endorsement if the applicant has:

- Held a valid license to practice the same type of construction contracting in another state or territory for at least 10 years before the date of application; and
- Complied with workers' compensation requirements, shown proof of financial health of their business organization, and submitted fingerprints for the required criminal background check.

The bill authorizes the Construction Industry Licensing Board to consider whether an applicant for licensure by endorsement has had licenses to practice revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. Under the bill, an application for a license by endorsement must be made either when the applicant's license in another state or territory is active or within two years after such license was last active.

¹³³ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G4-16.005 (2019).

¹³⁴ Section 489.115(3), F.S.

¹³⁵ Section 489.103(9), F.S.

Electrical Contractors

Present Situation

Electrical and alarm system contractors are regulated by part II of ch. 489, F.S., and licensed by the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board (ECLB).

In order to become an electrical contractor or alarm system contractor, a person must submit an application to the DBPR and must:

- Be at least 18 years of age;
- Be of good moral character;
- Successfully pass the certification examination; and
- Meet eligibility requirements according to a combination of education and experience as approved by the ECLB. 136

Electrical contractors and burglar alarm contractors must complete 14 hours of continuing education each every two years for license renewal. Such continuing education must include at least seven hours on technical subjects, one hour on workers' compensation, one hour on workplace safety, one hour on business practices, and for alarm system contractors and electrical contractors engaged in alarm system contracting, two hours on false alarm prevention. ¹³⁷

A person who is licensed in another state is eligible for a license by endorsement in Florida if the:

- Criteria for issuance of such license was substantially equivalent to Florida's current certification criteria; or
- State or territory has entered into a reciprocal agreement with the ECLB for the recognition of contractor licenses issued in that state, based on criteria for the issuance of such licenses that are substantially equivalent to the criteria for certification in Florida.

Only examinations from North Carolina, California, and Georgia have been found to be substantially similar to Florida's examination. ¹³⁸

A "burglar alarm system agent" means a person:

- Who is employed by a licensed alarm system contractor or licensed electrical contractor; and
- Whose specific duties include any of the following activities of alarm system contracting: altering, installing, maintaining, moving, repairing, replacing, servicing, selling, or monitoring an intrusion or burglar alarm system for compensation.¹³⁹

Before an electrical contractor or alarm system contractor may employ an agent, the agent must complete a minimum of 14 hours of training from an ECLB-approved provider, which includes

https://www.myfloridalicense.com/CheckListDetail.asp?SID=&xactCode=1023&clientCode=0801&XACT_DEFN_ID=368 8 (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

¹³⁶ Sections 489.511(1)(a) and (b), F.S.

¹³⁷ Section 489.517(4), F.S.

¹³⁸ DBPR, Certified Electrical Contractor – Endorsement, available at:

¹³⁹ Section 489.505(25), F.S.

basic alarm system electronics in addition to related training including CCTV and access control training, with at least two hours of training in the prevention of false alarms. 140

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 63 amends s. 489.511(5), F.S., to allow an applicant to qualify for a license by endorsement if the applicant has:

- Held a valid license to practice electrical or alarm system contracting in another state or territory for at least 10 years before the date of application; and
- Complied with workers' compensation requirements, shown proof of financial health of their business organization, and is of good moral character.

Under the bill, an application for a license by endorsement must be made either when the applicant's license in another state or territory is active or within two years after such license was last active.

Section 64 amends s. 489.517, F.S., to reduce the number of hours of continuing education electrical and alarm system contractors must complete during each biennial license period from 14 hours to eleven hours. The bill also reduces the number of hours of continuing education that must be devoted to technical subjects from seven hours to six hours.

Section 65 amends s. 489.518(1)(b), F.S., to allow a burglar alarm system agent to complete their required 14 hour training course within 90 days after employment by an electrical or alarm system contractor.

Public Food Service Establishments

Present Situation

Section 509.013(5)(a), F.S., defines the term "public food service establishment" to mean:

any building, vehicle, place, or structure, or any room or division in a building, vehicle, place, or structure where food is prepared, served, or sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises; called for or taken out by customers; or prepared prior to being delivered to another location for consumption.

The Division of Hotels and Restaurants within the DBPR is the state agency charged with enforcing the provisions of part I of ch. 509, F.S., and all other applicable laws relating to the inspection and regulation of public food service establishments for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.

There are several exclusions from the definition of public food service establishment, including:¹⁴¹

¹⁴⁰ Section 489.518(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁴¹ Section 509.013(5)(b), F.S.

 Any place maintained and operated by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students and faculty or temporarily to serve events such as fairs, carnivals, and athletic contests.

- Any eating place maintained and operated by a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization for the use of members and associates or temporarily to serve events such as fairs, carnivals, or athletic contests.
- Any eating place located on an airplane, train, bus, or watercraft which is a common carrier.
- Any eating place maintained by a facility certified or licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the Department of Children and Families.¹⁴²
- Any place of business issued a permit or inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under s. 500.12, F.S.
- Any place of business serving only ice, beverages, popcorn, and prepackaged items.
- Any vending machine that dispenses any food or beverage other than potentially hazardous foods.¹⁴³
- Any research and development test kitchen limited to the use of employees and not open to the general public.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 66 of the bill creates s. 509.102, F.S, to preempt the regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles (food truck) to the state. The bill prohibits local government from requiring a license, registration, or permit to operate a food truck. Under the bill, a local government may also not prohibit the operation of food trucks. It is not clear whether this prohibition applies to local regulation of the locations where a food truck may operate.

State Boxing Commission

Present Situation:

Chapter 548, F.S., provides for the regulation of professional and amateur boxing, kickboxing, ¹⁴⁴ and mixed martial arts¹⁴⁵ by the Florida State Boxing Commission (commission), which is assigned to the DBPR for administrative and fiscal purposes. ¹⁴⁶

The commission has exclusive jurisdiction over every boxing, kickboxing, and mixed martial arts match held in Florida¹⁴⁷ which involves a professional.¹⁴⁸ Professional matches held in Florida must meet the requirements set forth in ch. 548, F.S., and the rules adopted by the

¹⁴² Other similar food service establishments are regulated under s. 381.0072, F.S.

¹⁴³ Vending machines located in a facility regulated under s. 381.0072, F.S., that dispense potentially hazardous foods are also excluded from the definition.

¹⁴⁴ The term "kickboxing" means the unarmed combat sport of fighting by striking with the fists, hands, feet, legs, or any combination, but does not include ground fighting techniques. *See* s. 548.002(12), F.S.

¹⁴⁵ The term "mixed martial arts" means the unarmed combat sport involving the use of a combination of techniques, including, but not limited to, grappling, kicking, striking, and using techniques from martial arts disciplines, including, but not limited to, boxing, kickboxing, Muay Thai, jujitsu, and wrestling. *See* s. 548.002(16), F.S.

¹⁴⁶ See s. 548.003(1), F.S.

¹⁴⁷ See s. 548.006(1), F.S.

¹⁴⁸ The term "professional" means a person who has "received or competed for a purse or other article of a value greater than \$50, either for the expenses of training or for participating in a match. *See* s. 548.002(19), F.S.

commission.¹⁴⁹ Chapter 548, F.S. does not apply to certain professional or amateur "martial arts," such as karate, aikido, judo, and kung fu; the term "martial arts" is distinct from and does not include "mixed martial arts."¹⁵⁰

However, as to amateur matches, the commission's jurisdiction is limited to the approval, disapproval, suspension of approval, and revocation of approval of all amateur sanctioning organizations for amateur boxing, kickboxing, and mixed martial arts matches held in Florida. Amateur sanctioning organizations are business entities organized for sanctioning and supervising matches involving amateurs. During Fiscal Year 2017-2018, of the 123 amateur events in Florida, the Division of Regulation in the DBPR conducted 37 checks for compliance with health and safety standards and proper supervision of the events. 153

Under current law, certain persons providing certain services for a match involving a professional competing in a boxing, kickboxing, or mixed martial arts match must be licensed by the commission before directly or indirectly performing those services. Licensing is mandated for a participant, manager, trainer, second, timekeeper, referee, judge, announcer, physician, matchmaker, or promoter.¹⁵⁴

In Fiscal Year 2018-2019, the commission issued licenses to eight announcers and 11 timekeepers. 155

Effect of Proposed Changes:

Sections 67 and 68 of the bill amend ss. 548.003(2) and 548.017, F.S., respectively, to eliminate the licensure requirement for persons serving as timekeepers and announcers for a match involving a participant.

Florida Building Commission

Present Situation

In 2000, the Legislature authorized implementation of the first statewide Florida Building Code (code), which replaced all local building codes. ¹⁵⁶

The Florida Building Commission (Commission) was created to implement the code. The Commission, which is housed within the DBPR, is a 27-member technical body responsible for the development, maintenance, and interpretation of the code. The Commission also approves products for statewide acceptance. Members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and include design professionals, contractors, and government experts in the various

¹⁴⁹ See s. 548.006(4), F.S.

¹⁵⁰ See s. 548.007(6), F.S., and see supra note 149 for the definition of "mixed martial arts."

¹⁵¹ See s. 548.006(3), F.S.

¹⁵² Section 548.002(2), F.S.

¹⁵³ See DBPR, Florida State Boxing Commission Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2018-2019, at p. 6.

¹⁵⁴ The term "participant" means a professional competing in a boxing, kickboxing, or mixed martial arts match. *See* s. 548.002, F.S., for the definitions of "participant," "manager," "second," "judge," "physician," "matchmaker," and "promoter." The terms "trainer," "timekeeper," "referee," and "announcer" are not defined in ch. 548, F.S. ¹⁵⁵ *Supra*, note 157.

¹⁵⁶ Chapter 2000-141, Laws of Fla.

disciplines covered by the code. Members, who must be able to do business in the state and must be actively engaged in the designated profession, include the following: 157

- One architect;
- One structural engineer;
- One air-conditioning or mechanical contractor;
- One electrical contractor;
- One member from fire protection engineering or technology;
- One general contractor;
- One plumbing contractor;
- One roofing or sheet metal contractor;
- One residential contractor;
- Three members who are municipal or district code enforcement officials, one of whom is also a fire marshal;
- One member who represents the Department of Financial Services;
- One member who is a county code enforcement official;
- One member of a Florida-based organization of persons with disabilities or a nationally chartered organization of persons with disabilities with chapters in the state;
- One member of the manufactured buildings industry;
- One mechanical or electrical engineer;
- One member who is a representative of a municipality or a charter county;
- One member of the building products manufacturing industry;
- One member who is a representative of the commercial building owners and managers industry;
- One member who is a representative of the insurance industry;
- One member who is a representative of public education;
- One member who is a swimming pool contractor;
- One member who is a representative of the green building industry and who is a third-party commission agent, a Florida board member of the United States Green Building Council or Green Building Initiative, a professional who is accredited under the International Green Construction Code (IGCC), or a professional who is accredited under Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED);
- One member who is a representative of a natural gas distribution system;
- One member who is a representative of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Office of Energy; and
- One member who is the chair. 158

The Commission has 11 Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) ranging from the building structural TAC to the swimming pool TAC. ¹⁵⁹ The TACs are made up of commission members and other parties who advise the commission on declaratory statements, proposed amendments, and any other areas of interest of the commission. ¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ Section 553.74, F.S.

¹⁵⁸ The chair is appointed by the Governor.

¹⁵⁹ DBPR, Florida Building Code Online, https://www.floridabuilding.org/c/c_commission.aspx (last visited on Jan. 11, 2020).

¹⁶⁰ *Id*.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Section 70 of the bill amends s. 553.74, F.S., to reduce the number of members on the Commission from 27 members to 19 members. The bill:

Requires the one architect member to be licensed pursuant to ch. 481, F.S., with at least five
years of experience in the design and construction of buildings containing Code designated
for Group E or Group I occupancies;¹⁶¹

- Allows a certified mechanical engineer as an option in place of the member who is an air-conditioning contractor or mechanical contractor member to be a mechanical engineer.
- Allows the one electrical contractor member to be an electrical contractor or an electrical engineer and includes the Florida Engineering Society in the list of groups encouraged to recommend candidates for appointment;
- Allows the one general contractor member to be a certified general contractor or a certified building contractor;
- Allows the one general contractor member to be a certified general contractor or a certified building contractor, and includes the Florida Home Builders Association in the list of associations that are encouraged to recommend a candidate for consideration as the member representing the contractor profession; and
- Requires the one member representing a Florida-based organization of persons with disabilities or a nationally chartered organization of persons with disabilities with chapters in the state to be compliant with, or be certified compliant with, the requirements of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990, as amended.

The bill removes the following types of members from the current membership of the Commission:

- One member from fire protection engineering or technology;
- One member who represents the Department of Financial Services;
- One member who is a county code enforcement official;
- One member who is a registered mechanical or electrical engineer:
- One member who is a representative of public education;
- One member who is a representative of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Office of Energy; and
- One member who is solely the chair.

The amendments to the composition of the Florida Building Commission in s. 553.5141, F.S., take effect January 1, 2021.

¹⁶¹ Group E occupancy relates to buildings and structures or portions thereof occupied by more than five children older than two and one-half years of age who receive educational, supervision, or personal care services for fewer than 24 hours per day, such as daycare facilities. Group I occupancy relates to the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which care or supervision is provided to persons who are or are not capable of self-preservation without physical assistance, e.g., hospitals, nursing homes, and foster care facilities, or in which persons are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted, e.g., correctional institutions. See Chapter 3, 2017 Florida Building Code - Building, Sixth Edition, available at: https://up.codes/viewer/florida/fl-building-code-2017/chapter/3/use-and-occupancy-classification#308 (last visited Jan. 11, 2020).

Other Conforming Provisions

Section 73 amends s. 287.055, F.S., relating to the acquisition of professional services offered by "design-build firms" to state agencies, to delete the references to certified engineering and architectural business organizations, and to reference such business organizations as qualified rather than certified.

Effective Date

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020, unless otherwise provided in the bill.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

The bill amends s. 481.207, F.S., to authorize the Board of Architecture and Interior Design to impose a nonrefundable fee of not more than \$75 for a certificate of registration for interior designers and for the biennial renewal of the certificate of registration. The bill addresses additional subjects related to regulation of other professions and occupations within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

To the extent the bill imposes a fee while addressing other subjects, the bill may be unconstitutional as a violation the single-subject requirement for the imposition, authorization, or raising of a state tax or fee under Article VII, Section 19 of the Florida Constitution. Under that section, a "state tax or fee imposed, authorized, or raised under this section must be contained in a separate bill that contains no other subject." A "fee" is defined by the Florida Constitution to mean "any charge or payment required by law, including any fee for service, fee or cost for licenses, and charge for service." ¹⁶²

 Oute	OULISE	ILULIOITA	l Issues:

None.

¹⁶² FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 19(d)(1)

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

A fiscal analysis for CS/SB 474 was not available for the preparation of this bill analysis. According to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), SB 474 would result in a reduction of license fees, license renewal fees, and unlicensed activity fees paid by the private sector to the Division of Professions of approximately \$1,195,070 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$569,118 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$1,358,895 in Fiscal Year 2022-23. 163

The fees received from the licensure of business agents and labor organizations will be eliminated, reducing expenditures by approximately \$830 annually. 164

The Division of Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes (Yacht and Ship Brokers) of the DBPR estimates that the bill will result in a reduction of license and license renewal fees paid by the private sector of approximately \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$3,000 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2022-23.

The DBPR estimates that the bill will result in a reduction of license and license renewal fees paid by the private sector to the Florida State Boxing Commission of approximately \$1,450 annually. 166

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill has an indeterminate positive fiscal impact for the private sector. The bill provides for the portability of Florida licensure by requiring reciprocity with states with similar requirements. The impact will vary, depending on how many licensees are provided licensure through reciprocity.

The bill has a positive fiscal impact on fees paid by the private sector. Over the next three fiscal years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23), the estimated reduction totals \$3,143,723 as follows:¹⁶⁷

Professions: A fiscal analysis for CS/SB 474 was not available for the preparation of this bill analysis. For SB 474, a reduction of license fees, license renewal fees, and unlicensed activity fees of approximately \$1,195,070 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$569,118 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$1,358,895 in Fiscal Year 2022-23.

The fees received from the licensure of business agents and labor organizations will be eliminated, reducing expenditures by approximately \$830 annually. 168

¹⁶³ See Department of Business and Professional Regulation, SB 474, 2020 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis, p. 13 (Nov. 4, 2019) (on file with Senate Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology).

¹⁶⁴ *Id*.

¹⁶⁵ *Id*.

¹⁶⁶ *Id*.

 $^{^{167}}$ *Id* .

¹⁶⁸ *Id*.

Condominiums: (Yacht and Ship Brokers) A reduction of approximately \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$3,000 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2022-23.

Boxing Commission: A reduction of approximately \$1,450 annually.

Specifically, the bill:

- Eliminates license or registration costs for hair braiders, hair wrappers, body wrappers, labor organizations, and boxing timekeepers and announcers. The bill also increases from \$1,000 to \$2,500 the minimum cost of labor and materials for a construction handymen to qualify for the exemption from licensure requirements.
- Eliminates business license costs for architects and interior designers, and landscape architects.
- Eliminates the requirement that yacht and ship brokers must have a separate license for each branch office.
- Eliminates mandatory licensing costs for interior designers who provide interior design services for commercial applications.
- Reduces pre-licensure and continuing education costs for architects, barbers, cosmetologists, nail specialists, facial specialists, full specialists, and electrical and alarm contractors. The DBPR states the specific pre-licensure and continuing education cost savings to these licensees are difficult to determine, but anticipates costs to be reduced by one-third to one-half of current fees.

C. Government Sector Impact:

A fiscal analysis for CS/SB 474 was not available for the preparation of this bill analysis. According to the DBPR, the elimination of professional licensing requirements contained in SB 474 was anticipated to reduce state government revenues by \$3,143,723 over the next three fiscal years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23). Specifically: 170

- Professions: a reduction of license fees, license renewal fees and unlicensed activity fees of approximately \$1,195,070 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$569,118 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$1,358,895 in Fiscal Year 2022-23.
- Regulation: the business agent and labor organization license fee reduction is anticipated to be \$830 annually.
- Boxing Commission: a revenue reduction of approximately \$1,450 annually.
- Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes (Yacht and Ship Brokers): Revenue reduction of approximately \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$3,000 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$5,400 in Fiscal Year 2022-23.

As a result of the revenue reduction, there will be a reduction in the 8 percent service charge to General Revenue of approximately \$96,220 in Fiscal Year 2020-21, \$45,952 in Fiscal Year 2021-22, and \$109,326 in Fiscal Year 2022-23.

¹⁶⁹ *Id* at page 16.

¹⁷⁰ Id.

¹⁷¹ See Department of Business and Professional Regulation, CS/CS/SB 1640 Bill Analysis, p. 13 (Apr. 9, 2019) (on file with Senate Committee on Appropriations).

The bill will result in a reduction of expenditures related to the reduced workload because of the deregulation of entities currently regulated by the DBPR in the amount of \$130,840 in FY 2020-21, \$137,140 in FY 2021-22 and \$137,340 in FY 2022-23. 172

The Bureau of Education and Testing (Bureau) in the DBPR also indicates that the bill will have a minimal impact on its workload, although some examination content may require updating; such updating is a part of the Bureau's standard procedure to address statutory changes. ¹⁷³

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

SB 474 amends ss. 456.072 and 456.074, F.S., and repeals s. 456.0721, F.S., to remove the authority of the Department of Health (DOH) to take disciplinary action against a health care practitioner who is in default on a student loan guaranteed by the state or federal government. However, the bill may not remove all DOH requirements relating to student loan default, specifically relating to initial award or renewal of a license. The DOH, or a licensing board within the jurisdiction of the DOH, must refuse to issue or renew a license to an individual that is currently listed on the USDHHS Office of Inspector General's List of Excluded Individuals and Entities (LEIE). Federal law 175 provides that a default on a health education loan or scholarship obligation is permissive grounds for being placed on the LEIE and that such exclusion lasts until the default or obligation is resolved. If a candidate or applicant is placed on the LEIE for a default on such a loan, the DOH must deny that person's application for an initial license or renewal of an existing license. 176

The bill amends s. 20.165(4)(a)(2), F.S., to change the name of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design to the Board of Architecture. However, the bill retains the current name of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design throughout part I of ch. 481, F.S.

VII. Related Issues:

The bill creates s. 509.102, F.S, to preempt the regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles (food trucks) to the state. The bill prohibits local governments from prohibiting the operation of food trucks. It is not clear whether this prohibition applies to local regulation of the locations where a food truck may operate.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes:

¹⁷² *Id*.

¹⁷³ Id

¹⁷⁴ Section 456.0635(2)(e) and (3)(e), F.S. The LEIE provides information to the health care industry, patients and the public regarding individuals and entities currently excluded from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and all other Federal health care programs. USDHHS, Office of Inspector General, *Exclusions FAQ*, https://oig.hhs.gov/faqs/exclusions-faq.asp, (last visited Nov. 4, 2019). Individuals must be excluded (placed on the LEIE) for a conviction of specified crimes, including patient abuse, fraud, or actions related to a controlled substance. Individuals may be placed on the LEIE for acts including convictions relating to audits, specified misdemeanors, claims of unnecessary services, kickbacks, or default on health education loans or scholarship obligations. 42 U.S.C. s. 1320a-7.

¹⁷⁵ Section 1128(b)(14) of the Social Security Act and 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7(b)(14).

¹⁷⁶ Florida Department of Health, 2019 Agency Analysis of SB 356 (Oct. 31, 2019).

20.165, 322.57, 326.004, 447.02, 447.09, 447.305, 455.213, 456.072, 456.074, 468.385, 468.603, 468.613, 468.8314, 471.015, 473.308, 474.202, 474.207, 474.217, 476.114, 476.144, 477.013, 477.0135, 477.019, 477.0201, 477.026, 477.0263, 477.0265, 477.029, 481.201, 481.203, 481.205, 481.207, 481.209, 481.213, 481.2131, 481.215, 481.217, 481.219, 481.221, 481.223, 481.2251, 481.229, 481.231, 481.303, 481.310, 481.311, 481.317, 481.319, 481.321, 481.329, 489.103, 489.111, 489.115, 489.511, 489.517, 489.518, 548.003, 548.017, 553.5141, 553.74, 558.002, 559.25, and 287.055.

This bill repeals the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 447.04, 447.041, 447.045, 447.06, 447.12, 447.16, 456.0721, 477.0132, and 481.2251.

This bill creates section 509.102 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

Α. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Innovation, Industry, and Technology of January 21, 2020:

The committee substitute:

- Amends s. 322.57, F.S., to waive the requirement to pass the commercial driver license skills test for military service members and veterans with specified training and experience.
- Does not amend ss. 469.006 and 469.009, F.S., to revise provisions related to asbestos abatement business licenses.
- Revises the amendment to s. 477.0135, F.S., to remove persons whose occupation or practice is confined solely to make application from the list of persons who are exempt from license and specialty registration requirements.
- Revises the minimum training hours in s. 477.0201(1), F.S., for cosmetology specialists.
- Does not amend s. 481.205, F.S., to revise the membership of the Board of Architecture and Interior Design.
- Amends ch. 481, F.S., to provide for a voluntary certificate or registration to practice interior design in place of the current license requirement and to impose a nonrefundable fee not to exceed \$75 for a certificate of registration for interior designers and its renewal.
- Revises the qualifications for a registered interior designer, the board's authority to prescribe the form of seals, requirements related to the use of seals by registered interior designers, and applicable discipline, including fines, and disciplinary grounds for registered interior designers.
- Amends s. 489.517, F.S., to revise the minimum continuing education hours for electrical contractors.
- Creates s. 509.102, F.S, to preempt the regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles to the state, prohibit local governments from requiring a license, registration, or permit, and prohibit local governments from prohibiting the operation of food trucks.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
01/22/2020	•	
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The Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology (Albritton) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete lines 232 - 2196

and insert:

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Section 3. Present subsection (4) of section 322.57, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read

322.57 Tests of knowledge concerning specified vehicles; endorsement; nonresidents; violations.-

(4) (a) As used in this subsection, the term "servicemember"

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means a member of any branch of the United States military or 11 military reserves, the United States Coast Guard or its 12 reserves, the Florida National Guard, or the Florida Air 13 14 National Guard.

- (b) The department shall waive the requirement to pass the Commercial Driver License Skills Tests for servicemembers and veterans if:
- 1. The applicant has been honorably discharged from military service within 1 year of the application, if the applicant is a veteran;
- 2. The applicant is trained as an MOS 88M Army Motor Transport Operator or similar military job specialty;
- 3. The applicant has received training to operate large trucks in compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; and
- 4. The applicant has at least 2 years of experience in the military driving vehicles that would require a commercial driver license to operate.
- (c) An applicant must complete every other requirement for a commercial driver license within 1 year of receiving a waiver under paragraph (b) or the waiver is invalid.
- (d) The department shall adopt rules to administer this subsection.
- Section 4. Subsection (13) of section 326.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 326.004 Licensing.-
- (13) Each broker must maintain a principal place of business in this state and may establish branch offices in the state. A separate license must be maintained for each branch



40 office. The division shall establish by rule a fee not to exceed \$100 for each branch office license. 41 42 Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 447.02, Florida 43 Statutes, is amended to read: 44 447.02 Definitions.—The following terms, when used in this 45 chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this 46 section: (3) The term "department" means the Department of Business 47 48 and Professional Regulation. 49 Section 6. Section 447.04, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 50 Section 7. Section 447.041, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 51 Section 8. Section 447.045, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 9. Section 447.06, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 52 53 Section 10. Subsections (6) and (8) of section 447.09, 54 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 447.09 Right of franchise preserved; penalties.—It shall be 55 56 unlawful for any person: 57 (6) To act as a business agent without having obtained and possessing a valid and subsisting license or permit. 58 59 (8) To make any false statement in an application for a 60 license. Section 11. Section 447.12, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 61 62 Section 12. Section 447.16, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 447.305, Florida 6.3 64 Statutes, is amended to read: 447.305 Registration of employee organization.-65 66 (4) Notification of registrations and renewals of 67 registration shall be furnished at regular intervals by the 68 commission to the Department of Business and Professional



Regulation.

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Section 14. Subsection (14) is added to section 455.213, Florida Statutes, to read:

455.213 General licensing provisions.

(14) The department or a board must enter into a reciprocal licensing agreement with other states if the practice act within the purview of this chapter permits such agreement. If a reciprocal licensing agreement exists or if the department or board has determined another state's licensing requirements or examinations to be substantially equivalent or more stringent to those under the practice act, the department or board must post on its website which jurisdictions have such reciprocal licensing agreements or substantially similar licenses.

Section 15. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section 456.072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.072 Grounds for discipline; penalties; enforcement.

- (1) The following acts shall constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2) may be taken:
- (k) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a licensee. For purposes of this section, failing to repay a student loan issued or quaranteed by the state or the Federal Government in accordance with the terms of the loan is not or failing to comply with service scholarship obligations shall be considered a failure to perform a statutory or legal obligation, and the minimum disciplinary action imposed shall be a suspension of the license until new payment terms are agreed upon or the scholarship obligation is resumed, followed by probation for the duration of the student loan or remaining

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scholarship obligation period, and a fine equal to 10 percent of the defaulted loan amount. Fines collected shall be deposited into the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund.

Section 16. Section 456.0721, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 17. Subsection (4) of section 456.074, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.074 Certain health care practitioners; immediate suspension of license.-

(4) Upon receipt of information that a Florida-licensed health care practitioner has defaulted on a student loan issued or quaranteed by the state or the Federal Covernment, the department shall notify the licensee by certified mail that he or she shall be subject to immediate suspension of license unless, within 45 days after the date of mailing, the licensee provides proof that new payment terms have been agreed upon by all parties to the loan. The department shall issue an emergency order suspending the license of any licensee who, after 45 days following the date of mailing from the department, has failed to provide such proof. Production of such proof shall not prohibit the department from proceeding with disciplinary action against the licensee pursuant to s. 456.073.

Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 468.385, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.385 Licenses required; qualifications; examination.-(7)

(b) A No business may not shall auction or offer to auction any property in this state unless it is owned by an auctioneer who is licensed as an auction business by the department board

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or is exempt from licensure under this act. Each application for licensure must shall include the names of the owner and the business, the business mailing address and location, and any other information which the board may require. The owner of an auction business shall report to the board within 30 days of any change in this required information.

Section 19. Paragraph (f) of subsection (5) of section 468.603, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.603 Definitions.—As used in this part:

- (5) "Categories of building code inspectors" include the following:
- (f) "Residential One and two family dwelling inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that one-family, two-family, or three-family residences not exceeding two habitable stories above no more than one uninhabitable story and accessory use structures in connection therewith one and two family dwellings and accessory structures are constructed in accordance with the provisions of the governing building, plumbing, mechanical, accessibility, and electrical codes.

Section 20. Section 468.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.613 Certification by endorsement.—The board shall examine other certification or training programs, as applicable, upon submission to the board for its consideration of an application for certification by endorsement. The board shall waive its examination, qualification, education, or training requirements, to the extent that such examination, qualification, education, or training requirements of the applicant are determined by the board to be comparable with

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those established by the board. The board shall waive its examination, qualification, education, or training requirements if an applicant for certification by endorsement is at least 18 years of age; is of good moral character; has held a valid building administrator, inspector, plans examiner, or the equivalent, certification issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application; and has successfully passed an applicable examination administered by the International Code Council. Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 21. Subsection (3) of section 468.8314, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.8314 Licensure.-

- (3) The department shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement an applicant who is of good moral character as determined in s. 468.8313, who maintains an insurance policy as required by s. 468.8322, and who: ;
- (a) Holds a valid license to practice home inspection services in another state or territory of the United States, whose educational requirements are substantially equivalent to those required by this part; and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by this part; or
- (b) Has held a valid license to practice home inspection services issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application.

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Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 22. Subsection (5) of section 471.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

471.015 Licensure.

- (5)(a) The board shall deem that an applicant who seeks licensure by endorsement has passed an examination substantially equivalent to the fundamentals examination when such applicant has held a valid professional engineer's license in another state for 10 15 years and has had 20 years of continuous professional-level engineering experience.
- (b) The board shall deem that an applicant who seeks licensure by endorsement has passed an examination substantially equivalent to the fundamentals examination and the principles and practices examination when such applicant has held a valid professional engineer's license in another state for 15 25 years and has had 30 years of continuous professional-level engineering experience.

Section 23. Subsection (7) of section 473.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.308 Licensure.

- (7) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement an applicant who:
- (a) 1. Is not licensed and has not been licensed in another state or territory and who has met the requirements of this section for education, work experience, and good moral character and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the

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examination required by s. 473.306; or and

2. Has completed such continuing education courses as the board deems appropriate, within the limits for each applicable 2-year period as set forth in s. 473.312, but at least such courses as are equivalent to the continuing education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant licensed in this state during the 2 years immediately preceding her or his application for licensure by endorsement; or

- (b) 1.a. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria that existed in this state at the time the license was issued:
- 2.b. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States but the criteria for issuance of such license did not meet the requirements of sub-subparagraph a.; has met the requirements of this section for education, work experience, and good moral character; and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; or
- 3.e. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application; has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; and has met the requirements of this section for good moral character; and
 - 2. Has completed continuing education courses that are

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equivalent to the continuing education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant licensed in this state during the 2 years immediately preceding her or his application for licensure by endorsement.

Section 24. Subsection (6) of section 474.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.202 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(6) "Limited-service veterinary medical practice" means offering or providing veterinary services at any location that has a primary purpose other than that of providing veterinary medical service at a permanent or mobile establishment permitted by the board; provides veterinary medical services for privately owned animals that do not reside at that location; operates for a limited time; and provides limited types of veterinary medical services, including vaccinations or immunizations against disease, preventative procedures for parasitic control, and microchipping.

Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 474.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.207 Licensure by examination.

- (2) The department shall license each applicant who the board certifies has:
- (b) 1. Graduated from a college of veterinary medicine accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education; or
- 2. Graduated from a college of veterinary medicine listed in the American Veterinary Medical Association Roster of Veterinary Colleges of the World and obtained a certificate from the Education Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates or the



Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence.

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The department shall not issue a license to any applicant who is under investigation in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia for an act which would constitute a violation of this chapter until the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated, at which time the provisions of s. 474.214 shall apply.

Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 474.217, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.217 Licensure by endorsement.

- (1) The department shall issue a license by endorsement to any applicant who, upon applying to the department and remitting a fee set by the board, demonstrates to the board that she or he:
- (a) Has demonstrated, in a manner designated by rule of the board, knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in this state; and
- (b) 1. Either Holds, and has held for the 3 years immediately preceding the application for licensure, a valid, active license to practice veterinary medicine in another state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, provided that the applicant has successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other examination that is equivalent to or more stringent than the examination required by the board requirements for licensure in the issuing state, district, or territory are equivalent to or more stringent than the requirements of this chapter; or
 - 2. Meets the qualifications of s. 474.207(2)(b) and has

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successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other examination which is equivalent to or more stringent than the examination given by the department and has passed the board's clinical competency examination or another clinical competency examination specified by rule of the board.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 476.114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

476.114 Examination; prerequisites.

- (2) An applicant shall be eligible for licensure by examination to practice barbering if the applicant:
 - (a) Is at least 16 years of age;
 - (b) Pays the required application fee; and
- (c) 1. Holds an active valid license to practice barbering in another state, has held the license for at least 1 year, and does not qualify for licensure by endorsement as provided for in s. 476.144(5); or
- 2. Has received a minimum of 900 $\frac{1,200}{1}$ hours of training in sanitation, safety, and laws and rules, as established by the board, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the equivalent of completion of services directly related to the practice of barbering at one of the following:
 - a. A school of barbering licensed pursuant to chapter 1005;
 - b. A barbering program within the public school system; or
 - c. A government-operated barbering program in this state.

The board shall establish by rule procedures whereby the school or program may certify that a person is qualified to take the required examination after the completion of a minimum of 600 1,000 actual school hours. If the person passes the examination,

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she or he shall have satisfied this requirement; but if the person fails the examination, she or he shall not be qualified to take the examination again until the completion of the full requirements provided by this section.

Section 28. Subsection (5) of section 476.144, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

476.144 Licensure.

(5) The board shall certify as qualified for licensure by endorsement as a barber in this state an applicant who holds a current active license to practice barbering in another state. The board shall adopt rules specifying procedures for the licensure by endorsement of practitioners desiring to be licensed in this state who hold a current active license in another state or country and who have met qualifications substantially similar to, equivalent to, or greater than the qualifications required of applicants from this state.

