By the Committees on Finance and Taxation; Regulated Industries; and Senator Bennett

314-2254-04

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to mold assessment and mold remediation; creating pt. IV of ch. 489, F.S.; providing legislative purpose; providing scope of the act; providing exemptions; defining terms; providing for fees relating to licensure of mold assessors and mold remediators; providing for licensure examinations; requiring good moral character, as specified; providing prerequisites to licensure; providing for the licensure of business organizations; providing for qualifying agents; providing for fees; providing responsibilities of primary and secondary qualifying agents and of financially responsible officers; establishing requirements for continuing education; providing that the Construction Industry Licensing Board must approve training courses and training providers for mold assessors and mold remediators; providing for assessing penalties; providing for renewal of licensure; providing for rulemaking; providing for reactivation of licensure; providing for disciplinary proceedings; establishing prohibitions; providing for penalties; allowing the board to provide, by rule, for multiple services; providing for membership, meetings, removal of members; setting a quorum; providing for reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses; requiring the department to provide staff support and to maintain and make available to

1 the public the committee minutes and records; 2 providing for financial review; providing 3 severability; amending s. 489.107, F.S.; adding 4 to the board a member who is a mold assessor or 5 mold remediator; providing an effective date. 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 Section 1. Part IV of chapter 489, Florida Statutes, 10 entitled "Mold Assessment and Mold Remediation" and consisting 11 of ss. 489.601, 489.602, 489.603, 489.604, 489.605, 489.606, 489.607, 489.608, 489.609, 489.61, 489.611, 489.612, 489.613, 12 489.614, 489.615, 489.616, 489.617, and 489.618, is created. 13 14 Section 2. Section 489.601, Florida Statutes, is 15 created to read: 489.601 Legislative purpose. -- The Legislature finds it 16 17 necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare in order to prevent damage to the real and personal 18 19 property of the residents of this state and to avert economic 20 injury to the residents of this state to regulate individuals and companies that hold themselves out to the public as 21 22 qualified to perform mold-related activities. Section 3. Section 489.602, Florida Statutes, is 23 24 created to read: 25 489.602 Scope of act.--Sections 489.601-489.618 apply only to individuals and companies conducting mold assessment 26 27 and mold remediation for compensation. 28 Section 4. Section 489.603, Florida Statutes, is 29 created to read: 489.603 Exemptions. -- Sections 489.601-489.618 do not 30 31 apply to:

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1	(1) Individuals or business organizations licensed
2	under chapter 471 or chapter 482 when acting within the scope
3	of their respective licenses.
4	(2) An authorized employee of the United States, this
5	state, or any municipality, county, or other political
6	subdivision, public or private school, or private business
7	organization who has completed mold assessment or mold
8	remediation training courses approved by the board or a
9	certification program approved by the board and who is
10	conducting mold assessment or mold remediation within the
11	scope of that employment, as long as the employee does not
12	hold out for hire or otherwise engage in mold assessment or
13	mold remediation.
14	(3) A full-time employee engaged in routine
15	maintenance of public and private buildings, structures, and
16	facilities as long as the employee does not hold out for hire
17	or otherwise engage in mold assessment or mold remediation.
18	Section 5. Section 489.604, Florida Statutes, is
19	created to read:
20	489.604 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term:
21	(1) "Board" means the Construction Industry Licensing
22	Board.
23	(2) "Business organization" means any partnership,
24	corporation, business trust, joint venture, or other business
25	organization.
26	(3) "Department" means the Department of Business and
27	Professional Regulation.
28	(4) "Mold" means any living or dead fungi or related
29	products or parts, including spores, hyphae, and mycotoxins.

(5) "Mold assessment" means:

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1 (a) An inspection, investigation, or survey of a dwelling or other structure to provide the owner or occupant 2 3 with information regarding the presence, identification, or 4 evaluation of mold; 5 The development of a mold management plan or 6 remediation protocol; or 7 The collection or analysis of a mold sample. (C) 8 "Mold assessor" means any person or business 9 organization that performs a mold assessment. 10 (7) "Mold remediation" means the removal, cleaning, 11 sanitizing, demolition, or other treatment, including preventive activities, of mold or mold-contaminated matter 12 that was not purposely grown at that location. 13 14 "Mold remediator" means any person or business organization that performs mold remediation. A mold remediator 15 may not perform any work that requires a license under this 16 17 part unless the mold remediator is also licensed under that 18 chapter. 19 (9) "Primary qualifying agent" means a person who possesses the requisite skill, knowledge, and experience, and 20 21 has the responsibility, to supervise, direct, manage, and control the mold assessment or mold remediation activities of 22 the business organization with which he or she is connected; 23 24 who has the responsibility to supervise, direct, manage, and control mold assessment or mold remediation activities and 25 whose technical and personal qualifications have been 26

has the responsibility, to supervise, direct, manage, and

possesses the requisite skill, knowledge, and experience, and

(10) "Secondary qualifying agent" means a person who

determined by investigation and examination as provided in

this part, as attested by the department.

