

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Appropriations

BILL: CS/CS/SB 1372

INTRODUCER: Community Affairs Committee; Regulated Industries Committee; and Senator Perry

SUBJECT: Building-related Contracting

DATE: April 24, 2017

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Kraemer</u>	<u>McSwain</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Present</u>	<u>Yeatman</u>	<u>CA</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
3.	<u>Davis</u>	<u>Hansen</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
4.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 1372 authorizes certified electrical contractors and alarm system contractors (certified contractors) to:

- Act as prime contractors on a project when the majority of the contracted work is within the scope of the certified contractor's license; or
- Subcontract to other licensed contractors any contracted work on a project that is outside the scope of the certified contractor's license.

The bill is similar to Part I of ch. 489, F.S., which authorizes prime contracting and subcontracting by construction contractors.

The bill also changes the process by which revisions are made to the Florida Building Code.

Current law requires the Florida Building Commission (commission) to revise the Florida Building Code every three years to automatically adopt the most recent versions of the International Code Council I-Codes (I-Codes) and the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) into the foundation of the Florida Building Code. Additionally, under current law, amendments and modifications to the Florida Building Code only remain in effect until the effective date of a new edition of the Florida Building Code.

Under the new process, the commission must use the I-Codes, the National Electric Code (NFPA), or other nationally adopted model codes and standards for updates to the Florida Building Code. The commission must adopt an updated Florida Building Code every three years through reviews of the I-Codes, all of which are copyrighted and published by the International Code Council, and the National Electrical Code, which is copyrighted and published by the National Fire Protection Association.

However, the commission must adopt any provision from the I-Codes, the National Electrical Code, or any other code necessary to maintain eligibility for federal funding from the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and maintain the efficiencies of the Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction. If amendments or modifications are made to the Florida Building Code, those amendments and modifications will be carried forward until the next edition of the Florida Building Code. The Florida Building Code updating process will remain on a three-year cycle.

In addition, the bill provides that a technical amendment to the Florida Building Code related to water conservation practices or design criteria adopted by a local government is not rendered void when the Florida Building Code is updated if the amendment is necessary to protect or provide for more efficient use of water resources as provided in s. 373.621, F.S. However, any such technical amendment carried forward into the next edition of the Florida Building Code is subject to review or modification.

The bill also requires the commission to adopt the Florida Building Code by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Furthermore, a technical advisory committee may favorably recommend a proposal to the commission with a two-thirds vote of the members present.

The bill has an insignificant fiscal impact to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), which can be handled with existing resources. *See* Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

II. Present Situation:

Construction Contracting

Chapter 489, F.S., dealing with construction contracting, provides for the regulation of contractors based on the type of contracting engaged in by the contractor. Part I of ch. 489, F.S., relating to construction contracting, addresses regulation of the construction industry.¹ Part II of ch. 489, F.S., deals with the licensing of electrical and alarm system contractors.²

The Construction Industry Licensing Board (CILB) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is responsible for licensing and regulating the construction industry in this state.³ The CILB is divided into two divisions with separate jurisdictions:

¹ *See* ss. 489.101-489.146, F.S.

² *See* ss. 489.501-489.538, F.S. Part III, dealing with registration of septic tank contractors is not relevant to SB 1372; *see* ss. 489.551-489.558, F.S.

³ *See* s. 489.107, F.S.

- Division I is comprised of the general contractor, building contractor, and residential contractor members of the CILB. Division I has jurisdiction over the regulation of general contractors, building contractors, and residential contractors.⁴
- Division II is comprised of the roofing contractor, sheet metal contractor, air-conditioning contractor, mechanical contractor, pool contractor, plumbing contractor, and underground utility and excavation contractor members of the CILB. Division II has jurisdiction over the regulation of roofing contractors, sheet metal contractors, class A, B, and C air-conditioning contractors, mechanical contractors, commercial pool/spa contractors, residential pool/spa contractors, swimming pool/spa servicing contractors, plumbing contractors, underground utility and excavation contractors, solar contractors, and pollutant storage systems contractors.⁵

