Staff Summary of Recommendations, Guidelines and SB 4-D

Surfside Working Group Florida Building Professional Recommendations	Recommendations of the Broward County Condominium Structural Issues Committee	Florida Bar RPPL Condominium Law and Policy Life Safety Advisory Task Force	mary of Recommendations, Gui International Code Council – Ensuring the Safety of Existing Buildings in Florida	Broward/Miami-Dade Counties 40-year Building Safety Inspection Program	Community Association Institute (CIA) Recommendations	SB 4-D
Scope - Statewide mandatory "minimum structural inspection" To determine whether the building is "safe for continued occupancy"	Scope - Statewide Building Safety Inspection Program To confirm a building is safe for continued use under the present occupancy.	Scope - Require timely maintenance, repair of structural and life safety systems in vertical construction including waterproofing.	Scope – For local adoption - Based on Florida specific risks. The geographic location of the building, regional climate, risk of flooding, areas of very high wind, poor soil conditions, the presence of salt air Purpose – to confirm that the building or structure under consideration is safe for continued use	Scope - Countywide program. To confirm a building is safe for continued use under the present occupancy.	Scope – Mandatory building inspections of the major structural elements owned or maintained by the community association for all multi-family buildings	Scope – Statewide mandatory structural inspection program for condominium and cooperative buildings in the state.

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Building types - cover buildings that exceed 10 occupants and greater than 2,000 square feet. Detached one-and two- family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories above grade are exempt.	Building type – All buildings with exception to the following: All buildings under 3,500 square feet. One and two family dwellings, U.S. Government, State of Florida Buildings, schools under the jurisdiction of the B.C. School Board, and building built on Indian Reservations.	Building type – Condominium with vertical construction 3 stories or greater.	Building type – (<i>Risk Category 2</i>) - (e.g. Commercial/multifamily residential) – Exclude buildings "<4 stories or 3,500 sq.ft." (<i>Risk Category 3</i>) – (e.g. large assembly) (<i>Risk Category 4</i>) – (e.g. hospitals)	 Building type (Broward) – All buildings with exception to the following: All buildings under 3,500 square feet. One and two family dwellings, U.S. Government, State of Florida Buildings, schools under the jurisdiction of the B.C. School Board, and building built on Indian Reservations. Building type (Miami-Dade)– All buildings with exception of the following: Single family homes, duplexes, all other buildings with an occupant load of ten (10) or less and two thousand (2,000) square feet or less in area are exempt from recertification requirements. Non-residential farm buildings on farms. 	Building type - All multi- family buildings of concrete, load bearing masonry, steel, or hybrid structural systems such as heavy timber including podium decks.	Building type – Condominium and cooperative buildings that are three stories or more in height. Exception: Single-family, two-family, or three-family dwelling with three or fewer habitable stories above ground.

Staff Summary of Recommendations, Guidelines and SB 4-D

Surfside Working Group	Recommendations of the	Florida Bar RPPL	International Code Council –	Broward/Miami-Dade Counties	Community Association	SB 4-D
Florida Building	Broward County	Condominium Law and	Ensuring the Safety of	40-year Building Safety	Institute (CIA)	
Professional	Condominium Structural	Policy Life Safety Advisory	Existing Buildings in Florida	Inspection Program	Recommendations	
Recommendations	Issues Committee	Task Force				

