

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House Comm: RCS 02/01/2012

The Committee on Budget Subcommittee on General Government Appropriations (Jones) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 162.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

162.12 Notices.-

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- (1) All notices required by this part must shall be provided to the alleged violator by:
- (a) Certified mail to, return receipt requested, provided if such notice is sent under this paragraph to the owner of the property in question at the address listed in the tax

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collector's office for tax notices, $\underline{\text{or to}}$ and $\underline{\text{at}}$ any other address provided by the property owner in writing to the local government for the purpose of receiving notices. For property owned by a corporation, notices may be provided by certified mail to the registered agent of the corporation. If any notice sent by certified mail is not signed as received within 30 days after the date of mailing by such owner and is returned as unclaimed or refused, notice may be provided by posting as described in subparagraphs (2) (b) 1. and 2. and by first class mail directed to the addresses furnished to the local government with a properly executed proof of mailing or affidavit confirming the first class mailing;

- (b) Hand delivery by the sheriff or other law enforcement officer, code inspector, or other person designated by the local governing body;
- (c) Leaving the notice at the violator's usual place of residence with any person residing therein who is above 15 years of age and informing such person of the contents of the notice; or
- (d) In the case of commercial premises, leaving the notice with the manager or other person in charge.

Evidence that an attempt has been made to hand deliver or mail notice as provided in subsection (1), together with proof of publication or posting as provided in subsection (2), shall be sufficient to show that the notice requirements of this part have been met, without regard to whether or not the alleged violator actually received such notice.

Section 2. Present paragraphs (b) through (p) of subsection

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- (2) of section 381.0065, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (c) through (q), respectively, a new paragraph (b) is added to that subsection, paragraph (n) of subsection (4) is amended, and paragraphs (w) through (z) are added to that subsection, to read:
- 381.0065 Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; regulation.-
- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in ss. 381.0065-381.0067, the term:
- (b)1. "Bedroom" means a room that can be used for sleeping and that:
- a. For site-built dwellings, has a minimum of 70 square feet of conditioned space;
- b. For manufactured homes, is constructed according to the standards of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and has a minimum of 50 square feet of floor area;
 - c. Is located along an exterior wall;
- d. Has a closet and a door or an entrance where a door could be reasonably installed; and
- e. Has an emergency means of escape and rescue opening to the outside in accordance with the Florida Building Code.
- 2. A room may not be considered a bedroom if it is used to access another room except a bathroom or closet.
- 3. "Bedroom" does not include a hallway, bathroom, kitchen, living room, family room, dining room, den, breakfast nook, pantry, laundry room, sunroom, recreation room, media/video room, or exercise room.
- (4) PERMITS; INSTALLATION; AND CONDITIONS.—A person may not construct, repair, modify, abandon, or operate an onsite sewage

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treatment and disposal system without first obtaining a permit approved by the department. The department may issue permits to carry out this section, but shall not make the issuance of such permits contingent upon prior approval by the Department of Environmental Protection, except that the issuance of a permit for work seaward of the coastal construction control line established under s. 161.053 shall be contingent upon receipt of any required coastal construction control line permit from the Department of Environmental Protection. A construction permit is valid for 18 months from the issuance date and may be extended by the department for one 90-day period under rules adopted by the department. A repair permit is valid for 90 days from the date of issuance. An operating permit must be obtained prior to the use of any aerobic treatment unit or if the establishment generates commercial waste. Buildings or establishments that use an aerobic treatment unit or generate commercial waste shall be inspected by the department at least annually to assure compliance with the terms of the operating permit. The operating permit for a commercial wastewater system is valid for 1 year from the date of issuance and must be renewed annually. The operating permit for an aerobic treatment unit is valid for 2 years from the date of issuance and must be renewed every 2 years. If all information pertaining to the siting, location, and installation conditions or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remains the same, a construction or repair permit for the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be transferred to another person, if the transferee files, within 60 days after the transfer of ownership, an amended application providing all corrected information and

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proof of ownership of the property. There is no fee associated with the processing of this supplemental information. A person may not contract to construct, modify, alter, repair, service, abandon, or maintain any portion of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system without being registered under part III of chapter 489. A property owner who personally performs construction, maintenance, or repairs to a system serving his or her own owner-occupied single-family residence is exempt from registration requirements for performing such construction, maintenance, or repairs on that residence, but is subject to all permitting requirements. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not issue a building or plumbing permit for any building that requires the use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system unless the owner or builder has received a construction permit for such system from the department. A building or structure may not be occupied and a municipality, political subdivision, or any state or federal agency may not authorize occupancy until the department approves the final installation of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system. A municipality or political subdivision of the state may not approve any change in occupancy or tenancy of a building that uses an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system until the department has reviewed the use of the system with the proposed change, approved the change, and amended the operating permit.

(n) Evaluations for determining the seasonal high-water table elevations or the suitability of soils for the use of a new onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be performed by department personnel, professional engineers registered in the state, or such other persons with expertise,

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as defined by rule, in making such evaluations. Evaluations for determining mean annual flood lines shall be performed by those persons identified in paragraph (2)(j) $\frac{(2)(i)}{(i)}$. The department shall accept evaluations submitted by professional engineers and such other persons as meet the expertise established by this section or by rule unless the department has a reasonable scientific basis for questioning the accuracy or completeness of the evaluation.