A specialty contractor is one whose scope of work and responsibility is limited to a particular phase of construction as detailed in an administrative rule adopted by the CILB. Jurisdiction is dependent on the scope of work and whether Division I or Division II has jurisdiction over such work in accordance with the applicable administrative rule.⁶

The CILB is authorized to:

- Reprimand or place licensees on probation;
- Revoke, suspend, or deny the issuance or renewal of a certificate or registration;
- Require financial restitution to a consumer for financial harm directly related to a violation;
- Impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$10,000 per violation;
- Require continuing education; or
- Assess costs associated with investigation and prosecution.⁷

Electrical and Alarm System Contracting

Part II of ch. 489, F.S., dealing with electrical and alarm system contracting, sets forth requirements for qualified persons to be licensed if they have sufficient technical expertise in the applicable trade and have been tested on technical and business matters.⁸ The Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board (ECLB) in the DBPR implements part II of ch. 489, F.S.⁹ An alarm system is "any electrical device, signaling device, or combination of electrical devices used to signal or detect a burglary, fire, robbery, or medical emergency."¹⁰ An alarm system includes home-automation equipment, thermostats, and video cameras.¹¹

Electrical contractors and alarm system contractors are certified or registered under the ECLB. Certified contractors are those who can practice statewide and are licensed and regulated by the

⁴ See s. 489.107(4)(a), F.S.

⁵ See s. 489.107(4)(b), F.S.

⁶ See, for example, Fla. Admin. Code R. 61G4-15.032 (2016), dealing with the various types of pool/spa contractors.

⁷ See s. 489.129(1)(a) - (q), F.S., for the acts that may result in the imposition of discipline by the CILB.

⁸ See s. 489.501, F.S.

⁹ See ss. 489.507 through 489.517, F.S., concerning the powers and duties of the ECLB.

¹⁰ See s. 489.505(1), F.S.

¹¹ See s. 553.793(1)(b), F.S.

ECLB. Registered contractors are those licensed and regulated by a local jurisdiction and who may practice within that locality.¹²

Generally, an “electrical contractor” is a person who has the ability to work on electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, apparatus, raceways, and conduits that generate, transmit, transform, or utilize electrical energy in any form.¹³ The scope of an electrical contractor’s license includes alarm system work.¹⁴

Generally, an “alarm system contractor” is a person who is able to lay out, fabricate, install, maintain, alter, repair, monitor, inspect, replace, or service alarm systems.¹⁵ An “alarm system” is defined as “any electrical device, signaling device, or combination of electrical devices used to signal or detect a burglary, fire, robbery, or medical emergency.”¹⁶

In order to become a certified electrical contractor or alarm system contractor, a person at least 18 years of age must submit an application to the DBPR and meet the following criteria:

- Be of good moral character;
- Pass the certification examination, achieving a passing grade as established by the ECLB rule; and
- Meet eligibility requirements according to one of the following criteria:
 - Three years of management experience or education equivalent thereto, not more than half of which may be an educational equivalent, within the last six years;
 - Four years of supervisory experience within the last eight years;
 - Six years of training, education, or supervisory experience within the last 12 years;
 - any combination of qualifications under the three previous options totaling six years within the last 12 years; or
 - Three years as a professional electrical engineer within the last 12 years.¹⁷

Electrical contractors and alarm system contractors are only permitted to perform contracting within their scope of practice. Contracting includes the attempted sale of contracting services and the negotiation or bid for a contract on these services.¹⁸

Electrical contractors are specifically permitted to contract for certain work outside the scope of licensure, limited to excavation, paving, related incidental work, and the work of specialty electrical contractors, provided the electrical contractor properly subcontracts all work outside the scope of her or his licensure.¹⁹ There are no similar statutory provisions for alarm system contractors.

¹² See generally s. 489.505, F.S.