Section 29. Subsection (9) of section 477.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.013 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(9) "Hair braiding" means the weaving or interweaving of natural human hair or commercial hair, including the use of hair extensions or wefts, for compensation without cutting, coloring, permanent waving, relaxing, removing, or chemical treatment and does not include the use of hair extensions or wefts.

Section 30. Section 477.0132, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 31. Subsections (7) through (10) are added to section 477.0135, Florida Statutes, to read:

477.0135 Exemptions.—

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- 359 (7) A license or registration is not required for a person 360 whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair braiding 361 as defined in s. 477.013(9). 362 (8) A license or registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair wrapping 363 364 as defined in s. 477.013(10). 365 (9) A license or registration is not required for a person 366
 - whose occupation or practice is confined solely to body wrapping as defined in s. 477.013(12).
 - (10) A license or registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to applying polish to fingernails and toenails.

Section 32. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 477.019, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 477.019 Cosmetologists; qualifications; licensure; supervised practice; license renewal; endorsement; continuing education.-
- (6) The board shall certify as qualified for licensure by endorsement as a cosmetologist in this state an applicant who holds a current active license to practice cosmetology in another state and who has completed a 2-hour course approved by the board on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The board may not require proof of educational hours if the license was issued in a state that requires 1,200 or more hours of prelicensure education and passage of a written examination. This subsection does not apply to applicants who received their license in another state through an apprenticeship program.
 - (7) (a) The board shall prescribe by rule continuing

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education requirements intended to ensure protection of the public through updated training of licensees and registered specialists, not to exceed 10 16 hours biennially, as a condition for renewal of a license or registration as a specialist under this chapter. Continuing education courses shall include, but not be limited to, the following subjects as they relate to the practice of cosmetology: human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome; Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations; workers' compensation issues; state and federal laws and rules as they pertain to cosmetologists, cosmetology, salons, specialists, specialty salons, and booth renters; chemical makeup as it pertains to hair, skin, and nails; and environmental issues. Courses given at cosmetology conferences may be counted toward the number of continuing education hours required if approved by the board.

(b) Any person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair braiding, hair wrapping, or body wrapping is exempt from the continuing education requirements of this subsection.

(c) The board may, by rule, require any licensee in violation of a continuing education requirement to take a refresher course or refresher course and examination in addition to any other penalty. The number of hours for the refresher course may not exceed 48 hours.

Section 33. Subsection (1) of section 477.0201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.0201 Specialty registration; qualifications; registration renewal; endorsement.-



- (1) Any person is qualified for registration as a specialist in any one or more of the specialty practice practices within the practice of cosmetology under this chapter who:
- (a) Is at least 16 years of age or has received a high school diploma.
 - (b) Has received a certificate of completion for: in a
- 1. One hundred and eighty hours of training, as established by the board, which shall focus primarily on sanitation and safety, to practice specialties as defined in s. 477.013(6)(a) and (b); specialty pursuant to s. 477.013(6)
- 2. Two hundred and twenty hours of training, as established by the board, which shall focus primarily on sanitation and safety, to practice the specialty as defined in s.
- 431 477.013(6)(c); or

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- 3. Four hundred hours of training or the number of hours of training required to maintain minimum Pell Grant requirements, as established by the board, which shall focus primarily on sanitation and safety, to practice the specialties as defined in s. 477.013(6)(a)-(c).
- (c) The certificate of completion specified in paragraph (b) must be from one of the following:
 - 1. A school licensed pursuant to s. 477.023.
- 2. A school licensed pursuant to chapter 1005 or the equivalent licensing authority of another state.
 - 3. A specialty program within the public school system.
- 4. A specialty division within the Cosmetology Division of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, provided the training programs comply with minimum curriculum requirements



446 established by the board. 447 Section 34. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 448 477.026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 449 477.026 Fees; disposition.-450 (1) The board shall set fees according to the following 451 schedule: 452 (f) For hair braiders, hair wrappers, and body wrappers, 453 fees for registration shall not exceed \$25. Section 35. Subsection (4) of section 477.0263, Florida 454 455 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that 456 section, to read: 457 477.0263 Cosmetology services to be performed in licensed 458 salon; exceptions.-459 (4) Pursuant to rules adopted by the board, any cosmetology 460 or specialty service may be performed in a location other than a 461 licensed salon when the service is performed in connection with 462 a special event and is performed by a person who is employed by a licensed salon and who holds the proper license or specialty 463 464 registration. An appointment for the performance of any such 465 service in a location other than a licensed salon must be made 466 through a licensed salon. 467 (5) Hair shampooing, hair cutting, hair arranging, nail polish removal, nail filing, nail buffing, and nail cleansing 468 469 may be performed in a location other than a licensed salon when 470 the service is performed by a person who holds the proper 471 license. 472 Section 36. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 473 477.0265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.0265 Prohibited acts.-

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475 (1) It is unlawful for any person to:

> (f) Advertise or imply that skin care services or body wrapping, as performed under this chapter, have any relationship to the practice of massage therapy as defined in s. 480.033(3), except those practices or activities defined in s. 477.013.

Section 37. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 477.029, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.029 Penalty.-

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to:
- (a) Hold himself or herself out as a cosmetologist or \overline{r} specialist, hair wrapper, hair braider, or body wrapper unless duly licensed or registered, or otherwise authorized, as provided in this chapter.

Section 38. Section 481.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.201 Purpose.—The primary legislative purpose for enacting this part is to ensure that every architect practicing in this state meets minimum requirements for safe practice. It is the legislative intent that architects who fall below minimum competency or who otherwise present a danger to the public shall be prohibited from practicing in this state. The Legislature further finds that it is in the interest of the public to limit the practice of interior design to interior designers or architects who have the design education and training required by this part or to persons who are exempted from the provisions of this part.

Section 39. Section 481.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.203 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

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- (3) (1) "Board" means the Board of Architecture and Interior Design.
- (7) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (1) (3) "Architect" or "registered architect" means a natural person who is licensed under this part to engage in the practice of architecture.
- (5) (4) "Certificate of registration" means a license or registration issued by the department to a natural person to engage in the practice of architecture or interior design.
- (4) (5) "Business organization" means a partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation, or an individual operating under a fictitious name "Certificate of authorization" means a certificate issued by the department to a corporation or partnership to practice architecture or interior design.
- (2) (6) "Architecture" means the rendering or offering to render services in connection with the design and construction of a structure or group of structures which have as their principal purpose human habitation or use, and the utilization of space within and surrounding such structures. These services include planning, providing preliminary study designs, drawings and specifications, job-site inspection, and administration of construction contracts.
- (16) (7) "Townhouse" is a single-family dwelling unit not exceeding three stories in height which is constructed in a series or group of attached units with property lines separating such units. Each townhouse shall be considered a separate building and shall be separated from adjoining townhouses by the use of separate exterior walls meeting the requirements for zero

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clearance from property lines as required by the type of construction and fire protection requirements; or shall be separated by a party wall; or may be separated by a single wall meeting the following requirements:

- (a) Such wall shall provide not less than 2 hours of fire resistance. Plumbing, piping, ducts, or electrical or other building services shall not be installed within or through the 2-hour wall unless such materials and methods of penetration have been tested in accordance with the Standard Building Code.
- (b) Such wall shall extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing, and the underside of the roof shall have at least 1 hour of fire resistance for a width not less than 4 feet on each side of the wall.
- (c) Each dwelling unit sharing such wall shall be designed and constructed to maintain its structural integrity independent of the unit on the opposite side of the wall.
- (10) (8) "Interior design" means designs, consultations, studies, drawings, specifications, and administration of design construction contracts relating to nonstructural interior elements of a building or structure. "Interior design" includes, but is not limited to, reflected ceiling plans, space planning, furnishings, and the fabrication of nonstructural elements within and surrounding interior spaces of buildings. "Interior design" specifically excludes the design of or the responsibility for architectural and engineering work, except for specification of fixtures and their location within interior spaces. As used in this subsection, "architectural and engineering interior construction relating to the building systems" includes, but is not limited to, construction of

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structural, mechanical, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, ventilating, electrical, or vertical transportation systems, or construction which materially affects lifesafety systems pertaining to firesafety protection such as fire-rated separations between interior spaces, fire-rated vertical shafts in multistory structures, fire-rated protection of structural elements, smoke evacuation and compartmentalization, emergency ingress or egress systems, and emergency alarm systems.

- (11) (9) "Registered interior designer" or "interior designer" means a natural person who holds a valid certificate of registration to practice interior design is licensed under this part.
- (12) (10) "Nonstructural element" means an element which does not require structural bracing and which is something other than a load-bearing wall, load-bearing column, or other loadbearing element of a building or structure which is essential to the structural integrity of the building.
- (13) (11) "Reflected ceiling plan" means a ceiling design plan which is laid out as if it were projected downward and which may include lighting and other elements.
- (15) (12) "Space planning" means the analysis, programming, or design of spatial requirements, including preliminary space layouts and final planning.
- (6) (13) "Common area" means an area that is held out for use by all tenants or owners in a multiple-unit dwelling, including, but not limited to, a lobby, elevator, hallway, laundry room, clubhouse, or swimming pool.
- (8) (14) "Diversified interior design experience" means experience which substantially encompasses the various elements

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of interior design services set forth under the definition of "interior design" in subsection $(10)\frac{(8)}{(8)}$.

(9) (15) "Interior decorator services" includes the selection or assistance in selection of surface materials, window treatments, wallcoverings, paint, floor coverings, surface-mounted lighting, surface-mounted fixtures, and loose furnishings not subject to regulation under applicable building codes.

(14) (16) "Responsible supervising control" means the exercise of direct personal supervision and control throughout the preparation of documents, instruments of service, or any other work requiring the seal and signature of a licensee under this part.

Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 481.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.205 Board of Architecture and Interior Design. -

(3) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 455.225, 455.228, and 455.32, the duties and authority of the department to receive complaints and investigate and discipline persons licensed or registered under this part, including the ability to determine legal sufficiency and probable cause; to initiate proceedings and issue final orders for summary suspension or restriction of a license or certificate of registration pursuant to s. 120.60(6); to issue notices of noncompliance, notices to cease and desist, subpoenas, and citations; to retain legal counsel, investigators, or prosecutorial staff in connection with the licensed practice of architecture or registered and interior design; and to investigate and deter the unlicensed practice of architecture and interior design as provided in s.

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455.228 are delegated to the board. All complaints and any information obtained pursuant to an investigation authorized by the board are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) as provided in s. 455.225(2) and (10).

Section 41. Section 481.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.207 Fees.-

(1) The board, by rule, may establish separate fees for architects and interior designers, to be paid for applications, examination, reexamination, licensing and renewal, delinquency, reinstatement, and recordmaking and recordkeeping. The examination fee shall be in an amount that covers the cost of obtaining and administering the examination and shall be refunded if the applicant is found ineligible to sit for the examination. The application fee is nonrefundable. The fee for initial application and examination for architects and interior designers may not exceed \$775 plus the actual per applicant cost to the department for purchase of the examination from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards or the National Council of Interior Design Qualifications, respectively, or similar national organizations. The biennial renewal fee for architects may not exceed \$200. The biennial renewal fee for interior designers may not exceed \$500. The delinquency fee may not exceed the biennial renewal fee established by the board for an active license. The board shall establish fees that are adequate to ensure the continued operation of the board and to fund the proportionate expenses incurred by the department which are allocated to the regulation of architects and registered interior designers. Fees shall be

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based on department estimates of the revenue required to implement this part and the provisions of law with respect to the regulation of architects and interior designers.

(2) The board may establish a fee for certificates of registration for interior designers. Such fee, if established, is not refundable and may not exceed \$75. A certificate of registration is valid for 2 years and a registered interior designer may renew the registration. The biennial renewal fee may not exceed \$75.

Section 42. Section 481.209, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.209 Examinations.

- (1) A person desiring to be licensed as a registered architect by initial examination shall apply to the department, complete the application form, and remit a nonrefundable application fee. The department shall license any applicant who the board certifies +
- (a) has passed the licensure examination prescribed by board rule + and
- (b) is a graduate of a school or college of architecture with a program accredited by the National Architectural Accreditation Board.
- (2) A person seeking to obtain a certificate of registration as a registered interior designer and a seal pursuant to s. 481.221 must provide the department with his or her name and address and written proof that he or she has successfully passed the qualification examination prescribed by the Council for Interior Design Qualification or its successor entity or the California Council for Interior Design

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Certification or its successor entity, or has successfully passed an equivalent exam as determined by the department A person desiring to be licensed as a registered interior designer shall apply to the department for licensure. The department shall administer the licensure examination for interior designers to each applicant who has completed the application form and remitted the application and examination fees specified in s. 481.207 and who the board certifies: (a) Is a graduate from an interior design program of 5 years or more and has completed 1 year of diversified interior design experience;

- (b) Is a graduate from an interior design program of 4 years or more and has completed 2 years of diversified interior design experience;
- (c) Has completed at least 3 years in an interior design curriculum and has completed 3 years of diversified interior design experience; or
- (d) Is a graduate from an interior design program of at least 2 years and has completed 4 years of diversified interior design experience.

Subsequent to October 1, 2000, for the purpose of having the educational qualification required under this subsection accepted by the board, the applicant must complete his or her education at a program, school, or college of interior design whose curriculum has been approved by the board as of the time of completion. Subsequent to October 1, 2003, all of the required amount of educational credits shall have been obtained in a program, school, or college of interior design whose

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curriculum has been approved by the board, as of the time each educational credit is gained. The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of programs, schools, and colleges of interior design and courses of interior design study based on a review and inspection by the board of the curriculum of programs, schools, and colleges of interior design in the United States, including those programs, schools, and colleges accredited by the Foundation for Interior Design Education Research. The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of diversified interior design experience required by this subsection.

Section 43. Section 481.213, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.213 Licensure and registration.

- (1) The department shall license or register any applicant who the board certifies is qualified for licensure or registration and who has paid the initial licensure or registration fee. Licensure as an architect under this section shall be deemed to include all the rights and privileges of registration licensure as an interior designer under this section.
- (2) The board shall certify for licensure or registration by examination any applicant who passes the prescribed licensure or registration examination and satisfies the requirements of ss. 481.209 and 481.211, for architects, or the requirements of s. 481.209, for interior designers.
- (3) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement as an architect or registration as a registered an interior designer an applicant who:

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- (a) Qualifies to take the prescribed licensure or registration examination, and has passed the prescribed licensure registration examination or a substantially equivalent examination in another jurisdiction, as set forth in s. 481.209 for architects or registered interior designers, as applicable, and has satisfied the internship requirements set forth in s. 481.211 for architects;
- (b) Holds a valid license to practice architecture or a license, registration, or certification to practice interior design issued by another jurisdiction of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria that existed in this state at the time the license was issued; provided, however, that an applicant who has been licensed for use of the title "interior design" rather than licensed to practice interior design shall not qualify hereunder; or
- (c) Has passed the prescribed licensure examination and holds a valid certificate issued by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and holds a valid license to practice architecture issued by another state or jurisdiction of the United States.

An architect who is licensed in another state who seeks qualification for license by endorsement under this subsection must complete a class approved by the board on the Florida Building Code.

(4) The board may refuse to certify any applicant who has violated any of the provisions of s. 481.223, s. 481.225, or s. 481.2251, as applicable.

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- (5) The board may refuse to certify any applicant who is under investigation in any jurisdiction for any act which would constitute a violation of this part or of chapter 455 until such time as the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated.
- (6) The board shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this part relating to the examination, internship, and licensure of applicants.
- (7) For persons whose licensure requires satisfaction of the requirements of ss. 481.209 and 481.211, the board shall, by rule, establish qualifications for certification of such persons as special inspectors of threshold buildings, as defined in ss. 553.71 and 553.79, and shall compile a list of persons who are certified. A special inspector is not required to meet standards for certification other than those established by the board, and the fee owner of a threshold building may not be prohibited from selecting any person certified by the board to be a special inspector. The board shall develop minimum qualifications for the qualified representative of the special inspector who is authorized under s. 553.79 to perform inspections of threshold buildings on behalf of the special inspector.
- (8) A certificate of registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined to interior decorator services or for a person whose occupation or practice is confined to interior design except as required in this part.

Section 44. Subsection (1) of section 481.2131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.2131 Interior design; practice requirements; disclosure of compensation for professional services.-

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(1) A registered interior designer is authorized to perform "interior design" as defined in s. 481.203. Interior design documents prepared by a registered interior designer shall contain a statement that the document is not an architectural or engineering study, drawing, specification, or design and is not to be used for construction of any load-bearing columns, loadbearing framing or walls of structures, or issuance of any building permit, except as otherwise provided by law. Interior design documents that are prepared and sealed by a registered interior designer must may, if required by a permitting body, be accepted by the permitting body be submitted for the issuance of a building permit for interior construction excluding design of any structural, mechanical, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, ventilating, electrical, or vertical transportation systems or that materially affect lifesafety systems pertaining to firesafety protection such as fire-rated separations between interior spaces, fire-rated vertical shafts in multistory structures, fire-rated protection of structural elements, smoke evacuation and compartmentalization, emergency ingress or egress systems, and emergency alarm systems. Interior design documents submitted for the issuance of a building permit by an individual performing interior design services who is not a licensed architect must include a seal issued by the department and in conformance with the requirements of s. 481.221.

Section 45. Section 481.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.215 Renewal of license or certificate of registration.-
- (1) Subject to the requirement of subsection (3), the department shall renew a license or certificate of registration

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upon receipt of the renewal application and renewal fee.

- (2) The department shall adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of licenses and certificate of registrations.
- (3) A No license or certificate of registration renewal may not shall be issued to an architect or a registered an interior designer by the department until the licensee or registrant submits proof satisfactory to the department that, during the 2 years before prior to application for renewal, the licensee or registrant participated per biennium in not less than 20 hours of at least 50 minutes each per biennium of continuing education approved by the board. The board shall approve only continuing education that builds upon the basic knowledge of architecture or interior design. The board may make exception from the requirements of continuing education in emergency or hardship cases.
- (4) The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of continuing education courses and providers and shall by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom continuing education on an hour-for-hour basis.
- (5) The board shall require, by rule adopted pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, a specified number of hours in specialized or advanced courses, approved by the Florida Building Commission, on any portion of the Florida Building Code, adopted pursuant to part IV of chapter 553, relating to the licensee's respective area of practice.

Section 46. Section 481.217, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.217 Inactive status.—

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- (1) The board may prescribe by rule continuing education requirements as a condition of reactivating a license. The rules may not require more than one renewal cycle of continuing education to reactivate a license or registration for a registered architect or registered interior designer. For interior design, the board may approve only continuing education that builds upon the basic knowledge of interior design.
- (2) The board shall adopt rules relating to application procedures for inactive status and for the reactivation of inactive licenses and registrations.

Section 47. Section 481.219, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.219 Qualification of business organizations certification of partnerships, limited liability companies, and corporations.-
- (1) A licensee may The practice of or the offer to practice architecture or interior design by licensees through a qualified business organization that offers corporation, limited liability company, or partnership offering architectural or interior design services to the public, or by a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership offering architectural or interior design services to the public through licensees under this part as agents, employees, officers, or partners, is permitted, subject to the provisions of this section.
- (2) If a licensee or an applicant proposes to engage in the practice of architecture as a business organization, the licensee or applicant shall qualify the business organization upon approval of the board For the purposes of this section, a certificate of authorization shall be required for a

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corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or person practicing under a fictitious name, offering architectural services to the public jointly or separately. However, when an individual is practicing architecture in her or his own name, she or he shall not be required to be certified under this section. Certification under this subsection to offer architectural services shall include all the rights and privileges of certification under subsection (3) to offer interior design services.

- (3) (a) A business organization may not engage in the practice of architecture unless its qualifying agent is a registered architect under this part. A qualifying agent who terminates an affiliation with a qualified business organization shall immediately notify the department of such termination. If such qualifying agent is the only qualifying agent for that business organization, the business organization must be qualified by another qualifying agent within 60 days after the termination. Except as provided in paragraph (b), the business organization may not engage in the practice of architecture until it is qualified by another qualifying agent.
- (b) In the event a qualifying agent ceases employment with a qualified business organization, the executive director or the chair of the board may authorize another registered architect employed by the business organization to temporarily serve as its qualifying agent for a period of no more than 60 days. The business organization is not authorized to operate beyond such period under this chapter absent replacement of the qualifying agent who has ceased employment.
 - (c) A qualifying agent shall notify the department in

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writing before engaging in the practice of architecture in her or his own name or in affiliation with a different business organization, and she or he or such business organization shall supply the same information to the department as required of applicants under this part.

- (3) For the purposes of this section, a certificate of authorization shall be required for a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or person operating under a fictitious name, offering interior design services to the public jointly or separately. However, when an individual is practicing interior design in her or his own name, she or he shall not be required to be certified under this section.
- (4) All final construction documents and instruments of service which include drawings, specifications, plans, reports, or other papers or documents that involve involving the practice of architecture which are prepared or approved for the use of the business organization corporation, limited liability company, or partnership and filed for public record within the state must shall bear the signature and seal of the licensee who prepared or approved them and the date on which they were sealed.
- (5) All drawings, specifications, plans, reports, or other papers or documents prepared or approved for the use of the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership by an interior designer in her or his professional capacity and filed for public record within the state shall bear the signature and seal of the licensee who prepared or approved them and the date on which they were sealed.
 - (6) The department shall issue a certificate of

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authorization to any applicant who the board certifies as qualified for a certificate of authorization and who has paid the fee set in s. 481.207.

(7) The board shall allow a licensee or certify an applicant to qualify one or more business organizations as qualified for a certificate of authorization to offer architectural or interior design services, or to use a fictitious name to offer such services, if provided that:

(a) one or more of the principal officers of the corporation or limited liability company, or one or more partners of the partnership, and all personnel of the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership who act in its behalf in this state as architects, are registered as provided by this part; or

- (b) One or more of the principal officers of the corporation or one or more partners of the partnership, and all personnel of the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership who act in its behalf in this state as interior designers, are registered as provided by this part.
- (8) The department shall adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of certificates of authorization.
- (9) The department shall renew a certificate of authorization upon receipt of the renewal application and biennial renewal fee.
- (6) (10) Each qualifying agent who qualifies a business organization, partnership, limited liability company, or and corporation certified under this section shall notify the department within 30 days after of any change in the information

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contained in the application upon which the qualification certification is based. Any registered architect or interior designer who qualifies the business organization shall ensure corporation, limited liability company, or partnership as provided in subsection (7) shall be responsible for ensuring responsible supervising control of projects of the business organization entity and shall notify the department of the upon termination of her or his employment with a business organization qualified partnership, limited liability company, or corporation certified under this section shall notify the department of the termination within 30 days after such termination.

(7) (11) A business organization is not No corporation, limited liability company, or partnership shall be relieved of responsibility for the conduct or acts of its agents, employees, or officers by reason of its compliance with this section. However, except as provided in s. 558.0035, the architect who signs and seals the construction documents and instruments of service is shall be liable for the professional services performed, and the interior designer who signs and seals the interior design drawings, plans, or specifications shall be liable for the professional services performed.

(12) Disciplinary action against a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership shall be administered in the same manner and on the same grounds as disciplinary action against a registered architect or interior designer, respectively.

(8) (13) Nothing in This section may not shall be construed to mean that a certificate of registration to practice

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architecture must or interior design shall be held by a business organization corporation, limited liability company, or partnership. Nothing in This section does not prohibit a business organization from offering prohibits corporations, limited liability companies, and partnerships from joining together to offer architectural, engineering, interior design, surveying and mapping, and landscape architectural services, or any combination of such services, to the public if the business organization, provided that each corporation, limited liability company, or partnership otherwise meets the requirements of law.

(14) Corporations, limited liability companies, or partnerships holding a valid certificate of authorization to practice architecture shall be permitted to use in their title the term "interior designer" or "registered interior designer."

Section 48. Subsections (1), (3), (5), (7), (10), (11), and (12) of section 481.221, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 481.221 Seals; display of certificate number.-

- (1) The department board shall prescribe, by rule, one or more forms of seals to be used by registered architects holding valid certificates of registration.
- (3) The department board shall adopt a rule prescribing the distinctly different seals to be used by registered interior designers holding valid certificates of registration. Each registered interior designer shall obtain a seal as prescribed by the department board, and all drawings, plans, specifications, or reports prepared or issued by the registered interior designer and being filed for public record shall bear the signature and seal of the registered interior designer who prepared or approved the document and the date on which they

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were sealed. The signature, date, and seal shall be evidence of the authenticity of that to which they are affixed. Final plans, specifications, or reports prepared or issued by a registered interior designer may be transmitted electronically and may be signed by the registered interior designer, dated, and sealed electronically with the seal in accordance with ss. 668.001-668.006.

- (5) No registered interior designer shall affix, or permit to be affixed, her or his seal or signature to any plan, specification, drawing, or other document which depicts work which she or he is not competent or registered licensed to perform.
- (7) No registered interior designer shall affix her or his signature or seal to any plans, specifications, or other documents which were not prepared by her or him or under her or his responsible supervising control or by another registered interior designer and reviewed, approved, or modified and adopted by her or him as her or his own work according to rules adopted by the department board.
- (10) Each registered architect must or interior designer, and each corporation, limited liability company, or partnership holding a certificate of authorization, shall include her or his license its certificate number in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the registered licensee. Each business organization must include the license number of the registered architect who serves as the qualifying agent for that business organization in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the business organization architect, interior designer, corporation, limited

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liability company, or partnership. A corporation, limited liability company, or partnership is not required to display the certificate number of individual registered architects or interior designers employed by or working within the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership.

- (11) When the certificate of registration of a registered architect or interior designer has been revoked or suspended by the board, the registered architect or interior designer shall surrender her or his seal to the secretary of the board within a period of 30 days after the revocation or suspension has become effective. If the certificate of the registered architect or interior designer has been suspended for a period of time, her or his seal shall be returned to her or him upon expiration of the suspension period.
- (12) A person may not sign and seal by any means any final plan, specification, or report after her or his certificate of registration has expired or is suspended or revoked. A registered architect or interior designer whose certificate of registration is suspended or revoked shall, within 30 days after the effective date of the suspension or revocation, surrender her or his seal to the executive director of the board and confirm in writing to the executive director the cancellation of the registered architect's or interior designer's electronic signature in accordance with ss. 668.001-668.006. When a registered architect's or interior designer's certificate of registration is suspended for a period of time, her or his seal shall be returned upon expiration of the period of suspension.

Section 50. Section 481.223, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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481.223 Prohibitions; penalties; injunctive relief.-

- (1) A person may not knowingly:
- (a) Practice architecture unless the person is an architect or a registered architect; however, a licensed architect who has been licensed by the board and who chooses to relinquish or not to renew his or her license may use the title "Architect, Retired" but may not otherwise render any architectural services.
- (b) Practice interior design unless the person is a registered interior designer unless otherwise exempted herein; however, an interior designer who has been licensed by the board and who chooses to relinquish or not to renew his or her license may use the title "Interior Designer, Retired" but may not otherwise render any interior design services.
- (b) (c) Use the name or title "architect," or "registered architect," or "interior designer" or "registered interior $designer_T$ " or words to that effect, when the person is not then the holder of a valid license or certificate of registration issued pursuant to this part. This paragraph does not restrict the use of the name or title "interior designer" or "interior design firm."
 - (c) (d) Present as his or her own the license of another.
- (d) (e) Give false or forged evidence to the board or a member thereof.
- (e) (f) Use or attempt to use an architect or interior designer license or interior design certificate of registration that has been suspended, revoked, or placed on inactive or delinquent status.
 - (f) (g) Employ unlicensed persons to practice architecture



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(g) (h) Conceal information relative to violations of this part.

- (2) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3)(a) Notwithstanding chapter 455 or any other law to the contrary, an affected person may maintain an action for injunctive relief to restrain or prevent a person from violating paragraph (1)(a) or τ paragraph (1)(b), or paragraph (1)(c). The prevailing party is entitled to actual costs and attorney's fees.
- (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "affected person" means a person directly affected by the actions of a person suspected of violating paragraph (1)(a) or τ paragraph (1)(b), or paragraph (1)(c) and includes, but is not limited to, the department, any person who received services from the alleged violator, or any private association composed primarily of members of the profession the alleged violator is practicing or offering to practice or holding himself or herself out as qualified to practice.

Section 51. Section 481.2251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.2251 Disciplinary proceedings against registered interior designers.-
- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2) may be taken:
- (a) Attempting to register obtain, obtaining, or renewing registration, by bribery, by fraudulent misrepresentation, or

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through an error of the board, a license to practice interior design;

- (b) Having an interior design license, certification, or registration a license to practice interior design revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of licensure, registration, or certification by the licensing authority of another jurisdiction for any act which would constitute a violation of this part or of chapter 455;
- (c) Being convicted or found guilty, regardless of adjudication, of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the provision of interior design services or to the ability to provide interior design services. A plea of nolo contendere shall create a rebuttable presumption of quilt to the underlying criminal charges. However, the board shall allow the person being disciplined to present any evidence relevant to the underlying charges and the circumstances surrounding her or his plea;
 - (d) False, deceptive, or misleading advertising;
- (e) Failing to report to the board any person who the licensee knows is in violation of this part or the rules of the board;
- (f) Aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising any unlicensed person to use the title "interior designer" contrary to this part or to a rule of the board;
- (g) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a registered interior designer;
- (h) Making or filing a report which the registrant licensee knows to be false, intentionally or negligently failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law, or



1171 willfully impeding or obstructing such filing or inducing 1172 another person to do so. Such reports or records shall include 1173 only those which are signed in the capacity as a registered 1174 interior designer; 1175 (f) (i) Making deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent 1176 representations in the provision of interior design services; 1177 (g) (i) Accepting and performing professional 1178 responsibilities which the registrant licensee knows or has 1179 reason to know that she or he is not competent or licensed to 1180 perform; 1181 (k) Violating any provision of this part, any rule of the 1182 board, or a lawful order of the board previously entered in a 1183 disciplinary hearing; 1184 (1) Conspiring with another licensee or with any other 1185 person to commit an act, or committing an act, which would tend 1186 to coerce, intimidate, or preclude another licensee from 1187 lawfully advertising her or his services; 1188 (m) Acceptance of compensation or any consideration by an 1189 interior designer from someone other than the client without 1190 full disclosure of the compensation or consideration amount or 1191 value to the client prior to the engagement for services, in violation of s. 481.2131(2); 1192 1193 (h) (n) Rendering or offering to render architectural services; or 1194 1195 (i) (o) Committing an act of fraud or deceit, or of 1196 negligence, incompetency, or misconduct, in the practice of 1197 interior design, including, but not limited to, allowing the

preparation of any interior design studies, plans, or other

instruments of service in an office that does not have a full-

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time Florida-registered interior designer assigned to such office or failing to exercise responsible supervisory control over services or projects, as required by board rule.

- (2) When the board finds any person quilty of any of the grounds set forth in subsection (1), it may enter an order taking the following action or imposing one or more of the following penalties:
- (a) Refusal to register the applicant approve an application for licensure;
 - (b) Refusal to renew an existing registration license;
- (c) Removal from the state registry Revocation or suspension of a license; or
- (d) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 \$1,000 for each violation or separate offense and a fine of up to $$2,500 \ $5,000$ for matters pertaining to a material violation of the Florida Building Code as reported by a local jurisdiction; or
 - (e) Issuance of a reprimand.

Section 52. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), and subsections (6), and (8) of section 481.229, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

481.229 Exceptions; exemptions from licensure.-

(5)

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, all persons licensed as architects under this part shall be qualified for interior design registration licensure upon submission of a completed application for such license and a fee not to exceed \$30. Such persons shall be exempt from the requirements of s. 481.209(2). For architects licensed as

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interior designers, satisfaction of the requirements for renewal of licensure as an architect under s. 481.215 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for renewal of registration licensure as an interior designer under that section. Complaint processing, investigation, or other discipline-related legal costs related to persons licensed as interior designers under this paragraph shall be assessed against the architects' account of the Regulatory Trust Fund.

- (6) This part shall not apply to:
- (a) A person who performs interior design services or interior decorator services for any residential application, provided that such person does not advertise as, or represent himself or herself as, an interior designer. For purposes of this paragraph, "residential applications" includes all types of residences, including, but not limited to, residence buildings, single-family homes, multifamily homes, townhouses, apartments, condominiums, and domestic outbuildings appurtenant to onefamily or two-family residences. However, "residential applications" does not include common areas associated with instances of multiple-unit dwelling applications.

(b) an employee of a retail establishment providing "interior decorator services" on the premises of the retail establishment or in the furtherance of a retail sale or prospective retail sale, provided that such employee does not advertise as, or represent himself or herself as, an interior designer.

(8) A manufacturer of commercial food service equipment or the manufacturer's representative, distributor, or dealer or an employee thereof, who prepares designs, specifications, or

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layouts for the sale or installation of such equipment is exempt from licensure as an architect or interior designer, if:

- (a) The designs, specifications, or layouts are not used for construction or installation that may affect structural, mechanical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilating, electrical, or vertical transportation systems.
- (b) The designs, specifications, or layouts do not materially affect lifesafety systems pertaining to firesafety protection, smoke evacuation and compartmentalization, and emergency ingress or egress systems.
- (c) Each design, specification, or layout document prepared by a person or entity exempt under this subsection contains a statement on each page of the document that the designs, specifications, or layouts are not architectural, interior design, or engineering designs, specifications, or layouts and not used for construction unless reviewed and approved by a licensed architect or engineer.

Section 53. Subsection (1) of section 481.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.231 Effect of part locally.-

(1) Nothing in This part does not shall be construed to repeal, amend, limit, or otherwise affect any specific provision of any local building code or zoning law or ordinance that has been duly adopted, now or hereafter enacted, which is more restrictive, with respect to the services of registered architects or registered interior designers, than the provisions of this part; provided, however, that a licensed architect shall be deemed registered licensed as an interior designer for purposes of offering or rendering interior design services to a

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1287 county, municipality, or other local government or political 1288 subdivision.

