COMMITTEE/SUBC	OMMITTEE	ACTION			
ADOPTED	(Y/N)				
ADOPTED AS AMENDED		(Y/N)			
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTI	ON	(Y/N)			
FAILED TO ADOPT		(Y/N)			
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)				
OTHER					
Committee/Subcommit	tee hear	ing bill:	Economic	Affairs	Committee

Representative Davis offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 162.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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162.12 Notices.-

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(1) All notices required by this part must shall be provided to the alleged violator by:

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if such notice is sent under this paragraph to the owner of the property in question at the address listed in the tax

collector's office for tax notices, or to and at any other

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address provided by the property owner in writing to the local

Certified mail to, return receipt requested, provided

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government for the purpose of receiving notices. For property owned by a corporation, notices may be provided by certified

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mail to the registered agent of the corporation. If any notice

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sent by certified mail is not signed as received within 30 days

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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. Section 255.0518, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

255.0518 Public bids; bid opening.—Notwithstanding s.
119.071(1)(b), the state, or any county or municipality thereof,
or any department or agency of the state, county, or
municipality, or any other public body or institution, must:

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- (1) Open sealed bids or the portions of any sealed bids that include the prices submitted, which are received pursuant to a competitive solicitation for construction or repairs on a public building or public work, at a public meeting conducted in compliance with s. 286.011.
- (2) Announce at that meeting the name of each bidder and the price submitted.
- (3) Make available upon request the name of each bidder and the price submitted.

Section 3. Paragraphs (b) through (p) of subsection (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) of that section 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;

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- 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.)
- 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 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 741733 - h0651-strike.docx

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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 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

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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, 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) (2)(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

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- (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;
 - 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

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- 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 the time of 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 4. Section 468.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 468.604 Responsibilities of building code administrators, plans examiners, and inspectors.—
- 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 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

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Amendment No. 1 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.
- 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 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 741733 h0651-strike.docx

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 governmental 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 ss. 668.001–668.006 and may be transmitted electronically to the building code administrator or building official for approval.

Section 5. 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, 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 ss. 668.001-668.006 and may be transmitted electronically to the fire code administrator or fire official for approval.

Section 6. 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 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 741733 h0651-strike.docx

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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

- 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 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 certificate may be 741733 h0651-strike.docx

renewed by the board for just cause; however, a provisional certificate is not valid for a period longer than 3 years.

Section 7. 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 scope of the respective licenses required under part XV of this chapter, chapter 471, part I or 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.

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 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.

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Section 9. Subsection (5) of section 481.329, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

481.329 Exceptions; exemptions from licensure.-

person from engaging in the practice of landscape design, as defined in s. 481.303(7), or from nor submitting such plans to governmental agencies for approval to governmental agencies planting plans, including, but not limited to, planting plans independent of or a component of construction documents. Persons providing landscape design services shall not use the title, term, or designation "landscape architect," "landscape architectural," "landscape engineering," or any description tending to convey the impression that she or he is a landscape architect unless she or he is registered as provided in this part.

Section 10. 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 one-family 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 741733 h0651-strike.docx

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 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. When installing, uninstalling, or replacing solar panels on one-family, two-family, or three-family residences when the local permitting agency's county or municipal government is participating in a United States Department of Energy SunShot Initiative: Rooftop Solar Challenge grant.

 However, an owner must utilize a licensed electrical contractor to effectuate the wiring of the solar panels, including any interconnection to the customer's residential electrical wiring. The limitations of this exemption must be expressly stated in the building permit approved and issued by the permitting agency for such project.
- (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 741733 h0651-strike.docx

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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.

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. However, for purposes of implementing a United States Department of Energy SunShot Initiative: Rooftop Solar Challenge grant and the participation of county and municipal governments, including local permitting agencies under the jurisdiction of such county and municipal governments, 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 agency and the owner certifies the application and disclosure statement using the permitting agency'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 741733 - h0651-strike.docx

person with a disclosure statement in substantially the following form:

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 one-family 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

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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.
- 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 owner-builder and am aware of the limits of my insurance coverage for injuries to workers on my property.

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- 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.
- 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

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address)... for more information about licensed contractors.