control mold assessment and mold remediation activities, and whose technical and personal qualifications have been determined by investigation and examination as provided in this part, as attested by the department.

Section 6. Section 489.605, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

489.605 Fees.--The board shall, by rule, establish reasonable fees to be paid for applications, examinations, licensing and renewal, recordmaking, and recordkeeping. Fees for application, initial licensure, license renewal, or license reactivation for mold assessors or mold remediators may not exceed \$500 per applicant. The board may, by rule, establish late renewal penalty fees, in an amount not to exceed the initial licensure fee.

Section 7. Section 489.606, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 489.606 Examination.--

- (1) A person who desires to be licensed as a mold assessor or mold remediator must apply to the department for licensure.
- (2) An applicant may take the licensure examination to practice in this state as a mold assessor or mold remediator if the applicant is of good moral character, is a graduate of an approved course of study in mold assessment or mold remediation, and has a specific experience record as prescribed by rule.
- (3) The board shall adopt rules providing for the review and approval of mold assessment and mold remediation training programs. The board may adopt rules providing for the acceptance of the approval and accreditation of schools and

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1 courses of study by nationally accepted accreditation 2 organizations. 3 (4)(a) Good moral character means a personal history of honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and 4 5 for the laws of this state and nation. 6 (b) The board may refuse to certify an applicant for 7 failure to satisfy this requirement only if: 8 1. The board finds that there is a substantial connection between the lack of good moral character of the 9 10 applicant and the professional responsibilities of a mold 11 assessor or mold remediator; and 2. This finding is supported by clear and convincing 12 13 evidence. (c) If an applicant is found to be unqualified for a 14 license because of a lack of good moral character, the board 15 must furnish to the applicant a statement containing the 16 findings of the board, a complete record of the evidence upon 17 which the determination was based, and a notice of the rights 18 19 of the applicant to a rehearing and appeal. Section 8. Section 489.607, Florida Statutes, is 20 created to read: 21 489.607 Licensure. -- The department shall license any 22 applicant who the board certifies is qualified to practice 23 24 mold assessment or mold remediation and who: 25 (1) Pays the initial licensing fee; (2) Submits with the application for licensure as a 26 27 mold assessor or a mold remediator evidence that he or she has 28 successfully completed the board-approved courses as 29 prescribed by rule;

(3) Provides evidence of financial stability; and

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1 (4)(a) Passes a department-approved examination of qualifications and knowledge relating to mold assessment and 2 3 mold remediation; or 4 (b) In lieu of passing a department-approved 5 examination, shows proof that he or she has been certified by 6 an organization that requires the same testing and examination 7 as the department requires. 8 Section 9. Section 489.608, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 9 10 489.608 Licensure of business organizations; 11 qualifying agents .--(1) If an individual proposes to engage in mold 12 remediation or mold assessment in that individual's own name, 13 the license may be issued only to that individual. 14 (2)(a) If the applicant proposes to engage in mold 15 remediation or mold assessment as a business organization in 16 any name other than the applicant's legal name, the business 17 18 organization must apply for licensure through a qualifying 19 agent or the individual applicant must apply for licensure 20 under the fictitious name. The application must state the name of the 21 business organization and of each of its partners, the name of 22 the corporation and of each of its officers and directors and 23 24 the name of each of its stockholders who is also an officer or 25 director, the name of the business trust and of each of its trustees, or the name of such other business organization and 26 27 of each of its members.

The application for primary qualifying agent must

which attests that the applicant's signature is required on all checks, drafts, or payments, regardless of the form of

include an affidavit on a form provided by the department

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 payment, made by the business organization, and that the
applicant has final approval authority for all work performed
by the business organization.