¹³ See s. 489.505(12), F.S.

¹⁴ See s. 489.537(7), F.S.

¹⁵ See s. 489.505(2), F.S.

¹⁶ See s. 489.505(1), F.S.

¹⁷ See s. 489.511(1)(a) and (b), F.S.

¹⁸ See generally s. 489.505, F.S.

¹⁹ See s. 489.537(2)(a), F.S.

The DBPR may also issue geographically unlimited certificates of competency to an alarm system contractor (certificateholder).²⁰ The scope of certification is limited to specific alarm circuits and equipment.²¹ No mandatory licensure requirement is created by the availability of a certification.²²

Authority to Act as Prime Contractor or to Subcontract Work

Under s. 489.113(9)(a), F.S., no provision in part I of ch. 489, F.S., prevents any contractor from acting as a prime contractor²³ where the majority of the work to be performed under the contract is within the scope of his or her license or from subcontracting to other licensed contractors work that is part of the project. Currently, the ECLB and DBPR read Florida law regulating the CILB contractors and the ECLB contractors in conjunction with each other.²⁴ As such, authority granted to “contractors” to act as prime contractor has been interpreted to also apply to electrical contractors and alarm system contractors.²⁵

The Florida Building Code and the Florida Building Commission

In 1974, Florida adopted a state minimum building code law requiring all local governments to adopt and enforce a building code that would ensure minimum standards for the public’s health and safety. Four separate model codes were available that local governments could consider and adopt. In that system, the state’s role was limited to adopting all or relevant parts of new editions of the four model codes. Local governments could amend and enforce their local codes, as they desired.²⁶

In 1996, a study commission was appointed to review the system of local codes created by the 1974 law and to make recommendations for modernizing the entire system. The 1998 Legislature adopted the study commission’s recommendations for a single state building code and an enhanced oversight role for the state in local code enforcement. The 2000 Legislature authorized

²⁰ See ss. 489.505(4), 489.505(5), and 489.515(1), F.S.

²¹ Section 489.505(7), F.S., describes the limitations on the scope of a certificate of competency as those circuits originating in alarm control panels, equipment governed by the Articles 725, 760, 770, 800, and 810 of the National Electrical Code, Current Edition, and National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, Current Edition, as well as the installation, repair, fabrication, erection, alteration, addition, or design of electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, thermostats, apparatus, raceways, and conduit, or any part thereof not to exceed 98 volts (RMS), when those items are for the purpose of transmitting data or proprietary video (satellite systems that are not part of a community antenna television or radio distribution system) or providing central vacuum capability or electric locks. RMS is the abbreviation for “root mean square,” a statistical term defined as the square root of mean square. See <http://www.practicalphysics.org/explaining-rms-voltage-and-current.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2017).

²² *Id.*

²³ A “prime contractor” is a contractor who has contracted with an owner of a project and has full responsibility for its completion; a prime contractor agrees to perform a complete contract, and may employ (and manage) one or more subcontractors to carry out specific parts of the contract. See <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/prime-contractor.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2017).

²⁴ “The doctrine of *in pari materia* is a principle of statutory construction that requires that statutes relating to the same subject or object be construed together to harmonize the statutes and to give effect to the Legislature’s intent.” *Fla. Dep’t of State v. Martin*, 916 So. 2d 763, 768 (Fla. 2005).

²⁵ See 2017 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis (AGENCY: Department of Business and Professional Regulation) for HB 227 (identical to SB 1372), dated Feb. 15, 2017 (on file with Senate Committee on Regulated Industries) at page 2.