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)....
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.

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

Signature: ...(signature of property owner)....

Date: ...(date)....

Section 11. Paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (i), (m), and (q) of subsection (3) of section 489.105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

489.105 Definitions.—As used in this part:

(3) "Contractor" means the person who is qualified for, and is only responsible for, the project contracted for and means, except as exempted in this part, the person who, for compensation, undertakes to, submits a bid to, or does himself or herself or by others construct, repair, alter, remodel, add to, demolish, subtract from, or improve any building or structure, including related improvements to real estate, for others or for resale to others; and whose job scope is substantially similar to the job scope described in one of the subsequent paragraphs of this subsection. For the purposes of regulation under this part, "demolish" applies only to 741733 - h0651-strike.docx

demolition of steel tanks over 50 feet in height; towers over 50 feet in height; other structures over 50 feet in height, 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)-(r):

- (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 skylights and any related work, required roof-deck attachments, and any repair or replacement of wood roof sheathing or fascia as needed during roof repair or replacement and any related work.
- (f) "Class A air-conditioning contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, 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, 741733 h0651-strike.docx

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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 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. A Class A air-conditioning contractor may test and evaluate central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work; however, a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the performance of these specific services.

(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 741733 - h0651-strike.docx

Amendment No. 1 632 contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to 633 install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, 634 if not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, 635 refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work in connection with a complete system only to the extent 636 637 such duct work is performed by the contractor as necessary to 638 complete an air-distribution system being installed under this 639 classification, and any duct cleaning and equipment sanitizing that requires at least a partial disassembling of the system; to 640 install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, 641 642 if not prohibited by law, piping and insulation of pipes, 643 vessels, and ducts; to replace, disconnect, or reconnect power 644 wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch; to install, disconnect, and reconnect low 645 voltage heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning control 646 wiring; and to install a condensate drain from an air-647 648 conditioning unit to an existing safe waste or other approved 649 disposal other than a direct connection to a sanitary system. 650 The scope of work for such contractor also includes any 651 excavation work incidental thereto, but does not include any 652 work such as liquefied petroleum or natural gas fuel lines 653 within buildings, except for disconnecting or reconnecting 654 changeouts of liquefied petroleum or natural gas appliances 655 within buildings; potable water lines or connections thereto; 656 sanitary sewer lines; swimming pool piping and filters; or 657 electrical power wiring. A Class B air-conditioning contractor 658 may test and evaluate central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work; however, 659

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a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the performance of these specific services.

"Mechanical contractor" means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the execution of contracts requiring the experience, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, 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, 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

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Amendment No. 1 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 692 and filters, or electrical power wiring. A mechanical contractor 693 may test and evaluate central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems, including duct work; however, a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the 696 performance of these specific services.

"Plumbing contractor" means a contractor whose (m) services are unlimited in the plumbing trade and includes contracting business consisting 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, + public or private water supply systems, \div septic tanks, \div drainage and supply wells, + 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

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Amendment No. 1 plumbing contractor also includes the design, if not prohibited by law, and installation, maintenance, repair, 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. A plumbing contractor may perform drain cleaning and clearing and install or repair rainwater catchment systems; however, a mandatory licensing requirement is not established for the performance of these specific services.

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(q) "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.

Section 12. Subsection (11) is added to section 489.113, Florida Statutes, to read:

489.113 Qualifications for practice; restrictions.-

(11) Any local act, law, ordinance, or regulation, including, but not limited to, a local building code or building permit requirement, of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision that pertains to hoisting equipment including power-operated cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors used in construction, demolition, or excavation work, that is not already preempted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration under 29 C.F.R. parts 1910 and 1926, including, but not limited to, local worksite regulation regarding hurricane preparedness or public safety, is prohibited

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and is preempted to the state. This subsection does not apply to
the regulation of elevators under chapter 399 or to airspace
height restrictions in chapter 333.