- 2. The application for financially responsible officer must include an affidavit on a form provided by the department which attests that the applicant's signature is required on all checks, drafts, or payments, regardless of the form of payment, made by the business organization, and that the applicant has authority to act for the business organization in all financial matters.
- 3. The application for secondary qualifying agent must include an affidavit on a form provided by the department which attests that the applicant has authority to supervise all mold assessment or mold remediation work performed by the business organization as provided in s. 489.614.
- (c) As a prerequisite to the issuance of a license under this section, the applicant must submit:
- 1. An affidavit on a form provided by the department which attests that the applicant has obtained workers' compensation insurance as required by chapter 440, public liability insurance, and property damage insurance, in amounts determined by board rule. The department shall, by rule, establish a procedure to verify the accuracy of such affidavits based upon a random sample method.
- 2. Evidence of financial responsibility. The board shall adopt rules to determine financial responsibility which specify grounds on which the department may deny licensure.

  Such criteria must include, but need not be limited to, credit history and limits of bondability and credit.
- (d) A joint venture, including a joint venture
   composed of qualified business organizations, is a separate

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and distinct organization that must be qualified in accordance with department rules.

- (e) A license that is issued upon application of a business organization must be in the name of the business organization, and the name of the qualifying agent must be noted thereon. If there is a change in any information that is required to be stated on the application, the business organization shall, within 45 days after the change occurs, mail the correct information to the department.
- (f) The applicant must furnish evidence of statutory compliance if a fictitious name is used, notwithstanding s. 865.09(7).
- (3) The qualifying agent must be licensed under this part in order for the business organization to be licensed. If the qualifying agent ceases to be affiliated with the business organization, the agent must so inform the department. In addition, if the qualifying agent is the only licensed individual affiliated with the business organization, the business organization must notify the department of the termination of the qualifying agent, and the business organization has 60 days after the termination of the qualifying agent's affiliation with the business organization in which to employ another qualifying agent. The business organization may not engage in mold assessment or mold remediation until a qualifying agent is employed, unless the department has granted a temporary nonrenewable license to the financially responsible officer, the president, a partner, or, in the case of a limited partnership, the general partner, who assumes all responsibilities of a primary qualifying agent for the business organization. This temporary license allows the

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business organization to proceed only with incomplete contracts.

- (4)(a) The qualifying agent shall inform the department in writing if the agent proposes to engage in mold assessment or mold remediation in the agent's own name or in affiliation with another business organization, and the agent or the new business organization shall supply the same information to the department as is required of initial applicants under this part.
- (b) Upon a favorable determination by the board, after investigation of the financial responsibility, credit, and business reputation of the qualifying agent and the new business organization, the board shall issue, without any examination, a new license in the business organization's name, and the name of the qualifying agent must be noted thereon.
- (5)(a) Each mold assessor or mold remediator shall affix the mold assessor's or mold remediator's signature and license number to each document prepared or approved for use by the licensee which is related to any mold assessment or mold remediation project and filed for public record with a governmental agency, and to any offer, bid, or contract submitted to a client.
- (b) The license number of each mold assessor or mold remediator must appear in any printed matter or any newspaper, airwave transmission, phone directory, or other advertising medium offering or related to mold assessment or mold remediation, as provided by department rule.
- (6) Each qualifying agent shall pay the department an amount equal to the original fee for licensure of a new business organization. If the qualifying agent for a business

organization desires to qualify additional business organizations, the board shall require the agent to present evidence of ability and financial responsibility of each such organization. The issuance of such certificate of authority is discretionary with the board.

Section 10. Section 489.609, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 489.609 Responsibilities.--

- (1) A qualifying agent is a primary qualifying agent unless he or she is a secondary qualifying agent under this section.
- (a) All primary qualifying agents for a business organization are jointly and equally responsible for supervision of all operations of the business organization; for all field work at all sites; and for financial matters, both for the organization in general and for each specific job.
- (b) Upon approval by the board, a business organization may designate a financially responsible officer for purposes of licensure. A financially responsible officer shall be responsible for all financial aspects of the business organization and may not be designated as the primary qualifying agent. The designated financially responsible officer shall furnish evidence of his or her financial responsibility, credit, and business reputation, or that of the business organization he or she desires to qualify, as determined appropriate by the board.
- (c) If a business organization has a licensed financially responsible officer, the primary qualifying agent is responsible for all mold assessment or mold remediation

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activities of the business organization, both in general and for each specific job.