- (w) A permit that is approved by the department and issued for the installation, modification, or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be transferred along with the title to the property in a real estate transaction. A title may not be encumbered at the time of transfer by new permit requirements by a governmental entity for an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system which differ from the permitting requirements in effect at the time the system was permitted, modified, or repaired.
- (x)1. An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system is not considered abandoned if the system is disconnected from a structure that was made unusable or destroyed following a disaster and was properly functioning at the time of disconnection and was not adversely affected by the disaster. The onsite sewage treatment and disposal system may be reconnected to a rebuilt structure if:
- a. The reconnection of the system is to the same type of structure which contains the same number of bedrooms or fewer, provided that the square footage of the structure is less than or equal to 110 percent of the original square footage of the structure that existed before the disaster;

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- b. The system is not a sanitary nuisance; and
- c. The system has not been altered without prior authorization.
- 2. An onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that serves a property that is foreclosed upon is not considered abandoned.
- (y) If an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system permittee receives, relies upon, and undertakes construction of a system based upon a validly issued construction permit under rules applicable at the time of construction but a change to a rule occurs after the approval of the system for construction but before the final approval of the system, the rules applicable and in effect at the time of construction approval apply at the time of final approval if fundamental site conditions have not changed between the time of construction approval and final approval.
- (z) A modification, replacement, or upgrade of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system is not required for a remodeling addition to a single-family home if a bedroom is not added.
- Section 3. Section 468.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 468.604 Responsibilities of building code administrators, plans examiners, and inspectors.-
- (1) It is the responsibility of the building code administrator or building official to administrate, supervise, direct, enforce, or perform the permitting and inspection of construction, alteration, repair, remodeling, or demolition of structures and the installation of building systems within the

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boundaries of their governmental jurisdiction, when permitting is required, to ensure compliance with the Florida Building Code and any applicable local technical amendment to the Florida Building Code. The building code administrator or building official shall faithfully perform these responsibilities without interference from any person. These responsibilities include:

- (a) The review of construction plans to ensure compliance with all applicable sections of the code. The construction plans must be reviewed before the issuance of any building, system installation, or other construction permit. The review of construction plans must be done by the building code administrator or building official or by a person having the appropriate plans examiner license issued under this chapter.
- (b) The inspection of each phase of construction where a building or other construction permit has been issued. The building code administrator or building official, or a person having the appropriate building code inspector license issued under this chapter, shall inspect the construction or installation to ensure that the work is performed in accordance with applicable sections of the code.
- (2) It is the responsibility of the building code inspector to conduct inspections of construction, alteration, repair, remodeling, or demolition of structures and the installation of building systems, when permitting is required, to ensure compliance with the Florida Building Code and any applicable local technical amendment to the Florida Building Code. Each building code inspector must be licensed in the appropriate category as defined in s. 468.603. The building code inspector's responsibilities must be performed under the direction of the

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building code administrator or building official without interference from any unlicensed person.

- (3) It is the responsibility of the plans examiner to conduct review of construction plans submitted in the permit application to assure compliance with the Florida Building Code and any applicable local technical amendment to the Florida Building Code. The review of construction plans must be done by the building code administrator or building official or by a person licensed in the appropriate plans examiner category as defined in s. 468.603. The plans examiner's responsibilities must be performed under the supervision and authority of the building code administrator or building official without interference from any unlicensed person.
- (4) The Legislature finds that the electronic filing of construction plans will increase government efficiency, reduce costs, and increase timeliness of processing permits. If the building code administrator or building official provides for electronic filing, the construction plans, drawings, specifications, reports, final documents, or documents prepared or issued by a licensee may be dated and electronically signed and sealed by the licensee in accordance with part I of chapter 668 and may be transmitted electronically to the building code administrator or building official for approval.

Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 468.609, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(2) A person may take the examination for certification as

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a building code inspector or plans examiner pursuant to this part if the person:

- (c) Meets eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
- 1. Demonstrates 5 years' combined experience in the field of construction or a related field, building code inspection, or plans review corresponding to the certification category sought;
- 2. Demonstrates a combination of postsecondary education in the field of construction or a related field and experience which totals 4 years, with at least 1 year of such total being experience in construction, building code inspection, or plans review;
- 3. Demonstrates a combination of technical education in the field of construction or a related field and experience which totals 4 years, with at least 1 year of such total being experience in construction, building code inspection, or plans review;
- 4. Currently holds a standard certificate as issued by the board, or a fire safety inspector license issued pursuant to chapter 633, has a minimum of 5 years' verifiable full-time experience in inspection or plan review, and satisfactorily completes a building code inspector or plans examiner training program of not less than 200 hours in the certification category sought. The board shall establish by rule criteria for the development and implementation of the training programs; or
- 5. Demonstrates a combination of the completion of an approved training program in the field of building code inspection or plan review and a minimum of 2 years' experience in the field of building code inspection, plan review, fire code

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inspections and fire plans review of new buildings as a firesafety inspector certified under s. 633.081(2), or construction. The approved training portion of this requirement shall include proof of satisfactory completion of a training program of not less than 300 hours which is approved by the board in the chosen category of building code inspection or plan review in the certification category sought with not less than 20 hours of instruction in state laws, rules, and ethics relating to professional standards of practice, duties, and responsibilities of a certificateholder. The board shall coordinate with the Building Officials Association of Florida, Inc., to establish by rule the development and implementation of the training program.

