

CHAPTER 2023-155

Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1307

An act relating to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; amending s. 493.6105, F.S.; making a technical change; revising requirements for applicants for a Class “K” license; amending s. 493.6113, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may waive firearms training requirements; revising requirements for applicants for a Class “K” license; requiring the Division of Licensing of the department to establish a specified late fee by rule; amending s. 493.6123, F.S.; authorizing the department to publish certain information online in lieu of using a paper format; amending ss. 493.6304 and 493.6406, F.S.; making technical changes; amending s. 496.405, F.S.; revising requirements relating to registration fees for certain charitable organizations, sponsors, and parent organizations; amending s. 496.406, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 527.01, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms “Category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer” and “Category V LP gas installer”; creating s. 812.0151, F.S.; defining the term “fuel”; providing criminal penalties for certain actions relating to retail fuel theft; requiring law enforcement agencies to remove and reclaim, recycle, or dispose of fuel in a specified manner; requiring judges to enter a specified order for persons convicted of violating specified provisions; specifying that convicted persons are responsible for certain costs and payments; reenacting ss. 366.032(1)(e) and 489.105(3)(m), F.S., relating to preemption over utility service restrictions and definitions, respectively, to incorporate the amendments made by this act to s. 527.01, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 493.6105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

493.6105 Initial application for license.—

(2) Each application must be signed and verified by the applicant individual under oath as provided in s. 92.525.

(6) In addition to the requirements under subsection (3), an applicant for a Class “K” license must:

(a) Submit one of the following:

1. The Florida Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission Instructor Certificate and written confirmation by the commission that the applicant possesses an active firearms certification.

2. A valid National Rifle Association Private Security Firearm Instructor Certificate issued not more than 3 years before the submission of the applicant's Class "K" application.

3. A valid firearms instructor certificate issued by a federal law enforcement agency issued not more than 3 years before the submission of the applicant's Class "K" application.

4. A valid DD Form 214 issued not more than 3 years before the submission of the applicant's Class "K" application, indicating that the applicant has been honorably discharged and served no less than 3 years in the military as a firearms instructor.

Section 2. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 493.6113, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

493.6113 Renewal application for licensure.—

(3) Each licensee is responsible for renewing his or her license on or before its expiration by filing with the department an application for renewal accompanied by payment of the renewal fee and the fingerprint retention fee to cover the cost of ongoing retention in the statewide automated biometric identification system established in s. 943.05(2)(b). Upon the first renewal of a license issued under this chapter before January 1, 2017, the licensee shall submit a full set of fingerprints and fingerprint processing fees to cover the cost of entering the fingerprints into the statewide automated biometric identification system pursuant to s. 493.6108(4)(a) and the cost of enrollment in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national retained print arrest notification program. Subsequent renewals may be completed without submission of a new set of fingerprints.

(b) Each Class "G" licensee shall additionally submit proof that he or she has received during each year of the license period a minimum of 4 hours of firearms requalification training taught by a Class "K" licensee and has complied with such other health and training requirements that the department shall adopt by rule. Proof of completion of firearms requalification training shall be submitted to the department upon completion of the training. A Class "G" licensee must successfully complete this requalification training for each type and caliber of firearm carried in the course of performing his or her regulated duties. If the licensee fails to complete the required 4 hours of annual training during the first year of the 2-year term of the license, the license shall be automatically suspended. The licensee must complete the minimum number of hours of range and classroom training required at the time of initial licensure and submit proof of completion of such training to the department before the license may be reinstated. If the licensee fails to complete the required 4 hours of annual training during the second year of the 2-year term of the license, the licensee must complete the minimum number of hours of range and classroom training required at the time of initial licensure and submit proof of completion of such training to

the department before the license may be renewed. The department may waive the firearms training requirement if:

1. The applicant provides proof that he or she is currently certified as a law enforcement officer or correctional officer under the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and has completed law enforcement firearms requalification training annually during the previous 2 years of the licensure period;

2. The applicant provides proof that he or she is currently certified as a federal law enforcement officer and has received law enforcement firearms training administered by a federal law enforcement agency annually during the previous 2 years of the licensure period; ~~or~~

3. The applicant submits a valid firearm certificate among those specified in s. 493.6105(6)(a) and provides proof of having completed requalification training during the previous 2 years of the licensure period; or

4. The applicant provides proof that he or she has completed annual firearms training in accordance with the requirements of the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act under 18 U.S.C. ss. 926B-926C.