- (d) The board shall adopt rules prescribing the qualifications for financially responsible officers, including net worth, cash, and bonding requirements. These qualifications must be at least as extensive as the requirements for the financial responsibility of qualifying agents.
- (2)(a) One of the qualifying agents for a business organization that has more than one qualifying agent may be designated as the sole primary qualifying agent for the business organization by a joint agreement that is executed, on a form provided by the board, by all qualifying agents for the business organization.
- (b) The joint agreement must be submitted to the board for approval. If the board determines that the joint agreement is in good order, it must approve the designation and immediately notify the qualifying agents of its approval. The designation made by the joint agreement is effective upon receipt of the notice by the qualifying agents.
- (c) The qualifying agent designated for a business organization by a joint agreement is the sole primary qualifying agent for the business organization, and all other qualifying agents for the business organization are secondary qualifying agents.
- (d) A designated sole primary qualifying agent has all the responsibilities and duties of a primary qualifying agent, notwithstanding that there are secondary qualifying agents for specified jobs. The designated sole primary qualifying agent is jointly and equally responsible with secondary qualifying agents for field work supervision.

- (e) A secondary qualifying agent is responsible only for any work for which he or she accepts responsibility.
  - (f) A secondary qualifying agent is not responsible for supervision of financial matters.
  - (3)(a) A qualifying agent who has been designated by a joint agreement as the sole primary qualifying agent for a business organization may terminate this status by giving actual notice to the business organization, to the board, and to all secondary qualifying agents of his or her intention to terminate this status. The notice to the board must include proof satisfactory to the board that the qualifying agent has given the notice required in this paragraph.
  - (b) The status of the qualifying agent ceases upon the designation of a new primary qualifying agent or 60 days after satisfactory notice of termination has been provided to the board, whichever occurs first.
  - (c) If a new primary qualifying agent has not been designated within 60 days, all secondary qualifying agents for the business organization become primary qualifying agents unless the joint agreement specifies that one or more of them become sole qualifying agents under such circumstances, in which case only the specified secondary qualifying agents become sole qualifying agents.
- (d) Any change in the status of a qualifying agent is prospective only. A qualifying agent is not responsible for his or her predecessor's actions but is responsible, even after a change in status, for matters for which he or she was responsible while in a particular status.
- Section 11. Section 489.61, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 489.61 Continuing education. --

1	(1) A licensee must annually complete 15 hours of
2	continuing education courses as prescribed by board rule.
3	(2) The courses required under this section must be
4	offered and provided by mold training providers licensed under
5	this part and must be approved by the board.
6	(3) The licensee must submit proof of compliance with
7	the continuing education requirements along with the
8	licensee's application for license renewal.
9	Section 12. Section 489.611, Florida Statutes, is
10	created to read:
11	489.611 Approval of mold assessor and mold remediator
12	training courses and providers
13	(1) The board shall approve training courses and the
14	providers of such courses as are required under this part. The
15	board must also approve training courses and the providers of
16	such courses who offer training for persons who are exempt
17	from licensure under this part.
18	(2) The board shall, by rule, prescribe criteria for
19	approving training courses and course providers and may, by
20	rule, modify the training required by this part.
21	(3) The board may enter into agreements with other
22	states for the reciprocal approval of training courses or the
23	providers of training courses.
24	(4) The board shall, by rule, establish reasonable
25	fees in an amount not to exceed the cost of evaluation,
26	approval, and recordmaking and recordkeeping of training
27	courses and providers of training courses.
28	(5) The board may impose against a provider of
29	training courses any penalty that it may impose against a
30	licensee under this part or s. 455.227, may decline to approve

31 courses, and may withdraw approval of courses proposed by a

 provider who has, or whose agent has, been convicted of, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or entered into a stipulation or consent agreement relating to, without regard to adjudication, any crime or administrative violation in any jurisdiction which involves fraud, deceit, or false or fraudulent representations made in the course of seeking approval of or providing training courses.

Section 13. Section 489.612, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 489.612 Renewal of license.--

- (1) The department shall renew a license upon receipt of the renewal application and fee, upon proof of compliance with the continuing education requirements of s. 489.61, and, if a demonstration of competency is required by law or rule, upon certification by the board that the licensee has satisfactorily demonstrated his or her competence in mold assessment and mold remediation.
- (2) The department shall adopt rules establishing a procedure for the biennial renewal of licenses.