(7) (a) The board may provide for the issuance of provisional certificates valid for 1 year such period, not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years, as specified by board rule, to any newly employed or promoted building code inspector or plans examiner who meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (2) and any newly employed or promoted building code administrator who meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (3). The provisional license may be renewed by the board for just cause; however, a provisional license is not valid for a period longer than 3 years.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 468.841, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.841 Exemptions.-

- (1) The following persons are not required to comply with any provisions of this part relating to mold assessment:
 - (d) Persons or business organizations acting within the

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scope of the respective licenses required under part XV of this chapter, chapter 471, part I or part II of chapter 481, chapter 482, or chapter 489 are acting on behalf of an insurer under part VI of chapter 626, or are persons in the manufactured housing industry who are licensed under chapter 320, except when any such persons or business organizations hold themselves out for hire to the public as a "certified mold assessor," "registered mold assessor," "licensed mold assessor," "mold assessor," "professional mold assessor," or any combination thereof stating or implying licensure under this part.

Section 6. Subsection (7) of section 489.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.103 Exemptions.—This part does not apply to:

- (7) (a) Owners of property when acting as their own contractor and providing direct, onsite supervision themselves of all work not performed by licensed contractors:
- 1. (a) When building or improving farm outbuildings or onefamily or two-family residences on such property for the occupancy or use of such owners and not offered for sale or lease, or building or improving commercial buildings, at a cost not to exceed \$75,000, on such property for the occupancy or use of such owners and not offered for sale or lease. In an action brought under this part, proof of the sale or lease, or offering for sale or lease, of any such structure by the owner-builder within 1 year after completion of same creates a presumption that the construction was undertaken for purposes of sale or lease.
- 2. (b) When repairing or replacing wood shakes or asphalt or fiberglass shingles on one-family, two-family, or three-family

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residences for the occupancy or use of such owner or tenant of the owner and not offered for sale within 1 year after completion of the work and when the property has been damaged by natural causes from an event recognized as an emergency situation designated by executive order issued by the Governor declaring the existence of a state of emergency as a result and consequence of a serious threat posed to the public health, safety, and property in this state.

- 3. After the local building official approves implementation of the United States Department of Energy Solar SunShot Initiative, when installing, uninstalling, or replacing solar panels on one-family, two-family, or three-family residences for the occupancy or use of such owner or tenant of the owner.
- (b) This subsection does not exempt any person who is employed by or has a contract with such owner and who acts in the capacity of a contractor. The owner may not delegate the owner's responsibility to directly supervise all work to any other person unless that person is registered or certified under this part and the work being performed is within the scope of that person's license. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "owners of property" includes the owner of a mobile home situated on a leased lot.
- (c) To qualify for exemption under this subsection, an owner must personally appear and sign the building permit application and must satisfy local permitting agency requirements, if any, proving that the owner has a complete understanding of the owner's obligations under the law as specified in the disclosure statement in this section. An



owner's notarized signature or personal appearance to sign the permit application is not required for a solar project, as described in subparagraph (a)3., if the building permit application is submitted electronically to the permitting authority and the owner certifies the application and disclosure statement using the permitting authority's electronic confirmation system. If any person violates the requirements of this subsection, the local permitting agency shall withhold final approval, revoke the permit, or pursue any action or remedy for unlicensed activity against the owner and any person performing work that requires licensure under the permit issued. The local permitting agency shall provide the person with a disclosure statement in substantially the following form:

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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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1. I understand that state law requires construction to be done by a licensed contractor and have applied for an owner-builder permit under an exemption from the law. The exemption specifies that I, as the owner of the property listed, may act as my own contractor with certain restrictions even though I do not have a license.

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2. I understand that building permits are not required to be signed by a property owner unless he or she is responsible for the construction and is not hiring a licensed contractor to assume responsibility.

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- 3. I understand that, as an owner-builder, I am the responsible party of record on a permit. I understand that I may protect myself from potential financial risk by hiring a licensed contractor and having the permit filed in his or her name instead of my own name. I also understand that a contractor is required by law to be licensed in Florida and to list his or her license numbers on permits and contracts.
- 4. I understand that I may build or improve a onefamily or two-family residence or a farm outbuilding. I may also build or improve a commercial building if the costs do not exceed \$75,000. The building or residence must be for my own use or occupancy. It may not be built or substantially improved for sale or lease. If a building or residence that I have built or substantially improved myself is sold or leased within 1 year after the construction is complete, the law will presume that I built or substantially improved it for sale or lease, which violates the exemption.
- 5. I understand that, as the owner-builder, I must provide direct, onsite supervision of the construction.
- 6. I understand that I may not hire an unlicensed person to act as my contractor or to supervise persons working on my building or residence. It is my responsibility to ensure that the persons whom I



employ have the licenses required by law and by county or municipal ordinance.

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7. I understand that it is a frequent practice of unlicensed persons to have the property owner obtain an owner-builder permit that erroneously implies that the property owner is providing his or her own labor and materials. I, as an owner-builder, may be held liable and subjected to serious financial risk for any injuries sustained by an unlicensed person or his or her employees while working on my property. My homeowner's insurance may not provide coverage for those injuries. I am willfully acting as an ownerbuilder and am aware of the limits of my insurance coverage for injuries to workers on my property.

8. I understand that I may not delegate the responsibility for supervising work to a licensed contractor who is not licensed to perform the work being done. Any person working on my building who is not licensed must work under my direct supervision and must be employed by me, which means that I must comply with laws requiring the withholding of federal income tax and social security contributions under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) and must provide workers' compensation for the employee. I understand that my failure to follow these laws may

subject me to serious financial risk.



9. I agree that, as the party legally and financially responsible for this proposed construction activity, I will abide by all applicable laws and requirements that govern owner-builders as well as employers. I also understand that the construction must comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, building codes, and zoning regulations.