(d) Each Class “K” licensee shall additionally submit:

1. One of the certificates specified under s. 493.6105(6) as proof that he or she remains certified to provide firearms instruction; or

2. Proof of having taught at least six 28-hour firearms instruction courses to Class “G” applicants during the previous 3-year license period.

(4) A licensee who fails to file a renewal application on or before its expiration must renew his or her license by fulfilling the applicable requirements of subsection (3) and may be required to pay by paying a late fee equal to the amount of the license fee. The division shall establish the amount of the late fee authorized under this subsection by rule; however, such late fee may not exceed the amount of the license fee.

Section 3. Subsection (3) is added to section 493.6123, Florida Statutes, to read:

493.6123 Publication to industry.—

(3) The department may publish all information required by this section online in lieu of using a paper format.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 493.6304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

493.6304 Security officer school or training facility.—

(2) The application must ~~shall~~ be signed and verified by the applicant ~~under oath~~ as provided in s. 92.525 and must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(a) The name and address of the school or training facility and, if the applicant is an individual, her or his name, address, and social security or alien registration number.

(b) The street address of the place at which the training is to be conducted.

(c) A copy of the training curriculum and final examination to be administered.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 493.6406, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

493.6406 Recovery agent school or training facility.—

(2) The application must be signed and verified by the applicant ~~under oath~~ as provided in s. 92.525 and must ~~shall~~ contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(a) The name and address of the school or training facility and, if the applicant is an individual, his or her name, address, and social security or alien registration number.

(b) The street address of the place at which the training is to be conducted or the street address of the Class “RS” school offering Internet-based or correspondence training.

(c) A copy of the training curriculum and final examination to be administered.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 496.405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

496.405 Registration statements by charitable organizations and sponsors.—

(4)(a) Every charitable organization, sponsor, or parent organization filing on behalf of one or more chapters, branches, or affiliates that is required to register under this section must pay a single registration fee. A parent organization filing on behalf of one or more chapters, branches, or affiliates shall total all contributions received by the chapters, branches, or affiliates included in the registration statement to determine registration fees. Fees shall be assessed as follows:

1.a. Ten dollars, if the contributions received for the last fiscal or calendar year were less than \$5,000; or

b. Ten dollars, if the contributions actually raised or received from the public during the immediately preceding fiscal year by such organization or sponsor are no more than \$50,000 ~~\$25,000~~ and the fundraising activities of such organization or sponsor are carried on by volunteers, members, officers, or permanent employees, who are not compensated, primarily to solicit such contributions, provided no part of the assets or income of such organization or sponsor inures to the benefit of or is paid to any officer or member of such organization or sponsor or to any professional fundraising consultant, professional solicitor, or commercial co-venturer;

2. Seventy-five dollars, if the contributions received for the last fiscal year were \$5,000 or more, but less than \$100,000;

3. One hundred twenty-five dollars, if the contributions received for the last fiscal year were \$100,000 or more, but less than \$200,000;

4. Two hundred dollars, if the contributions received for the last fiscal year were \$200,000 or more, but less than \$500,000;

5. Three hundred dollars, if the contributions received for the last fiscal year were \$500,000 or more, but less than \$1 million;

6. Three hundred fifty dollars, if the contributions received for the last fiscal year were \$1 million or more, but less than \$10 million;

7. Four hundred dollars, if the contributions received for the last fiscal year were \$10 million or more.

Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 496.406, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

496.406 Exemption from registration.—

(1) The following charitable organizations and sponsors are exempt from the requirements of s. 496.405:

(d) A charitable organization or sponsor that has less than \$50,000 ~~\$25,000~~ in total revenue during a fiscal year if the fundraising activities of such organization or sponsor are carried on by volunteers, members, or officers who are not compensated and no part of the assets or income of such organization or sponsor inures to the benefit of or is paid to any officer or member of such organization or sponsor or to any professional fundraising consultant, professional solicitor, or commercial co-venturer. If a charitable organization or sponsor that has less than \$50,000 ~~\$25,000~~ in total revenue during a fiscal year actually acquires total revenue equal to or in excess of \$50,000 ~~\$25,000~~, the charitable organization or sponsor must register with the department as required by s. 496.405 within 30 days after the date the revenue reaches \$50,000 ~~\$25,000~~.