Section 54. Section 481.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.303 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Board" means the Board of Landscape Architecture.
- (3) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (6) (3) "Registered landscape architect" means a person who holds a license to practice landscape architecture in this state under the authority of this act.
- (2) (4) "Certificate of registration" means a license issued by the department to a natural person to engage in the practice of landscape architecture.
- (5) "Certificate of authorization" means a license issued by the department to a corporation or partnership to engage in the practice of landscape architecture.
- (4) (6) "Landscape architecture" means professional services, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Consultation, investigation, research, planning, design, preparation of drawings, specifications, contract documents and reports, responsible construction supervision, or landscape management in connection with the planning and development of land and incidental water areas, including the use of Florida-friendly landscaping as defined in s. 373.185, where, and to the extent that, the dominant purpose of such services or creative works is the preservation, conservation, enhancement, or determination of proper land uses, natural land features, ground cover and plantings, or naturalistic and



aesthetic values;

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- (b) The determination of settings, grounds, and approaches for and the siting of buildings and structures, outdoor areas, or other improvements;
- (c) The setting of grades, shaping and contouring of land and water forms, determination of drainage, and provision for storm drainage and irrigation systems where such systems are necessary to the purposes outlined herein; and
- (d) The design of such tangible objects and features as are necessary to the purpose outlined herein.
- (5) "Landscape design" means consultation for and preparation of planting plans drawn for compensation, including specifications and installation details for plant materials, soil amendments, mulches, edging, gravel, and other similar materials. Such plans may include only recommendations for the conceptual placement of tangible objects for landscape design projects. Construction documents, details, and specifications for tangible objects and irrigation systems shall be designed or approved by licensed professionals as required by law.

Section 55. Section 481.310, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.310 Practical experience requirement.—Beginning October 1, 1990, every applicant for licensure as a registered landscape architect shall demonstrate, prior to licensure, 1 year of practical experience in landscape architectural work. An applicant who holds a master of landscape architecture degree and a bachelor's degree in a related field is not required to demonstrate 1 year of practical experience in landscape architectural work to obtain licensure. The board shall adopt



1345 rules providing standards for the required experience. An 1346 applicant who qualifies for examination pursuant to s. 1347 481.309(1)(b)1. may obtain the practical experience after 1348 completing the required professional degree. Experience used to 1349 qualify for examination pursuant to s. 481.309(1)(b)2. may not 1350 be used to satisfy the practical experience requirement under 1351 this section. 1352 Section 56. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 481.311, 1353 Florida Statutes, are amended, to read: 1354 481.311 Licensure.-1355 (3) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by 1356 endorsement an applicant who: 1357 (a) Qualifies to take the examination as set forth in s. 1358 481.309; and has passed a national, regional, state, or 1359 territorial licensing examination which is substantially 1360 equivalent to the examination required by s. 481.309; or 1361 (b) holds a valid license to practice landscape 1362 architecture issued by another state or territory of the United 1363 States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were 1364 substantially identical to the licensure criteria which existed 1365 in this state at the time the license was issued. 1366 (4) The board shall certify as qualified for a certificate 1367 of authorization any applicant corporation or partnership who 1368 satisfies the requirements of s. 481.319. 1369 Section 57. Subsection (2) of section 481.317, Florida 1370 Statutes, is amended to read: 1371 481.317 Temporary certificates.-

in s. 481.307, the department shall grant a temporary

(2) Upon approval by the board and payment of the fee set

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certificate of authorization for work on one specified project in this state for a period not to exceed 1 year to an out-ofstate corporation, partnership, or firm, provided one of the principal officers of the corporation, one of the partners of the partnership, or one of the principals in the fictitiously named firm has obtained a temporary certificate of registration in accordance with subsection (1).

Section 58. Section 481.319, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.319 Corporate and partnership practice of landscape architecture; certificate of authorization.-

- (1) The practice of or offer to practice landscape architecture by registered landscape architects registered under this part through a corporation or partnership offering landscape architectural services to the public, or through a corporation or partnership offering landscape architectural services to the public through individual registered landscape architects as agents, employees, officers, or partners, is permitted, subject to the provisions of this section, if:
- (a) One or more of the principal officers of the corporation, or partners of the partnership, and all personnel of the corporation or partnership who act in its behalf as landscape architects in this state are registered landscape architects; and
- (b) One or more of the officers, one or more of the directors, one or more of the owners of the corporation, or one or more of the partners of the partnership is a registered landscape architect; and
 - (c) The corporation or partnership has been issued a

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certificate of authorization by the board as provided herein.

- (2) All documents involving the practice of landscape architecture which are prepared for the use of the corporation or partnership shall bear the signature and seal of a registered landscape architect.
- (3) A landscape architect applying to practice in the name of a An applicant corporation must shall file with the department the names and addresses of all officers and board members of the corporation, including the principal officer or officers, duly registered to practice landscape architecture in this state and, also, of all individuals duly registered to practice landscape architecture in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of landscape architecture by the corporation in this state. A landscape architect applying to practice in the name of a An applicant partnership must shall file with the department the names and addresses of all partners of the partnership, including the partner or partners duly registered to practice landscape architecture in this state and, also, of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice landscape architecture in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of landscape architecture by said partnership in this state.
- (4) Each landscape architect qualifying a partnership or and corporation licensed under this part must shall notify the department within 1 month after of any change in the information contained in the application upon which the license is based. Any landscape architect who terminates her or his or her employment with a partnership or corporation licensed under this part shall notify the department of the termination within 1



month after such termination.

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- (5) Disciplinary action against a corporation or partnership shall be administered in the same manner and on the same grounds as disciplinary action against a registered landscape architect.
- $\frac{(6)}{(6)}$ Except as provided in s. 558.0035, the fact that a registered landscape architect practices landscape architecture through a corporation or partnership as provided in this section does not relieve the landscape architect from personal liability for her or his or her professional acts.

Section 59. Subsection (5) of section 481.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.321 Seals; display of certificate number.-
- (5) Each registered landscape architect must and each corporation or partnership holding a certificate of authorization shall include her or his its certificate number in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the registered landscape architect, corporation, or partnership. A corporation or partnership must is not required to display the certificate number numbers of at least one officer, director, owner, or partner who is a individual registered landscape architect architects employed by or practicing with the corporation or partnership.

Section 60. Subsection (5) of section 481.329, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.329 Exceptions; exemptions from licensure.-
- (5) This part does not prohibit any person from engaging in the practice of landscape design, as defined in s. 481.303 s. 481.303(7), or from submitting for approval to a governmental

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agency planting plans that are independent of, or a component of, construction documents that are prepared by a Floridaregistered professional. Persons providing landscape design services shall not use the title, term, or designation "landscape architect," "landscape architectural," "landscape architecture," "L.A.," "landscape engineering," or any description tending to convey the impression that she or he is a landscape architect unless she or he is registered as provided in this part.

Section 61. Subsection (9) of section 489.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.103 Exemptions.—This part does not apply to:

- (9) Any work or operation of a casual, minor, or inconsequential nature in which the aggregate contract price for labor, materials, and all other items is less than \$2,500 \$1,000, but this exemption does not apply:
- (a) If the construction, repair, remodeling, or improvement is a part of a larger or major operation, whether undertaken by the same or a different contractor, or in which a division of the operation is made in contracts of amounts less than \$2,500 \$1,000 for the purpose of evading this part or otherwise.
- (b) To a person who advertises that he or she is a contractor or otherwise represents that he or she is qualified to engage in contracting.

Section 62. Subsection (2) of section 489.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.111 Licensure by examination. -

(2) A person shall be eliqible for licensure by examination if the person:



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- (a) Is 18 years of age;
- (b) Is of good moral character; and
- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- 1. Has received a baccalaureate degree from an accredited 4-year college in the appropriate field of engineering, architecture, or building construction and has 1 year of proven experience in the category in which the person seeks to qualify. For the purpose of this part, a minimum of 2,000 person-hours shall be used in determining full-time equivalency.
- 2. Has a total of at least 4 years of active experience as a worker who has learned the trade by serving an apprenticeship as a skilled worker who is able to command the rate of a mechanic in the particular trade or as a foreman who is in charge of a group of workers and usually is responsible to a superintendent or a contractor or his or her equivalent, provided, however, that at least 1 year of active experience shall be as a foreman.
- 3. Has a combination of not less than 1 year of experience as a foreman and not less than 3 years of credits for any accredited college-level courses; has a combination of not less than 1 year of experience as a skilled worker, 1 year of experience as a foreman, and not less than 2 years of credits for any accredited college-level courses; or has a combination of not less than 2 years of experience as a skilled worker, 1 year of experience as a foreman, and not less than 1 year of credits for any accredited college-level courses. All junior college or community college-level courses shall be considered accredited college-level courses.

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- 4.a. An active certified residential contractor is eligible to receive a certified building contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the building contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- b. An active certified residential contractor is eligible to receive a certified general contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the general contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- c. An active certified building contractor is eligible to receive a certified general contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the general contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- 5.a. An active certified air-conditioning Class C contractor is eligible to receive a certified air-conditioning Class B contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the air-conditioning Class B contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- b. An active certified air-conditioning Class C contractor is eligible to receive a certified air-conditioning Class A contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the air-conditioning Class A contractors' examination if he

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or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.

- c. An active certified air-conditioning Class B contractor is eligible to receive a certified air-conditioning Class A contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the air-conditioning Class A contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 1 year of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- 6.a. An active certified swimming pool servicing contractor is eligible to receive a certified residential swimming pool contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the residential swimming pool contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- b. An active certified swimming pool servicing contractor is eligible to receive a certified commercial swimming pool contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the swimming pool commercial contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- c. An active certified residential swimming pool contractor is eligible to receive a certified commercial swimming pool contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the commercial swimming pool contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 1 year of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- d. An applicant is eligible to receive a certified swimming pool/spa servicing contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the swimming pool/spa servicing

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contractors' examination if he or she has satisfactorily completed 60 hours of instruction in courses related to the scope of work covered by that license and approved by the Construction Industry Licensing Board by rule and has at least 1 year of proven experience related to the scope of work of such a contractor.

Section 63. Subsection (3) of section 489.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (3) The board shall certify as qualified for certification by endorsement any applicant who:
- (a) Meets the requirements for certification as set forth in this section; has passed a national, regional, state, or United States territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by this part; and has satisfied the requirements set forth in s. 489.111;
- (b) Holds a valid license to practice contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to Florida's current certification criteria; or
- (c) Holds a valid, current license to practice contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the state or territory has entered into a reciprocal agreement with the board for the recognition of contractor licenses issued in that state, based on criteria for the issuance of such licenses that are substantially equivalent to the criteria for certification in this state; or

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(d) Has held a valid, current license to practice contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application and is applying for the same or similar license in this state, subject to subsections (5)-(9). The board may consider whether such applicant has had a license to practice contracting revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 64. Subsection (5) of section 489.511, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.511 Certification; application; examinations; endorsement.-

- (5) The board shall certify as qualified for certification by endorsement any individual applying for certification who:
- (a) Meets the requirements for certification as set forth in this section; has passed a national, regional, state, or United States territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by this part; and has satisfied the requirements set forth in s. 489.521; or
- (b) Holds a valid license to practice electrical or alarm system contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license was substantially equivalent to the certification criteria that existed in this state at the time the certificate was issued; or
 - (c) Has held a valid, current license to practice

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electrical or alarm system contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application and is applying for the same or similar license in this state, subject to ss. 489.510 and 489.521(3)(a), and subparagraph (1)(b)1. Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 65. Subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 489.517, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 489.517 Renewal of certificate or registration; continuing education.-

(3) Each certificateholder or registrant shall provide proof, in a form established by rule of the board, that the certificateholder or registrant has completed at least 11 14 classroom hours of at least 50 minutes each of continuing education courses during each biennium since the issuance or renewal of the certificate or registration. The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of continuing education courses and providers and may by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom continuing education on an hour-for-hour basis.

(4)

(b) Of the 11 14 classroom hours of continuing education required, at least 6 7 hours must be on technical subjects, 1 hour on workers' compensation, 1 hour on workplace safety, 1 hour on business practices, and for alarm system contractors and electrical contractors engaged in alarm system contracting, 2 hours on false alarm prevention.

Section 66. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

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1664 489.518, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.518 Alarm system agents.

- (1) A licensed electrical or alarm system contractor may not employ a person to perform the duties of a burglar alarm system agent unless the person:
- (b) Has successfully completed a minimum of 14 hours of training within 90 days after employment, to include basic alarm system electronics in addition to related training including CCTV and access control training, with at least 2 hours of training in the prevention of false alarms. Such training shall be from a board-approved provider, and the employee or applicant for employment shall provide proof of successful completion to the licensed employer. The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of training courses and providers and may by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom education on an hour-for-hour basis. The board shall approve providers that conduct training in other than the English language. The board shall establish a fee for the approval of training providers or courses, not to exceed \$60. Qualified employers may conduct training classes for their employees, with board approval.

Section 67. Section 509.102, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

509.102 Mobile food dispensing vehicles; preemption.

(1) As used in this section, the term "mobile food dispensing vehicle" means any vehicle that is a public food service establishment and that is self-propelled or otherwise movable from place to place and includes self-contained utilities, including, but not limited to, gas, water,

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1693 electricity, or liquid waste disposal. 1694 (2) Regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles involving licenses, registrations, permits, and fees and the regulation of 1695 1696 the operation of mobile food dispensing vehicles is preempted to 1697 the state. A municipality, county, or other local government 1698 entity may not: 1699 (a) Require a separate license, registration, or permit 1700 other than the license required under s. 509.241, or require the 1701

- payment of any license, registration, or permit fee other than the fee required under s. 509.251, as a condition for the operation of a mobile food dispensing vehicle within the entity's jurisdiction;
- (b) Prohibit mobile food dispensing vehicles from operating within the entity's jurisdiction.

Section 68. Paragraph (i) of subsection (2) of section 548.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

548.003 Florida State Boxing Commission. -

- (2) The Florida State Boxing Commission, as created by subsection (1), shall administer the provisions of this chapter. The commission has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter and to implement each of the duties and responsibilities conferred upon the commission, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) Designation and duties of a knockdown timekeeper.
- 1717 Section 69. Subsection (1) of section 548.017, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1718
- 1719 548.017 Participants, managers, and other persons required 1720 to have licenses.-
 - (1) A participant, manager, trainer, second, timekeeper,

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referee, judge, announcer, physician, matchmaker, or promoter must be licensed before directly or indirectly acting in such capacity in connection with any match involving a participant. A physician approved by the commission must be licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459, must maintain an unencumbered license in good standing, and must demonstrate satisfactory medical training or experience in boxing, or a combination of both, to the executive director before working as the ringside physician.

Section 70. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 553.5141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.5141 Certifications of conformity and remediation plans.-

- (1) For purposes of this section:
- (d) "Qualified expert" means:
- 1. An engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 471.
- 2. A certified general contractor licensed pursuant to chapter 489.
- 3. A certified building contractor licensed pursuant to chapter 489.
- 4. A building code administrator licensed pursuant to chapter 468.
 - 5. A building inspector licensed pursuant to chapter 468.
 - 6. A plans examiner licensed pursuant to chapter 468.
- 1746 7. An interior designer registered licensed pursuant to 1747 chapter 481.
 - 8. An architect licensed pursuant to chapter 481.
 - 9. A landscape architect licensed pursuant to chapter 481.
 - 10. Any person who has prepared a remediation plan related

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to a claim under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 12182, that has been accepted by a federal court in a settlement agreement or court proceeding, or who has been qualified as an expert in Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 12182, by a federal court.

Section 71. Effective January 1, 2021, subsection (1) of section 553.74, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.74 Florida Building Commission.—

- (1) The Florida Building Commission is created and located within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for administrative purposes. Members are appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. The commission is composed of 19 27 members, consisting of the following members:
- (a) One architect licensed pursuant to chapter 481 with at least 5 years of experience in the design and construction of buildings designated for Group E or Group I occupancies by the Florida Building Code registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The American Institute of Architects, Florida Section, is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (b) One structural engineer registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Engineering Society is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (c) One air-conditioning contractor, or mechanical contractor, or mechanical engineer certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Air Conditioning Contractors Association, the Florida

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Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors Association, and the Mechanical Contractors Association of Florida, and the Florida Engineering Society are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (d) One electrical contractor or electrical engineer certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Association of Electrical Contractors, and the National Electrical Contractors Association, Florida Chapter, and the Florida Engineering Society are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (e) One member from fire protection engineering or technology who is actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Chapter of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers and the Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (e) (f) One certified general contractor or one certified building contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Associated Builders and Contractors of Florida, the Florida Associated General Contractors Council, the Florida Home Builders Association, and the Union Contractors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (f) (g) One plumbing contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Association of Plumbing, Heating, and Cooling Contractors is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (q) (h) One roofing or sheet metal contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the

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profession. The Florida Roofing, Sheet Metal, and Air Conditioning Contractors Association and the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (h) (i) One certified residential contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Home Builders Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (i) (i) Three members who are municipal, county, or district codes enforcement officials, one of whom is also a fire official. The Building Officials Association of Florida and the Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (k) One member who represents the Department of Financial Services.
- (1) One member who is a county codes enforcement official. The Building Officials Association of Florida is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (j) (m) One member of a Florida-based organization of persons with disabilities or a nationally chartered organization of persons with disabilities with chapters in this state which complies with or is certified to be compliant with the requirements of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990, as amended.
- (k) (n) One member of the manufactured buildings industry who is licensed to do business in this state and is actively engaged in the industry. The Florida Manufactured Housing Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.



1838 (o) One mechanical or electrical engineer registered to 1839 practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. 1840 The Florida Engineering Society is encouraged to recommend a 1841 list of candidates for consideration. 1842 (p) One member who is a representative of a municipality or a charter county. The Florida League of Cities and the Florida 1843 1844 Association of Counties are encouraged to recommend a list of 1845 candidates for consideration. 1846 (1) (q) One member of the building products manufacturing 1847 industry who is authorized to do business in this state and is actively engaged in the industry. The Florida Building Material 1848 1849 Association, the Florida Concrete and Products Association, and 1850 the Fenestration Manufacturers Association are encouraged to 1851 recommend a list of candidates for consideration. 1852 (m) (r) One member who is a representative of the building 1853 owners and managers industry who is actively engaged in 1854 commercial building ownership or management. The Building Owners 1855 and Managers Association is encouraged to recommend a list of 1856 candidates for consideration. 1857 (n) (s) One member who is a representative of the insurance 1858 industry. The Florida Insurance Council is encouraged to 1859 recommend a list of candidates for consideration. 1860 (t) One member who is a representative of public education. 1861 (o) (u) One member who is a swimming pool contractor 1862 licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in 1863 the profession. The Florida Swimming Pool Association and the 1864 United Pool and Spa Association are encouraged to recommend a

(p) (v) One member who is a representative of the green

list of candidates for consideration.

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building industry and who is a third-party commission agent, a Florida board member of the United States Green Building Council or Green Building Initiative, a professional who is accredited under the International Green Construction Code (IGCC), or a professional who is accredited under Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED).

 $(q) \xrightarrow{(w)}$ One member who is a representative of a natural gas distribution system and who is actively engaged in the distribution of natural gas in this state. The Florida Natural Gas Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

(x) One member who is a representative of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Office of Energy. The Commissioner of Agriculture is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

(y) One member who shall be the chair.

Section 73. Subsection (7) of section 558.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

558.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (7) "Design professional" means a person, as defined in s. 1.01, who is licensed in this state as an architect, interior designer, a landscape architect, an engineer, a surveyor, or a geologist or who is a registered interior designer, as defined in s. 481.203.
- 1892 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 1893 And the title is amended as follows:

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Regulation; amending s. 322.57, F.S.; defining the term "servicemember"; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to waive the requirement to pass the Commercial Driver License Skills Tests for certain servicemembers and veterans; requiring an applicant who receives such waiver to complete certain requirements within a specified time; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 326.004, F.S.; deleting the requirement that a yacht broker maintain a separate license for each branch office; deleting the requirement that the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes establish a fee; amending s. 447.02, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 447.04, F.S., relating to licensure and permit requirements for business agents; repealing s. 447.041, F.S., relating to hearings for persons or labor organizations denied licensure as a business agent; repealing s. 447.045, F.S., relating to confidential information obtained during the application process; repealing s. 447.06, F.S., relating to required registration of labor organizations; amending s. 447.09, F.S.; deleting certain prohibited actions relating to the right of franchise of a member of a labor organization; repealing s. 447.12, F.S., relating to registration fees; repealing s. 447.16, F.S., relating to applicability; amending s. 447.305, F.S.; deleting a provision that requires notification of registrations

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and renewals to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending s. 455.213, F.S.; requiring the department or a board to enter into reciprocal licensing agreements with other states under certain circumstances; providing requirements; amending s. 456.072, F.S.; specifying that the failure to repay certain student loans is not considered a failure to perform a statutory or legal obligation for which certain disciplinary action can be taken; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 456.0721, F.S., relating to health care practitioners who are in default on student loan or scholarship obligations; amending s. 456.074, F.S.; deleting a provision relating to the suspension of a license issued by the Department of Health for defaulting on certain student loans; amending s. 468.385, F.S.; revising requirements relating to businesses auctioning or offering to auction property in this state; amending s. 468.603, F.S.; revising which inspectors are included in the definition of the term "categories of building code inspectors"; amending s. 468.613, F.S.; providing for waiver of specified requirements for certification under certain circumstances; amending s. 468.8314, F.S.; requiring an applicant for a license by endorsement to maintain a specified insurance policy; requiring the department to certify an applicant who holds a specified license issued by another state or territory of the United States under certain circumstances; amending s.

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471.015, F.S.; revising licensure requirements for engineers who hold specified licenses in another state; amending s. 473.308, F.S.; deleting continuing education requirements for license by endorsement for certified public accountants; amending s. 474.202, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "limitedservice veterinary medical practice" to include certain procedures; amending s. 474.207, F.S.; revising education requirements for licensure by examination; amending s. 474.217, F.S.; requiring the department to issue a license by endorsement to certain applicants who successfully complete a specified examination; amending s. 476.114, F.S.; revising training requirements for licensure as a barber; amending s. 476.144, F.S.; requiring the department to certify as qualified for licensure by endorsement an applicant who is licensed to practice barbering in another state; amending s. 477.013, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "hair braiding"; repealing s. 477.0132, F.S., relating to registration for hair braiding, hair wrapping, and body wrapping; amending s. 477.0135, F.S.; providing additional exemptions from license or registration requirements for specified occupations or practices; amending s. 477.019, F.S.; deleting a provision prohibiting the Board of Cosmetology from asking for proof of certain educational hours under certain circumstances; revising requirements for certification of licensure by endorsement for a certain applicant to engage in

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the practice of cosmetology; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 477.0201, F.S.; providing requirements for registration as a specialist; amending s. 477.026, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 477.0263, F.S.; providing that certain cosmetology services may be performed in a location other than a licensed salon under certain circumstances; amending ss. 477.0265 and 477.029, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.201, F.S.; deleting legislative findings relating to the practice of interior design; amending s. 481.203, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions; amending s. 481.205, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.207, F.S.; authorizing the board to establish certain fees for certificates of registration for interior designers; specifying that such registration is valid for a specified period of time; authorizing registered interior designers to renew such registration; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.209, F.S.; providing requirements for a certificate of registration and a seal for interior designers; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.213, F.S.; revising requirements for certification of licensure by endorsement for a certain licensee to engage in the practice of architecture; providing that a registration is not required for specified persons to practice; conforming

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provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.2131, F.S.; requiring certain interior designers to include a specified seal when submitting documents for the issuance of a building permit; amending s. 481.215, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; deleting a provision requiring a specified number of hours in certain courses for the renewal of a license; amending s. 481.217, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.219, F.S.; deleting provisions permitting the practice of or offer to practice interior design through certain business organizations; deleting provisions requiring certificates of authorization for certain business organizations offering interior design services to the public; requiring a licensee or applicant in the practice of architecture to qualify as a business organization; providing requirements; amending s. 481.221, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring registered architects and certain business organizations to display certain license numbers in specified advertisements; amending s. 481.223, F.S.; providing construction; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.2251, F.S.; revising the acts that constitute grounds for disciplinary actions relating to interior designers; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 481.229 and 481.231, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.303, F.S.; deleting the

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definition of the term "certificate of authorization"; amending s. 481.310, F.S.; providing that an applicant who holds certain degrees is not required to demonstrate 1 year of practical experience for licensure; amending s. 481.311, F.S.; revising requirements for certification of licensure by endorsement for a certain applicant to engage in the practice of landscape architecture; amending s. 481.317, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.319, F.S.; deleting the requirement for a certificate of authorization; authorizing landscape architects to practice in the name of a corporation or partnership; amending s. 481.321, F.S.; requiring a landscape architect to display a certain certificate number in specified advertisements; amending s. 481.329, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 489.103, F.S.; revising certain contract prices for exemption; amending s. 489.111, F.S.; revising provisions relating to eligibility for licensure; amending s. 489.115, F.S.; requiring the Construction Industry Licensing Board to certify any applicant who holds a specified license to practice contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States under certain circumstances; amending s. 489.511, F.S.; requiring the board to certify as qualified for certification by endorsement any applicant who holds a specified license to practice electrical or alarm system contracting issued by another state or territory of

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the United States under certain circumstances; amending s. 489.517, F.S.; providing a reduction in certain continuing education hours required for registered contractors; amending s. 489.518, F.S.; requiring a person to have completed a specified amount of training within a certain time period to perform the duties of an alarm system agent; creating s. 509.102; preempting the regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles to the state; defining the term mobile food dispensing vehicle; amending s. 548.003, F.S.; deleting the requirement that the Florida State Boxing Commission adopt rules relating to a knockdown timekeeper; amending s. 548.017, F.S.; deleting the licensure requirement for a timekeeper or an announcer; amending s. 553.5141, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 553.74, F.S.; revising the membership and qualifications of the Florida Building Commission; amending ss. 558.002, 559.25, and 287.055,



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

То:	Senator Wilton Simpson, Chair Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology
Subject:	Committee Agenda Request
Date:	January 17, 2020
	request that Senate Bill #474 , relating to Deregulation of Professions and be placed on the:
\boxtimes	committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
	next committee agenda.

Senator Ben Albritton Florida Senate, District 26

THE FLORIDA SENATE

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Meeyling Date Bill Number (if applicable) 377130
Topic Deregulation of Professions Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Bryan Soukup Sue-Cul
Job Title Vice President, Government + Roblic Affairs
Address 154 St. NW Phone 202-675 - 2352
Wushington DC DC 2005 Email bsoukup easid org
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing The American Society of Interior Jesigness
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable) 27712
Topic DEREGULATION OF PROFESSIONS & OCCUPATIONS Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name DR. JILL PABLE
Job Title Ct PROFESSOR & CHAIR OF FSU'S INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN DEPT.
Address 143 HONDRS WAY, WILLIAM JOHNSPON BUILDING: 850-644-8326
TAUAHASSEE FL 32306 Email Jpable of Su. edu.
City , State Zip
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FSU'S INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN DEPT.
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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AFFLANANOL NEGOLO
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
511150
Topic DEREGULATION OF PROFESSIONS & OCCUPATIONS Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Dows KELLEY ROBINSON
Job Title ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF FSU PRESIDENT OF MERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERIOR DESIGNERS, FLORIDA Address 1505 COLONIAL DRIVE Phone Phone 950-294-4235 NOA
Address 1505 COLONIAL DRIVE Phone 850-284-4235 NOA
TAUAHASSEE FL 32363 Email Kelley Dworkshop 131. com
Speaking: For Against Information State Zip Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERIOR DESIGNERS, FLORIDA NORTH
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profess Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic DEREGULATION	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name GONIA WAGCHAMP	
Job Title OWNER DESIGNER 10672	
Address 2234 N. FEDERAL HWY # 362	Phone <u>561-950-8611</u>
	BI Email <u>FUNTERIOP DE ADL</u> , COI nive Speaking: In Support Against e Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing INTERIOR DEGIGNE	RS AGID
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist r	registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not per meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as	mit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this many persons as possible can be heard.

APPEARANCE RECORD
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meleting Date Bill Number (if applicable) 377130
Topic Develoy at M Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Lizabeth Nieves, AUID ASID
JOB TITLE INTERIOR DESIGNER/ PRESIDENT FLORING SOUTH CHAPTER, ASID
Address 3291 NW 96th WAY SHIRES Phone 954-609.0021
Street TI 3335/ Email elizheres@
Speaking: For Against Information State Zip Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing FLORIDA SOUTH CHAPTER OF the AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic DEREBULATION 377/30 Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name SISAN MORGAN
Job Title PRINCIPLE REGISTERED INTERIOR DESIGNER IDOOS
Address 1493 NIN COCONUT POINT LN Phone 772 285-7692
Street Street STUAKI FL State State SUSAND MORGAN INTEK
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing INTERIOR DESITNERS AS ID
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

01.21.2020 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator of Senate Professional Staff Conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Devenuation of Professions and Occupations Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Reheun Davisson, 11DA, ASID
Job Title INTENIOR DEGIANON
Address 915 Alway Wa br. N Phone 904.923.8452
Straet BAUGMUILLE FL 32207 Email rebella Caesianmina Like
Speaking: For Against Information State State Zip Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record!)
Representing JIDA
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

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APPEARANC	E RECORD
1/21/2020 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Se	
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Devegulation of PWAGGONS	and Occupantion 37+130 Amgendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Mana Lora	
Job Title Interior Designa.	
Address 15811 Sw 20th St	Phone 954-336-8672
Street Mingruan FL	33027 Email ARQAIDA LORO CORN
City State	Zip \square
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing	
	obbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time m	nay not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Develotion of Professions & Ocupation Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Allison Brown
Job Title Manufactural Reprosunctive & interior designer
Address 91016 Price Park Phone 904-235-4057
Speaking: For Against Information State Speaking: Maive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing American South of Interior alliques & interpretational interior
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Develuation of Professions & Occupations Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Marjorie Davis
Job Title Interior Designer
Address 3733 University Blvd. W #211 Phone 904.733-4004
Jacksonville, FL 3 2207 Email connietur nev interiors.
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Connic Turner Intriors
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD	
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)	
Meeting Date 3 Bill Number (if an	oplicable)
Topic Deregulation of Profession & Occupation Amendment Barcode (if a	pplicable)
Name Michele Brown	
Job Title Director a Pringpal Micamy Design Studio	
Address 4887 Victor Street U Phone 904 483 44	25
Jacksonville FL 32207 Amainule micany des	ign-con
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: Win Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the rec	ainst ord.)
Representing International Interior Pesign Assc.	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes	No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.	l at this
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	1 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable) Topic DEREGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name SHE BROWN Job Title MRECTOR OF CORDORATE. Address 49 Email Strown @ Wicamydesi Waive Speaking: (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing MICAMY DESIGN STUDIO Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Appearing at request of Chair: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional State	474
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
	<u> </u>
Topic Deregulation of Protessions & Occupations	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Thomas "Randy" Jones	
Job Title Draftsmen	
Address 66 Lake Success Dr	Phone
Palm Coast FL 32137	Email
City State Zip	
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Sp	eaking: In Support Against will read this information into the record.)
Representing Self	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registe	red with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all premeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many p	

S-001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD
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(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Wideling Bate
opic beregulation of Professions & deupation Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
ame Sarah Kaufmann
ob Title Interior Designer, Roject coordinator
ddress 225 Water Street, Svite 2200 Phone 904) 328-2112
Tacksonville FL 32724 Email_
peaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Gresnam Smith/110A
ppearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
hile it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this eeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARAN (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or	CE RECORD Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
TopicDEREGULATION OF PROFESSIONS	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name DAVID ROBERTS	
Job Title	
Address 210 South Markot 57	Phone 850-443-4820
TALLA HASSEE FZ	
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing AMERICAN SOCIETY OF IN	TERIOR DESIGNERS + INTERNATIONA C
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

1/21/20	(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional St	taff conducting the meeting) 58 474
Meeting Date		Bill Number (if applicable)
	•	3++170
Topic <u>Derecul</u>	etion	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Lis A	WAXMAN	-
Job Title Profess	or Emeritus	-
Address 1411	Arondele Way	Phone (850) 443 0789
Tallal	rassee FL 32317	Email / KwaxMan DgMail.com
City Speaking: For	Tagainst Information Waive S	Speaking: In Support Against air will read this information into the record.)
Representing f	Florida State University +	American Society of Interior
Appearing at request	0, 0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	stered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Sonata tradition	on to encourage public testimony, time may not permit al beak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	Il persons wishing to speak to be heard at this y persons as possible can be heard.

Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate I	
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic DEREGULATION OF PROFESSIO	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name CYNTHIA DAVID	
Job Title WHERIOR DESIGNED	
Address 2232 HOLLY LEAF LAN	/E Phone 904-276-0688
ORANGE PARK FL 30	2073 Email
City State Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing INTERIOR DEGIGNE	RS
	yist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may no meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so the	ot permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this at as many persons as possible can be heard.

PPEARANCE RECORD (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Job Title Phone _ Address State XIn Support Waive Speaking: Information (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Appearing at request of Chair: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

1/21/2020 Meeting Date		r Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic <u>Deazgolotton</u> Name <u>Douglas</u>	of Professions + OCC	Amen Amen	dment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Douglas	ELPMAN		
Job Title			
Address 346 NE 8th	Ave	Phone <u>561-</u>	447-7301
Address 346 NE 8th Street DARAY BEAU	(4 FL 33483 State	Zip Email Douglas	& Philmandery Stedro. Con
Speaking: For Aga	ainst Information	Waive Speaking: In S (The Chair will read this inform	Support Against mation into the record.)
Representing <u> </u>	> 4 11 DD		
Appearing at request of Ch	air: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legisla	ature: Yes No
NAME IN THE PROPERTY OF THE AMERICAN TO BE	progurage public testimony time	may not permit all persons wishing to ks so that as many persons as possibl	speak to be heard at this e can be heard.