Frequency of Inspection	Frequency of Inspection –	Frequency of Inspection –	Frequency of Inspection –	Frequency of Inspection –	Frequency of Inspection –	Frequency of Inspection –
-	30 years after occupancy, with	Require periodic structural	Based on Use, Occupancy and	Calls for structural and electrical	New Construction – First	Milestone inspection –
30 years after fist	re-inspections required every	and life safety inspections of	Special Building Environmental	safety inspections for buildings	inspection conducted no later	
occupancy, with re-	10 years after the initial	all condominiums and	Factors (SBEF)	40 years old or older and every	than 5 years after occupancy	Condominiums and
inspections required every	inspection	cooperatives with vertical	Maintenance increation	ten years thereafter.	of building.	cooperative buildings located
10 years after		construction 3 stories or	Maintenance inspection		Fristian buildings For	more than 3 miles of a
For buildings closer to		<u>greater</u> .	- Visual -performed by owner		Existing buildings – For	coastline (3 stories or more):
corrosive saltwater environments/within a		Dy December 21 2024	or owner's authorized		existing buildings over 10	
minimum of 3 miles of		By December 31,2024 – require any residential	representative		years old, first inspection	- When the building reaches
saltwater – 20 years after		<u>condominium building 3</u>	Annually for Risk Cat. 2, 3		within 2 years of passage of new statutory requirements.	30 years of age and every
fist occupancy, with re-		stories or greater in height be	and 4)		new statutory requirements.	10 years thereafter.
inspections required every		inspected by an engineer,			Periodic inspections every 10	
7 years after.		attesting current and deferred	Periodic inspection (PN)		years for first 20 years, and	Condominiums and
years after.		maintenance standards,	- Visual - performed by a		every year thereafter unless	cooperative buildings located
		useful life, and replacement	Registered Design		recommended sooner.	within 3 miles of a coastline
Phase 1 visual inspection		costs of the common	Professional			(3 stories or more):
Phase 2 Inspections – if		elements and condominium	Risk Cat. 2 (no SBEF/PN		Inspection to be done	
Phase 1 inspection finds		property that is the	15 yr., with SBEF/PN 10 yr.)		immediately anytime there is	- When the building reaches
signs of structural		maintenance responsibility of	Risk Cat. 3 (no SBEF/PN		a concern about the	25 years of age and every
damage, a more rigorous		the association.	15 yr., with SBEF/PN 10 yr.)		safety/stability of building	10 years thereafter.
Phase 2 inspection and			Risk Cat. 4 (no SBEF/PN 5		structure.	Milestens insusation two
repair program would be		An updated report shall also	yr., with SBEF/PN 5 10 yr.)			Milestone inspection – two
triggered		be required every five years				phases:
		thereafter.	Milestone special inspection			Phase 1 – Visual examination
			(MSI)			by a licensed architect or
		Inspection reports performed	 Performed by a Registered 			engineer of habitable and
		by local government should	Design Professional who is			uninhabitable areas of a
		be provided to the	qualified and a registered			building.
		association including	engineer in the system			building.
		recommendations for	discipline being inspected			Phase 2 – Must be performed
		necessary repairs to the	Risk Cat. 2 (no SBEF/MSI			if any substantial structural
		building structure.	30 yr., with SBEF/MSI 20			deterioration is identified during
			yr.) Diak Cat 2 (na SDEE/MSI			phase 1. This phase may
			Risk Cat. 3 (no SBEF/MSI			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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	 30 yr., with SBEF/MSI 20 yr.) Risk Cat. 4 (no SBEF and with SEF MSI 20 yr.) Follow-Up Milestone Special Inspection (FMSI) Performed by a Registered Design Professional Risk Cat. 2 (no SBEF and with SEF 10 yr.) Risk Cat. 3 (no SBEF and with SEF 10 yr.) Risk Cat. 4 (no SBEF and with SEF 10 yr.) 		 involve destructive or nondestructive testing at the inspector's direction. Initial milestone inspection: December 31, 2024 for buildings with CO date of July 1, 1992 or before. Within 180 days after receiving the written notice of local government, phase one of the milestone inspection must be completed.

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Type of inspections:	Type of inspections:	Type of inspections:	Type of inspections:	Type of inspections:	Type of inspections:	Type of inspections:
Structural	Structural and electrical	Structural and life safety inspection	Structural and electrical	Structural and electrical	Structural	Structural

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Local governments -	Local governments –	Local governments –	Local governments –	Local governments –	Local governments –	Local governments –
AHJ – duty to follow up and enforce that repairs are made.	Inspection listing any deficiencies must be filed with local government If deficiencies are noted in the inspection report, a final report must be submitted to the local governments showing that the condominium is in full compliance with safety inspection and that all deficiencies have been corrected.	Condominium residents should be entitled to rely on the inspections and inspection reports performed by or on behalf of local governments, and local governments should not be able to avoid responsibility for the content and conclusions of building inspection reports under the doctrine of sovereign immunity.	All inspection results, as well as any corrective measures, must be documented and shall be provided to the Code (Building) Official. The Registered Design Professional shall notify the Code (Building) Official immediately of any imminent life- safety hazard which requires temporary shoring or occupant evacuation during repairs. Such repairs shall not commence until the shoring of occupant evacuation has been completed.	The Building Department will review the inspection reports submitted to verify that if the inspecting agency has deemed the structural and electrical systems as safe. If any deficiency is noted, the building department shall do follow-up.	If a safety concern is identified in the inspection reports the inspector must notify the local governmental authorities in writing and record the date of receipt of nocte. -	 Must provide written notice for the required inspection to the condominium association and cooperative association. Inspection report must be submitted to the building official. A local enforcement agency may prescribe timelines and penalties with respect to compliance with this law. If an association fails to submit proof to local enforcement agency that repair have been scheduled or have commenced for substantial structural deterioration identified in phase two inspection report within the required timeframe, the local enforcement agency must review and determine if the building is unsafe for human occupancy.