Section 13. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) of section 553.5041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.5041 Parking spaces for persons who have disabilities.—

- (5) Accessible perpendicular and diagonal accessible parking spaces and loading zones must be designed and located to conform to ss. 502 and 503 of the standards.
- (e)1. The removal of architectural barriers from a parking facility in accordance with 28 C.F.R. s. 36.304 or with s. 553.508 must comply with this section unless compliance would cause the barrier removal not to be readily achievable. If compliance would cause the barrier removal not to be readily achievable, a facility may provide parking spaces at alternative locations for persons who have disabilities and provide appropriate signage directing such persons to the alternative parking if readily achievable. The facility may not reduce the required number or dimensions of those spaces or unreasonably increase the length of the accessible route from a parking space to the facility. The removal of an architectural barrier must not create a significant risk to the health or safety of a person who has a disability or to others.
- 2. A facility that is making alterations under s.

 553.507(2)(b) must comply with this section to the maximum extent feasible. If compliance with parking location requirements is not feasible, the facility may provide parking 741733 h0651-strike.docx

spaces at alternative locations for persons who have disabilities and provide appropriate signage directing such persons to alternative parking. The facility may not reduce the required number or dimensions of those spaces, or unnecessarily increase the length of the accessible route from a parking space to the facility. The alteration must not create a significant risk to the health or safety of a person who has a disability or to others.

Section 14. Subsection (10) of section 553.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

553.73 Florida Building Code.—

- (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.
- (g) 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 Florida Building Code.
- (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

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853 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 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

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Bill No. CS/HB 651 (2012)

Amendment No. 1

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the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.

Section 15. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 553.79, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

553.79 Permits; applications; issuance; inspections.-

After the effective date of the Florida Building Code adopted as herein provided, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or governmental entity to construct, erect, alter, modify, repair, or demolish any building within this state without first obtaining a permit therefor from the appropriate enforcing agency or from such persons as may, by appropriate resolution or regulation of the authorized state or local enforcing agency, be delegated authority to issue such permits, upon the payment of such reasonable fees adopted by the enforcing agency. The enforcing agency is empowered to revoke any such permit upon a determination by the agency that the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of the building for which the permit was issued is in violation of, or not in conformity with, the provisions of the Florida Building Code. Whenever a permit required under this section is denied or revoked because a plan or the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of a building is found by the local enforcing agency to not be in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local enforcing agency must identify the specific plan or project features that do not comply with the applicable codes, chapters, and sections and provide this information to the permit applicant.

Installation, replacement, removal, or metering of any load 741733 - h0651-strike.docx

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

(2) Except as provided in subsection (6), an enforcing agency may not issue any permit for construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of any building or structure until the local building code administrator or inspector has reviewed the plans and specifications required by the Florida Building Code, or local amendment thereto, for such proposal and found the plans to be in compliance with the Florida Building Code. If the local building code administrator or inspector finds that the plans are not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local building code administrator or inspector must identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, chapters, and sections and provide this information to the local enforcing agency. The local enforcing agency must then provide this information to the permit applicant. In addition, an enforcing agency may not issue any permit for construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of any building until the appropriate firesafety inspector certified pursuant to s. 633.081 has reviewed the plans and specifications required by the Florida Building Code, or local amendment thereto, for such proposal and found that the plans comply with the Florida Fire Prevention Code and the Life Safety Code. Any building or structure which is not subject to a firesafety code shall not be required to have its plans reviewed by the firesafety inspector. Any building or structure that is exempt from the local building 741733 - h0651-strike.docx

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permit process may not be required to have its plans reviewed by the local building code administrator. Industrial construction on sites where design, construction, and firesafety are supervised by appropriate design and inspection professionals and which contain adequate in-house fire departments and rescue squads is exempt, subject to local government option, from review of plans and inspections, providing owners certify that applicable codes and standards have been met and supply appropriate approved drawings to local building and firesafety inspectors. The enforcing agency shall issue a permit to construct, erect, alter, modify, repair, or demolish any building or structure when the plans and specifications for such proposal comply with the provisions of the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code and the Life Safety Code as determined by the local authority in accordance with this chapter and chapter 633.