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10. I understand that I may obtain more information regarding my obligations as an employer from the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Small Business Administration, the Florida Department of Financial Services, and the Florida Department of Revenue. I also understand that I may contact the Florida Construction Industry Licensing Board at ... (telephone number) ... or ... (Internet website address) ... for more information about licensed contractors.

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11. I am aware of, and consent to, an owner-builder building permit applied for in my name and understand that I am the party legally and financially responsible for the proposed construction activity at the following address: ... (address of property)

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12. I agree to notify ... (issuer of disclosure statements)... immediately of any additions, deletions, or changes to any of the information that I have provided on this disclosure.



Licensed contractors are regulated by laws designed to 478 479 protect the public. If you contract with a person who 480 does not have a license, the Construction Industry 481 Licensing Board and Department of Business and 482 Professional Regulation may be unable to assist you 483 with any financial loss that you sustain as a result 484 of a complaint. Your only remedy against an unlicensed 485 contractor may be in civil court. It is also important 486 for you to understand that, if an unlicensed 487 488 489

contractor or employee of an individual or firm is injured while working on your property, you may be held liable for damages. If you obtain an ownerbuilder permit and wish to hire a licensed contractor, you will be responsible for verifying whether the

contractor is properly licensed and the status of the

contractor's workers' compensation coverage.

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Before a building permit can be issued, this disclosure statement must be completed and signed by the property owner and returned to the local permitting agency responsible for issuing the permit. A copy of the property owner's driver license, the notarized signature of the property owner, or other type of verification acceptable to the local permitting agency is required when the permit is issued.

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Signature: ... (signature of property owner)

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(d) A building permit application and disclosure statement electronically submitted by an owner to the authority for a solar project, as described in subparagraph (a)3., must also contain the following additional statement:

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OWNER'S ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION STATEMENT: Under penalty of perjury, I declare that all the information contained in this building permit application and the representations made in the required disclosure statement are true and correct.

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(e) A permitting authority that accepts a building permit application and disclosure statement in an electronic format from an owner who is exempt pursuant to this subsection and who applies for a permit relating to a solar project, as described in subparagraph (a) 3., is not liable in any civil action for inaccurate information submitted by the owner using the authority's electronic confirmation system.

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Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 489.105, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) of that section is reenacted, to read:

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489.105 Definitions.—As used in this part:

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(3) "Contractor" means the person who is qualified for, and is only responsible for, the project contracted for and means, except as exempted in this part, the person who, for compensation, undertakes to, submits a bid to, or does himself or herself or by others construct, repair, alter, remodel, add

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to, demolish, subtract from, or improve any building or structure, including related improvements to real estate, for others or for resale to others; and whose job scope is substantially similar to the job scope described in one of the subsequent paragraphs of this subsection. For the purposes of regulation under this part, the term "demolish" applies only to demolition of steel tanks more than over 50 feet in height; towers more than over 50 feet in height; other structures more than over 50 feet in height; and all, other than buildings or residences over three stories tall; and buildings or residences over three stories tall. Contractors are subdivided into two divisions, Division I, consisting of those contractors defined in paragraphs (a)-(c), and Division II, consisting of those contractors defined in paragraphs (d)-(q) $\frac{(d)-(r)}{(d)}$:

- (a) "General contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited as to the type of work which he or she may do, who may contract for any activity requiring licensure under this part, and who may perform any work requiring licensure under this part, except as otherwise expressly provided in s. 489.113.
- (b) "Building contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to construction of commercial buildings and singledwelling or multiple-dwelling residential buildings, which do not exceed three stories in height, and accessory use structures in connection therewith or a contractor whose services are limited to remodeling, repair, or improvement of any size building if the services do not affect the structural members of the building.
- (c) "Residential contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to construction, remodeling, repair, or

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improvement of 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.

- (d) "Sheet metal contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the sheet metal trade and who has the experience, knowledge, and skill necessary for the manufacture, fabrication, assembling, handling, erection, installation, dismantling, conditioning, adjustment, insulation, alteration, repair, servicing, or design, if not prohibited by law, of ferrous or nonferrous metal work of U.S. No. 10 gauge or its equivalent or lighter gauge and of other materials, including, but not limited to, fiberglass, used in lieu thereof and of airhandling systems, including the setting of air-handling equipment and reinforcement of same, the balancing of airhandling systems, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system.
- (e) "Roofing contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the roofing trade and who has the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, and use materials and items used in the installation, maintenance, extension, and alteration of all kinds of roofing, waterproofing, and coating, except when coating is not represented to protect, repair, waterproof, stop leaks, or extend the life of the roof. The scope of work of a roofing contractor also includes required roof-deck attachments and any repair or replacement of wood roof sheathing or fascia as needed during roof repair or replacement.
 - (f) "Class A air-conditioning contractor" means a

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contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, test, evaluate, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, central airconditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system if such duct work is performed by the contractor as necessary to complete an air-distribution system, boiler and unfired pressure vessel systems, and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, piping, insulation of pipes, vessels and ducts, pressure and process piping, and pneumatic control piping; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an air-conditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for such contractor also includes any excavation work incidental thereto, but does not include any work such as liquefied petroleum or natural gas fuel lines within buildings, except for disconnecting or reconnecting changeouts of liquefied petroleum or natural gas appliances within buildings; potable water lines or connections thereto; sanitary sewer lines; swimming pool piping and filters; or electrical power wiring.