²⁶ The Florida Building Commission Report to the 2006 Legislature, *Florida Department of Community Affairs*, p. 4, available at http://www.floridabuilding.org/fbc/publications/2006_Legislature_Rpt_rev2.pdf (last visited Jan. 18, 2017).

implementation of the Florida Building Code, and that first edition replaced all local codes on March 1, 2002. In 2004, for the second edition of the Florida Building Code, the state adopted the International Code Council I-Codes (I-Codes).²⁷ All subsequent Florida Building Codes have been adopted utilizing the I-Codes as the base code. The most recent Florida Building Code is the fifth edition, which is referred to as the 2014 Florida Building Code. The 2014 Florida Building Code went into effect June 30, 2015.²⁸

The commission was statutorily created to implement the Florida Building Code. The commission, which is housed within the DBPR, is a 27-member technical body responsible for the development, maintenance, and interpretation of the Florida Building Code. The commission also approves products for statewide acceptance. Members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and include design professionals, contractors, and government experts in the various disciplines covered by the Florida Building Code.²⁹

Most substantive issues before the commission are vetted through a workgroup process. Consensus recommendations are developed and submitted by appointed representative stakeholder groups in an open process with several opportunities for public input.

According to the commission,

General consensus is a participatory process whereby, on matters of substance, the members strive for agreements which all of the members can accept, support, live with or agree not to oppose. In instances where, after vigorously exploring possible ways to enhance the members' support for the final decision on substantive decisions, and the Commission finds that 100 percent acceptance or support is not achievable, final decisions require at least 75 percent favorable vote of all members present and voting.³⁰

Building Code Cycle

Under s. 553.73(7)(a), F.S., the commission must update the Florida Building Code every three years. When updating the Florida Building Code, the commission is required to use the most current version of the International Building Code, the International Fuel Gas Code, the International Mechanical Code, the International Plumbing Code, the International Residential Code, and the International Electrical Code. These I-Codes form the foundation codes of the updated Florida Building Code.

²⁷ The International Code Council (ICC) is an association that develops model codes and standards used in the design, building, and compliance process to “construct safe, sustainable, affordable and resilient structures.” The ICC publishes I-Codes: a complete set of model comprehensive, coordinated building safety and fire prevention codes, for all aspects of construction, that have been developed by ICC members. All 50 states have adopted the I-Codes.

²⁸ Florida Building Commission Homepage, <https://floridabuilding.org/c/default.aspx> (last visited Jan. 18, 2017).

²⁹ Section 553.74, F.S.

³⁰ Florida Building Commission, Florida Building Commission Consensus-Building Process, *available at* http://www.floridabuilding.org/fbc/commission/FBC_0608/Commission/FBC_Discussion_and_Public_Input_Processes.htm (last visited Jan. 18, 2017).

Any amendments or modifications to the foundation codes found within the Florida Building Code remain in effect only until the effective date of a new edition of the Florida Building Code, every three years.³¹ At that point, the amendments or modifications to the foundation codes are removed, unless the amendments or modifications are related to state agency regulations or are related to the wind-resistance design of buildings and structures within the high-velocity hurricane zone of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, which are carried forward into the next edition of the Florida Building Code.

When a provision of the current Florida Building Code is not part of the foundation codes, an industry member or another interested party must resubmit the provision to the commission during the Florida Building Code adoption process in order to be considered for the next edition of the Florida Building Code.³²

Amendments between Cycles

Section 553.73(8), F.S., authorizes the commission to approve amendments pursuant to the rule adoptions procedure in ch. 120, F.S., which are needed to address:

- Conflicts within the updated Florida Building Code;
- Conflicts between the updated Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code adopted pursuant to ch. 633, F.S.;
- Unintended results from the integration of the previously adopted Florida-specific amendments;
- Equivalency of standards;
- Changes to or inconsistencies with federal or state law; or
- Adoption of an updated edition of the National Electrical Code if the commission finds that delay of implementing the updated edition causes undue hardship to stakeholders or otherwise threatens the public health, safety, and welfare.

However, the commission may not approve amendments that would weaken the construction requirements relating to wind resistance or the prevention of water intrusion.