Section 8. Subsections (6) and (10) of section 527.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

527.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(6) “Category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer” means any person selling or offering to sell by delivery or at a stationary location any liquefied petroleum gas to the consumer for industrial, commercial, or domestic use; any person leasing or offering to lease, or exchanging or offering to exchange, any apparatus, appliances, and equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gas; any person designing, installing, servicing, altering, or modifying apparatus, piping, tubing, appliances, and equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum or natural gas; any person installing carburetion equipment; or any person requalifying cylinders.

(10) “Category V LP gas installer” means any person who is engaged in the liquefied petroleum gas business and whose services include the design, installation, servicing, altering, or modifying of apparatus, piping, tubing, tanks, and equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum or natural gas and selling or offering to sell, or leasing or offering to lease, apparatus, appliances, and equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum or natural gas.

Section 9. Section 812.0151, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

812.0151 Retail fuel theft.—

(1) As used in this section, the term “fuel” has the same meaning as in s. 163.3206(2).

(2)(a) A person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she willfully, knowingly, and without authorization:

1. Breaches a retail fuel dispenser or accesses any internal portion of a retail fuel dispenser; or

2. Possesses any device constructed for the purpose of fraudulently altering, manipulating, or interrupting the normal functioning of a retail fuel dispenser.

(b) A person commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she willfully, knowingly, and without authorization:

1. Physically tampers with, manipulates, removes, replaces, or interrupts any mechanical or electronic component located within the internal portion of a retail fuel dispenser; or

2. Uses any form of electronic communication to fraudulently alter, manipulate, or interrupt the normal functioning of a retail fuel dispenser.

(c) A person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if he or she:

1. Obtains fuel as a result of violating paragraph (a) or paragraph (b); or
2. Modifies a vehicle's factory installed fuel tank or possesses any item used to hold fuel which was not fitted to a vehicle or conveyance at the time of manufacture with the intent to use such fuel tank or item to hold or transport fuel obtained as a result of violating paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).
- (3) Any person who aids, abets, or assists a person in committing a violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (4) Any conveyances, vehicles, fuel tanks, and other equipment used or intended to be used in a violation of this section, and any fuel acquired in a violation of this section, is subject to seizure and forfeiture as provided by the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- (5) A law enforcement agency that seizes fuel under this section must remove and reclaim, recycle, or dispose of all the fuel as soon as practicable in a safe and proper manner.
- (6) Upon conviction of a person arrested for a violation of this section, the judge must issue an order adjudging and declaring that all conveyances, vehicles, fuel tanks, and other equipment used or intended to be used in a violation of this section are forfeited and directing their destruction, with the exception of the conveyance or vehicle.
- (7) Any person convicted of a violation of this section is responsible for both of the following:
 - (a) All reasonable costs incurred by the investigating law enforcement agency, including, but not limited to, the costs for the towing and storage of the conveyance or vehicle, the removal and disposal of the fuel, and the storage and destruction of all fuel tanks and other equipment described and used or intended to be used in a violation of this section.
 - (b) Payment, to the party from whom it was fraudulently obtained, for the retail value of any associated fuel at the time of the underlying act.

Section 10. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 527.01, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 366.032, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

366.032 Preemption over utility service restrictions.—

(1) A municipality, county, special district, or other political subdivision of the state may not enact or enforce a resolution, ordinance, rule, code, or policy or take any action that restricts or prohibits or has the effect of restricting or prohibiting the types or fuel sources of energy production which may be used, delivered, converted, or supplied by the following entities to serve customers that such entities are authorized to serve:

(e) A Category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer or Category II liquefied petroleum gas dispenser or Category III liquefied petroleum gas cylinder exchange operator as defined in s. 527.01.

Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 527.01, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (m) of subsection (3) of section 489.105, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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 paragraphs of this subsection. For the purposes of regulation under this part, the term “demolish” applies only to demolition of steel tanks more than 50 feet in height; towers more than 50 feet in height; other structures more than 50 feet in height; and all buildings or residences. 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):

(m) “Plumbing contractor” means a contractor whose services are unlimited in the plumbing trade and includes contracting business consisting 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, septic tanks, drainage and supply wells, swimming pool piping, irrigation systems, and 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. The scope of work of the 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 as a category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer, or category V LP gas installer, as defined in s. 527.01, who is licensed under chapter 527 or an 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.

Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

Approved by the Governor May 25, 2023.

Filed in Office Secretary of State May 25, 2023.