Section 14. Section 489.613, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 489.613 Reactivation.--

- (1) The board shall, by rule, prescribe continuing education requirements for reactivating a license. The continuing education requirements for reactivating a license for a licensed mold assessor or mold remediator may not exceed 15 classroom hours for each year the license was inactive.
- (2) The board shall adopt rules relating to licenses that have become inactive and for the renewal of inactive licenses. The board shall, by rule, prescribe a fee not to

exceed \$50 for the reactivation of an inactive license and a fee not to exceed \$50 for the renewal of an inactive license.

Section 15. Section 489.614, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

489.614 Disciplinary proceedings.--

- issuance or renewal of a license; reprimand, censure, or place on probation any mold assessor or mold remediator; require financial restitution to a consumer; impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 per violation; require continuing education; or assess costs associated with any investigation and prosecution, if the mold assessor or mold remediator is found guilty of any of the following acts:
- (a) Obtaining a license or certificate of authority by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (b) Being convicted or found guilty of, or entering a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of mold assessment or mold remediation or the ability to practice mold assessment or mold remediation.
  - (c) Violating any provision of chapter 455.
- (d) Performing any act that assists a person or entity in engaging in the prohibited unlicensed practice of mold assessment or mold remediation, if the licensee knows or has reasonable grounds to know that the person or entity was unlicensed.
- (e) Knowingly combining or conspiring with an unlicensed person by allowing his or her license or certificate of authority to be used by the unlicensed person with intent to evade any provision of this part. If a licensee allows his or her license to be used by one or more business

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organizations without having any active participation in the operations, management, or control of the business organizations, such an act constitutes prima facie evidence of an intent to evade the provisions of this part.

- (f) Acting in the capacity of a mold assessor or mold remediator under any license issued under this part except in the name of the licensee as set forth on the issued license.
- (g) Committing mismanagement or misconduct in the practice of mold assessment or mold remediation which causes financial harm to a customer. Financial mismanagement or misconduct occurs when:
- 1. Valid liens have been recorded against the property of a mold assessor's or mold remediator's customer for supplies or services ordered by the mold assessor or mold remediator for the customer's job; the mold assessor or mold remediator has received funds from the customer to pay for the supplies or services; and the mold assessor or mold remediator has not had the liens removed from the property, by payment or by bond, within 75 days after the date of such liens;
- 2. The mold assessor or mold remediator has abandoned a customer's job and the percentage of completion is less than the percentage of the total contract price paid to the mold assessor or mold remediator as of the time of abandonment, unless the contractor is entitled to retain such funds under the terms of the contract or refunds the excess funds within 30 days after the date the job is abandoned; or
- 3. The mold assessor's or mold remediator's job has been completed, and it is shown that the customer has had to pay more for the contracted job than the original contract price, as adjusted for subsequent change orders, unless the increase in cost was the result of circumstances beyond the

 control of the assessor or remediator, was the result of circumstances caused by the customer, or was otherwise permitted by the terms of the contract between the mold assessor or mold remediator and the customer.

- (h) Being disciplined by a municipality or county for an act or violation of this part.
- (i) Failing in any material respect to comply with this part or violating a rule or lawful order of the department.
- (j) Abandoning a mold assessment or mold remediation project in which the mold assessor or mold remediator is engaged or under contract as a mold assessor or mold remediator. A project is presumed abandoned after 20 days if the mold assessor or mold remediator has terminated the project without just cause and without proper notification to the owner, including the reason for termination; if the mold assessor or mold remediator has failed to reasonably secure the project to safeguard the public while work is stopped; or if the mold assessor or mold remediator fails to perform work without just cause for 20 days.
- (k) Signing a statement with respect to a project or contract falsely indicating that the work is bonded; falsely indicating that payment has been made for all subcontracted work, labor, and materials which results in a financial loss to the owner, purchaser, or mold assessor or mold remediator; or falsely indicating that workers' compensation and public liability insurance are provided.
- (1) Committing fraud or deceit in the practice of mold assessment or mold remediation.
- (m) Committing incompetency or misconduct in the practice of mold assessment or mold remediation.

(n) Committing gross negligence, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property in the practice of mold assessment or mold remediation.

(o) Failing to satisfy, within a reasonable time, the terms of a civil judgment obtained against the licensee, or the business organization qualified by the licensee, relating to the practice of the licensee's profession.

For the purposes of this subsection, mold assessment or mold remediation is considered to be commenced when the contract is executed and the mold assessor or mold remediator has accepted funds from the customer or lender.