APPEARANCE RECORD

1-21-20	or or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) SB474
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Gary Rutle Lye	
Job Title	
Address 641 Folest Lair	Phone 855-681-6788
Street The Street FL	32312 Email Gary & Ruthe Gre- Ecenia · CON
Speaking: For Against Information	Zip Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing ADT	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, tin	ne may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting

S-001 (10/14/14)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic <u>SB 474</u>	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name GABE PETERS	
Job Title LEGISLATINE AWFAIRS DIRECTOR	
Address 2601 BLAIR STONE RD Phone	850-717-1588
	abe, peterse my floridations
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking:	In Support Against is information into the record.)
Representing FLORIDA DEPT OF BUSINESS ? PROFESSIONAL	REGULATION
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with L	₋egislature: ∑Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wis meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as n	

Q 001 (10/14/14)

THE FLORIDA SENATE

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
opic Denseulation of Professions' AND Designations Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
ame Stanla Brown
ob Title Lepuly State Director
ddress Phone
Street Email City State Zip
peaking: K For Against Information Waive Speaking: K In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Mericans fon Prospersty
ppearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
hile it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this eeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Appearing at request of Chair: Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is nart of the nublic record for this meeting

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Name Keith Dyc Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title Address 2/60 Street Phone <u>235-440-6799</u> 33907 Email Khdye 1@ yahos dom Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

|Yes | ∖/ No

This form is nort of the nublic record for this meeting

Appearing at request of Chair:

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Address am State Speaking: Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Appearing at request of Chair: Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Job Title Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Appearing at request of Chair: Yes While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. This form is part of the public record for this meeting

APPEARANCE RECO	RD ,
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional S	taff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
	, , ,
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Allen Mortham Jr	, , ,
Job Title <u>Xecutive</u> prector	
Address South Monroe St	Phone 850 566-5760
Street 3230	Email Aller & PAPSC. 00
City State Zip	
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Sp	peaking: In Support Against ir will read this information into the record.)
(The Chair	wiii read tiris irrormation irito trie record.)
Representing Association destructions	y Johan S
Appearing at request of Chaire Vac Alabaiat was interested	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist register	ered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional St	taff conducting	the meeting)
Meeting Date		Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Professions Occupation Name TOMONO AMONO		Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title		
Address Street Section 10	Phone	9046518153
CityState Zip	Email_	
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking:		In Support Against this information into the record.)
Representing Self		
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist register	ered with	Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	persons wi persons as	ishing to speak to be heard at this possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.		S-001 (10/14/14)

S-001 (10/14/14)

O / O O O (Deliver BOTH copies of this	form to the Senator or Senate Professional S	taff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date		Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Name Haney Isaac 50	Professions & Co	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title Lieensed insuran	ree Agent	
Address 11717 Surfwood a	ve	Phone 904-672/-4579
City	State 3 2 4 6 State Zip Ormation Waive Sp (The Chair	Email Joyaz 150000 nahoo 20m Deaking: In Support Against Tr will read this information into the record.)
Representing SQ +		
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to li	testimony time may not permit all	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this i	meetina	0.004.4450.00

The Florida Senate

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Andressians and Occupations Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Kendy Tabora
Job Title
Address 3/21 Tulkey Oaks Ch. Phone 904-424-2961
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing SOLL
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Sta	iff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Professions and Occapati	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Any Collins	
Job Title	
Address 3308 Sunrybrook AUR N	Phone (904) 419-3369
	Email anysoily life a grail, com
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Sp	eaking: In Support Against will read this information into the record.)
Representing SOLF	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registe	red with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all p meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many p	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff cope

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)	
Meeting Date Bill Nu	ımber (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Professions and Cacapations Amendment Ba	arcode (if applicable)
Name JOEL RIVERS	
Job Title	
Address 3121 turkey Mass CT Phone 90-0 SZL - C	1236
City State SLLTT Email_	
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support (The Chair will read this information into	Against o the record.)
Representing	,
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature:	Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be h	be heard at this eard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S 004 (40/44/44)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic <u>Deregulation</u> of Professions Name Marke Machin	and Cocupation Amendment Barcode (if applicable
Job Title	
Address 7103 Camela Rd	Phone 904 731 659 1
city State	32211 Email Machin o Relisouth
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing 3014	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this ks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14

APPEARANCE RECORD (Deliver BOTH conies of this form to the Senator or Senato Professional Classifications)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)	
Meeting Date Bill Number (if	applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Professions and Occupation Amendment Barcode (i	
Name Loyder Herrandez Del Toro	,,
Job Title Leonsed Lysurance agent	
Address 4809 Deepmoss Way 5 Street Phone (15-313-558)	
Jacksonville FL 332/7 Email_	
Speaking: Tear Against The Speaking William Speaking William Speaking	gainst ecord.)
Representing Solf	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes	No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be hear meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.	rd at this
This form is part of the public record for this meeting	001 (10/14/14)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator of	Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic <u>Deregulation</u> of Professions and Name <u>Katie Chorbak</u>	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title	
Address USOS Blanchard Rd Street	Phone
City State	32216 Email
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	_obbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time in meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks	nay not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Professions and Occupations Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Kelly Haser Pickens
Job Title MS. Florida
Address 1347 Samantha Civ. N. Phone 904-434-9599
Street OH, 1.32218 City State Email Kelly Pick ensolvotinail
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Self
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting. S-001 (10/14/14)

APPEARANCE RECORD (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the management of the Senator of Senate Professional Staff conducting the Senator of Senator of Senator of Senator of Senator of Senator of Se

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator of Senate Profess	ional Staff conducting the meeting) SB 474
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of professions and Occ	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Leilani Pickens	
Job Title	
Address Street Samantha Cir W	Phone
Jacksonville Fl 322	18 Email
	ive Speaking: In Support Against Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Solf	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist re	egistered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not pern meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as n	mit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

1-21-2020	(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional	Staff conducting the meeting) SB 474
Meeting Date	A .		Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic <u>Cosmeto</u>	logy & Barber De	Regulation	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name	POROL (FACTS)	MFO N	1Ral
Job Title PResident	dent		<u> </u>
Address Street 1	5 with Ridganbood	Alle	Phone 386-769-9600
City City	Vaylona PL	32/19	Email MO FOINTLACACROMY CO
City	State	Zip	50204
Speaking:	Against Information	Waive S	peaking: In Support Against
/.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(The Cha	air will read this information into the record.)
Representing/_	Rida Association of	Ds mortology	Frechical Schools
Appearing at request of	of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist regis	tered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition meeting. Those who do spe	n to encourage public testimony, time eak may be asked to limit their reman	e may not permit al ks so that as many	Il persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.
	ublic record for this meetina.	·	0.004.404.44.0

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Ser	nate Professional St	aff conducting	the meeting)	Rill Number (if applicable)
Topic Cosmetology + Boxper Dereg dato Name Rober + Exsenburg			Amendi	Bill Number (if applicable) ment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title				
Address 4951 EAST Adams Do		Phone_	813-1	44-4529
City State	3345 Zip	Email		
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Spo		In Sup	port Against tion into the record.)
Representing DNBD inc	,			uon into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lob	byist registe	red with I	₋egislatu	re: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so	not permit all p that as many p	persons wis persons as i	hing to spe	eak to be heard at this
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.		2. 30 //0 40 /		O 004 (40) 440

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date Bill Number (if applicable) **Topic** Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name Job Title Address Phone Street **Email** State Speaking: **F**or Against Information Waive Speaking: In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Appearing at request of Chair: Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

	r or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Topic Derec	Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Melissa Ramba	
Job Title Obbyist	
Address 1085 Monve	Phone 850-570-0269
City State	Email Melissa aflagathers an
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Opportunity Solutions	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their reman	e may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this ks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meetina.	0.004.404.44.4

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic DEREG	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Sal Nuzzo	
Job Title Vice President of Policy	
Address 100 N Duval Street	Phone 850-322-9941
Tallahassee FL	32301 Email snuzzo@jamesmadison.org
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing The James Madison Institute	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remar	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this ks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S 004 (40/44/44)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff	conducting the meeting) SB 474
Meeung Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Deregulation of Professions and occupations	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Logan Padgett	
Job Title Brector of Communications and Public	Affairs
Address 100 N. Dural Street	Phone (850) 386-3131
Tallahaster Fi 3230/ City State Zin	Email / podgetta jamesmad sin
Speaking:	aking: In Support Against will read this information into the record.)
Representing The James Madison Institute	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered	ed with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all permeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many permeting.	reone wishing to enough to be heard at this
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

S-001 (10/14/14)

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Innovation, Industry, and Technology

ITEM: SB 474

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, January 21, 2020

TIME: 2:30—4:00 p.m.
PLACE: 110 Senate Building

FINAL VOTE			1/21/2020 Amendmer Albritton	Amendment 377130		1/21/2020 2 Motion to have staff prepare technical AMs Benacquisto		
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
X	1100	Bracy	100	1100	100	114.9		1100
Х		Bradley						
		Brandes						
Х		Braynon						
Х		Farmer						
Х		Gibson						
		Hutson						
Χ		Passidomo						
Х		Benacquisto, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Simpson, CHAIR						
						+		
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8	0		RCS	-	FAV	-		
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	- Nay	Yea	- Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

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By the Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology; and Senator Albritton

580-02430-20 2020474c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to the deregulation of professions and occupations; providing a short title; amending s. 20.165, F.S.; renaming the Board of Architecture and Interior Design as the Board of Architecture within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending s. 322.57, F.S.; defining the term "servicemember"; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to waive the requirement to pass the Commercial Driver License Skills Tests for certain servicemembers and veterans; requiring an applicant who receives such waiver to complete certain requirements within a specified time; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 326.004, F.S.; deleting the requirement that a yacht broker maintain a separate license for each branch office; deleting the requirement that the Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares, and Mobile Homes establish a fee; amending s. 447.02, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 447.04, F.S., relating to licensure and permit requirements for business agents; repealing s. 447.041, F.S., relating to hearings for persons or labor organizations denied licensure as a business agent; repealing s. 447.045, F.S., relating to confidential information obtained during the application process; repealing s. 447.06, F.S., relating to required registration of labor organizations; amending s. 447.09, F.S.; deleting

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certain prohibited actions relating to the right of franchise of a member of a labor organization; repealing s. 447.12, F.S., relating to registration fees; repealing s. 447.16, F.S., relating to applicability; amending s. 447.305, F.S.; deleting a provision that requires notification of registrations and renewals to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending s. 455.213, F.S.; requiring the department or a board to enter into reciprocal licensing agreements with other states under certain circumstances; providing requirements; amending s. 456.072, F.S.; specifying that the failure to repay certain student loans is not considered a failure to perform a statutory or legal obligation for which certain disciplinary action can be taken; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 456.0721, F.S., relating to health care practitioners who are in default on student loan or scholarship obligations; amending s. 456.074, F.S.; deleting a provision relating to the suspension of a license issued by the Department of Health for defaulting on certain student loans; amending s. 468.385, F.S.; revising requirements relating to businesses auctioning or offering to auction property in this state; amending s. 468.603, F.S.; revising which inspectors are included in the definition of the term "categories of building code inspectors"; amending s. 468.613, F.S.; providing for waiver of specified requirements for certification under certain

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circumstances; amending s. 468.8314, F.S.; requiring an applicant for a license by endorsement to maintain a specified insurance policy; requiring the department to certify an applicant who holds a specified license issued by another state or territory of the United States under certain circumstances; amending s. 471.015, F.S.; revising licensure requirements for engineers who hold specified licenses in another state; amending s. 473.308, F.S.; deleting continuing education requirements for license by endorsement for certified public accountants; amending s. 474.202, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "limitedservice veterinary medical practice" to include certain procedures; amending s. 474.207, F.S.; revising education requirements for licensure by examination; amending s. 474.217, F.S.; requiring the department to issue a license by endorsement to certain applicants who successfully complete a specified examination; amending s. 476.114, F.S.; revising training requirements for licensure as a barber; amending s. 476.144, F.S.; requiring the department to certify as qualified for licensure by endorsement an applicant who is licensed to practice barbering in another state; amending s. 477.013, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "hair braiding"; repealing s. 477.0132, F.S., relating to registration for hair braiding, hair wrapping, and body wrapping; amending s. 477.0135, F.S.; providing additional exemptions from license or registration requirements

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580-02430-20 2020474c1

for specified occupations or practices; amending s. 477.019, F.S.; deleting a provision prohibiting the Board of Cosmetology from asking for proof of certain educational hours under certain circumstances; revising requirements for certification of licensure by endorsement for a certain applicant to engage in the practice of cosmetology; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 477.0201, F.S.; providing requirements for registration as a specialist; amending s. 477.026, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 477.0263, F.S.; providing that certain cosmetology services may be performed in a location other than a licensed salon under certain circumstances; amending ss. 477.0265 and 477.029, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.201, F.S.; deleting legislative findings relating to the practice of interior design; amending s. 481.203, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions; amending s. 481.205, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.207, F.S.; authorizing the board to establish certain fees for certificates of registration for interior designers; specifying that such registration is valid for a specified period of time; authorizing registered interior designers to renew such registration; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.209, F.S.; providing requirements for a certificate of registration and a seal for interior designers;

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conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.213, F.S.; revising requirements for certification of licensure by endorsement for a certain licensee to engage in the practice of architecture; providing that a registration is not required for specified persons to practice; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.2131, F.S.; requiring certain interior designers to include a specified seal when submitting documents for the issuance of a building permit; amending s. 481.215, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; deleting a provision requiring a specified number of hours in certain courses for the renewal of a license; amending s. 481.217, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.219, F.S.; deleting provisions permitting the practice of or offer to practice interior design through certain business organizations; deleting provisions requiring certificates of authorization for certain business organizations offering interior design services to the public; requiring a licensee or applicant in the practice of architecture to qualify as a business organization; providing requirements; amending s. 481.221, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring registered architects and certain business organizations to display certain license numbers in specified advertisements; amending s. 481.223, F.S.; providing construction; conforming provisions to changes made by

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580-02430-20 2020474c1

the act; amending s. 481.2251, F.S.; revising the acts that constitute grounds for disciplinary actions relating to interior designers; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 481.229 and 481.231, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.303, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "certificate of authorization"; amending s. 481.310, F.S.; providing that an applicant who holds certain degrees is not required to demonstrate 1 year of practical experience for licensure; amending s. 481.311, F.S.; revising requirements for certification of licensure by endorsement for a certain applicant to engage in the practice of landscape architecture; amending s. 481.317, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 481.319, F.S.; deleting the requirement for a certificate of authorization; authorizing landscape architects to practice in the name of a corporation or partnership; amending s. 481.321, F.S.; requiring a landscape architect to display a certain certificate number in specified advertisements; amending s. 481.329, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 489.103, F.S.; revising certain contract prices for exemption; amending s. 489.111, F.S.; revising provisions relating to eligibility for licensure; amending s. 489.115, F.S.; requiring the Construction Industry Licensing Board to certify any applicant who holds a specified license to practice contracting issued by another state or

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territory of the United States under certain circumstances; amending s. 489.511, F.S.; requiring the board to certify as qualified for certification by endorsement any applicant who holds a specified license to practice electrical or alarm system contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States under certain circumstances; amending s. 489.517, F.S.; providing a reduction in certain continuing education hours required for registered contractors; amending s. 489.518, F.S.; requiring a person to have completed a specified amount of training within a certain time period to perform the duties of an alarm system agent; creating s. 509.102; preempting the regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles to the state; defining the term mobile food dispensing vehicle; amending s. 548.003, F.S.; deleting the requirement that the Florida State Boxing Commission adopt rules relating to a knockdown timekeeper; amending s. 548.017, F.S.; deleting the licensure requirement for a timekeeper or an announcer; amending s. 553.5141, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 553.74, F.S.; revising the membership and qualifications of the Florida Building Commission; amending ss. 558.002, 559.25, and 287.055, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Occupational Freedom and Opportunity Act."

- Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 20.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 20.165 Department of Business and Professional Regulation. -There is created a Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (4)(a) The following boards and programs are established 213 within the Division of Professions:
 - 1. Board of Architecture and Interior Design, created under part I of chapter 481.
 - 2. Florida Board of Auctioneers, created under part VI of chapter 468.
 - 3. Barbers' Board, created under chapter 476.
 - 4. Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board, created under part XII of chapter 468.
 - 5. Construction Industry Licensing Board, created under part I of chapter 489.
 - 6. Board of Cosmetology, created under chapter 477.
- 224 7. Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board, created under 225 part II of chapter 489.
 - 8. Board of Employee Leasing Companies, created under part XI of chapter 468.
- 228 9. Board of Landscape Architecture, created under part II 229 of chapter 481.
- 230 10. Board of Pilot Commissioners, created under chapter 231 310.
 - 11. Board of Professional Engineers, created under chapter

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- 12. Board of Professional Geologists, created under chapter 492.
- 13. Board of Veterinary Medicine, created under chapter 474.
 - 14. Home inspection services licensing program, created under part XV of chapter 468.
 - 15. Mold-related services licensing program, created under part XVI of chapter 468.
 - Section 3. Present subsection (4) of section 322.57, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read
 - 322.57 Tests of knowledge concerning specified vehicles; endorsement; nonresidents; violations.—
 - (4) (a) As used in this subsection, the term "servicemember" means a member of any branch of the United States military or military reserves, the United States Coast Guard or its reserves, the Florida National Guard, or the Florida Air National Guard.
 - (b) The department shall waive the requirement to pass the Commercial Driver License Skills Tests for servicemembers and veterans if:
 - 1. The applicant has been honorably discharged from military service within 1 year of the application, if the applicant is a veteran;
 - 2. The applicant is trained as an MOS 88M Army Motor Transport Operator or similar military job specialty;
 - 3. The applicant has received training to operate large trucks in compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety

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Administration; and

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- 4. The applicant has at least 2 years of experience in the military driving vehicles that would require a commercial driver license to operate.
- (c) An applicant must complete every other requirement for a commercial driver license within 1 year of receiving a waiver under paragraph (b) or the waiver is invalid.
- (d) The department shall adopt rules to administer this subsection.
- Section 4. Subsection (13) of section 326.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 326.004 Licensing.-
- (13) Each broker must maintain a principal place of business in this state and may establish branch offices in the state. A separate license must be maintained for each branch office. The division shall establish by rule a fee not to exceed \$100 for each branch office license.
- Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 447.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 447.02 Definitions.—The following terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:
- (3) The term "department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
 - Section 6. Section 447.04, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
 - Section 7. Section 447.041, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 8. Section 447.045, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 9. Section 447.06, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 290 Section 10. Subsections (6) and (8) of section 447.09,

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291 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 292 447.09 Right of franchise preserved; penalties.-It shall be 293 unlawful for any person: 294 (6) To act as a business agent without having obtained and 295 possessing a valid and subsisting license or permit. 296 (8) To make any false statement in an application for a 297 license. 298 Section 11. Section 447.12, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 299 Section 12. Section 447.16, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 300 Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 447.305, Florida 301 Statutes, is amended to read: 302 447.305 Registration of employee organization.-303 (4) Notification of registrations and renewals of 304 registration shall be furnished at regular intervals by the 305 commission to the Department of Business and Professional 306 Regulation. 307 Section 14. Subsection (14) is added to section 455.213, 308 Florida Statutes, to read: 309 455.213 General licensing provisions.-310 (14) The department or a board must enter into a reciprocal 311 licensing agreement with other states if the practice act within 312 the purview of this chapter permits such agreement. If a 313 reciprocal licensing agreement exists or if the department or 314 board has determined another state's licensing requirements or 315 examinations to be substantially equivalent or more stringent to 316 those under the practice act, the department or board must post on its website which jurisdictions have such reciprocal 317 licensing agreements or substantially similar licenses. 318 319 Section 15. Paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section

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456.072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.072 Grounds for discipline; penalties; enforcement.-

- (1) The following acts shall constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2) may be taken:
- (k) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a licensee. For purposes of this section, failing to repay a student loan issued or guaranteed by the state or the Federal Government in accordance with the terms of the loan <u>is</u> not or failing to comply with service scholarship obligations shall be considered a failure to perform a statutory or legal obligation, and the minimum disciplinary action imposed shall be a suspension of the license until new payment terms are agreed upon or the scholarship obligation is resumed, followed by probation for the duration of the student loan or remaining scholarship obligation period, and a fine equal to 10 percent of the defaulted loan amount. Fines collected shall be deposited into the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund.

Section 16. <u>Section 456.0721</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 17. Subsection (4) of section 456.074, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.074 Certain health care practitioners; immediate suspension of license.—

(4) Upon receipt of information that a Florida-licensed health care practitioner has defaulted on a student loan issued or guaranteed by the state or the Federal Government, the department shall notify the licensee by certified mail that he or she shall be subject to immediate suspension of license

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unless, within 45 days after the date of mailing, the licensee provides proof that new payment terms have been agreed upon by all parties to the loan. The department shall issue an emergency order suspending the license of any licensee who, after 45 days following the date of mailing from the department, has failed to provide such proof. Production of such proof shall not prohibit the department from proceeding with disciplinary action against the licensee pursuant to s. 456.073.

Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 468.385, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.385 Licenses required; qualifications; examination.—
(7)

(b) A No business may not shall auction or offer to auction any property in this state unless it is owned by an auctioneer who is licensed as an auction business by the department board or is exempt from licensure under this act. Each application for licensure must shall include the names of the owner and the business, the business mailing address and location, and any other information which the board may require. The owner of an auction business shall report to the board within 30 days of any change in this required information.

Section 19. Paragraph (f) of subsection (5) of section 468.603, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.603 Definitions.—As used in this part:

- (5) "Categories of building code inspectors" include the following:
- (f) "Residential One and two family dwelling inspector" means a person who is qualified to inspect and determine that one-family, two-family, or three-family residences not exceeding

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two habitable stories above no more than one uninhabitable story and accessory use structures in connection therewith one and two family dwellings and accessory structures are constructed in accordance with the provisions of the governing building, plumbing, mechanical, accessibility, and electrical codes.

Section 20. Section 468.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.613 Certification by endorsement.—The board shall examine other certification or training programs, as applicable, upon submission to the board for its consideration of an application for certification by endorsement. The board shall waive its examination, qualification, education, or training requirements, to the extent that such examination, qualification, education, or training requirements of the applicant are determined by the board to be comparable with those established by the board. The board shall waive its examination, qualification, education, or training requirements if an applicant for certification by endorsement is at least 18 years of age; is of good moral character; has held a valid building administrator, inspector, plans examiner, or the equivalent, certification issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application; and has successfully passed an applicable examination administered by the International Code Council. Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 21. Subsection (3) of section 468.8314, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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468.8314 Licensure.-

(3) The department shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement an applicant who is of good moral character as determined in s. 468.8313, who maintains an insurance policy as required by s. 468.8322, and who:

- (a) Holds a valid license to practice home inspection services in another state or territory of the United States, whose educational requirements are substantially equivalent to those required by this part; and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by this part; or
- (b) Has held a valid license to practice home inspection services issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application.

 Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 22. Subsection (5) of section 471.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

471.015 Licensure.-

- (5) (a) The board shall deem that an applicant who seeks licensure by endorsement has passed an examination substantially equivalent to the fundamentals examination when such applicant has held a valid professional engineer's license in another state for 10 15 years and has had 20 years of continuous professional-level engineering experience.
- (b) The board shall deem that an applicant who seeks licensure by endorsement has passed an examination substantially

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equivalent to the fundamentals examination and the principles and practices examination when such applicant has held a valid professional engineer's license in another state for 15 25 years and has had 30 years of continuous professional-level engineering experience.

Section 23. Subsection (7) of section 473.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.308 Licensure.-

- (7) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement an applicant who:
- (a) $\frac{1}{1}$. Is not licensed and has not been licensed in another state or territory and who has met the requirements of this section for education, work experience, and good moral character and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; or and
- 2. Has completed such continuing education courses as the board deems appropriate, within the limits for each applicable 2-year period as set forth in s. 473.312, but at least such courses as are equivalent to the continuing education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant licensed in this state during the 2 years immediately preceding her or his application for licensure by endorsement; or
- (b)1.a. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria that existed in this state at the time the license was issued;
 - 2.b. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting

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issued by another state or territory of the United States but the criteria for issuance of such license did not meet the requirements of sub-subparagraph a.; has met the requirements of this section for education, work experience, and good moral character; and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; or

3.e. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application; has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; and has met the requirements of this section for good moral character; and

2. Has completed continuing education courses that are equivalent to the continuing education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant licensed in this state during the 2 years immediately preceding her or his application for licensure by endorsement.

Section 24. Subsection (6) of section 474.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.202 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(6) "Limited-service veterinary medical practice" means offering or providing veterinary services at any location that has a primary purpose other than that of providing veterinary medical service at a permanent or mobile establishment permitted by the board; provides veterinary medical services for privately owned animals that do not reside at that location; operates for a limited time; and provides limited types of veterinary medical

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services, including vaccinations or immunizations against disease, preventative procedures for parasitic control, and microchipping.

Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 474.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.207 Licensure by examination.

- (2) The department shall license each applicant who the board certifies has:
- (b)1. Graduated from a college of veterinary medicine accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education; or
- 2. Graduated from a college of veterinary medicine listed in the American Veterinary Medical Association Roster of Veterinary Colleges of the World and obtained a certificate from the Education Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates or the Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence.

The department shall not issue a license to any applicant who is under investigation in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia for an act which would constitute a violation of this chapter until the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated, at which time the provisions of s. 474.214 shall apply.

Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 474.217, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

474.217 Licensure by endorsement.

(1) The department shall issue a license by endorsement to any applicant who, upon applying to the department and remitting a fee set by the board, demonstrates to the board that she or

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he:

(a) Has demonstrated, in a manner designated by rule of the board, knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine in this state; and

- (b) 1. Either Holds, and has held for the 3 years immediately preceding the application for licensure, a valid, active license to practice veterinary medicine in another state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, provided that the applicant has successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other examination that is equivalent to or more stringent than the examination required by the board requirements for licensure in the issuing state, district, or territory are equivalent to or more stringent than the requirements of this chapter; or
- 2. Meets the qualifications of s. 474.207(2)(b) and has successfully completed a state, regional, national, or other examination which is equivalent to or more stringent than the examination given by the department and has passed the board's clinical competency examination or another clinical competency examination specified by rule of the board.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 476.114, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

476.114 Examination; prerequisites.

- (2) An applicant shall be eligible for licensure by examination to practice barbering if the applicant:
 - (a) Is at least 16 years of age;
 - (b) Pays the required application fee; and
- (c)1. Holds an active valid license to practice barbering in another state, has held the license for at least 1 year, and

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does not qualify for licensure by endorsement as provided for in s. 476.144(5); or

- 2. Has received a minimum of 900 1,200 hours of training in sanitation, safety, and laws and rules, as established by the board, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the equivalent of completion of services directly related to the practice of barbering at one of the following:
 - a. A school of barbering licensed pursuant to chapter 1005;
 - b. A barbering program within the public school system; or
 - c. A government-operated barbering program in this state.

The board shall establish by rule procedures whereby the school or program may certify that a person is qualified to take the required examination after the completion of a minimum of $\underline{600}$ $\underline{1,000}$ actual school hours. If the person passes the examination, she or he shall have satisfied this requirement; but if the person fails the examination, she or he shall not be qualified to take the examination again until the completion of the full requirements provided by this section.

Section 28. Subsection (5) of section 476.144, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

476.144 Licensure.

(5) The board shall certify as qualified for licensure by endorsement as a barber in this state an applicant who holds a current active license to practice barbering in another state.

The board shall adopt rules specifying procedures for the licensure by endorsement of practitioners desiring to be licensed in this state who hold a current active license in another state or country and who have met qualifications

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substantially similar to, equivalent to, or greater than the qualifications required of applicants from this state.

Section 29. Subsection (9) of section 477.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.013 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(9) "Hair braiding" means the weaving or interweaving of natural human hair or commercial hair, including the use of hair extensions or wefts, for compensation without cutting, coloring, permanent waving, relaxing, removing, or chemical treatment and does not include the use of hair extensions or wefts.

Section 30. <u>Section 477.0132</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 31. Subsections (7) through (10) are added to section 477.0135, Florida Statutes, to read:

477.0135 Exemptions.—

- (7) A license or registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair braiding as defined in s. 477.013(9).
- (8) A license or registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair wrapping as defined in s. 477.013(10).
- (9) A license or registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to body wrapping as defined in s. 477.013(12).
- (10) A license or registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to applying polish to fingernails and toenails.

Section 32. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 477.019, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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477.019 Cosmetologists; qualifications; licensure; supervised practice; license renewal; endorsement; continuing education.—

- endorsement as a cosmetologist in this state an applicant who holds a current active license to practice cosmetology in another state and who has completed a 2-hour course approved by the board on human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The board may not require proof of educational hours if the license was issued in a state that requires 1,200 or more hours of prelicensure education and passage of a written examination. This subsection does not apply to applicants who received their license in another state through an apprenticeship program.
- (7) (a) The board shall prescribe by rule continuing education requirements intended to ensure protection of the public through updated training of licensees and registered specialists, not to exceed 10 16 hours biennially, as a condition for renewal of a license or registration as a specialist under this chapter. Continuing education courses shall include, but not be limited to, the following subjects as they relate to the practice of cosmetology: human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome; Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations; workers' compensation issues; state and federal laws and rules as they pertain to cosmetologists, cosmetology, salons, specialists, specialty salons, and booth renters; chemical makeup as it pertains to hair, skin, and nails; and environmental issues. Courses given at cosmetology conferences

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may be counted toward the number of continuing education hours required if approved by the board.

- (b) Any person whose occupation or practice is confined solely to hair braiding, hair wrapping, or body wrapping is exempt from the continuing education requirements of this subsection.
- (c) The board may, by rule, require any licensee in violation of a continuing education requirement to take a refresher course or refresher course and examination in addition to any other penalty. The number of hours for the refresher course may not exceed 48 hours.

Section 33. Subsection (1) of section 477.0201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 477.0201 Specialty registration; qualifications; registration renewal; endorsement.—
- (1) Any person is qualified for registration as a specialist in any one or more of the specialty practice practices within the practice of cosmetology under this chapter who:
- (a) Is at least 16 years of age or has received a high school diploma.
 - (b) Has received a certificate of completion for: in a
- 1. One hundred and eighty hours of training, as established by the board, which shall focus primarily on sanitation and safety, to practice specialties as defined in s. 477.013(6)(a) and (b); specialty pursuant to s. 477.013(6)
- 2. Two hundred and twenty hours of training, as established by the board, which shall focus primarily on sanitation and safety, to practice the specialty as defined in s.

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477.013(6)(c); or

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- 3. Four hundred hours of training or the number of hours of training required to maintain minimum Pell Grant requirements, as established by the board, which shall focus primarily on sanitation and safety, to practice the specialties as defined in s. 477.013(6)(a)-(c).
- (c) The certificate of completion specified in paragraph
 (b) must be from one of the following:
 - 1. A school licensed pursuant to s. 477.023.
- 2. A school licensed pursuant to chapter 1005 or the equivalent licensing authority of another state.
 - 3. A specialty program within the public school system.
- 4. A specialty division within the Cosmetology Division of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, provided the training programs comply with minimum curriculum requirements established by the board.
- Section 34. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 477.026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 477.026 Fees; disposition.
- (1) The board shall set fees according to the following schedule:
- (f) For hair braiders, hair wrappers, and body wrappers, fees for registration shall not exceed \$25.
- Section 35. Subsection (4) of section 477.0263, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:
- 477.0263 Cosmetology services to be performed in licensed salon; exceptions.—
 - (4) Pursuant to rules adopted by the board, any cosmetology

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or specialty service may be performed in a location other than a licensed salon when the service is performed in connection with a special event and is performed by a person who is employed by a licensed salon and who holds the proper license or specialty registration. An appointment for the performance of any such service in a location other than a licensed salon must be made through a licensed salon.

(5) Hair shampooing, hair cutting, hair arranging, nail polish removal, nail filing, nail buffing, and nail cleansing may be performed in a location other than a licensed salon when the service is performed by a person who holds the proper license.

Section 36. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 477.0265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.0265 Prohibited acts.-

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to:
- (f) Advertise or imply that skin care services or body wrapping, as performed under this chapter, have any relationship to the practice of massage therapy as defined in s. 480.033(3), except those practices or activities defined in s. 477.013.

Section 37. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 477.029, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

477.029 Penalty.-

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to:
- (a) Hold himself or herself out as a cosmetologist $\underline{\text{or}_{7}}$ specialist, hair wrapper, hair braider, or body wrapper unless duly licensed or registered, or otherwise authorized, as provided in this chapter.

Section 38. Section 481.201, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

481.201 Purpose.—The primary legislative purpose for enacting this part is to ensure that every architect practicing in this state meets minimum requirements for safe practice. It is the legislative intent that architects who fall below minimum competency or who otherwise present a danger to the public shall be prohibited from practicing in this state. The Legislature further finds that it is in the interest of the public to limit the practice of interior design to interior designers or architects who have the design education and training required by this part or to persons who are exempted from the provisions of this part.

Section 39. Section 481.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.203 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- $\underline{\text{(3)}}$ "Board" means the Board of Architecture and Interior Design.
- $\underline{(7)}$ "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- $\underline{(1)}$ "Architect" or "registered architect" means a natural person who is licensed under this part to engage in the practice of architecture.
- $\underline{(5)}$ "Certificate of registration" means a license or registration issued by the department to a natural person to engage in the practice of architecture or interior design.
- (4) (5) "Business organization" means a partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation, or an individual operating under a fictitious name "Certificate of authorization" means a certificate issued by the department to a corporation or

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partnership to practice architecture or interior design.

(2) (6) "Architecture" means the rendering or offering to render services in connection with the design and construction of a structure or group of structures which have as their principal purpose human habitation or use, and the utilization of space within and surrounding such structures. These services include planning, providing preliminary study designs, drawings and specifications, job-site inspection, and administration of construction contracts.

- (16) (7) "Townhouse" is a single-family dwelling unit not exceeding three stories in height which is constructed in a series or group of attached units with property lines separating such units. Each townhouse shall be considered a separate building and shall be separated from adjoining townhouses by the use of separate exterior walls meeting the requirements for zero clearance from property lines as required by the type of construction and fire protection requirements; or shall be separated by a party wall; or may be separated by a single wall meeting the following requirements:
- (a) Such wall shall provide not less than 2 hours of fire resistance. Plumbing, piping, ducts, or electrical or other building services shall not be installed within or through the 2-hour wall unless such materials and methods of penetration have been tested in accordance with the Standard Building Code.
- (b) Such wall shall extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing, and the underside of the roof shall have at least 1 hour of fire resistance for a width not less than 4 feet on each side of the wall.
 - (c) Each dwelling unit sharing such wall shall be designed

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and constructed to maintain its structural integrity independent of the unit on the opposite side of the wall.

(10) (8) "Interior design" means designs, consultations, studies, drawings, specifications, and administration of design construction contracts relating to nonstructural interior elements of a building or structure. "Interior design" includes, but is not limited to, reflected ceiling plans, space planning, furnishings, and the fabrication of nonstructural elements within and surrounding interior spaces of buildings. "Interior design" specifically excludes the design of or the responsibility for architectural and engineering work, except for specification of fixtures and their location within interior spaces. As used in this subsection, "architectural and engineering interior construction relating to the building systems" includes, but is not limited to, construction of structural, mechanical, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, ventilating, electrical, or vertical transportation systems, or construction which materially affects lifesafety systems pertaining to firesafety protection such as fire-rated separations between interior spaces, fire-rated vertical shafts in multistory structures, fire-rated protection of structural elements, smoke evacuation and compartmentalization, emergency ingress or egress systems, and emergency alarm systems.