The commission may also approve technical amendments to the Florida Building Code once a year for statewide or regional application if the amendment:³³

- Is needed in order to accommodate the specific needs of Florida.
- Has a reasonable and substantial connection with the health, safety, and welfare of the general public.
- Strengthens or improves the Florida Building Code, or in the case of innovation or new technology, will provide equivalent or better products or methods or systems of construction.
- Does not discriminate against materials, products, methods, or systems of construction of demonstrated capabilities.
- Does not degrade the effectiveness of the Florida Building Code.

³¹ Section 553.73(7)(g), F.S.

³² Section 553.73(7)(g), F.S.

³³ Section 553.73(9), F.S.

The 6th Edition of the Florida Building Code

The commission is currently conducting its rule development process for the 6th Edition of the Florida Building Code. Under s. 553.73(7)(e), F.S., a rule updating the Florida Building Code does not take effect until six months after the publication of the updated Florida Building Code. The 6th Edition of the Florida Building Code is tentatively expected to go into effect on December 31, 2017.³⁴

The 6th Edition of the Florida Building Code will incorporate the latest version of the I-Codes (2015). The next edition of the I-Codes will be the 2018 I-Codes.

Voting Processes for the Technical Advisory Committees and the Commission

Under s. 553.73(3)(b), F.S., in order for a technical advisory committee to make a favorable recommendation to the commission, the proposal must receive a three-fourths vote of the members present at the meeting, and at least half of the regular members must be present in order to conduct the meeting.

The Florida Administrative Code, under 61G20-2.002(7), F.A.C., provides a similar requirement for votes taken by the commission. Specifically, the provision provides that “the decision of the commission to approve a proposed amendment shall be by 75 percent vote. Those proposals failing to meet the vote requirement shall not be adopted.”

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 489.516, F.S., to provide that no provision in part II, ch. 489, dealing with electrical contracting and alarm system contracting, may prevent certified electrical contractors and alarm system contractors (certified contractors) from:

- Acting as prime contractors on a project when the majority of the contracted work is within the scope of the certified contractor’s license; or
- Subcontracting to other licensed contractors any contracted work on a project that is outside the scope of the certified contractor’s license.

This provision does not apply to registered electrical and alarm system contractors.

Section 489.113(9)(a), F.S., under part I of ch. 489, F.S., includes a similar provision that applies to all construction contractors, whether certified or registered. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and the Construction Industry Licensing Board (CILB) have applied s. 489.113(9)(a), F.S., to electrical and alarm system licensees regulated under part II of ch. 489, F.S.³⁵

³⁴ 6th Edition (2017) FBC Code Update Development Tasks, *available at* http://www.floridabuilding.org/fbc/thecode/2017_Code_Development/Timelines/FBC_WorkplanOption1-2015.pdf (Last visited Jan. 18, 2017).

³⁵ See 2017 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis (AGENCY: Department of Business and Professional Regulation) for HB 227 (identical to SB 1372), dated Feb. 15, 2017 (on file with Senate Committee on Regulated Industries) at page 2.

Section 2 amends s. 553.73, F.S., to require the Florida Building Commission (commission) to use the International Code Council, the National Electric Code (NFPA), or other nationally adopted model codes and standards for updates to the Florida Building Code. The commission must adopt an updated Florida Building Code every three years through reviews of the International Building Code, the International Fuel Gas Code, the International Mechanical Code, the International Plumbing Code, and the International Residential Code, all of which are copyrighted and published by the International Code Council, and the National Electrical Code, which is copyrighted and published by the National Fire Protection Association. At a minimum, the commission must adopt any provision from the International Code Council I-Codes (I-Codes), the National Electric Code, or any other code that is necessary to maintain eligibility for federal funding from the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. The commission must also review and adopted updates based substantially on the International Energy Conservation Code; however, the commission must maintain the efficiencies of the Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction pursuant to s. 553.901, F.S. The commission shall adopt updated codes by rule.

Amendments and modifications, other than local amendments under s. 553.73(4), F.S., to the Florida Building Code, will now remain effective when a new edition of the Florida Building Code is published.

