

**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.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Community Affairs

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BILL: SB 512

INTRODUCER: Senator Hooper

SUBJECT: Building Construction

DATE: April 3, 2023

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Hunter	Ryon	CA	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.			RI	
3.			RC	

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**I. Summary:**

SB 512 allows a Class A air-conditioning contractor to conduct work on power wiring, breakers, or fuses on the *line side* of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch.

Additionally, the bill makes changes to notification requirements a local government must provide regarding the specific reasons why buildings plans do not comply with the Florida Building Code or the Fire Prevention Code if they make or require substantive changes to building plans after the permit is issued. Specifically the bill:

- Requires any changes a local government makes to plans after a permit has been issued to identify the specific parts of the plan that do not conform to the applicable code.
- Requires a building official or inspector who asks another person to review the building plans to notify the local government if such person determines the plans do not comply with the Florida Building Code.
- Requires a local fire official to notify the permit applicant of specific reasons why plans do not comply with the Fire Prevention Code.
- Allows a plans reviewer, inspector, building official, or fire safety inspector to have their certificate disciplined for failure to notify the appropriate person of the reasons for making substantive changes to building plans
- Prohibits a local government from making substantive changes to plans after a permit has been issued unless such changes are required under the Florida Building Code, or Fire Prevention Code.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2023.

## II. Present Situation:

### Class A Air-conditioning Contractors

The Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) regulates and licenses various businesses and professions in Florida, including construction contractors. Construction contractors are certified or registered and regulated by the Construction Industry Licensing Board (CILB).<sup>1</sup> Certified contractors are allowed to practice their specific license category in any jurisdiction in the state.<sup>2</sup> One of the license categories is Class A air-conditioning contractor.

To be eligible for licensure as a Class A air-conditioning contractor, an applicant must complete the license application,<sup>3</sup> pass the certification examination, and meet certain combinations of education and experience, which consists of 4 to 5 years of college level courses and/or HVAC<sup>4</sup> work experience.<sup>5</sup>

Class A air-conditioning contractors may install, maintain, repair, fabricate, alter, extend, or design, if not prohibited by law, central air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, and ventilating systems.<sup>6</sup> These services include replacing, disconnecting, or reconnecting power wiring on the load side of the dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch.<sup>7</sup>

### *HVAC Electrical Disconnect Switch Installation Requirements*

HVAC equipment or air-conditioning units are required to be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications, which include the electrical needs of such equipment as indicated on either the equipment or in the manual. The Building Code requires that listed or labeled equipment be installed and used in accordance with any instructions included in the listing or labeling.<sup>8</sup> This ensures the safety of both the contractor and the premises. The manufacturer establishes values for a given load, rated voltage, and rated frequency of the equipment it serves to ensure that the air conditioner disconnecting means (usually a switch) and controller have proper interrupting capacities.<sup>9</sup>

The Building Code specifically requires compliance with the manufacturer's nameplate markings.<sup>10</sup> This information is used to determine the rating or ampacity of the disconnecting

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<sup>1</sup> Section 20.165, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 489.105, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation, *Certified Class A Air Conditioning Contractor Application Requirements*, available at

[https://www.myfloridalicense.com/CheckListDetail.asp?SID=&xactCode=1030&clientCode=0601&XACT\\_DEFN\\_ID=2940](https://www.myfloridalicense.com/CheckListDetail.asp?SID=&xactCode=1030&clientCode=0601&XACT_DEFN_ID=2940) (last visited March 31, 2023).

<sup>4</sup> Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.

<sup>5</sup> *Application for Certified Class-A Air Conditioning Contractor as an Individual*, p. 7, Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation, available at <https://www.myfloridalicense.com/datamart/loginFLDBPR.do> (last visited March 31, 2023).

<sup>6</sup> Section 489.105(3)(f), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 489.105(3)(f), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Florida Building Code, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (2017), s. E3702.11 Branch circuits for air-conditioning and heat pump equipment.

<sup>9</sup> Keith Lofland, International Association of Electrical Inspectors Magazine, *Air-Conditioning Equipment Installations*, available at <https://iaeimagazine.org/2017/julyaugust-2017/air-conditioning-equipment-installations/> (last visited March 31, 2023).