Section 16. (1) 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. The workgroup shall be composed of the following members:

- (a) Three members who represent the Building Officials

 Association of Florida;
- (b) (Two members who represent the screen enclosure)
 manufacturing industry;

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Amendment	No.	- 1

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- (964) (C) (Two members who represent the aluminum contractors) (1965) (industry;
 - (d) One member who represents the Florida Home Builders
 Association;
 - (e) One member who represents the Florida Swimming Pool
 Association;
- 970 (f) One member who represents the building products
 971 (industry; and)
 - (g) One member who is employed as a structural engineer.
 - (2) The workgroup shall include in the rule, at a minimum, that:
 - (a) Each alternative screen enclosure be designed for site-specific use.
 - (b) An alternative screen enclosure that serves as a required barrier for a swimming pool keep the screen in place at the minimum height required for the barrier.
 - (c) Each alternative screen enclosure include clear, highly visible labels for panels that need to be cut, retracted, or removed when winds are forecast to exceed 75 miles per hour.
 - (d) Screens that have to be removed, cut, or retracted be accessible for cutting, retracting, or removing without the use of ladders or scaffolding.
 - (e) The contractor provide a replacement screen at the initial point of sale to repair an alternative screen enclosure that is designed to require cutting the screen when wind speeds are forecast to exceed 75 miles per hour.
 - (f) The contractor installing the alternative screen enclosures notify the homeowner and the local building

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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 forecast to exceed 75 miles per hour.

workgroup no later than 15 days after the effective date of this act to draft a proposed rule. Rulemaking shall be initiated pursuant to chapter 120, Florida Statutes, as soon as practicable after appointment of the workgroup. The commission shall file a notice of proposed rule no later than October 1, 2012. The commission shall file the rule for adoption by January 2, 2013, unless the commission files a letter by such date with the Administrative Procedures Committee explaining the reasons for not completing rulemaking. Upon final adoption of the rule, the commission must incorporate such requirements into the next version of the Florida Building Code. This section is repealed upon adoption and implementation of the rule into the Florida Building Code.

Section 17. 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

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

Section 18. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title 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; creating s. 255.0518, F.S.; allowing the state or any county, municipality, or other public body or institution to open sealed bids or certain portions of sealed bids and disclose certain information at a public meeting; 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 crossreference; 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 in a real estate transaction; prohibiting the transferred title from being encumbered by new permit requirements; providing criteria for an

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abandoned onsite sewage treatment and disposal system; providing guidelines 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 ss. 468.604 and 633.0215, F.S.; authorizing a building code administrator or building official or a fire code administrator or fire 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.; adding landscape architects to those who are exempt from complying with provisions related to mold assessment; 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 s. 481.329, F.S.; revising the types of planting plans that a landscaping designer may submit to governmental agencies; amending s. 489.103, F.S.; providing an exemption from construction contracting requirements

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for an owner who installs, uninstalls, or replaces solar panels on certain residences while acting as the contractor; providing that an owner's notarized signature or personal appearance to sign a permit for certain projects is not required under certain circumstances; amending 489.105, F.S.; revising definitions applicable to contractors; repealing mandatory licensing requirements for glass and glazing contractors; amending s. 489.113, F.S.; preempting to the state the regulation of certain hoisting equipment; providing that the act does not apply to the regulation of elevators or to airspace height restrictions; amending s. 553.5041, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 553.73, F.S.; adding certain buildings and structures to those that are exempt from the Florida Building Code; amending s. 553.79, F.S.; requiring a local enforcing agency to provide certain information to a permit applicant when a permit is denied or revoked due to specific circumstances; requiring a local building code administrator or inspector to identify specific plan features that are not in compliance with applicable codes, chapters, and sections and to provide such information to a local enforcing agency; requiring a local enforcing agency to provide such information to a permit applicant; requiring the Florida Building Commission to establish a workgroup to assist the commission in developing a rule for implementing

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. CS/HB 651 (2012)

Amendment No. 1

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certain methods of alternative screen enclosure design; requiring the rule to be incorporated into the Florida Building Code; providing for expiration of the requirement upon adoption and implementation of the rule into the Florida Building Code; amending s. 553.844, F.S.; extending the expiration date for an exemption from the Florida Building Code relating to certain equipment and appliances; providing an effective date.

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