(11) (9) "Registered interior designer" or "interior designer" means a natural person who holds a valid certificate of registration to practice interior design is licensed under this part.

 $\underline{\text{(12)}}$ "Nonstructural element" means an element which does not require structural bracing and which is something other

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than a load-bearing wall, load-bearing column, or other loadbearing element of a building or structure which is essential to the structural integrity of the building.

- $\underline{(13)}$ "Reflected ceiling plan" means a ceiling design plan which is laid out as if it were projected downward and which may include lighting and other elements.
- (15) "Space planning" means the analysis, programming, or design of spatial requirements, including preliminary space layouts and final planning.
- (6) (13) "Common area" means an area that is held out for use by all tenants or owners in a multiple-unit dwelling, including, but not limited to, a lobby, elevator, hallway, laundry room, clubhouse, or swimming pool.
- (8) (14) "Diversified interior design experience" means experience which substantially encompasses the various elements of interior design services set forth under the definition of "interior design" in subsection (10) (8).
- (9) (15) "Interior decorator services" includes the selection or assistance in selection of surface materials, window treatments, wallcoverings, paint, floor coverings, surface-mounted lighting, surface-mounted fixtures, and loose furnishings not subject to regulation under applicable building codes.
- (14) (16) "Responsible supervising control" means the exercise of direct personal supervision and control throughout the preparation of documents, instruments of service, or any other work requiring the seal and signature of a licensee under this part.
 - Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section

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481.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.205 Board of Architecture and Interior Design.-

(3) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 455.225, 455.228, and 455.32, the duties and authority of the department to receive complaints and investigate and discipline persons licensed or registered under this part, including the ability to determine legal sufficiency and probable cause; to initiate proceedings and issue final orders for summary suspension or restriction of a license or certificate of registration pursuant to s. 120.60(6); to issue notices of noncompliance, notices to cease and desist, subpoenas, and citations; to retain legal counsel, investigators, or prosecutorial staff in connection with the licensed practice of architecture or registered and interior design; and to investigate and deter the unlicensed practice of architecture and interior design as provided in s. 455.228 are delegated to the board. All complaints and any information obtained pursuant to an investigation authorized by the board are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) as provided in s. 455.225(2) and (10).

Section 41. Section 481.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.207 Fees.-

(1) The board, by rule, may establish separate fees for architects and interior designers, to be paid for applications, examination, reexamination, licensing and renewal, delinquency, reinstatement, and recordmaking and recordkeeping. The examination fee shall be in an amount that covers the cost of obtaining and administering the examination and shall be refunded if the applicant is found ineligible to sit for the

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examination. The application fee is nonrefundable. The fee for initial application and examination for architects and interior designers may not exceed \$775 plus the actual per applicant cost to the department for purchase of the examination from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards or the National Council of Interior Design Qualifications, respectively, or similar national organizations. The biennial renewal fee for architects may not exceed \$200. The biennial renewal fee for interior designers may not exceed \$500. The delinquency fee may not exceed the biennial renewal fee established by the board for an active license. The board shall establish fees that are adequate to ensure the continued operation of the board and to fund the proportionate expenses incurred by the department which are allocated to the regulation of architects and registered interior designers. Fees shall be based on department estimates of the revenue required to implement this part and the provisions of law with respect to the regulation of architects and interior designers.

(2) The board may establish a fee for certificates of registration for interior designers. Such fee, if established, is not refundable and may not exceed \$75. A certificate of registration is valid for 2 years and a registered interior designer may renew the registration. The biennial renewal fee may not exceed \$75.

Section 42. Section 481.209, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.209 Examinations.-

(1) A person desiring to be licensed as a registered architect by initial examination shall apply to the department,

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complete the application form, and remit a nonrefundable application fee. The department shall license any applicant who the board certifies:

- (a) has passed the licensure examination prescribed by board rule; and
- (b) is a graduate of a school or college of architecture with a program accredited by the National Architectural Accreditation Board.
- registration as a registered interior designer and a seal pursuant to s. 481.221 must provide the department with his or her name and address and written proof that he or she has successfully passed the qualification examination prescribed by the Council for Interior Design Qualification or its successor entity or the California Council for Interior Design

 Certification or its successor entity, or has successfully passed an equivalent exam as determined by the department A person desiring to be licensed as a registered interior designer shall apply to the department for licensure. The department shall administer the licensure examination for interior designers to each applicant who has completed the application form and remitted the application and examination fees specified in s. 481.207 and who the board certifies:
- (a) Is a graduate from an interior design program of 5 years or more and has completed 1 year of diversified interior design experience;
- (b) Is a graduate from an interior design program of 4 years or more and has completed 2 years of diversified interior design experience;

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(c) Has completed at least 3 years in an interior design curriculum and has completed 3 years of diversified interior design experience; or

(d) Is a graduate from an interior design program of at least 2 years and has completed 4 years of diversified interior design experience.

Subsequent to October 1, 2000, for the purpose of having the educational qualification required under this subsection accepted by the board, the applicant must complete his or her education at a program, school, or college of interior design whose curriculum has been approved by the board as of the time of completion. Subsequent to October 1, 2003, all of the required amount of educational credits shall have been obtained in a program, school, or college of interior design whose curriculum has been approved by the board, as of the time each educational credit is gained. The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of programs, schools, and colleges of interior design and courses of interior design study based on a review and inspection by the board of the curriculum of programs, schools, and colleges of interior design in the United States, including those programs, schools, and colleges accredited by the Foundation for Interior Design Education Research. The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of diversified interior design experience required by this subsection.

Section 43. Section 481.213, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.213 Licensure and registration.

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(1) The department shall license <u>or register</u> any applicant who the board certifies is qualified for licensure <u>or registration</u> and who has paid the initial licensure <u>or registration</u> fee. Licensure as an architect under this section shall be deemed to include all the rights and privileges of <u>registration</u> <u>licensure</u> as an interior designer under this section.

- (2) The board shall certify for licensure <u>or registration</u> by examination any applicant who passes the prescribed licensure <u>or registration</u> examination and satisfies the requirements of ss. 481.209 and 481.211, for architects, or the requirements of s. 481.209, for interior designers.
- (3) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement as an architect or $\underline{\text{registration}}$ as $\underline{\text{a registered}}$ an interior designer an applicant who:
- (a) Qualifies to take the prescribed licensure or registration examination, and has passed the prescribed licensure registration examination or a substantially equivalent examination in another jurisdiction, as set forth in s. 481.209 for architects or registered interior designers, as applicable, and has satisfied the internship requirements set forth in s. 481.211 for architects;
- (b) Holds a valid license to practice architecture or <u>a</u> license, registration, or certification to practice interior design issued by another jurisdiction of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria that existed in this state at the time the license was issued; provided, however, that an applicant who has been licensed for use of the title "interior"

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design" rather than licensed to practice interior design shall
not qualify hereunder;

(c) Has passed the prescribed licensure examination and holds a valid certificate issued by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and holds a valid license to practice architecture issued by another state or jurisdiction of the United States.

- An architect who is licensed in another state who seeks
 qualification for license by endorsement under this subsection
 must complete a class approved by the board on the Florida
 Building Code.
- (4) The board may refuse to certify any applicant who has violated any of the provisions of s. 481.223, s. 481.225, or s. 481.2251, as applicable.
- (5) The board may refuse to certify any applicant who is under investigation in any jurisdiction for any act which would constitute a violation of this part or of chapter 455 until such time as the investigation is complete and disciplinary proceedings have been terminated.
- (6) The board shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this part relating to the examination, internship, and licensure of applicants.
- (7) For persons whose licensure requires satisfaction of the requirements of ss. 481.209 and 481.211, the board shall, by rule, establish qualifications for certification of such persons as special inspectors of threshold buildings, as defined in ss. 553.71 and 553.79, and shall compile a list of persons who are certified. A special inspector is not required to meet standards

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for certification other than those established by the board, and the fee owner of a threshold building may not be prohibited from selecting any person certified by the board to be a special inspector. The board shall develop minimum qualifications for the qualified representative of the special inspector who is authorized under s. 553.79 to perform inspections of threshold buildings on behalf of the special inspector.

(8) A certificate of registration is not required for a person whose occupation or practice is confined to interior decorator services or for a person whose occupation or practice is confined to interior design except as required in this part.

Section 44. Subsection (1) of section 481.2131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.2131 Interior design; practice requirements; disclosure of compensation for professional services.—

"interior design" as defined in s. 481.203. Interior design documents prepared by a registered interior designer shall contain a statement that the document is not an architectural or engineering study, drawing, specification, or design and is not to be used for construction of any load-bearing columns, load-bearing framing or walls of structures, or issuance of any building permit, except as otherwise provided by law. Interior design documents that are prepared and sealed by a registered interior designer must may, if required by a permitting body, be accepted by the permitting body be submitted for the issuance of a building permit for interior construction excluding design of any structural, mechanical, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, ventilating, electrical, or vertical transportation systems or

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that materially affect lifesafety systems pertaining to firesafety protection such as fire-rated separations between interior spaces, fire-rated vertical shafts in multistory structures, fire-rated protection of structural elements, smoke evacuation and compartmentalization, emergency ingress or egress systems, and emergency alarm systems. Interior design documents submitted for the issuance of a building permit by an individual performing interior design services who is not a licensed architect must include a seal issued by the department and in conformance with the requirements of s. 481.221.

Section 45. Section 481.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.215 Renewal of license or certificate of registration.-
- (1) Subject to the requirement of subsection (3), the department shall renew a license or certificate of registration upon receipt of the renewal application and renewal fee.
- (2) The department shall adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of licenses <u>and certificate</u> of registrations.
- (3) A No license or certificate of registration renewal may not shall be issued to an architect or a registered an interior designer by the department until the licensee or registrant submits proof satisfactory to the department that, during the 2 years before prior to application for renewal, the licensee or registrant participated per biennium in not less than 20 hours of at least 50 minutes each per biennium of continuing education approved by the board. The board shall approve only continuing education that builds upon the basic knowledge of architecture or interior design. The board may make exception from the

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requirements of continuing education in emergency or hardship cases.

- (4) The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of continuing education courses and providers and shall by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom continuing education on an hour-for-hour basis.
- (5) The board shall require, by rule adopted pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, a specified number of hours in specialized or advanced courses, approved by the Florida Building Commission, on any portion of the Florida Building Code, adopted pursuant to part IV of chapter 553, relating to the licensee's respective area of practice.

Section 46. Section 481.217, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.217 Inactive status.

- (1) The board may prescribe by rule continuing education requirements as a condition of reactivating a license. The rules may not require more than one renewal cycle of continuing education to reactivate a license or registration for a registered architect or registered interior designer. For interior design, the board may approve only continuing education that builds upon the basic knowledge of interior design.
- (2) The board shall adopt rules relating to application procedures for inactive status and for the reactivation of inactive licenses and registrations.

Section 47. Section 481.219, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.219 Qualification of business organizations certification of partnerships, limited liability companies, and

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corporations.-

(1) A licensee may The practice of or the offer to practice architecture or interior design by licensees through a qualified business organization that offers corporation, limited liability company, or partnership offering architectural or interior design services to the public, or by a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership offering architectural or interior design services to the public through licensees under this part as agents, employees, officers, or partners, is permitted, subject to the provisions of this section.

- (2) If a licensee or an applicant proposes to engage in the practice of architecture as a business organization, the licensee or applicant shall qualify the business organization upon approval of the board For the purposes of this section, a certificate of authorization shall be required for a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or person practicing under a fictitious name, offering architectural services to the public jointly or separately. However, when an individual is practicing architecture in her or his own name, she or he shall not be required to be certified under this section. Certification under this subsection to offer architectural services shall include all the rights and privileges of certification under subsection (3) to offer interior design services.
- (3) (a) A business organization may not engage in the practice of architecture unless its qualifying agent is a registered architect under this part. A qualifying agent who terminates an affiliation with a qualified business organization shall immediately notify the department of such termination. If

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such qualifying agent is the only qualifying agent for that business organization, the business organization must be qualified by another qualifying agent within 60 days after the termination. Except as provided in paragraph (b), the business organization may not engage in the practice of architecture until it is qualified by another qualifying agent.

- (b) In the event a qualifying agent ceases employment with a qualified business organization, the executive director or the chair of the board may authorize another registered architect employed by the business organization to temporarily serve as its qualifying agent for a period of no more than 60 days. The business organization is not authorized to operate beyond such period under this chapter absent replacement of the qualifying agent who has ceased employment.
- (c) A qualifying agent shall notify the department in writing before engaging in the practice of architecture in her or his own name or in affiliation with a different business organization, and she or he or such business organization shall supply the same information to the department as required of applicants under this part.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a certificate of authorization shall be required for a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or person operating under a fictitious name, offering interior design services to the public jointly or separately. However, when an individual is practicing interior design in her or his own name, she or he shall not be required to be certified under this section.
- (4) All final construction documents and instruments of service which include drawings, specifications, plans, reports,

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or other papers or documents that involve involving the practice of architecture which are prepared or approved for the use of the <u>business organization</u> corporation, limited liability company, or partnership and filed for public record within the state <u>must shall</u> bear the signature and seal of the licensee who prepared or approved them and the date on which they were sealed.

- (5) All drawings, specifications, plans, reports, or other papers or documents prepared or approved for the use of the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership by an interior designer in her or his professional capacity and filed for public record within the state shall bear the signature and seal of the licensee who prepared or approved them and the date on which they were sealed.
- (6) The department shall issue a certificate of authorization to any applicant who the board certifies as qualified for a certificate of authorization and who has paid the fee set in s. 481.207.
- (7) The board shall allow a licensee or certify an applicant to qualify one or more business organizations as qualified for a certificate of authorization to offer architectural or interior design services, or to use a fictitious name to offer such services, if provided that:
- (a) one or more of the principal officers of the corporation or limited liability company, or one or more partners of the partnership, and all personnel of the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership who act in its behalf in this state as architects, are registered as provided by this part; or

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(b) One or more of the principal officers of the corporation or one or more partners of the partnership, and all personnel of the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership who act in its behalf in this state as interior designers, are registered as provided by this part.

- (8) The department shall adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of certificates of authorization.
- (9) The department shall renew a certificate of authorization upon receipt of the renewal application and biennial renewal fee.
- (6) (10) Each qualifying agent who qualifies a business organization, partnership, limited liability company, or and corporation certified under this section shall notify the department within 30 days after of any change in the information contained in the application upon which the qualification certification is based. Any registered architect or interior designer who qualifies the business organization shall ensure corporation, limited liability company, or partnership as provided in subsection (7) shall be responsible for ensuring responsible supervising control of projects of the business organization entity and shall notify the department of the upon termination of her or his employment with a business organization qualified partnership, limited liability company, or corporation certified under this section shall notify the department of the termination within 30 days after such termination.
- (7) (11) A business organization is not No corporation, limited liability company, or partnership shall be relieved of

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responsibility for the conduct or acts of its agents, employees, or officers by reason of its compliance with this section. However, except as provided in s. 558.0035, the architect who signs and seals the construction documents and instruments of service is shall be liable for the professional services performed, and the interior designer who signs and seals the interior design drawings, plans, or specifications shall be liable for the professional services performed.

(12) Disciplinary action against a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership shall be administered in the same manner and on the same grounds as disciplinary action against a registered architect or interior designer, respectively.

(8) (13) Nothing in This section may not shall be construed to mean that a certificate of registration to practice architecture must or interior design shall be held by a business organization corporation, limited liability company, or partnership. Nothing in This section does not prohibit a business organization from offering prohibits corporations, limited liability companies, and partnerships from joining together to offer architectural, engineering, interior design, surveying and mapping, and landscape architectural services, or any combination of such services, to the public if the business organization, provided that each corporation, limited liability company, or partnership otherwise meets the requirements of law.

(14) Corporations, limited liability companies, or partnerships holding a valid certificate of authorization to practice architecture shall be permitted to use in their title the term "interior designer" or "registered interior designer."

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1248 Section 48. Subsections (1), (3), (5), (7), (10), (11), and (12) of section 481.221, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 481.221 Seals; display of certificate number.—

- (1) The <u>department</u> board shall prescribe, by rule, one or more forms of seals to be used by registered architects holding valid certificates of registration.
- (3) The department board shall adopt a rule prescribing the distinctly different seals to be used by registered interior designers holding valid certificates of registration. Each registered interior designer shall obtain a seal as prescribed by the department board, and all drawings, plans, specifications, or reports prepared or issued by the registered interior designer and being filed for public record shall bear the signature and seal of the registered interior designer who prepared or approved the document and the date on which they were sealed. The signature, date, and seal shall be evidence of the authenticity of that to which they are affixed. Final plans, specifications, or reports prepared or issued by a registered interior designer may be transmitted electronically and may be signed by the registered interior designer, dated, and sealed electronically with the seal in accordance with ss. 668.001-668.006.
- (5) No registered interior designer shall affix, or permit to be affixed, her or his seal or signature to any plan, specification, drawing, or other document which depicts work which she or he is not competent or <u>registered</u> licensed to perform.
- (7) No registered interior designer shall affix her or his signature or seal to any plans, specifications, or other

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documents which were not prepared by her or him or under her or his responsible supervising control or by another registered interior designer and reviewed, approved, or modified and adopted by her or him as her or his own work according to rules adopted by the department board.

- (10) Each registered architect <u>must</u> or interior designer, and each corporation, limited liability company, or partnership holding a certificate of authorization, shall include <u>her or his license</u> its certificate number in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the registered <u>licensee</u>. Each business organization must include the license number of the registered architect who serves as the qualifying agent for that business organization in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the business organization architect, interior designer, corporation, limited liability company, or partnership is not required to display the certificate number of individual registered architects or interior designers employed by or working within the corporation, limited liability company, or partnership.
- (11) When the certificate of registration of a registered architect or interior designer has been revoked or suspended by the board, the registered architect or interior designer shall surrender her or his seal to the secretary of the board within a period of 30 days after the revocation or suspension has become effective. If the certificate of the registered architect or interior designer has been suspended for a period of time, her or his seal shall be returned to her or him upon expiration of the suspension period.

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(12) A person may not sign and seal by any means any final plan, specification, or report after her or his certificate of registration has expired or is suspended or revoked. A registered architect or interior designer whose certificate of registration is suspended or revoked shall, within 30 days after the effective date of the suspension or revocation, surrender her or his seal to the executive director of the board and confirm in writing to the executive director the cancellation of the registered architect's or interior designer's electronic signature in accordance with ss. 668.001-668.006. When a registered architect's or interior designer's certificate of registration is suspended for a period of time, her or his seal shall be returned upon expiration of the period of suspension.

Section 49. Section 481.223, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.223 Prohibitions; penalties; injunctive relief.-

- (1) A person may not knowingly:
- (a) Practice architecture unless the person is an architect or a registered architect; however, a licensed architect who has been licensed by the board and who chooses to relinquish or not to renew his or her license may use the title "Architect," Retired" but may not otherwise render any architectural services.
- (b) Practice interior design unless the person is a registered interior designer unless otherwise exempted herein; however, an interior designer who has been licensed by the board and who chooses to relinquish or not to renew his or her license may use the title "Interior Designer, Retired" but may not otherwise render any interior design services.

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(b) (c) Use the name or title "architect," or "registered architect," or "interior designer" or "registered interior designer," or words to that effect, when the person is not then the holder of a valid license or certificate of registration issued pursuant to this part. This paragraph does not restrict the use of the name or title "interior designer" or "interior design firm."

- (c) (d) Present as his or her own the license of another.
- (d) (e) Give false or forged evidence to the board or a member thereof.
 - (e) (f) Use or attempt to use an architect or interior designer license or interior design certificate of registration that has been suspended, revoked, or placed on inactive or delinquent status.
 - $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ Employ unlicensed persons to practice architecture or interior design.
 - (g) (h) Conceal information relative to violations of this part.
 - (2) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (3) (a) Notwithstanding chapter 455 or any other law to the contrary, an affected person may maintain an action for injunctive relief to restrain or prevent a person from violating paragraph (1) (a) $\underline{\text{or}}_{\tau}$ paragraph (1) (b), $\underline{\text{or}}$ paragraph (1) (c). The prevailing party is entitled to actual costs and attorney's fees.
 - (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "affected person" means a person directly affected by the actions of a

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person suspected of violating paragraph (1) (a) or_{7} paragraph (1) (b), or paragraph (1) (c) and includes, but is not limited to, the department, any person who received services from the alleged violator, or any private association composed primarily of members of the profession the alleged violator is practicing or offering to practice or holding himself or herself out as qualified to practice.

Section 50. Section 481.2251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.2251 Disciplinary proceedings against registered interior designers.—

- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for which the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2) may be taken:
- (a) Attempting to <u>register</u> obtain, obtaining, or renewing <u>registration</u>, by bribery, by fraudulent misrepresentation, or through an error of the board, a license to practice interior <u>design</u>;
- (b) Having an interior design license, certification, or registration a license to practice interior design revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of licensure, registration, or certification by the licensing authority of another jurisdiction for any act which would constitute a violation of this part or of chapter 455;
- (c) Being convicted or found guilty, regardless of adjudication, of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the provision of interior design services or to the ability to provide interior design services. A plea of nolo contendere shall create a rebuttable presumption of guilt to the underlying criminal charges. However, the board shall allow the

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person being disciplined to present any evidence relevant to the underlying charges and the circumstances surrounding her or his plea;

- (d) False, deceptive, or misleading advertising;
- (e) Failing to report to the board any person who the licensee knows is in violation of this part or the rules of the board;
- (f) Aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising any unlicensed person to use the title "interior designer" contrary to this part or to a rule of the board;
- (g) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a registered interior designer;
- (h) Making or filing a report which the <u>registrant</u> licensee knows to be false, intentionally or negligently failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law, or willfully impeding or obstructing such filing or inducing another person to do so. Such reports or records shall include only those which are signed in the capacity as a registered interior designer;
- (f) (i) Making deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent
 representations in the provision of interior design services;
- <u>(g) (j)</u> Accepting and performing professional responsibilities which the <u>registrant licensee</u> knows or has reason to know that she or he is not competent or licensed to perform;
- (k) Violating any provision of this part, any rule of the board, or a lawful order of the board previously entered in a disciplinary hearing;
 - (1) Conspiring with another licensee or with any other

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person to commit an act, or committing an act, which would tend to coerce, intimidate, or preclude another licensee from lawfully advertising her or his services;

(m) Acceptance of compensation or any consideration by an interior designer from someone other than the client without full disclosure of the compensation or consideration amount or value to the client prior to the engagement for services, in violation of s. 481.2131(2);

(h) (n) Rendering or offering to render architectural services; or

- (i) (o) Committing an act of fraud or deceit, or of negligence, incompetency, or misconduct, in the practice of interior design, including, but not limited to, allowing the preparation of any interior design studies, plans, or other instruments of service in an office that does not have a full-time Florida-registered interior designer assigned to such office or failing to exercise responsible supervisory control over services or projects, as required by board rule.
- (2) When the board finds any person guilty of any of the grounds set forth in subsection (1), it may enter an order taking the following action or imposing one or more of the following penalties:
- (a) Refusal to <u>register the applicant</u> approve an application for licensure;
 - (b) Refusal to renew an existing registration license;
- (c) Removal from the state registry Revocation or suspension of a license; or
- (d) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 \$1,000 for each violation or separate offense and a fine of up

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to $\frac{$2,500}{}$ \$5,000 for matters pertaining to a material violation of the Florida Building Code as reported by a local jurisdiction; or

(e) Issuance of a reprimand.

Section 51. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), and subsections (6), and (8) of section 481.229, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

481.229 Exceptions; exemptions from licensure.-

(5)

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, all persons licensed as architects under this part shall be qualified for interior design registration licensure upon submission of a completed application for such license and a fee not to exceed \$30. Such persons shall be exempt from the requirements of s. 481.209(2). For architects licensed as interior designers, satisfaction of the requirements for renewal of licensure as an architect under s. 481.215 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for renewal of registration licensure as an interior designer under that section. Complaint processing, investigation, or other discipline-related legal costs related to persons licensed as interior designers under this paragraph shall be assessed against the architects' account of the Regulatory Trust Fund.
 - (6) This part shall not apply to:
- (a) A person who performs interior design services or interior decorator services for any residential application, provided that such person does not advertise as, or represent himself or herself as, an interior designer. For purposes of this paragraph, "residential applications" includes all types of

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residences, including, but not limited to, residence buildings, single-family homes, multifamily homes, townhouses, apartments, condominiums, and domestic outbuildings appurtenant to one-family or two-family residences. However, "residential applications" does not include common areas associated with instances of multiple-unit dwelling applications.

- (b) an employee of a retail establishment providing "interior decorator services" on the premises of the retail establishment or in the furtherance of a retail sale or prospective retail sale, provided that such employee does not advertise as, or represent himself or herself as, an interior designer.
- (8) A manufacturer of commercial food service equipment or the manufacturer's representative, distributor, or dealer or an employee thereof, who prepares designs, specifications, or layouts for the sale or installation of such equipment is exempt from licensure as an architect or interior designer, if:
- (a) The designs, specifications, or layouts are not used for construction or installation that may affect structural, mechanical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilating, electrical, or vertical transportation systems.
- (b) The designs, specifications, or layouts do not materially affect lifesafety systems pertaining to firesafety protection, smoke evacuation and compartmentalization, and emergency ingress or egress systems.
- (c) Each design, specification, or layout document prepared by a person or entity exempt under this subsection contains a statement on each page of the document that the designs, specifications, or layouts are not architectural, interior

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design, or engineering designs, specifications, or layouts and not used for construction unless reviewed and approved by a licensed architect or engineer.

Section 52. Subsection (1) of section 481.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.231 Effect of part locally.-

(1) Nothing in This part does not shall be construed to repeal, amend, limit, or otherwise affect any specific provision of any local building code or zoning law or ordinance that has been duly adopted, now or hereafter enacted, which is more restrictive, with respect to the services of registered architects or registered interior designers, than the provisions of this part; provided, however, that a licensed architect shall be deemed registered licensed as an interior designer for purposes of offering or rendering interior design services to a county, municipality, or other local government or political subdivision.

Section 53. Section 481.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.303 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Board" means the Board of Landscape Architecture.
- (3) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (6) "Registered landscape architect" means a person who holds a license to practice landscape architecture in this state under the authority of this act.
- (2) "Certificate of registration" means a license issued by the department to a natural person to engage in the practice of landscape architecture.

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(5) "Certificate of authorization" means a license issued by the department to a corporation or partnership to engage in the practice of landscape architecture.

- $\underline{(4)}$ "Landscape architecture" means professional services, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Consultation, investigation, research, planning, design, preparation of drawings, specifications, contract documents and reports, responsible construction supervision, or landscape management in connection with the planning and development of land and incidental water areas, including the use of Florida-friendly landscaping as defined in s. 373.185, where, and to the extent that, the dominant purpose of such services or creative works is the preservation, conservation, enhancement, or determination of proper land uses, natural land features, ground cover and plantings, or naturalistic and aesthetic values;
- (b) The determination of settings, grounds, and approaches for and the siting of buildings and structures, outdoor areas, or other improvements;
- (c) The setting of grades, shaping and contouring of land and water forms, determination of drainage, and provision for storm drainage and irrigation systems where such systems are necessary to the purposes outlined herein; and
- (d) The design of such tangible objects and features as are necessary to the purpose outlined herein.
- (5) (7) "Landscape design" means consultation for and preparation of planting plans drawn for compensation, including specifications and installation details for plant materials, soil amendments, mulches, edging, gravel, and other similar

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materials. Such plans may include only recommendations for the conceptual placement of tangible objects for landscape design projects. Construction documents, details, and specifications for tangible objects and irrigation systems shall be designed or approved by licensed professionals as required by law.

Section 54. Section 481.310, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.310 Practical experience requirement.—Beginning October 1, 1990, every applicant for licensure as a registered landscape architect shall demonstrate, prior to licensure, 1 year of practical experience in landscape architectural work. An applicant who holds a master of landscape architecture degree and a bachelor's degree in a related field is not required to demonstrate 1 year of practical experience in landscape architectural work to obtain licensure. The board shall adopt rules providing standards for the required experience. An applicant who qualifies for examination pursuant to s. 481.309(1)(b)1. may obtain the practical experience after completing the required professional degree. Experience used to qualify for examination pursuant to s. 481.309(1)(b)2. may not be used to satisfy the practical experience requirement under this section.

Section 55. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 481.311, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read:

481.311 Licensure.-

- (3) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by endorsement an applicant who:
- (a) Qualifies to take the examination as set forth in s. 481.309; and has passed a national, regional, state, or

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territorial licensing examination which is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 481.309; or

(b) holds a valid license to practice landscape architecture issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially identical to the licensure criteria which existed in this state at the time the license was issued.

(4) The board shall certify as qualified for a certificate of authorization any applicant corporation or partnership who satisfies the requirements of s. 481.319.

Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 481.317, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.317 Temporary certificates.—

(2) Upon approval by the board and payment of the fee set in s. 481.307, the department shall grant a temporary certificate of authorization for work on one specified project in this state for a period not to exceed 1 year to an out-of-state corporation, partnership, or firm, provided one of the principal officers of the corporation, one of the partners of the partnership, or one of the principals in the fictitiously named firm has obtained a temporary certificate of registration in accordance with subsection (1).

Section 57. Section 481.319, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 481.319 Corporate and partnership practice of landscape architecture: certificate of authorization.
- (1) The practice of or offer to practice landscape architecture by registered landscape architects registered under this part through a corporation or partnership offering

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landscape architectural services to the public, or through a corporation or partnership offering landscape architectural services to the public through individual registered landscape architects as agents, employees, officers, or partners, is permitted, subject to the provisions of this section, if:

- (a) One or more of the principal officers of the corporation, or partners of the partnership, and all personnel of the corporation or partnership who act in its behalf as landscape architects in this state are registered landscape architects; and
- (b) One or more of the officers, one or more of the directors, one or more of the owners of the corporation, or one or more of the partners of the partnership is a registered landscape architect; and
- (c) The corporation or partnership has been issued a certificate of authorization by the board as provided herein.
- (2) All documents involving the practice of landscape architecture which are prepared for the use of the corporation or partnership shall bear the signature and seal of a registered landscape architect.
- of a An applicant corporation must shall file with the department the names and addresses of all officers and board members of the corporation, including the principal officer or officers, duly registered to practice landscape architecture in this state and, also, of all individuals duly registered to practice landscape architecture in the responsible charge of the practice of landscape architecture by the corporation in this state. A landscape architect applying to

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practice in the name of a An applicant partnership must shall file with the department the names and addresses of all partners of the partnership, including the partner or partners duly registered to practice landscape architecture in this state and, also, of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice landscape architecture in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of landscape architecture by said partnership in this state.

- (4) Each <u>landscape architect qualifying a partnership or</u> and corporation licensed under this part <u>must shall</u> notify the department within 1 month <u>after of</u> any change in the information contained in the application upon which the license is based. Any landscape architect who terminates <u>her or</u> his <u>or her</u> employment with a partnership or corporation licensed under this part shall notify the department of the termination within 1 month <u>after such termination</u>.
- (5) Disciplinary action against a corporation or partnership shall be administered in the same manner and on the same grounds as disciplinary action against a registered landscape architect.
- (6) Except as provided in s. 558.0035, the fact that a registered landscape architect practices landscape architecture through a corporation or partnership as provided in this section does not relieve the landscape architect from personal liability for her or his or her professional acts.
- Section 58. Subsection (5) of section 481.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 481.321 Seals; display of certificate number.-
 - (5) Each registered landscape architect must and each

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corporation or partnership holding a certificate of authorization shall include her or his its certificate number in any newspaper, telephone directory, or other advertising medium used by the registered landscape architect, corporation, or partnership. A corporation or partnership must is not required to display the certificate number numbers of at least one officer, director, owner, or partner who is a individual registered landscape architect architects employed by or practicing with the corporation or partnership.

Section 59. Subsection (5) of section 481.329, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.329 Exceptions; exemptions from licensure.-

(5) This part does not prohibit any person from engaging in the practice of landscape design, as defined in <u>s. 481.303 s. 481.303(7)</u>, or from submitting for approval to a governmental agency planting plans that are independent of, or a component of, construction documents that are prepared by a Floridaregistered professional. Persons providing landscape design services shall not use the title, term, or designation "landscape architect," "landscape architectural," "landscape architecture," "L.A.," "landscape engineering," or any description tending to convey the impression that she or he is a landscape architect unless she or he is registered as provided in this part.

Section 60. Subsection (9) of section 489.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.103 Exemptions.—This part does not apply to:

(9) Any work or operation of a casual, minor, or inconsequential nature in which the aggregate contract price for

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1712 labor, materials, and all other items is less than $\frac{$2,500}{$1713}$ \$1,000, but this exemption does not apply:

- (a) If the construction, repair, remodeling, or improvement is a part of a larger or major operation, whether undertaken by the same or a different contractor, or in which a division of the operation is made in contracts of amounts less than $\frac{$2,500}{$1,000}$ for the purpose of evading this part or otherwise.
- (b) To a person who advertises that he or she is a contractor or otherwise represents that he or she is qualified to engage in contracting.

Section 61. Subsection (2) of section 489.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.111 Licensure by examination.-

- (2) A person shall be eligible for licensure by examination if the person:
 - (a) Is 18 years of age;
 - (b) Is of good moral character; and
- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- 1. Has received a baccalaureate degree from an accredited 4-year college in the appropriate field of engineering, architecture, or building construction and has 1 year of proven experience in the category in which the person seeks to qualify. For the purpose of this part, a minimum of 2,000 person-hours shall be used in determining full-time equivalency.
- 2. Has a total of at least 4 years of active experience as a worker who has learned the trade by serving an apprenticeship as a skilled worker who is able to command the rate of a mechanic in the particular trade or as a foreman who is in

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charge of a group of workers and usually is responsible to a superintendent or a contractor or his or her equivalent, provided, however, that at least 1 year of active experience shall be as a foreman.