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Standards:	Standards:	Standards:	Standards:	Standards:	Standards:	Standards:
Miami-Dade Re- certification program ICC "Ensuring the Safety of Existing Buildings"	BORA's Building Safety Inspection Program Additional: - Waterfront condominium – assessment of seawall(s) - Material testing of concrete - Geotechnical analysis to assess potential for structural or foundation issues.	Engineering evaluation	Miami-Dade's Building Safety Inspection Program with improvement.	Broward's/Miami-Dade's Building Safety Inspection Program.	ASCE Standards SEI/ASCE 11-99 Guideline for Structural Condition Assessment of Existing Buildings or other industry standards.	Evaluation by an engineer or architect.

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Qualification of inspector:	Qualification of inspector:	Qualification of inspector:	Qualification of inspector:	Qualification of inspector:	Qualification of inspector:	Qualification of inspector:
 Phase 1 inspection – to be performed under the direction of Professional Engineer or Licensed Architect who has experience designing structural components and inspecting structural components of existing buildings Phase 2 Inspection – must be by a licensed Professional Engineer or Licensed Architect who has a minimum of: (a) ten years of experience designing the primary structural components of buildings, and (b) a minimum of five years inspecting structural components of existing buildings of a similar size, scope, and type of construction. 	To be performed by an Engineer	Licensed Florida architect or engineer	 Maintenance inspection Performed by owner or owner's authorized representative Periodic inspection (PN) Performed by a Registered Design Professional Milestone special inspection (MSI) Performed by a Registered Design Professional who is qualified and a registered engineer in the system discipline being inspected Follow-Up Milestone Special Inspection (FMSI) Performed by a Registered Design Professional who is qualified and a registered engineer in the system discipline being inspected 	State licensed architects and engineers	Licensed engineer with appropriate qualifications. - Local municipal building inspector if a licensed professional engineer; or - Licensed engineer hired by the building inspector, the community association, or building owner.	Licensed Florida architect or engineer.

Notes:

COASTLINE. The line of mean low water along the portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, as determined under the Convention of Territorial Seas and the Contiguous Zone, 15 U.S.T. (Pt 2) 1606. (Florida Statute s 376.031) CODE.

CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION. See Florida Statutes Chapter 718.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. See Florida Statutes Chapter 719.

MILESTONE INSPECTION. A structural inspection of a building, including an inspection of load-bearing walls and the primary structural members and primary structural systemsby a licensed architect or engineer authorized to practice in Florida for the purposes of attesting to the life safety and adequacy of the structural components of the building and, to the extent reasonably possible, determining the general structural condition of the building as it affects the safety of such building, including a determination of any necessary maintenance, repair, or replacement of any structural component of the building. The purpose of such inspection is not to determine if the condition of an existing building is in compliance with the Florida Building Code or the fire safety code.

PRIMARY STRUCTURAL MEMBER. A structural element designed to provide support and stability for the vertical or lateral loads of the overall structure. (Florida Statute s. 627.706)

PRIMARY STRUCTURAL SYSTEM. An assemblage of primary structural members. (Florida Statute s. 627.706)

SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION. Substantial structural distress that negatively affects a building's general structural condition and integrity. The term does not include surface imperfections such as cracks, distortion, staffing, deflections, misalignments, signs of leakage, or peeling of finishes unless the licensed engineer or architect performing the phase one or two inspection determines that such surface imperfections are a sign of substantial structural deterioration.

Surfside Working Group Florida Building Professionals Recommendations – Structural engineers from ACEC –FL and FES assembled a coalition of engineers and building professionals from various backgrounds, understanding that changes are needed to Florida's Building Code and inspection laws to assure the safety of all other existing structures in Florida. This coalition includes engineers from American Council of Engineering Companies of Florida, the Florida Engineering Society, the Florida Structural Engineers Association, the Florida Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and other building professionals from the International Concrete Repair Institute, the Building Official Association of Florida and the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects.

Summary Report and Recommendations of the Broward County Condominium Structural Issues Committee – The Committee consistent of state senators, state representatives, mayors, city commissioners, representatives of condominium owners' groups. Condominium layers. Land use experts, representatives of Condominium Management Associations, a structural engineer, etc.

Report of the Florida Bar RPPTL Condominium Law and Policy Life Safety Advisory Task Force – The Task Force consisted of adverse group of condominium attorneys, with experience in the formation, development, governance and operational issues of residential condominium associations, board of directors, unit owners, developers, and others involved in the development, governance and operation of condominium projects.

Community Association Institute (CIA) Recommendations – Over three month period, more than 600 people participated in CAI's process through conversations, surveys, research, interviews, and identifying clear recommendations. Reserve specialists, attorneys, insurance, and risk management professionals, developers, engineers, architects, community association managers, and homeowner leaders contributed.

International Code Council – Ensuring the Safety of Existing Buildings in Florida - This protocol was developed based on Florida's specific risks and written with input from architects, engineers, code enforcement professionals, lawyers, and building maintenance experts.