- (2) If a mold assessor or mold remediator disciplined under subsection (1) is a qualifying agent for a business organization and the violation was performed in connection with any mold assessment, mold assessment-related activities, mold remediation, or mold remediation-related activities undertaken by that business organization, the board may impose an additional administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 per violation against the business organization or against any partner, officer, director, trustee, or member of the organization if that person participated in the violation or knew or should have known of the violation and failed to take reasonable corrective action.
- (3) The board may, by rule, specify the acts or omissions that constitute violations of this section.
- (4) In recommending penalties in any proposed recommended final order, the department shall follow the penalty guidelines established by the board by rule. The department shall advise the administrative law judge of the

appropriate penalty, including mitigating and aggravating circumstances, and the specific rule citation.

- (5) The board may not reinstate the license or certificate of authority of, or cause a license or certificate of authority to be issued to, a person who or business organization that the board has determined is unqualified or whose license or certificate of authority the board has suspended, until it is satisfied that the person or business organization has complied with all the terms and conditions set forth in the final order and is capable of competently engaging in the business of mold assessment or mold remediation.
- (6) The board may assess interest or penalties on all fines imposed under this part against any person or business organization that has not paid the imposed fine by the due date established by rule or final order. Chapter 120 does not apply to such assessment. Interest rates to be imposed must be established by rule and may not be usurious.
- of authority, or a renewal thereof, to any person or business organization that has been assessed a fine, interest, or costs associated with investigation and prosecution, or has been ordered to pay restitution, until the fine, interest, or costs associated with investigation and prosecution or restitution are paid in full or until all terms and conditions of the final order have been satisfied.
- (8) Any person licensed pursuant to this part who has had his or her license revoked is ineligible to be a partner, officer, director, or trustee of a business organization defined by this section or to be employed in a managerial or supervisory capacity for a 5-year period. The person is also

ineligible to reapply for licensure under this part for a period of 5 years after the effective date of the revocation.

- (9) If a business organization or any of its partners, officers, directors, trustees, or members is or has previously been fined for violating subsection (2) the board may, on that basis alone, revoke, suspend, place on probation, or deny issuance of a license to a qualifying agent or financially responsible officer of that business organization.
- (10)(a) Notwithstanding chapters 120 and 455, upon receipt of a legally sufficient consumer complaint alleging a violation of this part, the department may provide by rule for binding arbitration between the complainant and the certificateholder or registrant, if:
- 1. There is evidence that the complainant has suffered or is likely to suffer monetary damages resulting from the violation of this part;
- 2. The licensee does not have a history of repeated or similar violations;
- 3. Reasonable grounds exist to believe that the public interest will be better served by arbitration than by disciplinary action; and
- 4. The complainant and licensee have not previously entered into private arbitration, and a civil court action based on the same transaction has not been filed.
- writing to binding arbitration within 15 days following notification of this process by the department. The department may suspend all action in the matter for 45 days when notice of consent to binding arbitration is received by the department. If the arbitration process is successfully concluded within the 60-day period, the department may close

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the case file with a notation of the disposition, and the licensee's record must reflect only that a complaint was filed and resolved through arbitration.

- (c) If a complaint meets the criteria for arbitration set forth in paragraph (a) and the damages at issue are less than \$2,500, the department shall refer the complaint for mandatory arbitration.
- (d) The arbitrator's order becomes a final order of the board if not challenged by the complainant or the certificateholder or registrant within 30 days after filing. The board's review of the arbitrator's order operates in the manner of the review of recommended orders pursuant to s. 120.57(1) and is not a de novo review.
- (11) If an investigation of a mold assessor or mold remediator is undertaken, the department shall promptly furnish to the mold assessor or mold remediator or the mold assessor's or mold remediator's attorney a copy of the complaint or document that resulted in the initiation of the investigation. The department shall make the complaint and supporting documents available to the mold assessor or mold remediator. The complaint or supporting documents must contain information regarding the specific facts that serve as the basis for the complaint. The mold assessor or mold remediator may submit a written response to the information contained in the complaint or document within 20 days after service to the mold assessor or mold remediator of the complaint or document. The mold assessor's or mold remediator's written response must be considered by the probable cause panel. The right to respond does not prohibit the issuance of a summary emergency order if necessary to protect the public. However, if the secretary, or the secretary's designee, and the chair of the