- 3. Has a combination of not less than 1 year of experience as a foreman and not less than 3 years of credits for any accredited college-level courses; has a combination of not less than 1 year of experience as a skilled worker, 1 year of experience as a foreman, and not less than 2 years of credits for any accredited college-level courses; or has a combination of not less than 2 years of experience as a skilled worker, 1 year of experience as a foreman, and not less than 1 year of credits for any accredited college-level courses. All junior college or community college-level courses shall be considered accredited college-level courses.
- 4.a. An active certified residential contractor is eligible to receive a certified building contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the building contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- b. An active certified residential contractor is eligible to receive a certified general contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the general contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- c. An active certified building contractor is eligible to receive a certified general contractor license after passing or

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having previously passed take the general contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.

- 5.a. An active certified air-conditioning Class C contractor is eligible to receive a certified air-conditioning Class B contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the air-conditioning Class B contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- b. An active certified air-conditioning Class C contractor is eligible to receive a certified air-conditioning Class A contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the air-conditioning Class A contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- c. An active certified air-conditioning Class B contractor is eligible to receive a certified air-conditioning Class A contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the air-conditioning Class A contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 1 year of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- 6.a. An active certified swimming pool servicing contractor is eligible to receive a certified residential swimming pool contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the residential swimming pool contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 3 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.

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b. An active certified swimming pool servicing contractor is eligible to receive a certified commercial swimming pool contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the swimming pool commercial contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 4 years of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.

- c. An active certified residential swimming pool contractor is eligible to receive a certified commercial swimming pool contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the commercial swimming pool contractors' examination if he or she possesses a minimum of 1 year of proven experience in the classification in which he or she is certified.
- d. An applicant is eligible to receive a certified swimming pool/spa servicing contractor license after passing or having previously passed take the swimming pool/spa servicing contractors' examination if he or she has satisfactorily completed 60 hours of instruction in courses related to the scope of work covered by that license and approved by the Construction Industry Licensing Board by rule and has at least 1 year of proven experience related to the scope of work of such a contractor.

Section 62. Subsection (3) of section 489.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 489.115 Certification and registration; endorsement; reciprocity; renewals; continuing education.—
- (3) The board shall certify as qualified for certification by endorsement any applicant who:
- (a) Meets the requirements for certification as set forth in this section; has passed a national, regional, state, or

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United States territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by this part; and has satisfied the requirements set forth in s. 489.111;

- (b) Holds a valid license to practice contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to Florida's current certification criteria; $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t}$
- (c) Holds a valid, current license to practice contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the state or territory has entered into a reciprocal agreement with the board for the recognition of contractor licenses issued in that state, based on criteria for the issuance of such licenses that are substantially equivalent to the criteria for certification in this state; or
- (d) Has held a valid, current license to practice contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application and is applying for the same or similar license in this state, subject to subsections (5)-(9). The board may consider whether such applicant has had a license to practice contracting revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 63. Subsection (5) of section 489.511, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.511 Certification; application; examinations;

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1857 endorsement.

(5) The board shall certify as qualified for certification by endorsement any individual applying for certification who:

- (a) Meets the requirements for certification as set forth in this section; has passed a national, regional, state, or United States territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by this part; and has satisfied the requirements set forth in s. 489.521; or
- (b) Holds a valid license to practice electrical or alarm system contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license was substantially equivalent to the certification criteria that existed in this state at the time the certificate was issued; or
- (c) Has held a valid, current license to practice electrical or alarm system contracting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application and is applying for the same or similar license in this state, subject to ss. 489.510 and 489.521(3)(a), and subparagraph (1)(b)1. Such application must be made either when the license in another state or territory is active or within 2 years after such license was last active.

Section 64. Subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 489.517, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 489.517 Renewal of certificate or registration; continuing

- education.—
 - (3) Each certificateholder or registrant shall provide proof, in a form established by rule of the board, that the certificateholder or registrant has completed at least $\underline{11}$ $\underline{14}$

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classroom hours of at least 50 minutes each of continuing education courses during each biennium since the issuance or renewal of the certificate or registration. The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of continuing education courses and providers and may by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom continuing education on an hour-for-hour basis.

(4)

(b) Of the $\underline{11}$ $\underline{14}$ classroom hours of continuing education required, at least $\underline{6}$ 7 hours must be on technical subjects, 1 hour on workers' compensation, 1 hour on workplace safety, 1 hour on business practices, and for alarm system contractors and electrical contractors engaged in alarm system contracting, 2 hours on false alarm prevention.

Section 65. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 489.518, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.518 Alarm system agents.-

- (1) A licensed electrical or alarm system contractor may not employ a person to perform the duties of a burglar alarm system agent unless the person:
- (b) Has successfully completed a minimum of 14 hours of training within 90 days after employment, to include basic alarm system electronics in addition to related training including CCTV and access control training, with at least 2 hours of training in the prevention of false alarms. Such training shall be from a board-approved provider, and the employee or applicant for employment shall provide proof of successful completion to the licensed employer. The board shall by rule establish criteria for the approval of training courses and providers and

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may by rule establish criteria for accepting alternative nonclassroom education on an hour-for-hour basis. The board shall approve providers that conduct training in other than the English language. The board shall establish a fee for the approval of training providers or courses, not to exceed \$60. Qualified employers may conduct training classes for their employees, with board approval.

Section 66. Section 509.102, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 509.102 Mobile food dispensing vehicles; preemption.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term "mobile food dispensing vehicle" means any vehicle that is a public food service establishment and that is self-propelled or otherwise movable from place to place and includes self-contained utilities, including, but not limited to, gas, water, electricity, or liquid waste disposal.
- (2) Regulation of mobile food dispensing vehicles involving licenses, registrations, permits, and fees and the regulation of the operation of mobile food dispensing vehicles is preempted to the state. A municipality, county, or other local government entity may not:
- (a) Require a separate license, registration, or permit other than the license required under s. 509.241, or require the payment of any license, registration, or permit fee other than the fee required under s. 509.251, as a condition for the operation of a mobile food dispensing vehicle within the entity's jurisdiction;
- (b) Prohibit mobile food dispensing vehicles from operating within the entity's jurisdiction.

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Section 67. Paragraph (i) of subsection (2) of section 548.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

548.003 Florida State Boxing Commission. -

- (2) The Florida State Boxing Commission, as created by subsection (1), shall administer the provisions of this chapter. The commission has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter and to implement each of the duties and responsibilities conferred upon the commission, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) Designation and duties of a knockdown timekeeper.

Section 68. Subsection (1) of section 548.017, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

548.017 Participants, managers, and other persons required to have licenses.—

(1) A participant, manager, trainer, second, timekeeper, referee, judge, announcer, physician, matchmaker, or promoter must be licensed before directly or indirectly acting in such capacity in connection with any match involving a participant. A physician approved by the commission must be licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459, must maintain an unencumbered license in good standing, and must demonstrate satisfactory medical training or experience in boxing, or a combination of both, to the executive director before working as the ringside physician.

Section 69. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 553.5141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.5141 Certifications of conformity and remediation plans.—

(1) For purposes of this section:

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- 1973 (d) "Qualified expert" means:
 - 1. An engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 471.
- 1975 2. A certified general contractor licensed pursuant to 1976 chapter 489.
 - 3. A certified building contractor licensed pursuant to chapter 489.
 - 4. A building code administrator licensed pursuant to chapter 468.
 - 5. A building inspector licensed pursuant to chapter 468.
 - 6. A plans examiner licensed pursuant to chapter 468.
 - 7. An interior designer <u>registered</u> licensed pursuant to chapter 481.
 - 8. An architect licensed pursuant to chapter 481.
 - 9. A landscape architect licensed pursuant to chapter 481.
 - 10. Any person who has prepared a remediation plan related to a claim under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 12182, that has been accepted by a federal court in a settlement agreement or court proceeding, or who has been qualified as an expert in Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 12182, by a federal court.

Section 70. Effective January 1, 2021, subsection (1) of section 553.74, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.74 Florida Building Commission.-

(1) The Florida Building Commission is created and located within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for administrative purposes. Members are appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. The commission is composed of $\underline{19}$ $\underline{27}$ members, consisting of the following members:

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(a) One architect <u>licensed pursuant to chapter 481 with at least 5 years of experience in the design and construction of buildings designated for Group E or Group I occupancies by the Florida Building Code registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The American Institute of Architects, Florida Section, is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.</u>

- (b) One structural engineer registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Engineering Society is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (c) One air-conditioning <u>contractor</u>, <u>or</u> mechanical contractor, <u>or mechanical engineer</u> certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Air Conditioning Contractors Association, the Florida Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors Association, <u>and</u> the Mechanical Contractors Association of Florida, <u>and the Florida Engineering Society</u> are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (d) One electrical contractor <u>or electrical engineer</u> certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Association of Electrical Contractors, <u>and</u> the National Electrical Contractors
 Association, Florida Chapter, <u>and the Florida Engineering</u>
 Society are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (e) One member from fire protection engineering or technology who is actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Chapter of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers and

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the Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (e) (f) One certified general contractor or one certified building contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Associated Builders and Contractors of Florida, the Florida Associated General Contractors Council, the Florida Home Builders Association, and the Union Contractors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ One plumbing contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Association of Plumbing, Heating, and Cooling Contractors is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (g) (h) One roofing or sheet metal contractor certified to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Roofing, Sheet Metal, and Air Conditioning Contractors Association and the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (h)(i) One certified residential contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Home Builders Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (i) (j) Three members who are municipal, county, or district codes enforcement officials, one of whom is also a fire official. The Building Officials Association of Florida and the Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
 - (k) One member who represents the Department of Financial

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Services.

(1) One member who is a county codes enforcement official.

The Building Officials Association of Florida is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

(j) (m) One member of a Florida-based organization of persons with disabilities or a nationally chartered organization of persons with disabilities with chapters in this state which complies with or is certified to be compliant with the requirements of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990, as amended.

 $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ One member of the manufactured buildings industry who is licensed to do business in this state and is actively engaged in the industry. The Florida Manufactured Housing Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (o) One mechanical or electrical engineer registered to practice in this state and actively engaged in the profession.

 The Florida Engineering Society is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (p) One member who is a representative of a municipality or a charter county. The Florida League of Cities and the Florida Association of Counties are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (1) (q) One member of the building products manufacturing industry who is authorized to do business in this state and is actively engaged in the industry. The Florida Building Material Association, the Florida Concrete and Products Association, and the Fenestration Manufacturers Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

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(m) (r) One member who is a representative of the building owners and managers industry who is actively engaged in commercial building ownership or management. The Building Owners and Managers Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.

- (n) (s) One member who is a representative of the insurance industry. The Florida Insurance Council is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
 - (t) One member who is a representative of public education.
- (o) (u) One member who is a swimming pool contractor licensed to do business in this state and actively engaged in the profession. The Florida Swimming Pool Association and the United Pool and Spa Association are encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- $\underline{(p)}$ One member who is a representative of the green building industry and who is a third-party commission agent, a Florida board member of the United States Green Building Council or Green Building Initiative, a professional who is accredited under the International Green Construction Code (IGCC), or a professional who is accredited under Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED).
- $\underline{(q)}$ (w) One member who is a representative of a natural gas distribution system and who is actively engaged in the distribution of natural gas in this state. The Florida Natural Gas Association is encouraged to recommend a list of candidates for consideration.
- (x) One member who is a representative of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Office of Energy. The Commissioner of Agriculture is encouraged to recommend a list of

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candidates for consideration.

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(y) One member who shall be the chair.

Section 71. Subsection (7) of section 558.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

558.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (7) "Design professional" means a person, as defined in s. 1.01, who is licensed in this state as an architect, interior designer, a landscape architect, an engineer, a surveyor, or a geologist or who is a registered interior designer, as defined in s. 481.203.
- Section 72. Subsection (3) of section 559.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 559.25 Exemptions.—The provisions of this part shall not apply to or affect the following persons:
 - (3) Duly licensed auctioneers, selling at auction.
- Section 73. Paragraphs (h) and (k) of subsection (2) of section 287.055, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 287.055 Acquisition of professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, or surveying and mapping services; definitions; procedures; contingent fees prohibited; penalties.—
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:
- (h) A "design-build firm" means a partnership, corporation, or other legal entity that:
- 1. Is certified under s. 489.119 to engage in contracting through a certified or registered general contractor or a certified or registered building contractor as the qualifying agent; or
 - 2. Is qualified certified under s. 471.023 to practice or

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to offer to practice engineering; <u>qualified</u> certified under s. 481.219 to practice or to offer to practice architecture; or <u>qualified</u> certified under s. 481.319 to practice or to offer to practice landscape architecture.

(k) A "design criteria professional" means a firm that is qualified who holds a current certificate of registration under chapter 481 to practice architecture or landscape architecture or a firm who holds a current certificate as a registered engineer under chapter 471 to practice engineering and who is employed by or under contract to the agency for the providing of professional architect services, landscape architect services, or engineering services in connection with the preparation of the design criteria package.

Section 74. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The Profe	essional Staff of the Co	ommittee on Innova	ation, Industry, a	nd Technology
BILL:	CS/SB 498				
INTRODUCER:	Commerce and Tourism Committee and Senator Baxley				
SUBJECT:	Consumer Protection				
DATE:	January 17, 202	0 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
. Harmsen	\mathbf{N}	IcKay	CM	Fav/CS	
2. Kraemer	Ir	nhof	IT	Pre-meetin	g
3.			RC		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 498 requires an unlicensed vendor to perform his or her work duties within a specific timeframe after the unlicensed vendor receives payment for the services. The bill also creates a rebuttable presumption that an unlicensed vendor does not have just cause to fail to comply with their duties, refund their payment, or continue their work for any 14-day period.

An unlicensed vendor who violates this provision commits a crime punishable as, depending on the total money received for the services and any prior offenses, a first degree misdemeanor or a felony.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet assessed the fiscal impact for this bill. To the extent that the felony and misdemeanor penalties created in the bill result in persons being convicted, the bill may result in an indeterminate fiscal impact on prisons.

Additionally, the bill requires solicitors, salespersons, and agents who conduct door-to-door sales of consumer goods or services that will be delivered more than three days after the sale to obtain a home solicitation permit from a county clerk of the circuit court.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

Florida consumers experienced growing numbers of contractor theft and unlicensed contractor fraud in the wake of recent hurricanes Irma and Michael.¹ However, victims met difficulty prosecuting the perpetrators because theft requires proof that the defendant had the intent to commit the crime at the time of, or prior to, the taking.² Especially in cases where a contract exists, it is difficult to prove criminal intent at the time the contract was signed.³ Florida courts have also found that a partial performance of a contract negates criminal intent.⁴

In 2019, the Legislature updated the construction contracting theft statute⁵ to remove the requirement that a construction contractor have intent to defraud the owner to be convicted of such theft.⁶ This change only applies to actors who are, or were acting as, a licensed construction contractor.

An unlicensed person may perform work that falls under the scope of construction contracting if the work is casual, minor, or inconsequential in nature, and the aggregate contract price for all labor and materials is less than \$1,000, subject to certain requirements. This is generally called the "handyman exception." The "handyman exception" was enacted in 1979, and the contractual amount of \$1,000 has not been updated since.⁷

Unlicensed Activity

Several Florida agencies protect consumers from unlicensed activity. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) regulates several professions, including contractors and many of the construction trades. The DBPR regulates the unlicensed practice of those professions as well.⁸ According to the DBPR, unlicensed activity occurs most commonly

¹ See, e.g., Insurance Journal, 10 Arrests Made in Florida Unlicensed Contractor, Workers' Comp Fraud Sting (Jun. 19, 2019), https://www.insurancejournal.com/news/southeast/2019/06/19/529814.htm (last visited Jan. 16, 2020); and Cape Coral Police Department, Unlicensed Contractors and Scams (Nov. 7, 2018),

https://www.capecops.com/newsroom/2018/11/7/unlicensed-contractors-and-scams (last visited Jan. 16, 2020); and see Florida Dept. of Financial Services, CFO Jimmy Patronis Announces Arrest of Fake Contractor for Stealing Over \$116,000 from Hurricane Irma Victims (Mar. 1, 2019),

https://www.myfloridacfo.com/sitePages/newsroom/pressRelease.aspx?id=5206 (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

² See Stramaglia v. State, 603 So. 2d 536, 537-38 (Fla. 4th DCA 1992) and Frazier v. State, 114 So. 3d 461 (Fla. 2nd DCA 2013). Florida recognizes two types of intent crimes: specific intent and general intent crimes. A specific intent crime requires the offender to intend to accomplish a precise, prohibited act. A general intent crime requires the offender to intend to do something unlawful, but the offender does not need to intend the precise harm or result that occurs. See Black's Law Dictionary 47, 559 and 560 (6th ed. 1995). Unless an offender confesses his or her intent, intent must be inferred. See generally, David Crump, What Does Intent Mean, 38 HOFSTRA L.R. 1059,

https://scholarlycommons.law.hofstra.edu/hlr/vol38/iss4/2/ (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

³ See Adams v. State, 443 So. 2d 1003 (Fla. 2d DCA 1983).

⁴ See Yerrick v. State, 979 So. 2d 1228 (Fla. 4th DCA 2008).

⁵ Section 489.126(2), F.S.

⁶ Section 19, ch. 2019-167, Laws of Fla. *See also*, Sasha Jones, *New Florida Law Protects You Against Contractor Fraud* (Jul. 11, 2019), https://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/New-Florida-Law-Protects-You-Against-Contractor-Fraud-512600391.html (last visited Jan. 10, 2020).

⁷ Section 489.103(9), F.S. The exemption does not apply if the construction, repair, remodeling, or improvement is part of a larger operation, regardless of whether the work is undertaken by the same or a different contractor.

⁸ Florida Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation, *Department Overview*, http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/about-us/department-overview/ (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

in the construction and electrical trades. In fiscal year 2017-2018, the DBPR received 3,043 complaints of unlicensed construction contractor and electrical contractor activity, and filed 664 administrative cases to address those complaints. The number of complaints of such unlicensed activity and the DBPR's response to them increased in fiscal year 2018-2019, when the DBPR received 3,198 such complaints and filed 1,175 administrative cases.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services serves as the consumer complaint clearinghouse for issues that arise about businesses whether regulated or not.¹²

Additionally the Florida Office of the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division prosecutes deceptive and unfair trade practices under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act (ch. 501, F.S.). Since 2011, that division has resolved 558 investigations and recovered over \$10 billion for Florida consumers. 4

Construction Contracting Fraud and Theft

A construction contractor is a person who undertakes a job or submits a bid to construct, repair, alter, remodel, add to, demolish, subtract from, or improve any building or structure for others, and whose job scope is substantially similar to one of 17 specified scopes of work.¹⁵ A construction contractor must be licensed by the DBPR's Construction Industry Licensing Board (board) or certified by the county in which he or she wishes to work.¹⁶ In most circumstances, a construction contractor must subcontract all electrical, mechanical, plumbing, roofing, sheet metal, swimming pool, and air-conditioning work, unless the construction contractor holds a state certificate or registration in the appropriate trade category.¹⁷

A subcontractor who does not have a state certificate or registration may work under the supervision of a licensed or certified construction contractor, but only if:

• The work of the subcontractor falls within the scope of the construction contractor's license; and

⁹ Florida Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation, 2017-2018 Unlicensed Activity Annual Report at 4, available at http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/reg/documents/ULA%20Annual%20Report%20FY2017-18.pdf (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

¹⁰ *Id*. at 28.

¹¹ Florida Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation, *2018-2019 Unlicensed Activity Annual Report* at 29 (on file with with Senate Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology).

¹² Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Division of Consumer Services*, https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Consumer-Services (last visited Jan. 16, 2020) and https://www.fdacs.gov/Contact-Us/File-a-Complaint (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

¹³ Florida Office of the Attorney General, *Consumer Protection Division*, http://www.myfloridalegal.com/pages.nsf/Main/18A7753257FE439085256CC9004EC4F7 (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

¹⁴ *Id*

¹⁵ See ss. 489.105(3)(a) through (q), F.S. The specified scopes of work are identified as general contractor, building contractor, residential contractor, sheet metal contractor, roofing contractor, Class A, B, and C air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, commercial pool/spa contractor, residential pool/spa contractor, swimming pool servicing contractor, plumbing contractor, underground utility and excavation contractor, solar contractor, pollutant storage systems contractor, and specialty contractor.

¹⁶ Sections 489.107(1), 489.113(1), and 489.117(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 489.113(3), F.S. Various exceptions for general, building, residential, and solar contractors are set forth in ss. 489.113(3)(a) through (g), F.S.

• The subcontractor is not engaged in construction work that would require specified contractor licensing (i.e., licensure as an electrical contractor, ¹⁸a septic tank contractor, ¹⁹ a sheet metal contractor, roofing contractor, Class A, B, or C air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, commercial pool/spa contractor, residential pool/spa contractor, swimming pool servicing contractor, plumbing contractor, underground utility and excavation contractor, or solar contractor.

Administrative Offenses and Penalties

The board may discipline a construction contractor's certification or registration²¹ if he or she is found guilty of certain offenses, including but not limited to::²²

- Committing mismanagement or misconduct in the practice of contracting that causes financial harm to a customer;
- Abandoning a construction project. There is a presumption a construction contractor has abandoned a project after 90 days if the contractor terminates the project without just cause or without proper notification to the owner, or the contractor fails to perform work without just cause for 90 consecutive days;
- Committing fraud or deceit in the practice of contracting; and
- Proceeding on a job without obtaining required building permits and inspections.

In addition to board action, Florida law imposes criminal penalties for prohibited behavior in the construction contracting industry. A person commits a first degree misdemeanor²³ if he or she:

- Falsely holds himself or herself out as a licensee, certificate holder, or registrant;
- Acts or advertises as a construction contractor without being duly registered or certified; or
- Starts or performs work for which a building permit is required without such permit.

If a person commits a subsequent offense, or commits any such offense during a state emergency as declared by the Governor, it is punishable as a third degree felony.²⁴

Criminal Offenses and Penalties

A construction contractor, or a person who acts as a construction contractor, who receives an initial payment of more than 10 percent of the contract price for the project must, unless the payor agreed in writing to a longer period or the contractor has just cause for failing to do so:

- Apply for any necessary permits within 30 days after the payment is made; and
- Start the work within 90 days after all necessary permits are issued.

¹⁸ See Part II, of ch. 489, F.S., relating to Electrical and Alarm System Contracting,

¹⁹ See Part III of ch. 489, F.S., relating to Septic Tank Contracting.

²⁰ Section 489.113(2), F.S. See also s. 489.113(3), F.S., relating to subcontracting.

²¹ See as. 489.105(8) and (10), F.S.

²² Section 489.129(1), F.S. The board may place a contractor on probation, reprimand him or her, and revoke, suspend, or deny the issuance or renewal of a contractor's certificate or registration. The board may also require the contractor to provide financial restitution to a consumer for financial harm he or she caused, require the contractor to perform continuing education, or to pay costs related to the investigation and prosecution.

²³ Section 489.127, F.S. See *infra* note 28 for the penalties that may be imposed.

²⁴ Section 489.127(2)(b) and (c), F.S. See infra notes 24-26 and 27-29 for possible penalties that may be imposed.

A construction contractor is deemed not to have just cause for a failure to apply for permits, perform work, or refund monies paid, if the payor has made a written demand and given the contractor 30 days to perform.²⁵

Section 489.126, F.S., sets the dollar thresholds for the offense severity at the following levels:

Total Money Received	Offense Level
≥ \$200,000	First Degree Felony
≥\$20,000, but < \$200,000	Second Degree Felony
≥ \$1,000, but < \$20,000	Third Degree Felony
< \$1,000	First Degree Misdemeanor

Theft

Section 812.014, F.S., provides that a person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or use, the property of another with intent to (temporarily or permanently):

- Deprive the other person of a right to the property or a benefit thereof; or
- Appropriate the property to his or her own use or to the use of any person not entitled to its
 use.

The penalties for theft crimes depend on the value of the property taken, classified as follows:

Offense	Property Value	Offense Level
	≥ \$100,000	First Degree Felony ²⁶
Grand	≥ \$20,000, but < \$100,000	Second Degree Felony ²⁷
Theft	\geq \$750, but $<$ \$20,000	Third Degree Felony ²⁸
	≥ \$100, but < \$750 if taken from a dwelling or unenclosed curtilage ²⁹ of a dwelling	Third Degree Felony

²⁵ See s. 489.126, F.S.

²⁶ A first degree felony is punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²⁷ A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083,

²⁸ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²⁹ "Unenclosed curtilage of a dwelling" means the unenclosed land or grounds, or any outbuildings, directly and intimately adjacent to and connected with the dwelling and necessary, convenient, and habitually used in connection with that dwelling. Section 810.09(1)(b), F.S.

Offense	Property Value	Offense Level
Petit	\geq \$100, but $<$ \$750	First Degree Misdemeanor ³⁰
Theft	< \$100	Second Degree Misdemeanor ³¹

However, as discussed above, it has been difficult for prosecutors to apply the theft statute to theft that results from an individual's failure to perform contracted work.³²

Home Solicitation Sales Permits³³

Unless exempted, a person must obtain a home solicitation sales permit (permit) to sell items valued at \$25 or more by solicitation at any location that is not his or her business's fixed location. The seller can apply for a permit at the clerk of the circuit court within the county in which the seller wants to do business. A county clerk of the circuit court may deny a home solicitation sales permit if the applicant has been convicted of, or entered a guilty or no contest plea, to a crime involving moral turpitude, fraudulent or dishonest dealing, or the illegal use or sale of a controlled substance, or to any violation of the home solicitation laws. The solicitor must display the permit to each prospective buyer before he or she begins a solicitation. A solicitor who attempts to make a sale without a permit commits a first degree misdemeanor. Additionally, the clerk of the circuit court can discipline or revoke the permit for specific violations.

Under current law, all solicitors, salesperson, or agents conducting sales, leases, or rentals of consumer goods by using samples, catalogs, or brochures for delivery of the goods more than three business days after the sale are exempt from home solicitations sales permit requirements.³⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 501.0195, F.S., and defines the term "unlicensed vendor," requires them to perform their duties within specific timeframes, and sets criminal penalties for the failure to meet those requirements.

The bill defines an unlicensed vendor as a person who is not deemed a construction contractor under s. 489.105(3), F.S.³⁸ in Florida who also provides or promises to provide services related to a residential home or the extended parcel of land on which the home is situated. This may

³⁰ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in county jail and a \$1,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, E.S.

³¹ A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in county jail and a \$500 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

³² See supra notes 2-4.

³³ See, sections 501.021-501.055, F.S.

³⁴ Section 501.021, F.S.

³⁵ Section 501.021(2), F.S.

³⁶ Section 501.021(4), F.S.

³⁷ Section 501.022(1)(b)4., F.S.

³⁸ See *infra* note 14 for the construction contractors regulated by the board.

include work on driveways, lawns, trees, gardens, walls, fences, or other vegetation or fixtures located on the land.

An unlicensed vendor who has agreed to perform a job and has accepted any amount of money as an initial payment for the job must perform the following duties:

- Apply for any required work permits within 14 days after receiving the consumer's initial payment;
- Start the work within 14 days after either receiving an initial payment or within 14 days after all necessary work permits have been issued; and
- Continue the work until completion, with no breaks that are 14 days or longer in duration.

The unlicensed vendor may deviate from the above duties only when the consumer has agreed to a longer timeframe in writing, or when the unlicensed vendor has just cause.

Additionally, the bill creates a rebuttable presumption that an unlicensed vendor does not have just cause to deviate from the above duties, or fail to refund payment within 14 days. It is the unlicensed vendor's burden to rebut this presumption and to plead and prove any just cause for the violation.

An unlicensed vendor who violates this section may be subject to the following penalties, based on the total amount of money received for the services to be performed on a home or its surrounding parcel:

Total Money Received	Offense Level
≥ \$50,000	First Degree Felony
≥ \$5,000 but < \$50,000	Second Degree Felony
≥ \$300 but < \$5,000,000	Third Degree Felony
< \$300	First Degree Misdemeanor

A person who is not licensed as a construction contractor who performs work on a home or its surrounding parcel may be subject to the above penalties as well as similar penalties imposed by s. 489.126(2), F.S., which applies to "any person performing or contracting or promising to perform contracting work" without regard to the licensure of the person.

Section 2 amends s. 501.022, F.S., to require solicitors, salespersons, and agents to conduct a sale, lease, or rental of consumer goods or services by sample, catalog, or brochure for future delivery to obtain a home solicitation sales permit from the pertinent county's clerk of the circuit court before they begin their door-to-door sales. This type of solicitor is currently exempt from the permitting requirement.

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Homeowners who use unlicensed vendors for services and repairs to their property may be less susceptible to theft of their payments and more timely performance of their repairs as a result of the criminal penalties implemented by this bill.

Solicitors who conduct door-to-door sales, leases, or rentals of consumer goods or services by sample, catalog, or brochure for future delivery will be required to obtain a permit to perform their work. This will increase the cost to do business as such a solicitor. Consumers targeted by such solicitors may be less subject to unscrupulous sales as a result of the permitting process.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill creates new criminal penalties, which may increase the need for prison beds if the number of successful prosecutions increases.

County clerks of circuit courts may see an increase in permit processing for certain door-to-door solicitors.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The bill's definition of an unlicensed vendor is relatively broad and may inadvertently capture professionals who are licensed in some capacity by the state of Florida. For example, licensed electrical contractors, alarm system contractors, and septic tank contractors who may perform work on a home or its surrounding property are not construction contractors described in s. 489.105(3), F.S., in part I of ch. 489, F.S., as referenced on line 31 of the bill. Those contractors are licensed under parts II and III of ch. 489, F.S., but appear to fall within the definition of "unlicensed vendor" despite such licensing. Consideration of an amendment to paragraph (2)(b) may be needed to exclude contractors regulated by other provisions in ch. 489, F.S.

Paragraph (3)(a) of the bill addresses action that is to occur after the date all "necessary" permits are issued. The term "necessary" may be subject to interpretation; substitution of the term "required" may be appropriate to establish a more objective standard.

As written, the bill appears to require all unlicensed vendors to refund their payment within 14 days after receiving it, whether or not they have otherwise complied with their duty outlined in the bill to perform work in a timely fashion. See lines 47-48. Consideration of an amendment to paragraph (3)(b) may be needed to clarify that the just cause presumption rests on failure of the unlicensed vendor to:

- Within 14 days of payment, apply for any required permits, timely start the work, and perform the work without suspending work for any period longer than 14 days (as required by paragraph (3)(a)); or
- Refund payment within 14 days after receiving payment if required permits have not been applied for by the vendor, no work has been performed by the vendor, or work has been suspended by the vendor for longer than 14 days in any period.

Such an amendment would eliminate duplicative references in paragraphs (3)(a) and (3)(b) (lines 41-43 and 48-50), related to failure by the vendor to continue the work without suspension for a 14-day period, which may create confusion for those seeking to rely on or rebut the just cause presumption.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends section 501.022 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 501.0195 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Commerce and Tourism on December 10, 2019:

The CS clarifies that an unlicensed vendor is an individual who is not deemed a construction contractor in Florida who also provides or promises to provide services related to a residential home *or* the extended parcel of land on which the home is situated.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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The Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology (Baxley) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

Delete line 31

and insert:

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(b) Is not certified or registered under chapter 489.



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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The Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology (Baxley) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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Delete lines 46 - 51

4 and insert:

> not have just cause if the unlicensed vendor fails to do any of the following:

- 1. Apply for permits within 14 days after receiving payment for the work, if the work requires permits.
- 2. Start the work within 14 days after receiving payment for the work or within 14 days after the date all required

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permits for the work, if any, are issued.

- 3. Perform the work, without any failure to continue the work for any 14-day period after payment is made or 14 days after the date all required permits for work, if any, are issued.
- 4. Refund payment for the work within 14 days after receiving payment, if required permits have not been applied for by the vendor, no work has been performed by the vendor, or work has not continued for any 14-day period after payment is made or all required permits for work, if any, are issued.

The burden is on the unlicensed vendor to prove just cause and to rebut the presumption.

COMMITTEES:
Ethics and Elections, *Chair*Appropriations Subcommittee on Education
Education

Finance and Tax Health Policy Judiciary

JOINT COMMITTEE:
Joint Legislative Auditing Committee

SENATOR DENNIS BAXLEY

12th District

December 10, 2019

The Honorable Chair Wilton Simpson 420 Senate Office Building Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Chairman Simpson,

I would like to request that SB 498 Consumer Protection be heard in the next Innovation, Industry, and Technology Committee meeting.

This good bill amends sections of the "Theft by Abandonment" and "Unauthorized Home Solicitation" statues to fix several loopholes that prevent law enforcement and state's attorneys from pursuing criminal prosecution for fraudulent contractors and solicitors.

Thank you for your favorable consideration.

Onward & Upward,

Denik Bayley

Senator Dennis K. Baxley

Senate District 12

DKB/dd

cc: Booter Imhof, Staff Director

Ron DeSantis, Governor Halsey Beshears, Secretary



Unlicensed Activity Program

Annual Report

2018 - 2019 Fiscal Year





Unlicensed Activity Complaints Annual Report Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Complaints Received	Legally Sufficient	Cease and Desist Issued	ULA Citations Filed	Cases Received in Legal	Administrative Complaints Filed	Final Orders Filed
Accountancy	61	36	42	7	13	2	4
Asbestos	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athlete Agents	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auctioneers	11	6	1	0	2	1	0
Barbers	202	108	7	67	34	21	26
Boxing Commission	9	2	0	0	4	0	1
Building Code Admin. and Inspectors	9	3	0	0	3	0	0
Community Association Managers	92	43	7	11	17	2	1
Construction Industry	2657	1711	1177	38	1472	921	688
Cosmetology	464	147	19	89	49	23	19
Electrical Contractors	541	381	317	5	382	254	207
Employee Leasing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Geologists	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor Pilots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Inspectors	13	5	2	0	4	4	4
Landscape Arch.	15	2	2	0	1	0	0
Mold-Related Services	69	44	23	0	23	10	10
Real Estate	556	144	10	0	209	60	45
Talent Agents	21	10	3	0	6	2	0
Veterinary Medicine	28	12	4	0 .	13	2	0
Totals	4816	2654	1614	217	2233	1302	1005

- Complaints Received refers to complaints received and assigned a case number.
- Complaints Legally Sufficient refers to complaints that met the standard of legal sufficiency established in section 455.225 (1), Florida Statutes.
- Cease & Desist Issued refers to cases where a Notice of Cease and Desist was issued.
- Number of Citations Filed refers to citations filed with Department's Agency Clerk.
- Cases Received in Legal refers to cases received in the Office of General Counsel from DBPR investigators after their investigation is complete.
- Closed Insufficient Evidence refers to cases closed based on insufficient evidence to prove that the violation occurred.
- Administrative Complaints Filed refers to cases where an Administrative Complaint has been filed with the Agency Clerks
 Office.
- Final Orders Filed refers to final orders entered, which imposed administrative fines and investigative costs.
 - * These statistics may not be all inclusive of the reporting period and may include information from previous quarters.