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(g) "Class B air-conditioning contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to 25 tons of cooling and 500,000 Btu of heating in any one system in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, test, evaluate, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, central airconditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system only to the extent such duct work is performed by the contractor as necessary to complete an air-distribution system being installed under this classification, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, piping and insulation of pipes, vessels, and ducts; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an airconditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for such contractor also includes any excavation work incidental thereto, but does not include any work such as liquefied petroleum or natural gas fuel lines within buildings, except for disconnecting or reconnecting changeouts of liquefied petroleum or natural gas appliances within buildings; potable water lines or connections thereto; sanitary sewer lines; swimming pool piping and filters; or electrical power wiring.

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- (h) "Class C air-conditioning contractor" means a contractor whose business is limited to the servicing of airconditioning, heating, or refrigeration systems, including any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system, and whose certification or registration, issued pursuant to this part, was valid on October 1, 1988. Only a person who was registered or certified as a Class C air-conditioning contractor as of October 1, 1988, shall be so registered or certified after October 1, 1988. However, the board shall continue to license and regulate those Class C air-conditioning contractors who held Class C licenses before October 1, 1988.
- (i) "Mechanical contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, test, evaluate, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system if such duct work is performed by the contractor as necessary to complete an air-distribution system, boiler and unfired pressure vessel systems, lift station equipment and piping, and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, piping, insulation of pipes, vessels and ducts, pressure and process piping, pneumatic control piping, gasoline tanks and pump installations and piping for same, standpipes, air piping,

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vacuum line piping, oxygen lines, nitrous oxide piping, ink and chemical lines, fuel transmission lines, liquefied petroleum gas lines within buildings, and natural gas fuel lines within buildings; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an air-conditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. The scope of work for such contractor also includes any excavation work incidental thereto, but does not include any work such as potable water lines or connections thereto, sanitary sewer lines, swimming pool piping and filters, or electrical power wiring.

(j) "Commercial pool/spa contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the construction, repair, and servicing of any swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, whether public, private, or otherwise, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the installation, repair, or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior finishes, the installation of package pool heaters, the installation of all perimeter piping and filter piping, and the construction of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and also includes the scope of work of a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction,

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modification, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

(k) "Residential pool/spa contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the construction, repair, and servicing of a residential swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the installation, repair, or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior finishes, the installation of package pool heaters, the installation of all perimeter piping and filter piping, and the construction of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and also includes the scope of work of a swimming pool/spa servicing contractor. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the

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usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the usage involves construction, modification, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

(1) "Swimming pool/spa servicing contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work involves, but is not limited to, the repair and servicing of a swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, whether public or private, or otherwise, regardless of use. The scope of work includes the repair or replacement of existing equipment, any cleaning or equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling, excluding filter changes, and the installation of new pool/spa equipment, interior refinishing, the reinstallation or addition of pool heaters, the repair or replacement of all perimeter piping and filter piping, the repair of equipment rooms or housing for pool/spa equipment, and the substantial or complete draining of a swimming pool, or hot tub or spa, for the purpose of repair or renovation. The scope of such work does not include direct connections to a sanitary sewer system or to potable water lines. The installation, construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of equipment permanently attached to and associated with the pool or spa for the purpose of water treatment or cleaning of the pool or spa requires licensure; however, the usage of such equipment for the purposes of water treatment or cleaning does not require licensure unless the

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usage involves construction, modification, substantial or complete disassembly, or replacement of such equipment. Water treatment that does not require such equipment does not require a license. In addition, a license is not required for the cleaning of the pool or spa in a way that does not affect the structural integrity of the pool or spa or its associated equipment.

(m) "Plumbing contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the plumbing trade and includes contracting business consists of the execution of contracts requiring the experience, financial means, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not prohibited by law, design plumbing. A plumbing contractor may install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or, if not prohibited by law, design the following without obtaining an additional local regulatory license, certificate, or registration: sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities, water and sewer plants and substations, + venting systems, water supply backflow prevention, + public or private water supply systems, + septic tanks, + drainage and supply wells, drain cleaning and clearing, rainwater catchment systems, + swimming pool piping, + irrigation systems, and; or solar heating water systems, and all appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, including boilers and pressure process piping and including the installation of water, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas and related venting, and storm and sanitary sewer lines; and water and sewer plants and substations. The scope of work of the plumbing contractor also includes the design, if not prohibited by law, and installation, maintenance, repair,

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alteration, or extension of air-piping, vacuum line piping, oxygen line piping, nitrous oxide piping, and all related medical gas systems; fire line standpipes and fire sprinklers if authorized by law; ink and chemical lines; fuel oil and gasoline piping and tank and pump installation, except bulk storage plants; and pneumatic control piping systems, all in a manner that complies with all plans, specifications, codes, laws, and regulations applicable. The scope of work of the plumbing contractor applies to private property and public property, including any excavation work incidental thereto, and includes the work of the specialty plumbing contractor. Such contractor shall subcontract, with a qualified contractor in the field concerned, all other work incidental to the work but which is specified as being the work of a trade other than that of a plumbing contractor. This definition does not limit the scope of work of any specialty contractor certified pursuant to s. 489.113(6), and does not require certification or registration under this part of any authorized employee of a public natural gas utility or of a private natural gas utility regulated by the Public Service Commission when disconnecting and reconnecting water lines in the servicing or replacement of an existing water heater.