board or the chair of the probable cause panel agree in writing that such notification would be detrimental to the 2 3 investigation, the department may withhold notification. The department may conduct an investigation without notification 4 5 to a mold assessor or mold remediator if the act under 6 investigation is a criminal offense. 7 Section 16. Section 489.615, Florida Statutes, is 8 created to read: 489.615 Prohibitions; penalties.--9 (1) A person may not: 10 11 (a) Falsely hold himself or herself or a business 12 organization out as a licensee; (b) Falsely impersonate a licensee; 13 (c) Present as his or her own the license or 14 certificate of authority of another; 15 Knowingly give false or forged evidence to the 16 (d) 17 board or a member thereof; (e) Use or attempt to use a license that has been 18 19 suspended or revoked; (f) Engage in the business or act in the capacity of a 20 mold assessor or mold remediator or advertise himself or 21 herself or a business organization as available to engage in 22 the business or act in the capacity of a mold assessor or mold 23 remediator without being duly licensed; or 24 25 (g) Operate a business organization engaged in mold assessment or mold remediation after 60 days following the 26 27 termination of its only qualifying agent without designating another primary qualifying agent, except as provided in ss. 28 29 489.608 and 489.609; 30

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For purposes of this subsection, a person or business organization operating on an inactive or suspended license or certificate of authority is considered unlicensed.

- (2)(a) An unlicensed person who violates subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) An unlicensed person who commits a violation of subsection (1) after having been previously found guilty of such a violation commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) An unlicensed person who commits a violation of subsection (1) during the existence of a state of emergency declared by executive order of the Governor commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3)(a) A licensed mold assessor or mold remediator may not enter into an agreement, oral or written, whereby his or her license number is used, or is to be used, by a person who is not licensed as provided for in this part, or is used, or is to be used, by a business organization that is not duly qualified as provided for in this part, to engage in the business or act in the capacity of a mold assessor or mold remediator.
- (b) A licensed mold assessor or mold remediator may not knowingly allow his or her license number to be used by a person who is not licensed as provided for in this part, or used by a business organization that is not qualified as provided for in this part, to engage in the business or act in the capacity of a mold assessor or mold remediator.
- Section 17. Section 489.616, Florida Statutes, is 31 created to read:

1 489.616 Multiple services. -- The board shall, by rule, provide when and in what manner a licensee may perform both 2 3 mold assessment and mold remediation on the same contract or 4 project. 5 If any provision of this act or its Section 18. 6 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the 7 invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of 8 the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of 9 10 this act are severable. 11 Section 19. Subsection (2) of section 489.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 12 13 489.107 Construction Industry Licensing Board. --(2) The board shall consist of 19 18 members, of whom: 14 15 (a) Four are primarily engaged in business as general 16 contractors; 17 (b) Three are primarily engaged in business as building contractors or residential contractors, however, at 18 19 least one building contractor and one residential contractor 20 shall be appointed; (c) One is primarily engaged in business as a roofing 21 22 contractor; 23 (d) One is primarily engaged in business as a sheet 24 metal contractor; 25 (e) One is primarily engaged in business as an air-conditioning contractor; 26 (f) One is primarily engaged in business as a 27 28 mechanical contractor; 29 (g) One is primarily engaged in business as a pool contractor; 30

1	(h) One is primarily engaged in business as a plumbing
2	contractor;
3	(i) One is primarily engaged in business as an
4	underground utility and excavation contractor;
5	(j) One is primarily engaged in business as a mold
6	assessor or mold remediator;
7	$\underline{(k)}$ (j) Two are consumer members who are not, and have
8	never been, members or practitioners of a profession regulated
9	by the board or members of any closely related profession; and
10	$\overline{(1)}$ Two are building officials of a municipality or
11	county.
12	Section 20. This act shall take effect October 1,
13	2004.
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15	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
16	CS/SB 1350
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18 19	The Committee Substitute made the following substantive changes in CS/SB 1350:
20	1) Changes the "department" to "board" in section's of the bill where the board rather than the department has
21	authority to act.
22	Removes "sole proprietor" from the list of persons authorized to be issued a temporary nonrenewable license by the department.
23	3) Makes discretionary, the issuance of an additional
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li></ul>	certificate of authority by the department to a qualifying agent.
26	4) Removes from the bill the requirement to disclose the results of a mold remediation conducted before a contract
27	is executed for the sale or lease of residential property.
28	5) Removes from the bill the provision exempting from
29	liability a person who performs mold assessment or mold remediation in accordance with building codes.
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