By the Committee on Commerce and Tourism; and Senator Baxley

577-02021-20 2020498c1

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to consumer protection; creating s.
501.0195, F.S.; providing legislative findings and
intent; defining the term "unlicensed vendor";
requiring an unlicensed vendor to take certain actions
within a specified timeframe after receiving payment;
providing an exception; providing that the unlicensed
vendor has the burden to prove just cause; providing
criminal penalties; amending s. 501.022, F.S.;
removing an exemption from permitting requirements for

12 providing an effective date.

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

certain solicitors, salespersons, and agents;

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Section 1. Section 501.0195, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

501.0195 Home repairs by unlicensed vendors.-

- (1) The Legislature finds that vigorous enforcement of residential contracting laws is necessary to protect residents, consumers, and this state's economy, and therefore, the Legislature intends that this section be strictly construed and enforced.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the term "unlicensed vendor" means a person who:
- (a) Provides or promises to provide services related to a residential home or the extended parcel of land on which the home is located, including, but not limited to, driveways, lawns, trees, gardens, landscaping areas, walls, fences, or

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other vegetation or fixtures located thereon; and

- (b) Is not deemed a "contractor" under s. 489.105(3).
- (3) (a) An unlicensed vendor who receives an initial payment of any amount must do all of the following unless the unlicensed vendor has just cause or has agreed, in writing, with the person who made the payment to a longer timeframe for performance:
- 1. If the work requires a permit, apply for such permits within 14 days after receiving payment for the work.
- 2. Start the work within 14 days after receiving payment for the work or within 14 days after the date all necessary permits for work, if any, are issued.
- 3. Perform the work, without any failure to continue the work for any 14-day period after payment is made or 14 days after the date all necessary permits for work, if any, are issued.
- (b) There is a presumption that an unlicensed vendor does not have just cause if the unlicensed vendor fails to comply with paragraph (a), fails to refund the payment within 14 days after receiving payment, or fails to continue the work for any 14-day period after the date all necessary permits for work, if any, are issued. The burden is on the unlicensed vendor to prove just cause and to rebut the presumption.
 - (4) A violation of this section is:
- (a) If the total money received is less than \$300, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) If the total money received is less than \$300 and the unlicensed vendor has had more than one violation within a 3-year period, a felony of the third degree, punishable as

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provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) If the total money received is greater than or equal to \$300 but less than \$5,000, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (d) If the total money received is \$5,000 or more but less than \$50,000, a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (e) If the total money received is \$50,000 or more, a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 501.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

501.022 Home solicitation sale; permit required.-

- (1) (a) It is unlawful for any person to conduct any home solicitation sale, as defined in s. 501.021, or to supervise excluded minors conducting such sales provided in subparagraph (b) 4. subparagraph (b) 5., in this state without first obtaining a valid home solicitation sale permit as provided in this section.
- (b) The following are excluded from the operation of this section:
- 1. Bona fide agents, business representatives, or salespersons making calls or soliciting orders at the usual place of business of a customer regarding products or services for use in connection with the customer's business.
- 2. Solicitors, salespersons, or agents making a call or business visit upon the express invitation, oral or written, of an inhabitant of the premises or her or his agent.
 - 3. Telephone solicitors, salespersons, or agents making

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calls which involve transactions that are unsolicited by the consumer and consummated by telephone and without any other contact between the buyer and the seller or its representative before prior to delivery of the goods or performance of the services.

- 4. Solicitors, salespersons, or agents conducting a sale, lease, or rental of consumer goods or services by sample, catalog, or brochure for future delivery.
- $\underline{4.5.}$ Minors, as defined in s. 1.01(13), conducting home solicitation sales under the supervision of an adult supervisor who holds a valid home solicitation sale permit. Minors excluded from operation of this section must, however, carry personal identification which includes their full name, date of birth, residence address, and employer and the name and permit number of their adult supervisor.
- 5.6. Those sellers or their representatives that are currently regulated as to the sale of goods and services by chapter 475 or chapter 497.
- $\underline{6.7.}$ Solicitors, salespersons, or agents making calls or soliciting orders on behalf of a religious, charitable, scientific, educational, or veterans' institution or organization holding a sales tax exemption certificate under s. 212.08(7).
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The I	Profession	al Staff of the Co	ommittee on Innova	tion, Industry, an	d Technology
BILL:	SB 900					
INTRODUCER:	Senator Star	rgel				
SUBJECT:	Malt Bevera	ages				
DATE:	January 21,	2020	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
1. Oxamendi	mendi Imhof		IT	Favorable		
2				CM		
3.				RC	·	·

I. Summary:

SB 900 provides a process for returns of malt beverages by a vendor to a distributor for an exchange of product, a refund, or a credit. A vendor may return malt beverages to a distributor if the malt beverages are a "damaged product," an "out-of-code" product," or an "undamaged product." An "out-of-code product" is a malt beverage that has exceeded the manufacturer's code date indicating the product's freshness and availability for purchase at retail. A distributor is not required to accept a return request.

The bill prohibits the sale of malt beverages on consignment or on any basis other than a bona fide sale. A product may not be returned because it is overstocked or slow-moving or because there is only limited or seasonal demand for the product.

Under the bill, a vendor may request the return of undamaged product for an exchange of product, a refund, or for credit. Returns of damaged and undamaged products must be made within seven days after the delivery date. Damaged product may be returned for an exchange of product or a credit. The bill specifies the circumstances in which damaged or undamaged malt beverages may be returned, if a return is requested by the vendor.

Under the bill, an out-of-code product may be returned to a distributor only for an exchange of product at any time, if the conditions in the bill are satisfied, including that the manufacturer's code date is printed on the product container and the manufacturer of the products has written policies and procedures that specify the date that product should be removed. The manufacturer's policies and procedures must be readily available, verifiable, and consistently applied.

The bill requires a malt beverage distributor to keep a written record of each return of malt beverages.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

In Florida, alcoholic beverages are regulated by the Beverage Law, which regulates the manufacture, distribution, and sale of wine, beer, and liquor by manufacturers, distributors, and vendors. The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (division) in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation administers and enforces the Beverage Law.

"Alcoholic beverages" are defined in s. 561.01, F.S., as "distilled spirits and all beverages containing one-half of one percent or more alcohol by volume." "Malt beverages" are brewed alcoholic beverages containing malt.⁴

Section 561.14, F.S., specifies the license and registration classifications used in the Beverage Law.

- "Manufacturers" are those "licensed to manufacture alcoholic beverages and distribute the same at wholesale to licensed distributors and to no one else within the state, unless authorized by statute."⁵
- "Distributors" are those "licensed to sell and distribute alcoholic beverages at wholesale to persons who are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages."
- "Importers" are those licensed to sell, or to cause to be sold, shipped, and invoiced, alcoholic beverages to licensed manufacturers or licensed distributors, and to no one else in this state; provided that ss. 564.045 and 565.095, F.S., relating to primary American source of supply licensure, are in no way violated by such imports.⁷
- "Vendors" are those "licensed to sell alcoholic beverages at retail only" and who may not "purchase or acquire in any manner for the purpose of resale any alcoholic beverages from any person not licensed as a vendor, manufacturer, bottler, or distributor under the Beverage Law."8

Three-Tier System

In the United States, the regulation of alcohol since the repeal of Prohibition has traditionally been based upon a "three-tier system." The system requires separation of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. The manufacturer creates the beverages, and the distributor obtains the beverages from the manufacturer to deliver to the vendor. The vendor makes the ultimate sale to the consumer. A manufacturer, distributor, or exporter may not be licensed as a vendor to sell directly to consumers. On the repeal of Prohibition has traditionally been based upon a "three-tier system." The system requires separation of the manufacture, distributor, and sale of alcoholic beverages, and the distributor obtains the beverages from the manufacturer to deliver to the vendor. The vendor makes the ultimate sale to the consumer.

¹ Section 561.01(6), F.S., provides that the "The Beverage Law" means chs. 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 567, and 568, F.S.

² See s. 561.14, F.S.

³ Section 561.02, F.S.

⁴ Section 563.01, F.S.

⁵ Section 561.14(1), F.S.

⁶ Section 561.14(2), F.S.

⁷ Section 561.01(5), F.S.

⁸ Section 561.14(3). F.S.

⁹ Section 561.14, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 561.22(1), F.S.

Generally, in Florida, only licensed vendors are permitted to sell alcoholic beverages directly to consumers at retail. Licensed manufacturers, distributors, and registered exporters are prohibited from also being licensed as vendors. Manufacturers are also generally prohibited from having an interest in a vendor and from distributing directly to a vendor. All of the consumers of the consumers are also generally prohibited from having an interest in a vendor and from distributing directly to a vendor.

Tied House Evil Prohibitions

States have enacted statutes designed to prevent or limit the control of retail alcoholic beverage vendors by manufacturers, wholesalers, and importers, or to prohibit "tied-house arrangements." Such legislation is referred to as "tied house" or "tied house evil" statutes. 14

Section 561.42, F.S., Florida's "tied house evil" statute, regulates the permitted and prohibited relationships and interactions of manufacturers and distributors with vendors in order to prevent a manufacturer or distributor from having a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in the establishment or business of a licensed vendor, and to prevent a manufacturer or distributor from giving a vendor gifts, loans or property, or rebates. ¹⁵ The prohibitions also apply to an importer, primary American source of supply registrant, ¹⁶ brand owner or registrant, broker, and sales agent (or sales person thereof).

The tied house evil statute also prohibits any distributor or vendor from receiving any financial incentives from any manufacturer. It further prohibits manufacturers or distributors from assisting retail vendors by gifts or loans of money or property or by the giving of rebates. These prohibitions do not, however, apply to any bottles, barrels, or other containers necessary for the legitimate transportation of such beverages, to advertising materials, or to the extension of credit for liquors sold, if made strictly in compliance with the provisions of s. 561.42, F.S.¹⁷

Section 561.42, F.S., also prohibits licensed manufacturers and distributors from:

- Making further sales to vendors that the division has certified as not having fully paid for all liquors previously purchased;¹⁸
- Directly or indirectly giving, lending, renting, selling, or in any other manner furnishing to a vendor any outside sign, printed, painted, electric, or otherwise; 19
- Providing neon or electric signs, window painting and decalcomanias, posters, placards, and
 other advertising material herein authorized to be used or displayed by the vendor in the
 interior of the licensed premises;²⁰ and
- Providing expendable retail advertising specialties, unless sold to the vendor at not less than the actual cost to the industry member who initially purchased them.²¹

¹¹ Section 561.14(3), F.S. However, see the exceptions provided in ss. 561.221 and 565.03, F.S.

¹² Section 561.22, F.S.

¹³ Sections 563.022(14) and 561.14(1), F.S.

¹⁴ 45 Am. Jur. 2d *Intoxicating Liquors*, s. 94 (2017).

¹⁵ Section 561.42(1), F.S.

¹⁶ See s. 564.045, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 564.42(1). Section 561.42(2), F.S., permits distributors to extend credit for the sale of liquors to any vendor up to, but not including, the 10th day after the calendar week within which such sale was made.

¹⁸ Section 561.42(4), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 561.42(10), F.S.

²⁰ Section 561.42(12), F.S.

²¹ Section 561.42(14)(a), F.S.

Section 561.42(14), F.S., further prohibits industry members from providing expendable retail advertising specialties, unless sold to the vendor at not less than the actual cost to the industry member who initially purchased them. A member of the malt beverage industry may provide a vendor with expendable retailer advertising specialties such as trays, coasters, mats, menu cards, napkins, cups, glasses, thermometers, and the like. The industry member must sell these items to a vendor only at a price not less than the actual cost to the industry member who initially purchased the items, without limitation in total dollar value of such items sold to a vendor. Industry members may not engage in cooperative advertising with a vendor.²²

Division Rules - Returns of Products

The Florida Statutes do not address the return of products to distributors by vendors. The division has adopted rules to provide guidance to the industry.

Return of Damaged Products

Products are damaged if they exhibit product deterioration, leaking containers, damaged labels, or missing or mutilated tamper-evident closures.²³

Under the division's rule, a vendor must request for return of damaged products within 15 days after delivery and may receive an exchange of product, cash, or a credit.²⁴ A vendor may not return products damaged by the vendor or vendor's customers.²⁵ A distributor is required to make and keep a record of all exchanges of damaged products for product, cash, or credit.²⁶ Under current law, each manufacturer, distributor, broker, agent, and importer licensed under the Beverage Law is required to maintain and keep, for a period of three years at the licensed place of business, such records of alcoholic beverages received, sold, or delivered within or without this state as may be required by the division.²⁷

If the vendor requests a return 15 or more days after delivery, a return may only be for exchange, cash, or credit, under the following circumstances:

- A manufacturer has issued a product recall that affects multiple unaffiliated vendors; or
- A product has deteriorated due to manufacturing or packaging problems.

Return of Undamaged Products

A vendor must request for return of undamaged products within 10 days after delivery and may receive cash or a credit within 10 days of the request.²⁸ A distributor is required to make and keep a record of all undamaged products returned for cash or credit (not an exchange).²⁹

If the vendor requests a return 10 or more days after delivery, a return may only be:

²² Section 561.42(14)(e), F.S.

²³ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61A-1.0107(1) (2018)

²⁴ *Id*.

²⁵ Id

²⁶ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61A-1.0107(2) (2018)

²⁷ Section 561.55(3)(a), F.S.

²⁸ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61A-1.0108(1) (2018)

²⁹ *Id*.

• For cash or credit, if the products may no longer be lawfully sold due to a change of law;

- For cash or credit, if the vendor's business is terminated (excluding a temporary seasonal shutdown);
- For an equal exchange of product, if there is a change in product, such as a change in formula, proof, label, or container;
- For cash or credit, if the product is discontinued; or
- For cash or credit, if a vendor, who is only open for a portion of the year, has product remaining at closure that will spoil in the off-season.³⁰

Federal Law

The Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act)³¹ prohibits consignment sales, but does not prohibit transactions involving the bona fide return of products for "ordinary and usual commercial reasons arising after the merchandise has been sold." The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), has prescribed regulations for unfair trade practices, and in the case of malt beverages, trade practices of the FAA Act apply only if the laws of the State in which the malt beverage products are sold or shipped impose similar requirements. TTB regulations provide permissible reasons for returns under the FAA Act.³²

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 563.061, F.S., to provide a process for returns of malt beverages by a vendor to a distributor for exchange of product, refund, or credit. A vendor may return malt beverages to a distributor, with certain conditions, if the malt beverages are a "damaged product," an "out-of-code product," or an "undamaged product."

Definitions

The bill defines a "damaged product" to mean:

Malt beverage product delivered to a vendor exhibiting product deterioration, defective seals, leaking, damaged labels, or missing or mutilated tamper-evident closures.

A "manufacturer's code date" is defined to mean:

A coded best-by date, expiration date, or other designated date or dating system established by a manufacturer to signify the freshness that is printed on the malt beverage container or, in the case of a keg, marked on a cap, collar, tag, or label directly affixed to the keg.

An "out-of-code product" is defined to mean:

Malt beverage product that has exceeded the manufacturer's code date and, according to the manufacturer's policies, must be removed and replaced with fresh products for purchase in the retail market.

³⁰ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61A-1.0108(2) (2018)

³¹ 27 U.S.C. 205(d)

³² See 27 CFR part 11

An "undamaged product" is defined as those malt beverage products that is not a damaged or out-of-code product.

Prohibitions

The bill prohibits the sale of malt beverages on consignment or on any basis other than a bona fide sale. A return of malt beverages to a distributor is only allowed for the ordinary and usual commercial reasons authorized by the bill. A product may not be returned because it is overstocked or slow-moving or because there is only limited or seasonal demand, including, but not limited to, product packaged in holiday decanters or distinctive bottles.

Returns of Undamaged Product

Under the bill, a vendor may request return of undamaged product to a distributor for exchange of product or for credit, depending on the reason for the return. A distributor may not accept a return of undamaged product unless the return is requested within seven days³³ after the delivery date. A distributor may accept a return of undamaged product for:

- Credit or refund, if there is a change in regulation or administrative procedure prohibiting the sale of a particular brand or container size.
- Credit or refund, if a vendor terminates operations (excluding a temporary seasonal shutdown);
- Exchange of product, if a vendor requests return of a product for purposes of quality control or freshness, and the product has not yet exceeded the manufacturer's code date;
- Exchange of product or credit, if a manufacturer has issued a product recall that affects
 multiple vendors who are not affiliated with one another through having common ownership,
 through being members of the same pool buying group, or through being members of the
 same advertising cooperative.
- Credit or refund, if the production or importation of a product is discontinued.
- Credit or refund, if a vendor is only open for a portion of the year and has product remaining at closure which, with respect to quality control or freshness, would become unsuitable for sale during the off-season, according to the manufacturer's code date.

Returns of Damaged Products

The bill permits damaged product to be returned to a distributor, if:

- The return is for exchange of product or for a credit;
- The distributor verifies that the product is damaged before accepting the return;
- The product was not damaged by the vendor or its employees, agents, or customers.
- The vendor makes the request within seven days³⁴ after the delivery date.

Returns of Out-of-Code Product

The bill permits a vendor to return out-of-code product to a distributor for an exchange of product. A distributor may accept out-of-code product at any time, if:

³³ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61A-1.0108(1), which permits returns of undamaged products within 10 days of delivery.

³⁴ Fla. Admin. Code R. 61A-1.0107(1), which permits returns of undamaged products within 15 days of delivery.

- The distributor first verifies that the product is an out-of-code product;
- The manufacturer has written policies and procedures that specify the date that product should be removed;
- The manufacturer's policies and procedures are readily available, verifiable, and consistently applied by the manufacturer;
- The manufacturer's code date is printed on the product container or, in the case of a keg, marked on a cap, collar, tag, or label affixed to the keg; and
- Out-of-code product returned to a distributor does not reenter the retail market.

Exchanges of Product

The bill requires that an exchange of product must be in exact quantities with product of near or equal value made by the same manufacturer and in the same size individual container or keg, unless a credit is authorized at the time of return.

Distributor Requirements

Under the bill, a distributor is not required to accept returns of product. If a distributor accepts a return of product, the distributor must:

- Provide the exchange of product, the credit, or the refund to the vendor, as authorized under the bill, at the same time the distributor picks up the product being returned; and
- Pick up damaged or undamaged products being returned within 14 days after receipt of the vendor's request.

Recordkeeping Requirement

The bill requires a distributor to keep and maintain a transaction record of each return for three years. The distributor must provide a copy of the transaction record to the vendor in a format accessible by and legible to the vendor.

Other Provisions

The bill provides that bona fide returns for exchange of product, credit, or refund are not considered gifts, loans, or other forms of financial aid or assistance as prohibited by s. 561.42, F.S.

As provided in s. 561.29, F.S., the bill authorizes the division to impose a civil penalty of \$1,000 per violation against a distributor or vendor who violates s. 563.061, F.S., or any rule adopted under this section.

The bill authorizes the division to adopt rules to administer and enforce s. 563.061, F.S.

Effective Date

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

•••	
A.	Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:
	None.
B.	Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:
	None.
C.	Trust Funds Restrictions:
	None.
D.	State Tax or Fee Increases:
	None.
E.	Other Constitutional Issues:
	None.
Fise	cal Impact Statement:
A.	Tax/Fee Issues:
	None.
B.	Private Sector Impact:
	Vendors in possession of undamaged, damaged, or out-of-code malt beverage products could return the products for a refund, an exchange of product, or a credit subject to the conditions in the bill.
C.	Government Sector Impact:
	None.
Tec	hnical Deficiencies:
Non	e.
Rel	ated Issues:
Non	e.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

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VI.

VII.

This bill creates section 563.061 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. **Additional Information:**

Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.) A.

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Chair
Appropriations
Education
Ethics and Elections
Finance and Tax
Judiciary
Rules

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Select Committee on Collective Bargaining

SENATOR KELLI STARGEL

22nd District

December 19, 2019

The Honorable Wilton Simpson Senate Committee on Innovation, Industry, and Technology, Chair 420 Senate Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chair Simpson:

I respectfully request that SB 900, related to *Malt Beverages*, be placed on the Innovation, Industry, and Technology meeting agenda at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your consideration, and please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Kelli Stargel

State Senator, District 22

Cc: Booter Imhof/Staff Director

Lynn Coon/AA

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional	al Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Malt Beverages	Amondment D
Name Grace lovett	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title VP Government Affairs	
Address Street Street	Phone 850 - 222 - 4082
Tallahassee FL 3230) City State Zip	_ Email_ grace etrf.org
Speaking: For Against Information Waive S	Speaking: In Support Against air will read this information into the record.)
Representing Fl. Retail Federation	
	stered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit a meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	Il persons wishing to speak to be heard at this y persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	C 004 (40)44(4)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profession Meeting Date	al Staff conducting the meeting)
Topic Malt Beverages	Bill Number (if applicable)
Name Mitch Rubin	— Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title Executive Director	
Address 2/5 S. Monroe St. # 340	Phone
Tallahassee FL 32301 City State Zin	Email
(The CI	Speaking: In Support Against nair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Florida Beer Wholesalers Assn	read tine imormation into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist regis	stered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit a meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as man	all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S 001 (10/14/4)

APPEARANCE RECORD

Ol- 3 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senato	r or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	Too
Topic ///alt Severkes	Bill Number (if applicable)
Name Seatt DICK	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title Lobby15T	
Address 210 5. Monkoc 57:	Phone 850 421 9100
City City State	32301 Email Scott @skolgrp.com
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against
Representing ABC LIQUER	(The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	as possible can be heard.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

	Seriale Professional Staff conducting the meeting) SB 900
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Gary Ruthelge	
Job Title	
Address 64/ Forest Lair	Phone 850-681-6788
Toellahossee FL	32312 Email Gasy P. Ruflelyer Econia.
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Miller Coors	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this as so that as many persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/14/14)

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Innovation, Industry, and Technology

ITEM: SB 900 FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, January 21, 2020

TIME: 2:30—4:00 p.m.
PLACE: 110 Senate Building

FINAL	VOTE							
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Χ		Bracy						
Χ		Bradley						
Χ		Brandes						
Χ		Braynon						
Χ		Farmer						
Χ		Gibson						
		Hutson						
Χ		Passidomo						
Χ		Benacquisto, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Simpson, CHAIR						
		+			-			
					-			
					-			
9	0	<u> </u>			-			
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting By Senator Stargel

22-00973A-20 2020900

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to malt beverages; creating s.
563.061, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting certain
sales of malt beverages between a distributor and
vendor; authorizing bona fide returns of malt
beverages under certain conditions; providing
applicability; authorizing distributors to accept
returns of certain products under specified
conditions; providing distributor requirements for
such returns; providing requirements for exchanges of
product; providing recordkeeping requirements;
specifying that authorized returns are not gifts,
loans, or other prohibited forms of financial aid or
assistance; providing civil penalties; providing for
rulemaking; providing an effective date.

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

1819

Section 1. Section 563.061, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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563.061 Return of malt beverage products.—

2223

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Damaged product" means a malt beverage product delivered to a vendor exhibiting product deterioration,

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defective seals, leaking, damaged labels, or missing or mutilated tamper-evident closures.

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(b) "Keg" means a reusable container used to store and dispense a malt beverage product in draft form on tap.

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(c) "Manufacturer's code date" means a coded best-by date,

22-00973A-20 2020900

expiration date, or other designated date or dating system
established by a manufacturer to signify freshness that is
printed on the malt beverage container or, in the case of a keg,
marked on a cap, collar, tag, or label affixed directly to the
keg.

- (d) "Out-of-code product" means a malt beverage product that has exceeded the manufacturer's code date and, according to the manufacturer's policies, must be removed and replaced with fresh product for purchase in the retail market.
- (e) "Undamaged product" means a malt beverage product that is not damaged or out of code.
- (2) CONSIGNMENT SALES PROHIBITED; AUTHORIZED RETURNS.—A distributor may not sell, offer for sale, or contract to sell malt beverages on consignment or any basis other than a bona fide sale. A vendor may not purchase, offer to purchase, or contract to purchase malt beverages on consignment or any basis other than a bona fide sale. Once a distributor sells malt beverages to a vendor, only bona fide returns are permitted for the ordinary and usual commercial reasons authorized in this section. This section does not permit return of product because it is overstocked or slow-moving or because it has limited or seasonal demand, including, but not limited to, product packaged in holiday decanters or distinctive bottles.
 - (3) RETURNS OF UNDAMAGED PRODUCT.-
- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), undamaged product may be returned for exchange of product or credit.
- (b) A distributor may only accept a return of undamaged product if the return is requested within 7 days after the delivery date. However, a distributor may accept a return of

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undamaged product after such time in the following
circumstances:

- 1. If a vendor or its employees or agents are no longer permitted, due to a change in regulation or administrative procedure, to sell a particular brand or size product, such product may be returned for credit or refund.
- 2. If a vendor terminates operations, the vendor's inventory of product at the time of termination may be returned for credit or refund. This subparagraph does not apply during a vendor's temporary seasonal shutdown.
- 3. Except as provided in subparagraph 6., a product that has not yet exceeded the manufacturer's code date may be returned for purposes of ensuring quality control or freshness; however, such product may only be returned for exchange of product.
- 4. If a manufacturer has issued a product recall that affects multiple vendors that are not affiliated through having common ownership, being members of the same pool buying group, or being members of the same advertising cooperative, the recalled product may be returned for exchange of product or credit. If return of such product is requested more than 7 days after the delivery date, the distributor must keep documentation of the recall with the transaction record maintained pursuant to subsection (8).
- 5. If production or importation of a product is discontinued, a vendor's inventory of the discontinued product may be returned for credit or refund.
- 6. If a vendor is only open for a portion of the year and has product remaining at closure which, with respect to quality

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control or freshness, would become unsuitable for sale during the off-season according to the manufacturer's code date, such product may be returned for credit or refund.

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- If undamaged product is returned under this paragraph, the distributor must keep documentation of a qualifying exception in subparagraphs 1.-6. with the transaction record maintained pursuant to subsection (8).
 - (4) RETURNS OF DAMAGED PRODUCT.-
- (a) Damaged product may only be returned for exchange of product or credit. A distributor must verify damaged product before accepting its return.
- (b) Product damaged by a vendor, its employees or agents, or its customers may not be returned and shall be the vendor's liability.
- (c) A distributor may only accept return of damaged product if requested within 7 days after the delivery date.
 - (5) RETURNS OF OUT-OF-CODE PRODUCT.-
- (a) Out-of-code product may only be returned for exchange of product. A distributor must verify out-of-code product before accepting its return.
- (b) A distributor may accept return of out-of-code product any time after the manufacturer's code date only in the following circumstances:
- 1. The manufacturer has written policies and procedures that specify the date that out-of-code product should be removed.
- 2. Such policies and procedures are readily available, verifiable, and consistently applied by the manufacturer.

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3. The manufacturer's code date is printed on the product container or, in the case of a keg, marked on a cap, collar, tag, or label affixed directly to the keg.

- 4. Out-of-code product removed by the distributor does not reenter the retail market.
- (6) EXCHANGES OF PRODUCT.—An exchange of product authorized under this section must be in exact quantities with a product of near or equal value, made by the same manufacturer, and in the same size container or keg unless a credit is authorized under this section to be issued at the time of the return.
- (7) DISTRIBUTOR REQUIREMENTS FOR RETURNS.—This section does not require a distributor to accept returns authorized under this section; however, if a distributor accepts return of product, the distributor must:
- (a) Provide the exchange of product, credit, or refund to the vendor, as provided in subsections (3), (4), and (5), at the same time the distributor picks up the product being returned.
- (b) For damaged or undamaged product, pick up the product being returned within 14 days after receipt of the vendor's request.
- (8) TRANSACTION RECORDS.—A distributor must keep and maintain for 3 years a transaction record of each return identifying the vendor's business name, address, and license number; the product returned for exchange of product, credit, or refund; and any other documentation required by this section.

 The distributor must provide a copy of the transaction record to the vendor in a format accessible and readable by the vendor.

 Such transaction records must be maintained on the distributor's licensed premises, or may be kept at another location in this

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state if the distributor notifies the division in writing before
keeping records in another location, and must be made available
to the division upon request for inspection in a format
accessible and readable by the division. The distributor must
notify the division in writing of any change in recordkeeping
location.

- (9) RETURNS NOT TIED HOUSE EVIL.—Bona fide returns authorized under this section for exchange of product, credit, or refund are not considered gifts, loans, or other forms of financial aid or assistance prohibited by s. 561.42.
- (10) CIVIL PENALTY.—In accordance with s. 561.29, the division may impose a civil penalty against a distributor or vendor for any violation of this section, or any rule adopted under this section, not to exceed \$1,000 per violation.
- (11) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The division may adopt rules to administer and enforce this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The	e Profession	al Staff of the Co	ommittee on Innova	tion, Industry, an	d Technology
BILL:	SB 1102					
INTRODUCER:	Senator G	ruters				
SUBJECT:	Specialty	Contractin	g Services			
DATE:	January 17	7, 2020	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
1. Kraemer		Imhof		IT	Favorable	
2.				CA		
3.				RC		

I. Summary:

SB 1102 creates an exemption from local and state licensing for persons under the supervision of a certified or registered pool contractor for the construction, remodeling, or repair of swimming pools, hot tubs, and other water features. The supervising contractor need not have a direct contract with the unlicensed person performing the specialty contracting services. The exemption is not available for persons required to be certified or registered as contractors for specified trade categories described in current law.¹

The bill has no impact on state government.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

Part I of ch. 489, F.S., dealing with Constructing Contracting, sets forth requirements for qualified persons to be licensed if they have sufficient technical expertise in the applicate trade.²

A contractor is a person who undertakes a job or submits a bid to construct, repair, alter, remodel, add to, demolish, subtract from, or improve any building or structure for others, and whose job scope is substantially similar to one of 17 specified scopes of work.³ A contractor

¹ See ss. 489.105(3)(a) through (i) and (m) through (o), F.S. The specified scopes of work are identified as general contractor, building contractor, residential contractor, sheet metal contractor, roofing contractor, Class A, B, and C air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, plumbing contractor, underground utility and excavation contractor, and solar contractor.

² See ss. 489.101-489.146, F.S.

³ See ss. 489.105(3)(a) through (q), F.S. The specified scopes of work are identified as general contractor, building contractor, residential contractor, sheet metal contractor, roofing contractor, Class A, B, and C air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, commercial pool/spa contractor, residential pool/spa contractor, swimming pool servicing contractor, plumbing contractor, underground utility and excavation contractor, solar contractor, pollutant storage systems contractor, and specialty contractor.

BILL: SB 1102 Page 2

must be licensed by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation's Construction Industry Licensing Board (board) or certified by the county in which he or she wishes to work.⁴ In most circumstances, a contractor must subcontract all electrical, mechanical, plumbing, roofing, sheet metal, swimming pool, and air-conditioning work unless the contractor holds a state certificate or registration in the appropriate trade category.⁵

A subcontractor who does not have a state certificate or registration may work under the supervision of a licensed or certified contractor, if:

- The work of the subcontractor falls within the scope of the contractor's license; and
- The subcontractor is not engaged in construction work that would require specified contractor licensing (i.e., licensure as an electrical contractor, ⁶a septic tank contractor, a sheet metal contractor, roofing contractor, Class A, B, or C air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, commercial pool/spa contractor, residential pool/spa contractor, swimming pool servicing contractor, plumbing contractor, underground utility and excavation contractor, or solar contractor.

The term "certification" means the act by a contractor obtaining or holding a geographically unlimited certificate of competency from the DBPR. A contractor registered with the DBPR has fulfilled competency requirements only in those jurisdictions in which a registration is issued, and registered contractors may contract only in those jurisdictions. ¹⁰

The term "specialty contractor" means a contractor whose scope of practice is limited to:

- A particular construction category adopted by board rule; and
- A subset of the [trade categories for contractors listed in s. 489.105(3)(a) through (p), F.S., such as roofing, air-conditioning, plumbing, etc.].¹¹

The board has adopted rules for the voluntary certification of swimming pool specialty contractors and residential pool/spa servicing contractors.¹² Licenses for these contractors include those for:

- Swimming Pool Layout;
- Swimming Pool Structural;
- Swimming Pool Excavation;
- Swimming Pool Trim;
- Swimming Pool Decking;
- Swimming Pool Piping; and
- Swimming Pool Finishes.

⁴ Sections 489.107(1), 489.113(1), and 489.117(1)(b), F.S.

⁵ Section 489.113(3), F.S. Various exceptions for general, building, residential, and solar contractors are set forth in ss. 489.113(3)(a) through (g), F.S.

⁶ See Part II, of ch. 489, F.S., relating to Electrical and Alarm System Contracting,

⁷ See Part III of ch. 489, F.S., relating to Septic Tank Contracting.

⁸ Section 489.113(2), F.S.

⁹ See s. 489.105(7) and (8), F.S.

¹⁰ See ss. 489.105((9) and (10), F.S.

¹¹ Section 489.105(3)(q), F.S.

¹² See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G4-15.032 and 61G4-15.040 (2020) available at https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=61G4-15 (last visited Jan. 14, 2020).

BILL: SB 1102 Page 3

Section 489.117(4(d), F.S., similarly allows unlicensed persons to perform contracting services ¹³ related to the construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement of single-family residences and townhomes, under supervision by a certified or registered general, building, or residential contractor. The supervising contractor need not have a direct contract with the unlicensed person performing the contracting services. A legal challenge to the applicability of this exemption to local license requirements in St. Johns County was not successful.¹⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 1102 amends s. 487.117(4), F.S., to exempt from local and state licensing for persons under the supervision of a certified or registered commercial pool/spa contractor, a residential pool/spa contractor, or a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor (a licensed pool contractor) for the performance of certain specialty contracting services. The bill provides a contractual relationship between the supervising contractor and those performing the specialty contracting services is not required (i.e., the performance of such contracting services is outside the business of contracting and need not be undertaken through a contractor/subcontractor relationship).

The services that may be performed by unlicensed persons under the supervision of a licensed pool contractor include the construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement of swimming pools, hot tubs, spas, and interactive water features, as defined in the Florida Building Code (code). Of those terms, the current code does not appear to define "interactive water features." However, the described scope of work for "swimming pool piping specialty contractor" includes "decorative or interactive water displays or areas."