(n) "Underground utility and excavation contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to the construction, installation, and repair, on public or private property, whether accomplished through open excavations or through other means, including, but not limited to, directional drilling, auger boring, jacking and boring, trenchless technologies, wet and dry taps, grouting, and slip lining, of main sanitary sewer

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collection systems, main water distribution systems, storm sewer collection systems, and the continuation of utility lines from the main systems to a point of termination up to and including the meter location for the individual occupancy, sewer collection systems at property line on residential or singleoccupancy commercial properties, or on multioccupancy properties at manhole or wye lateral extended to an invert elevation as engineered to accommodate future building sewers, water distribution systems, or storm sewer collection systems at storm sewer structures. However, an underground utility and excavation contractor may install empty underground conduits in rights-ofway, easements, platted rights-of-way in new site development, and sleeves for parking lot crossings no smaller than 2 inches in diameter if each conduit system installed is designed by a licensed professional engineer or an authorized employee of a municipality, county, or public utility and the installation of such conduit does not include installation of any conductor wiring or connection to an energized electrical system. An underground utility and excavation contractor may not install piping that is an integral part of a fire protection system as defined in s. 633.021 beginning at the point where the piping is used exclusively for such system.

(o) "Solar contractor" means a contractor whose services consist of the installation, alteration, repair, maintenance, relocation, or replacement of solar panels for potable solar water heating systems, swimming pool solar heating systems, and photovoltaic systems and any appurtenances, apparatus, or equipment used in connection therewith, whether public, private, or otherwise, regardless of use. A contractor, certified or

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registered pursuant to this chapter, is not required to become a certified or registered solar contractor or to contract with a solar contractor in order to provide services enumerated in this paragraph that are within the scope of the services such contractors may render under this part.

- (p) "Pollutant storage systems contractor" means a contractor whose services are limited to, and who has the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, and use materials and items used in the installation, maintenance, extension, and alteration of, pollutant storage tanks. Any person installing a pollutant storage tank shall perform such installation in accordance with the standards adopted pursuant to s. 376.303.
- (g) "Glass and glazing contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, attach, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, in residential and commercial applications without any height restrictions, all types of windows, glass, and mirrors, whether fixed or movable; swinging or sliding glass doors attached to existing walls, floors, columns, or other structural members of the building; glass holding or supporting mullions or horizontal bars; structurally anchored impact-resistant opening protection attached to existing building walls, floors, columns, or other structural members of the building; prefabricated glass, metal, or plastic curtain walls; storefront frames or panels; shower and tub enclosures; metal fascias; and caulking incidental to such work and assembly.

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- (q) (r) "Specialty contractor" means a contractor whose scope of work and responsibility is limited to a particular phase of construction established in a category adopted by board rule and whose scope is limited to a subset of the activities described in one of the paragraphs of this subsection.
- (6) "Contracting" means, except as exempted in this part, engaging in business as a contractor and includes, but is not limited to, performance of any of the acts as set forth in subsection (3) which define types of contractors. The attempted sale of contracting services and the negotiation or bid for a contract on these services also constitutes contracting. If the services offered require licensure or agent qualification, the offering, negotiation for a bid, or attempted sale of these services requires the corresponding licensure. However, the term "contracting" shall not extend to an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, or other legal entity that offers to sell or sells completed residences on property on which the individual or business entity has any legal or equitable interest, or to the individual or business entity that offers to sell or sells manufactured or factory-built buildings that will be completed on site on property on which either party to a contract has any legal or equitable interest, if the services of a qualified contractor certified or registered pursuant to the requirements of this chapter have been or will be retained for the purpose of constructing or completing such residences.

Section 8. The amendments to s. 489.105(6), Florida Statutes, as enacted by s. 30 of chapter 2008-240, Laws of Florida, were intended to protect the sanctity of contracts for the sale of manufactured or factory-built buildings that will be

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completed on site and to ensure that those contracts are legal and enforceable contracts under state law. The amendments were intended to be remedial in nature, clarify existing law, and apply retroactively to any contract for the sale of manufactured or factory-built buildings that will be completed on site and otherwise comply with state law.

Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 489.127, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.127 Prohibitions; penalties.-

- (5) Each county or municipality may, at its option, designate one or more of its code enforcement officers, as defined in chapter 162, to enforce, as set out in this subsection, the provisions of subsection (1) and s. 489.132(1) against persons who engage in activity for which a county or municipal certificate of competency or license or state certification or registration is required.
- (c) The local governing body of the county or municipality is authorized to enforce codes and ordinances against unlicensed contractors under the provisions of this subsection and may enact an ordinance establishing procedures for implementing this subsection, including a schedule of penalties to be assessed by the code enforcement officer. The maximum civil penalty which may be levied shall not exceed \$2,000 \$500. Moneys collected pursuant to this subsection shall be retained locally, as provided for by local ordinance, and may be set aside in a specific fund to support future enforcement activities against unlicensed contractors.

Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 489.531, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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489.531 Prohibitions; penalties.-

- (4) Each county or municipality may, at its option, designate one or more of its code enforcement officers, as defined in chapter 162, to enforce, as set out in this subsection, the provisions of subsection (1) against persons who engage in activity for which county or municipal certification is required.
- (c) The local governing body of the county or municipality is authorized to enforce codes and ordinances against unlicensed contractors under the provisions of this section and may enact an ordinance establishing procedures for implementing this section, including a schedule of penalties to be assessed by the code enforcement officers. The maximum civil penalty which may be levied shall not exceed \$2,000 \$500. Moneys collected pursuant to this section shall be retained locally as provided for by local ordinance and may be set aside in a specific fund to support future enforcement activities against unlicensed contractors.