In order for a technical advisory committee to make a favorable recommendation to the commission, the proposal must receive a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting. Current law requires a three-fourths vote of the members present at the meeting.

The bill also provides that a technical amendment to the Florida Building Code related to water conservation practices or design criteria adopted by a local government is not rendered void when the Florida Building Code is updated if the amendment is necessary to protect or provide for more efficient use of water resources as provided in s. 373.621, F.S. However, any such technical amendment carried forward into the next edition of the Florida Building Code is subject to review or modification.

The bill removes references to Florida-specific amendments because the entire building code will now be Florida-specific. The bill also makes other conforming and clarifying changes in terminology.

Section 3 amends s. 553.76, F.S., to require the commission to adopt the Florida Building Code, and amendments thereto, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Section 4 provides for an effective date of July 1, 2017.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact. The bill specifically permits certified electrical and alarm system contractors to act as prime contractors and to subcontract work when the majority of the work is in the scope of their license. This codifies the current administrative interpretation by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) and the Construction Industry Licensing Board (CILB) and the Electrical Contractors' Licensing Board (ECLB) of the applicability of s. 489.113(9)(a), F.S., to such certified contractors. This authorization may benefit affected certified electrical and alarm system contractors burdened with higher insurance rates due to the uncertainty created by the administrative interpretation by the DBPR and the CILB and the ECLB.

In addition, the bill will prevent registered electrical and alarm contractors to act as a prime contractor, which had been allowed under the current administrative interpretation by the DBPR, the CILB and the ECLB. According to the DBPR, this change will prevent registered electrical and alarm contractors from bidding on jobs that include some work outside the scope of their licenses.³⁶ Also, this could lead to more complaints/disciplinary actions against these registered contractors for contracting outside the scope of their license.³⁷

Builders and building code officials may benefit from the increased continuity of the Florida Building Code and increased transparency of the updated code adoption process.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DBPR notes that the portions of the bill relating to certified electrical contractors and certified alarm system contractors have no fiscal impact on state government.³⁸

³⁶ See 2017 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis (AGENCY: Department of Business and Professional Regulation) for CS/HB 2), dated Mar. 7, 2017 (on file with Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government) at page 5.

³⁷ *Id.* at page 5.

³⁸ *Id.* at page 3.

The Florida Building Commission (commission) will have to review each change to the International Code Council I-Codes (I-Codes) and the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) individually rather than approving wholesale changes to the Florida Building Code. However, the DBPR stated the changes in the bill relating to the revised Florida Building Code adoption process could be accomplished with current resources.³⁹

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 489.516, 553.73, and 553.76.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS/CS by Community Affairs on April 17, 2017:

- Revises the process by which the Florida Building Code will be adopted such that the commission shall use the I-Codes, the National Electric Code, or other nationally adopted model codes and standards for updates to the Code and shall review the most current updates of such codes;
- Requires the commission to adopt any provision from the I-Codes, the National Electrical Code, or any other code necessary to maintain eligibility for federal funding from the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- Provides that a technical advisory committee must receive a two-thirds vote, rather than a three-fourths vote, of the members present at the meeting in order to make a favorable recommendation to the commission;
- Provides that a technical amendment to the Florida Building Code related to water conservation practices or design criteria adopted by a local government is not rendered void when the Florida Building Code is updated if the amendment is necessary to protect or provide for more efficient use of water resources. However, any carried forward technical amendment is subject to review or modification under certain circumstances; and

³⁹ See 2017 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis (AGENCY: Department of Business and Professional Regulation) for SPB 7000, dated January 23, 2017 at page 5.

- Requires the commission to adopt the Florida Building Code by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

CS by Regulated Industries on April 4, 2017:

- Authorizes electrical and alarm systems contractors to act as prime contractors and subcontractors, consistent with a similar provision in part I of ch. 489, F.S., authorizing such activities by construction contractors.

B. Amendments:

None.