The exemption is not available for persons required to be certified or registered as contractors for specified trade categories described in s. 489.105(3), F.S.¹⁷

The exemption from local contractor licensing and specialty contractor licensing created in the bill is similar to an exemption enacted in 1993.¹⁸ Section 489.117(4)(d), F.S., allows unlicensed persons to perform contracting services related to the construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement of single-family residences and townhomes, under supervision by a certified or registered general, building, or residential contractor. The supervising contractor need not have a direct contract with the unlicensed person performing the contracting services.

¹³ The specified scopes of work are sheet metal contractor, roofing contractor, Class A, B, and C air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, plumbing contractor, underground utility and excavation contractor, and solar contractor.

¹⁴ See Florida Home Builders Ass'n v. St. Johns County, 914 So.2d 1035 (Fla. 5th DCA 2005).

¹⁵ The term "swimming pool" is defined as "[a]ny structure intended for swimming, recreational bathing or wading that contains water over 24 inches (610 mm) deep. This includes in-ground, aboveground and on-ground pools; hot tubs; spas and fixed-in-place wading pools." *See* ch. 2 of the 2017 Florida Building Code (Sixth Edition), available at https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/FBC2017/chapter-2-definitions (last visited Jan. 14, 2020).

¹⁶ See Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G4-15.032(2)(f), relating to certification of swimming pool piping specialty contractors, available at https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=61G4-15 (last visited Jan. 14, 2020).

¹⁷ See ss. 489.105(3)(a) through (i) and (m) through (o), F.S. The specified scopes of work are identified as general contractor, building contractor, residential contractor, sheet metal contractor, roofing contractor, Class A, B, and C airconditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, plumbing contractor, underground utility and excavation contractor, and solar contractor.

¹⁸ See ch. 93-154, s. 3, and ch. 93-166, s. 12, Laws of Fla. These provisions have been subsequently amended.

BILL: SB 1102 Page 4

IV.

Cons	titutional Issues:
A.	Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:
	None.
B.	Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:
	None.
C.	Trust Funds Restrictions:
	None.
D.	State Tax or Fee Increases:
	None.
E.	Other Constitutional Issues:
	None.
Fisca	Il Impact Statement:
A.	Tax/Fee Issues:
	None.
B.	Private Sector Impact:
	Persons who are not licensed as contractors in a trade and have not been eligible to engage in such work may now, under the supervision of certified or registered contractors whose licenses cover such work, construct, remodel, repair, or improve swimming pools, hot tubs, spas, or interactive water features.
C.	Government Sector Impact:
	None.
Tech	nical Deficiencies:
None.	
Relat	ed Issues:
None.	

VIII. **Statutes Affected:**

٧.

VI.

VII.

This bill substantially amends section 489.117 of the Florida Statutes.

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IX. **Additional Information:**

Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.) A.

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Commerce and Tourism, Chair
Finance and Tax, Vice Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal
and Civil Justice
Banking and Insurance

JOINT COMMITTEE:
Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

SENATOR JOE GRUTERS

23rd District

January 6, 2020

The Honorable Wilton Simpson, Chair Innovation, Industry, Technology Committee 525 Knott Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chair Simpson:

I am writing to request that Senate Bill 1102, Specialty Contracting Services be placed on the agenda of the next Innovation, Industry, and Technology committee meeting.

Should you have any questions regarding this bill, please do not hesitate to reach out to me. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Warm regards,

Joe Gruters

cc: Booter Imhof, Staff Director

a fectus

Lynn Koon, Committee Administrative Assistant

^{□ 381} Interstate Boulevard, Sarasota, Florida 34240 (941) 378-6309

^{□ 324} Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5023

APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Sabcontractor	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Deidre Bedford	
Job Title President West Coast Pools Inc.	
Address 1/23 19th St. Ct. W Phone	941-312-3348
	eidre @ weppoors.cm
Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: (The Chair will read this	In Support Against s information into the record.)
Representing Florida Swimming Pool Associa	tion
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Le	egislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wish meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as pe	-

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional St Meeting Date	aff conducting the meeting) SB 102 Bill Number (if applicable)
Three trips and the second sec	,
Topic DECIALHA CONMACTING ENVICES	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name STANIA BROWN	
Job Title Deputy State Director	
Address	Phone
Street	Email
City State Zip	Email
Speaking:	peaking: In Support Against ir will read this information into the record.)
Representing Mushicans for Prosperit	wiii read this imorniation into the record.
	ered with Legislature: XYes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.

APPEARAN	CE RECO	RD
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	or Senate Professional S	Staff conducting the meeting) 55 110 Z
Meeting Date		Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Specialty Contracting Li	cense	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Scott Jenkins		
Job Title Segrar Gost Consulta	f~	
Address 215 S. Monroe St. Sle 500	<u>C</u>	Phone 850 661 0829
TLH FL	32301	Email Gjenker Carlfon Arelds com
City State	Zip	
Speaking: For Against Information		peaking: In Support Against ir will read this information into the record.)
Representing FL HOME BUILDERS	ASSOC.	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist regist	ered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remark	may not permit all s so that as many	persons wishing to speak to be heard at this persons as possible can be heard.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) 98 1102 Bill Number (if applicable) Topic <u>SUBCONTRACTOR LICENSIN</u>6 Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Name MAURICE BUSHROE

Job Title Swimming PODL GONTRACTOR - BLUE RIBBON POOLS

Address 3670 5. RIDGEWOOD AVE Phone 386-366-9000

Street Maurice Email@ Diver; hbon pools in a state Zip Speaking: For Against Information Waive Speaking: | In Support (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing FROMAS SWIMMING POOL ASSOCIATION Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Innovation, Industry, and Technology

ITEM: SB 1102 FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, January 21, 2020

TIME: 2:30—4:00 p.m.
PLACE: 110 Senate Building

FINAL	VOTE							
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Х		Bracy						
Χ		Bradley						
Χ		Brandes						
Χ		Braynon						
Χ		Farmer						
Χ		Gibson						
		Hutson						
Χ		Passidomo						
Χ		Benacquisto, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Simpson, CHAIR						
		+			-			
					-			
					-			
9	0	<u> </u>			-			
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting By Senator Gruters

23-00833A-20 20201102

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to specialty contracting services; amending s. 489.117, F.S.; authorizing certain persons under the supervision of specified licensed contractors to perform certain specialty contracting services for commercial or residential swimming pools, hot tubs or spas, or interactive water features; providing that such supervision does not require a direct contract between those persons; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (4) of section 489.117, Florida Statutes, to read:

489.117 Registration; specialty contractors.—

(4)

(e) Any person who is not required to be certified or registered under s. 489.105(3)(d)-(i) or s. 489.105(3)(m)-(o) may perform specialty contracting services for the construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement of commercial or residential swimming pools, hot tubs or spas, or interactive water features, as defined in the Florida Building Code, without obtaining a local contractor license or specialty contractor license if such person is under the supervision of a person who is certified or registered under s. 489.105(3)(j)-(l), provided that the work is within the scope of the supervising contractor's license. Such supervision does not require a direct contract between a person certified or registered under s. 489.105(3)(j)-(l) and the

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31		Section									2020.	

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Pre	pared By: The I	Profession	al Staff of the Co	ommittee on Innova	tion, Industry, an	d Technology			
BILL:	SB 1140	SB 1140							
INTRODUCER:	Senator Gruters								
SUBJECT:	Public Accountancy								
DATE:	January 17,	2020	REVISED:						
ANAL	YST	STAFF	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION			
1. Oxamendi		Imhof		IT	Favorable				
2				CM					
3				RC					

I. Summary:

SB 1140 permits a nonresident Florida-licensed certified public accountant (CPA) to renew his or her license, if the CPA has complied with the continuing education requirements in the state in which his or her office is located. However, a nonresident CPA must satisfy Florida's ethics-related continuing education requirements. If the state in which the nonresident CPA's office is located does not have continuing education requirements as a condition for license renewal, the nonresident CPA must comply with the continuing education requirements in Florida.

The bill requires that the majority of the hours for continuing education in ethics must review the applicable Florida statutes and rules.

The bill permits a CPA to place his or her license in a retired status if the person is at least 55 years of age, holds a current active or inactive license that is in good standing, and is not the subject of any sanction or disciplinary action. If a licensee on retired status reenters the workforce in a position that has an association with accounting or any of the CPA services, the licensee automatically loses her or his retired status. A retired CPA:

- May continue to provide services utilizing accounting skills, and tax, management advisory, or consulting services, as defined in s. 473.302(8)(b), F.S., but may not provide certain accounting services defined ss. 473.302(8)(a), (c), and (d), F.S., such as services that involve an opinion on financial statements or the preparation of financial statements.
- May engage in specified activities, including serving without compensation on a board of directors or board of trustees, providing volunteer tax preparation services, and participating in an advisory role for a similar charitable, civic, or other nonprofit organizations.
- May accept routine reimbursement for certain expenses, such as actual costs of travel and meals associated with volunteer services.
- May use the title of "retired CPA," but may not offer or render professional services that require her or his signature and use of the CPA title, regardless of whether the word "retired" is attached to such title.

- Is not required to fulfill the continuing education requirements.
- May reactivate her or his license in a conditional manner determined by the board, which must require the payment of fees and the completion of any required continuing education.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

The Florida Board of Accounting (board) in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the agency responsible for regulating and licensing more than 38,000 active and 2,700 inactive CPAs and more than 5,700 accounting firms in Florida. The Division of Certified Public Accounting provides administrative support to the nine-member board, which consists of seven CPAs and two laypersons.

A certified public accountant is a person who holds a license to practice public accounting in this state under ch. 473, F.S., or an individual who is practicing public accounting in this state pursuant to the practice privilege granted in s. 473.3141, F.S.³

The practice of public accounting includes offering to the public the performance of services involving audits, reviews, compilations, tax preparation, management advisory or consulting services, or preparation of financial statements.⁴ To engage in the practice of public accounting, as defined in s. 473.302(8)(a), F.S., an individual or firm must be licensed pursuant to ss. 473.308 or 473.3101, F.S., and business entities must meet the requirements of s. 473.309, F.S.

Definitions

Section 473.302(8), F.S., define the terms "practice of," "practicing public accountancy," or "public accounting" to mean:

(a) Offering to perform or performing for the public one or more types of services involving the expression of an opinion on financial statements, the attestation as an expert in accountancy to the reliability or fairness of presentation of financial information, the utilization of any form of opinion or financial statements that provide a level of assurance, the utilization of any form of disclaimer of opinion which conveys an assurance of reliability as to matters not specifically disclaimed, or the expression of an opinion on the reliability of an assertion by one party for the use by a third party;

¹ Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Annual Report, page 12, available at http://www.myfloridalicense.com/DBPR/os/documents/DivisionAnnualReport FY1819.pdf (last visited Jan. 14, 2020).

² Section 473.303, F.S.

³ See s. 473.302(4), F.S. Section 473.3141, F.S., permits a person who does not have an office in Florida to practice public accountancy in this state without obtaining a license under ch. 473, F.S., notifying or registering with the board, or paying a fee if the person meets the required criteria.

⁴ Section 473.302(8), F.S.

(b) Offering to perform or performing for the public one or more types of services involving the use of accounting skills, or one or more types of tax, management advisory, or consulting services, by any person who is a certified public accountant who holds an active license, issued pursuant to this chapter, or who is authorized to practice public accounting pursuant to the practice privileges granted in s. 473.3141, [F.S.,] including the performance of such services by a certified public accountant in the employ of a person or firm; or

(c) Offering to perform or performing for the public one or more types of service involving the preparation of financial statements not included within paragraph (a), by a certified public accountant who holds an active license, issued pursuant to this chapter, or who is authorized to practice public accounting pursuant to the practice privileges granted in s. 473.3141[, F.S.]; by a firm of certified public accountants; or by a firm in which a certified public accountant has an ownership interest, including the performance of such services in the employ of another person. The board shall adopt rules establishing standards of practice for such reports and financial statements; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit the board to adopt rules that have the result of prohibiting Florida certified public accountants employed by unlicensed firms from preparing financial statements as authorized by this paragraph.

Qualifications

To be licensed as a certified public accountant, a person must:5

- Be of good moral character;
- Pass the licensure exam; and
- Have at least 150 semester hours of education, with a focus on accounting and business.

License by Endorsement

Section 473.308, F.S., provides for the licensure of individuals desiring to be licensed as a certified public accountant. Section 473.308(7), F.S., provides for licensure of certified public accountants by endorsement. To qualify, an applicant for licensure by endorsement the applicant must satisfy education, work experience, good moral character requirements. Applicants for endorsement must also have completed education courses that are equivalent to the continuing education requirements in this state during the two years immediately preceding the application for licensure by endorsement.

If the applicant is <u>not licensed</u> in another state or territory, the applicant must:⁶

- Have passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306, F.S.; and
- Have completed continuing professional education courses that are at least equivalent to the continuing professional education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant.

⁵ Sections 473.308(2)-(5), F.S.

⁶ Section 473.308(7)(a), F.S.

If the applicant is <u>licensed</u> in another state or territory, the applicant has:⁷

• Satisfied licensing criteria that were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria in this state at the time the license was issued; or

- If the licensing criterial are not substantially equivalent to Florida, passed a national, regional, state of territorial licensing examination with examination criteria that were substantially equivalent to the examination criteria required in this state; or
- A valid license in another state or territory for at least 10 years before applying for a license in Florida, and has passed a national, regional, state of territorial licensing examination with examination criteria that were substantially equivalent to the examination criteria required in this state.

Continuing Education

Certified public accountants, as part of the license renewal procedure, are required to submit proof satisfactory to the board that, during the two years prior to their application for renewal, they have successfully completed not less than 48 or more than 80 hours of continuing professional education programs in public accounting subjects approved by the board. The board has the authority to prescribe by rule additional continuing professional education hours, not to exceed 25 percent of the total hours required, for failure to complete the hours required for renewal by the end of the reestablishment period.

At least 25 percent of the total hours required by the board must be in accounting-related and auditing-related subjects, as distinguished from federal and local taxation matters and management services.¹⁰

Not less than 10 percent of the total continuing education hours must be in accounting-related and auditing-related subjects, as distinguished from federal and local taxation matters and management services.¹¹

Not less than five percent of the continuing education must be in ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting, including a review of the provisions of ch. 455, F.S., ¹² and ch. 473, F.S., and the related administrative rules. This requirement must be administered by providers approved by the board.

Inactive Licenses

Section 473.313(1), F.S., permits Florida-licensed CPAs to request that their license be placed on inactive status. Section 473.313(2), F.S., authorizes the board to adopt rules establishing the

⁷ Section 473.308(7)(b), F.S.

⁸ Section 473.312(1)(a), F.S.

⁹ *Id*.

¹⁰ Id.

¹¹ Section 473.312(1)(b), F.S.

¹² Chapter 455, relates to the regulation of professions by the department.

minimum requirements for placing a license on inactive status, renewing an inactive license, and reactivating the inactive license.¹³

A person may reactivate a license by applying to the department and paying a \$250 application fee. ¹⁴ If the license is delinquent on January 1 because of failure to report completed continuing education requirements, the applicant must submit a complete application to the board by March 15 immediately after the delinquent period. ¹⁵

Current law does not provide CPAs the option of placing licenses into a retired status as an alternative to inactive status.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Licensure by Endorsement

The bill amends s. 476.308(1)(a)1., F.S., to change the term "another state" to "any state". The bill does not make the same change throughout s. 476.308, F.S., where the term "another state" is used. Section 476.308(1)(a)1., F.S., as amended by the bill, appears to include persons who have not been licensed in Florida within the licensure by endorsement requirements in paragraph (a). The amendment to this section appears to not have a substantive effect because such a person, i.e., a person from Florida who has not been license in any state or territory, must satisfy the licensing requirements of this state whether they do so through the regular licensure qualification process or the licensure by endorsement process.

Continuing Education

The bill amends s. 473.311(1), F.S., to permit a nonresident licensee to renew his or her Florida license if the licensee has complied with the continuing education requirements in the state in which his or her office is located. However, under the bill, the nonresident licensee is required to complete not less than 5 percent of the continuing education in ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting, including a review of the provisions of ch. 455, F.S., and ch. 473, F.S., and the related administrative rules.

The nonresident licensee must comply with the continuing education requirements in Florida if the state in which the nonresident licensee's office is located does not have continuing education requirements as a condition for license renewal.

The bill amends s. 473.312(1)(c), F.S., require that the majority of the hours for the continuing education in ethics must be in a review of the provisions of ch. 455, F.S., ¹⁶ and ch. 473, F.S., and the related administrative rules.

¹³ See Fla. Admin R. 61H1-33.006 (2019).

¹⁴ Fla Admin. R. 61H1-31.006 (2019).

¹⁵ Section 473.313(3), F.S.

¹⁶ Chapter 455, relates to the regulation of professions by the department.

Retired Status

The bill amends s. 473.313, F.S., to permit a Florida CPA to place his or her license in a retired status if the person is:

- At least 55 years of age;
- Holds a current active or inactive license; and
- In good standing and not the subject of any sanction or disciplinary action.

If a licensee on retired status reenters the workforce in a position that has an association with accounting or any of the services, the licensee automatically loses her or his retired status. However, a CPA on retired status may continue to provide services utilizing accounting skills, and tax, management advisory, or consulting services, as defined in s. 473.302(8)(b), F.S., but may not provide certain accounting services defined ss. 473.302(8)(a), (c), and (d), F.S., such as services that involve an opinion on financial statements or the preparation of financial statements.

The bill authorizes a retired licensee to engage in specified activities, including serving without compensation on a board of directors or board of trustees, providing volunteer tax preparation services, and participating in an advisory role for a similar charitable, civic, or other nonprofit organizations.

A licensee on retired status must affirm in writing her or his understanding of the limited types of activities in which she or he may engage while in retired status and that she or he has a professional duty to ensure that she or he holds the professional competencies necessary to participate in such activities.

A retired licensee:

- May accept routine reimbursement for actual costs of travel and meals associated with volunteer services or de minimis per diem amounts paid to the licensee to cover such expenses as allowed by law.
- May use the title of "retired CPA," but may not offer or render professional services that require her or his signature and use of the CPA title, regardless of whether the word "retired" is attached to such title.
- Is not required to maintain the continuing education requirements.
- May reactivate her or his license in a conditional manner determined by the board, which must require the payment of fees and the completion of any required continuing education.

Effective Date

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

	B.	Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:
		None.
	C.	Trust Funds Restrictions:
		None.
	D.	State Tax or Fee Increases:
		None.
	E.	Other Constitutional Issues:
		None.
٧.	Fisc	al Impact Statement:
	A.	Tax/Fee Issues:
		None.
	B.	Private Sector Impact:
		None.
	C.	Government Sector Impact:
		None.
VI.	Tech	nnical Deficiencies:
	None	».
VII.	Rela	ted Issues:
	None	».
VIII.	State	utes Affected:
		bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 473.308, 473.311, 312, and 473.313.
IX.	Add	itional Information:
	A.	Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)
		None.

R	Amendments	•

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Commerce and Tourism, Chair
Finance and Tax, Vice Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal
and Civil Justice
Banking and Insurance

JOINT COMMITTEE:
Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

SENATOR JOE GRUTERS

23rd District

January 6, 2020

The Honorable Wilton Simpson, Chair Innovation, Industry, Technology Committee 525 Knott Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chair Simpson:

I am writing to request that Senate Bill 1140, Public Accountancy be placed on the agenda of the next Innovation, Industry, and Technology committee meeting.

Should you have any questions regarding this bill, please do not hesitate to reach out to me. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Warm regards,

Joe Gruters

cc: Booter Imhof, Staff Director

a fectus

Lynn Koon, Committee Administrative Assistant

^{□ 381} Interstate Boulevard, Sarasota, Florida 34240 (941) 378-6309

^{□ 324} Senate Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5023

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or S	Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)
Topic Public Accountance	Bill Number (if applicable)
Name Justin Thames	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Job Title Director at Governmental	Affairs
Address 19 South Marroe St.	Phone 224-2727 ext. 204
Tallahasne FL 3	32301 Email Justin & ficpa.org
Speaking: For Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against
Representing Flonda hshtu	(The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lo	bbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time managements. Those who do speak may be solved to live it to be a live it to	

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/14/14)

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Innovation, Industry, and Technology

ITEM: SB 1140 FINAL ACTION: Favorable

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, January 21, 2020

TIME: 2:30—4:00 p.m.
PLACE: 110 Senate Building

FINAL	VOTE							
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Х		Bracy						
Χ		Bradley						
Χ		Brandes						
Χ		Braynon						
Χ		Farmer						
Χ		Gibson						
		Hutson						
Χ		Passidomo						
Χ		Benacquisto, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Simpson, CHAIR						
		+			-			
					-			
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9	0	<u> </u>			-			
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting By Senator Gruters

23-01202A-20 20201140

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public accountancy; amending s. 473.308, F.S.; requiring certain applicants to not be licensed in any state or territory in order to be licensed by endorsement; amending s. 473.311, F.S.; providing license renewal requirements for nonresident licensees; amending s. 473.312, F.S.; requiring that a majority of the hours required for continuing education include specific content; amending s. 473.313, F.S.; authorizing certain Florida certified public accountants to apply to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to have their license placed in a retired status; providing requirements for such conversion; providing requirements and prohibitions for retired licensees; authorizing retired licensees to use a specified title under certain circumstances; providing that retired licensees are not required to maintain continuing education requirements; authorizing retired licensees to reactivate their licenses if certain conditions are met; defining the term "retired licensee"; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (7) of section 473.308, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28 473.308 Licensure.—

(7) The board shall certify as qualified for a license by

23-01202A-20 20201140

endorsement an applicant who:

(a)1. Is not licensed and has not been licensed in <u>any</u> another state or territory and who has met the requirements of this section for education, work experience, and good moral character and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; and

- 2. Has completed such continuing education courses as the board deems appropriate, within the limits for each applicable 2-year period as set forth in s. 473.312, but at least such courses as are equivalent to the continuing education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant licensed in this state during the 2 years immediately preceding her or his application for licensure by endorsement; or
- (b)1.a. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States, if the criteria for issuance of such license were substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria that existed in this state at the time the license was issued;
- b. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States but the criteria for issuance of such license did not meet the requirements of sub-subparagraph a.; has met the requirements of this section for education, work experience, and good moral character; and has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; or
- c. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by another state or territory of the United States for at

23-01202A-20 20201140

least 10 years before the date of application; has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; and has met the requirements of this section for good moral character; and

2. Has completed continuing education courses that are equivalent to the continuing education requirements for a Florida certified public accountant licensed in this state during the 2 years immediately preceding her or his application for licensure by endorsement.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 473.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.311 Renewal of license.

- (1) (a) The department shall renew a license issued under s. 473.308 upon receipt of the renewal application and fee and upon certification by the board that the Florida certified public accountant has satisfactorily completed the continuing education requirements of s. 473.312.
- (b) A nonresident licensee seeking renewal of a license in this state shall be determined to have met the continuing education requirements in s. 473.312, except for the requirements in s. 473.312(1)(c), if the licensee has complied with the continuing education requirements applicable in the state in which his or her office is located. If the state in which the nonresident licensee's office is located has no continuing education requirements for license renewals, the nonresident licensee must comply with the continuing education requirements in s. 473.312.
 - Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section

23-01202A-20 20201140

473.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.312 Continuing education.

90 (1)

(c) Not less than 5 percent of the total hours required by the board shall be in ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting. This requirement shall be administered by providers approved by the board and a majority of the hours shall include a review of the provisions of chapter 455 and this chapter and the related administrative rules.

Section 4. Section 473.313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

473.313 Inactive status and retired status.-

- (1) A Florida certified public accountant may request that her or his license be placed in an inactive status by making application to the department. The board may prescribe by rule fees for placing a license on inactive status, renewal of inactive status, and reactivation of an inactive license.
- (a) (2) A license that has become inactive under this subsection (1) or for failure to complete the requirements in s. 473.312 may be reactivated under s. 473.311 upon application to the department. The board may prescribe by rule continuing education requirements as a condition of reactivating a license. The maximum continuing education requirements for reactivating a license are 120 hours, including at least 30 hours in accounting-related and auditing-related subjects, not more than 30 hours in behavioral subjects, and a minimum of 8 hours in ethics subjects approved by the board, for the reactivation of a license that is inactive or delinquent.
 - (b) (3) A license that is delinquent for failure to report

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completion of the requirements in s. 473.312 may be reactivated under s. 473.311 upon application to the department.

Reactivation requires the payment of an application fee as determined by the board and certification by the Florida certified public accountant that the applicant satisfactorily completed the continuing education requirements set forth under s. 473.311. If the license is delinquent on January 1 because of failure to report completed continuing education requirements, the applicant must submit a complete application to the board by March 15 immediately after the delinquent period.

(c) (4) Any Florida certified public accountant holding an inactive license may be permitted to reactivate such license in a conditional manner. The conditions of reactivation shall require the payment of fees and the completion of required continuing education.

(d) (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 455.271, the board may, at its discretion, reinstate the license of an individual whose license has become null and void if the individual has made a good faith effort to comply with this section but has failed to comply because of illness or unusual hardship. The individual shall apply to the board for reinstatement in a manner prescribed by rules of the board and shall pay an application fee in an amount determined by rule of the board. The board shall require that the individual meet all continuing education requirements as provided in subsection (2), pay appropriate licensing fees, and otherwise be eligible for renewal of licensure under this chapter.

(2) A Florida certified public accountant who is at least 55 years of age and currently holds an active or inactive

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license under this chapter may apply to the department for her or his license to be placed in a retired status. The application must be prescribed by the board and must state that the applicant has no association with accounting or any of the services described in s. 473.302(8)(a), (c), or (d). If a licensee who has been granted retired status reenters the workforce in a position that has an association with accounting or any of the services described in s. 473.302(8)(a), (c), or (d), the licensee automatically loses her or his retired status except as provided in paragraph (a).

- (a) A retired licensee who serves without compensation on a board of directors or board of trustees, provides volunteer tax preparation services, participates in a government-sponsored business mentoring program such as the Internal Revenue Service's Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program or the Small Business Administration's SCORE program, or participates in an advisory role for a similar charitable, civic, or other nonprofit organization shall continue to be eligible for retired status.
- (b) The board shall require a retired licensee to affirm in writing her or his understanding of the limited types of activities in which she or he may engage while in retired status and that she or he has a professional duty to ensure that she or he holds the professional competencies necessary to participate in such activities.
- (c) Licensees may convert their license to retired status only if they hold a license in good standing and are not the subject of any sanction or disciplinary action.
 - (d) A retired licensee may accept routine reimbursement for

23-01202A-20 20201140

actual costs of travel and meals associated with volunteer
services or de minimis per diem amounts paid to the licensee to
cover such expenses as allowed by law.

- (e) A retired licensee may use the title of "retired CPA" on any business card or letterhead or any other printed or electronic document. However, such title must not be applied in such a manner that could confuse the public as to the current status of the licensee. The licensee is not required to have a certificate issued with the word "retired" on the certificate.
- (f) A retired licensee is not required to maintain the continuing education requirements under s. 473.312.
- (g) A retired licensee may not offer or render professional services that require her or his signature and use of the CPA title, regardless of whether the word "retired" is attached to such title.
- (h) A retired licensee may reactivate her or his license in a conditional manner determined by the board. The conditions of reactivation must require the payment of fees and the completion of any required continuing education.

For the purposes of this subsection, the term "retired licensee" means a licensee whose license has been placed in retired status by the department.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development, Chair Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government Commerce and Tourism Infrastructure and Security Innovation, Industry, and Technology Judiciary Rules

SENATOR TRAVIS HUTSON

7th District

January 16, 2020

The Honorable Wilton Simpson 404 S. Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

in of Aut.

Dear Chair Simpson,

I am writing to request to be excused from the Innovation, Industry, and Technology meeting on January 21st, 2020 at 2:30pm due to the birth of my child. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Respectfully,

Travis Hutson

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: EL 110 Case No.: Type: Caption: Senate Innovation, Industry and Technology Committee Judge: Started: 1/21/2020 2:36:14 PM Ends: 1/21/2020 3:38:43 PM Length: 01:02:30 2:36:12 PM Meeting called to order by Chair Simpson 2:36:17 PM Roll call by AA Lynn Koon 2:36:27 PM Quorum present 2:36:38 PM Senator Hutson is excused from meeting per Chair 2:37:08 PM Pledge of Allegiance 2:37:13 PM Comments from Chair Simpson 2:37:29 PM CS/SB 498 TP'd 2:37:44 PM Introduction of Tab 4 by Chair Simpson 2:37:48 PM Explanation of SB 1102, Specialty Contracting Services by Senator Gruters 2:38:42 PM Question from Senator Farmer 2:38:47 PM Response from Senator Gruters 2:39:26 PM Follow-up question from Senator Farmer 2:39:32 PM Response from Senator Gruters 2:39:40 PM Follow-up question from Senator Farmer 2:39:46 PM Response from Senator Gruters 2:40:22 PM Speaker Maurice Bushroe, Florida Swimming Pool Association in support 2:44:09 PM Scott Jenkins, Senior Government Consultant, FL Home Builders Association waives in support 2:44:19 PM Starla Brown, Deputy State Director, Americans for Prosperity waives in support 2:44:26 PM Deidre Redford, President West Coast Pools, Inc. waives in support 2:44:42 PM Senator Farmer in debate 2:45:43 PM Closure waived 2:45:46 PM Roll call by AA **2:45:51 PM** SB 1102 reported favorably 2:46:07 PM Introduction of Tab 3 by Chair Simpson 2:46:26 PM Explanation of SB 900, Malt Beverages by Senator Stargel 2:46:44 PM Gary Rutledge, Miller-Coors waives in support 2:46:50 PM Scott Dick, ABC Liquor waives in support 2:46:56 PM Mitch Rubin, Florida Beer Wholesalers Association waives in support 2:47:01 PM Grace Lovett, Florida Retail Federation waives in support 2:47:12 PM Closure waived 2:47:15 PM Roll call by AA 2:47:19 PM SB 900 reported favorably **2:47:33 PM** Introduction of Tab 5 by Chair Simpson 2:47:41 PM Explanation of SB 1140, Public Accountancy by Senator Gruters 2:48:26 PM Question from Senator Brandes 2:48:32 PM Response from Senator Gruters 2:49:02 PM Justin Thames, Florida Institute of CPAs waives in support 2:49:15 PM Closure waived

2:49:17 PM Roll call by AA

2:49:22 PM SB 1140 reported favorably

2:49:41 PM Introduction of Tab 1 by Chair Simpson

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2:49:50 PM Explanation of SB 474, Deregulation of Professions and Occupations by Senator
Albritton
2:51:08 PM Introduction of Amendment Barcode No. 377130 by Chair Simpson
2:51:24 PM Explanation of Amendment by Senator Albritton
2:59:35 PM Question from Senator Gibson
2:59:45 PM Response from Chair
3:00:31 PM Bryan Soukup, The American Society of Interior Designers waives in support
3:04:36 PM Speaker Cynthia David, Interior Designers in support
3:07:02 PM Lisa Waxman, Florida State University and American Society of Interior Designers
waives in support
3:07:12 PM David Roberts waives in support
3:07:23 PM Sarah Kaufmann, Gresham Smith waives in support
3:07:36 PM Thomas Jones waives in support
3:07:43 PM Sue Brown, Micamy Design Studio waives in support
3:07:54 PM Michele Brown, International Interior Design Association waives in support
3:08:01 PM Marjorie Davis, Connie Turner Interiors waives in support
3:08:09 PM Allison Brown waives in support
3:08:27 PM Ada Lora waives in support
3:08:34 PM Rebecca Davisson waives in support
3:08:41 PM Susan Morgan, Interior Designers ASID waives in support
3:08:51 PM Elizabeth Nieves, Florida South Chapter of the American Society of Interior Designers
waives in support
3:09:03 PM Sonia Longchamp, Interior Designers ASID waives in support
3:09:09 PM Kelley Robinson, American Society of Interior Designers, Florida North waives in
support
3:09:14 PM Dr. Jill Pable, FSU's Interior Architecture & Design Department waives in support
3:09:27 PM Canitha Raynor waives in support
3:09:37 PM Douglas Feldman waives in support
3:09:54 PM Closure waived
3:09:58 PM Amendment adopted
3:10:07 PM Question from Senator Gibson
3:10:12 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:11:18 PM Follow-up question from Senator Gibson
3:11:24 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:13:14 PM Follow-up question from Senator Gibson
3:13:21 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:13:57 PM Follow-up question from Senator Gibson
3:14:05 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:16:05 PM Follow-up question from Senator Gibson
3:16:13 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:16:35 PM Additional question from Senator Gibson
3:16:44 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:19:05 PM Follow-up question from Senator Gibson
3:19:16 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:21:19 PM Comments/question from Senator Gibson
3:21:59 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:23:48 PM Question from Senator Farmer
3:23:54 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:25:59 PM Follow-up question from Senator Farmer
3:26:10 PM Response from Senator Albritton
3:27:23 PM Gary Rutledge waives in support
3:27:32 PM Gabe Peters, Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation waives in
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support	
3:27:36 PM	Starla Brown, Americans for Prosperity waives in support
3:27:43 PM	Richard Jones waives in opposition
3:27:51 PM	Keith Dye waives in opposition
3:28:02 PM	
3:29:35 PM	Rusty Payton, CEO, Florida Home Builders Association in opposition
3:30:29 PM	Allen Mortham, Florida Association of Postsecondary Schools waives in support
3:30:39 PM	Johana Amaya waives in support
3:30:46 PM	Nancy Sanchez waives in support
3:30:53 PM	Kendy Tabora waives in support
	Amy Collins waives in support
	Joel Rivera waives in support
	Maria Mackin waives in support
	Laydee Hernandez Del Toro waives in support
	Katie Chorbak waives in support
	Kelly Pickens waives in support
	Leilani Pickens waives in support
3:33:34 PM	Speaker Mez Voral, President, Florida Association of Cosmetology & Technical Schools
in support	
3:35:04 PM	Robert Rosenberg waives in support
3:35:11 PM	Patrick Bene waives in support
	Melissa Ramba waives in support
	Sal Nuzzo waives in support
	Speaker Logan Padgett, Director of Communications & Public Affairs in support
	Senator Albritton in closure
	Senator Benacquisto moves that technical changes be made
	Roll call by AA
	CS/SB 474 reported favorably
	Senator Braynon would like to be shown in the affirmative on SB 900
3:38:28 PM	Senator Gibson moves to adjourn, meeting adjourned