Section 11. Section 553.721, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.721 Surcharge.—In order for the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to administer and carry out the purposes of this part and related activities, there is hereby created a surcharge, to be assessed at the rate of 1.5 percent of the permit fees associated with enforcement of the Florida Building Code as defined by the uniform account criteria and specifically the uniform account code for building permits adopted for local government financial reporting pursuant to s. 218.32. The minimum amount collected on any permit issued shall

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be \$2. The unit of government responsible for collecting a permit fee pursuant to s. 125.56(4) or s. 166.201 shall collect the such surcharge and electronically remit the funds collected to the department on a quarterly calendar basis beginning not later than December 31, 2010, for the preceding quarter, and continuing each third month thereafter. The, and such unit of government shall retain 10 percent of the surcharge collected to fund the participation of building departments in the national and state building code adoption processes and to provide education related to enforcement of the Florida Building Code. All funds remitted to the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund. Funds collected from the such surcharge shall be allocated to fund used exclusively for the duties of the Florida Building Commission and the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program under s. 553.841. Funds allocated to the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program shall be \$925,000 each fiscal year. The funds collected from the surcharge may and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation under this chapter and shall not be used to fund research on techniques for mitigation of radon in existing buildings. Funds used by the department as well as funds to be transferred to the Department of Health shall be as prescribed in the annual General Appropriations Act. The department shall adopt rules governing the collection and remittance of surcharges pursuant to in accordance with chapter 120. Section 12. Subsection (10) of section 553.73, Florida

Page 35 of 45

Statutes, is amended to read:

553.73 Florida Building Code.-

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- (10) The following buildings, structures, and facilities are exempt from the Florida Building Code as provided by law, and any further exemptions shall be as determined by the Legislature and provided by law:
- (a) Buildings and structures specifically regulated and preempted by the Federal Government.
- (b) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
 - (c) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms.
- (d) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
- (e) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices, except that the provisions of part II relating to accessibility by persons with disabilities shall apply to such mobile or modular structures.
- (f) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in s. 366.02, which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
- (q) Temporary sets, assemblies, or structures used in commercial motion picture or television production, or any sound-recording equipment used in such production, on or off the premises.
- (h) Storage sheds that are not designed for human habitation and that have a floor area of 720 square feet or less are not required to comply with the mandatory wind-borne-debrisimpact standards of the Florida Building Code. In addition, such buildings that are 400 square feet or less and that are intended for use in conjunction with one- and two-family residences are not subject to the door height and width requirements of the



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- (i) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other nonwood features.
- (j) Family mausoleums not exceeding 250 square feet in area which are prefabricated and assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
- (k) A building or structure having less than 1,000 square feet which is constructed and owned by a natural person for hunting and which is repaired or reconstructed to the same dimension and condition as existed on January 1, 2011, if the building or structure:
- 1. Is not rented or leased or used as a principal residence;
- 2. Is not located within the 100-year floodplain according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's current Flood Insurance Rate Map; and
- 3. Is not connected to an off-site electric power or water supply.

With the exception of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (f), in order to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of the public, the Florida Building Commission may, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, provide for exceptions to the broad categories of buildings exempted in this section, including exceptions for

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application of specific sections of the code or standards adopted therein. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have exclusive authority to adopt by rule, pursuant to chapter 120, exceptions to nonresidential farm buildings exempted in paragraph (c) when reasonably necessary to preserve public health, safety, and welfare. The exceptions must be based upon specific criteria, such as under-roof floor area, aggregate electrical service capacity, HVAC system capacity, or other building requirements. Further, the commission may recommend to the Legislature additional categories of buildings, structures, or facilities which should be exempted from the Florida Building Code, to be provided by law. The Florida Building Code does not apply to temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.

Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 553.844, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.844 Windstorm loss mitigation; requirements for roofs and opening protection. -

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, exposed mechanical equipment or appliances fastened to a roof or installed on the ground in compliance with the code using rated stands, platforms, curbs, slabs, or other means are deemed to comply with the wind resistance requirements of the 2007 Florida Building Code, as amended. Further support or enclosure of such mechanical equipment or appliances is not required by a state or local official having authority to enforce the Florida Building Code. This subsection expires on the effective date of the 2013 2010 Florida Building Code.

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Section 14. Subsection (15) is added to section 633.0215, Florida Statutes, to read:

633.0215 Florida Fire Prevention Code. -

(15) The Legislature finds that the electronic filing of construction plans will increase governmental efficiency, reduce costs, and increase timeliness of processing permits. If the fire code administrator or fire official provides for electronic filing, any construction plans, drawings, specifications, reports, final documents, or documents prepared or issued by a licensee may be dated and electronically signed and sealed by the licensee in accordance with part I of chapter 668, and may be transmitted electronically to the fire code administrator or fire official for approval.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 713.135, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (d) is added to that subsection, to read:

713.135 Notice of commencement and applicability of lien.-(6)

(b) 1. Consistent with the requirements of paragraph (a), an authority responsible for issuing building permits under this section may accept a building permit application in an electronic format, as prescribed by the authority. Building permit applications submitted to the authority electronically must contain the following additional statement in lieu of the requirement in paragraph (a) that a signed, sworn, and notarized signature of the owner or agent and the contractor be part of the owner's affidavit:

OWNER'S ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION STATEMENT: Under penalty



of perjury, I declare that all the information contained in this building permit application is true and correct.

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- 2. An owner or contractor is not required to personally appear and provide a notarized signature when filing a building permit application for a solar project as described in s. 489.103(7)(a)3. if the building permit application is electronically submitted to the permitting authority and the owner or contractor certifies that the application is consistent with this paragraph using the permitting authority's electronic confirmation system.
- (d) An authority responsible for issuing building permits which accepts building permit applications in an electronic format for solar projects, as defined in subparagraph (b)2., is not liable in any civil action for any inaccurate information submitted by an owner or contractor using the authority's electronic confirmation system.

Section 16. The Florida Building Commission shall establish a workgroup to assist the commission in developing a rule for implementing an alternative design method for screen enclosures which allows for the removal of a section of the screen to accommodate high-wind events consistent with the provisions of the Florida Building Code.

- (1) The workgroup shall be comprised of the following representatives:
- (a) Two members who represent the screen enclosure manufacturing industry;
 - (b) Two members who represent the aluminum contractors



1144	industry;
1145	(c) One member who represents the Florida Home Builders
1146	Association;
1147	(d) One member who represents the Florida Swimming Pool
1148	Association;
1149	(e) Three members who represent the Building Officials
1150	Association of Florida;
1151	(f) One member who represents the building products
1152	industry; and
1153	(g) One member who is employed as a structural engineer.
1154	(2) The workgroup shall address the following factors to be
1155	included in the rule:
1156	(a) An alternative design method for a screen enclosure
1157	that is site-specific engineered;
1158	(b) A screen enclosure design using the alternative method
1159	that serves as a barrier that is required for a swimming pool
1160	and remains in place at the minimum height required for the
1161	<pre>barrier;</pre>
1162	(c) A screen enclosure design using clear, highly visible
1163	labels for panels that can be cut, retracted, or removed when
1164	winds are forecasted to exceed 75 mph;
1165	(d) A design for a screen that can be removed, cut, or
1166	retracted without the use of a ladder or scaffolding;
1167	(e) A requirement that the contractor provide replacement
1168	screen at the initial point of sale to repair the screen
1169	enclosure for designs that require cutting; and
1170	(f) An alternative design for a screen enclosure that
1171	requires the contractor to provide notice to the homeowner and
1172	the local building department that the homeowner must cut,



retract, or remove a panel or panels of the screen enclosure in accordance with engineering or manufacturer's instructions when wind speeds are expected to exceed 75 mph.

(3) The Florida Building Commission shall appoint the workgroup no later than August 1, 2012, complete the draft rule by November 1, 2012, and adopt the rule by January 1, 2013. The Florida Building Commission shall incorporate the alternative screen enclosure design method requirements into the next version of the Florida Building Code. This section expires upon adoption and implementation of the requirements into the Florida Building Code.

Section 17. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to building construction and inspection; amending s. 162.12, F.S.; revising the authorized methods of sending notices to violators of local codes; amending s. 381.0065, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "bedroom" for purposes of requirements governing onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; conforming a cross-reference; providing that a permit for the installation, modification, or repair of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system approved by the Department of Health transfers along with the title to the property

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in a real estate transaction; prohibiting the transferred title from being encumbered by new permit requirements; providing criteria for an abandoned onsite sewage treatment and disposal system; providing quidelines for the reconnection of an abandoned system; providing for the applicability of rules to the construction of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system; providing certain exemptions for a remodeled single-family home; amending s. 468.604, F.S.; authorizing a building code administrator or building official to approve the electronic filing of building plans and related documents; amending s. 468.609, F.S.; revising the eligibility requirements of a building code inspector or plans examiner; revising criteria for the issuance of provisional certificates; amending s. 468.841, F.S.; including a person or a business organization acting within the scope of a landscape architecture license in the exemption from certain provisions related to mold assessment; amending s. 489.103, F.S.; providing an exemption from construction contracting requirements for an owner who installs, removes, or replaces solar panels on certain residences while acting as the contractor; providing for an electronic signature on the permit application; requiring the building permit application and disclosure statement to include a declaration statement by the owner; providing that the issuing authority is not liable in any civil action for inaccurate information submitted by the owner

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using the authority's electronic permitting system; amending s. 489.105, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "demolish" for purposes of describing the scope of work of a contractor to include all buildings or residences of certain heights; clarifying the definition of the term "plumbing contractor"; removing the term "glazing contractor" from within the definition of the term "contractor" for purposes of licensing by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; reenacting s. 489.105(6), F.S., relating to the definition of the term "contracting"; clarifying the intent of the Legislature in the adoption of certain amendments to s. 489.105(6), F.S., and specifying that the amendments were intended to be remedial in nature, clarify existing law, and apply retroactively to any contract for the sale of manufactured or factory-built buildings that will be completed on site and otherwise comply with the requirements under state law; amending ss. 489.127 and 489.531, F.S.; increasing the maximum civil penalties that may be assessed against unlicensed contractors; amending s. 553.721, F.S.; allocating a portion of the funds derived from a surcharge on permit fees to the Florida Building Code Compliance and Mitigation Program; making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 553.73, F.S.; exempting certain buildings or structures used for hunting from the Florida Building Code; amending s. 553.844, F.S.; extending the expiration date to 2013

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for exemption of certain equipment installation meeting the 2007 building code; amending s. 633.0215, F.S.; authorizing the electronic filing of certain construction plans for approval by the fire code administrator or fire official; amending s. 713.135, F.S.; providing that an owner or contractor is not required to personally appear and provide a notarized signature when filing a building permit application for a solar project if certain conditions are met; providing that the issuing authority is not liable in any civil action for inaccurate information submitted by the owner using the authority's electronic permitting system; requiring the Florida Building Commission to establish a workgroup to assist in the development of rules for an alternative design method for screen enclosures; providing for membership of the workgroup; providing factors that must be included in the rule; providing dates for appointment of the workgroup and adoption of a rule; requiring the commission to incorporate the alternative design method for screen enclosures into the Florida Building Code; providing conditions for expiration of the provision; providing an effective date.