<sup>10</sup> Florida Building Code, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (2017), s. E3702.11 Branch circuits for air-conditioning and heat pump equipment.

means, the branch-circuit conductors, the controller, branch circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection, and the separate motor overload protection. If the nameplate specifies fuses only, substitution of a listed circuit breaker is a violation of the Building Code and the manufacturer's warranties.

A disconnecting means is required to be located "within sight from and readily accessible" from the air-conditioning equipment<sup>11</sup>, which is usually located on a concrete pad outside the dwelling or structure, under the building in a crawl space, or mounted on a rooftop. This disconnecting means can be installed on or within the air-conditioning equipment itself.<sup>12</sup>

The disconnecting means is typically located next to<sup>13</sup> the air-conditioning unit. Sufficient working space in the direction of access to the equipment, or the part of the equipment, that is likely to be worked on while there are live, exposed parts, must be provided in accordance with the Building Code to access the disconnecting means for purposes of examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized. The purpose is to provide a ready and visible means of disconnection for the person who will service or repair the equipment. Safe access must also be provided to the control equipment within the unit at the time the equipment is being installed or serviced. It is common for service persons to examine or test HVAC equipment while it is energized.<sup>14</sup>

#### ***HVAC Electrical Disconnect Switch Components***

The line side consists of upstream components and wires coming from the main power source that supply power. It always carries current when there is power supply from the power source. The load side consists of downstream components and wires that take the electrical current and supply it to other electric devices. It only carries current when the switch is turned on, signaling a closed circuit that allows current to flow through.<sup>15</sup> Below is an illustration of the "load" and "line" sides of an HVAC breaker:<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Florida Building Code, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (2017), s. E4101.5 Disconnecting means.

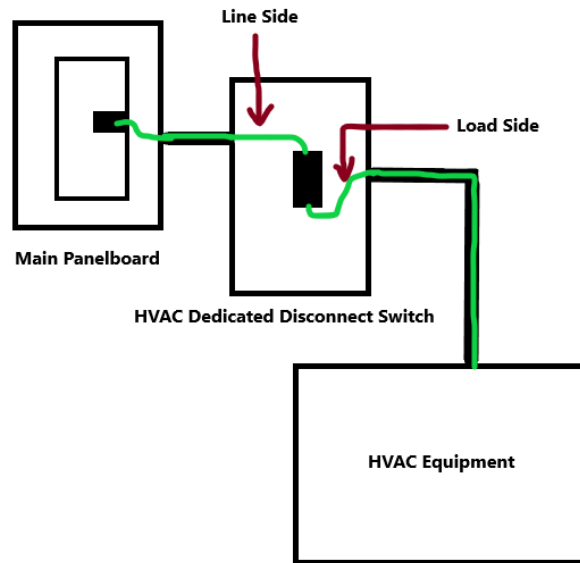
<sup>12</sup> Keith Lofland, *supra* note 9.

<sup>13</sup> Typically, a locking type of disconnecting means located out of sight from the unit is not acceptable. *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> Keith Lofland, *supra* note 9.

<sup>15</sup> Alex Klein, *How to Identify Line and Load Wires*, Electro University (Aug. 16, 2022), <https://electrouniversity.com/how-to-identify-line-and-load-wires/>, (last visited Feb. 14, 2023).

<sup>16</sup> See Assured Electrical, *Just Answer*, [https://ww2-secure.justanswer.com/uploads/AssuredElectrical/2012-05-29\\_153354\\_240acdisconnect.gif](https://ww2-secure.justanswer.com/uploads/AssuredElectrical/2012-05-29_153354_240acdisconnect.gif), (last visited Feb. 27, 2023).



A dedicated circuit has its own circuit breaker and only supports one outlet, which means only one electrically powered device can draw voltage from that circuit at any given time.<sup>17</sup> A disconnect switch is used to isolate electrical circuits by interrupting the flow of electrical current. By quickly stopping the flow of power, disconnect switches allow for emergency shutdowns, switching to alternate power sources, and maintenance.<sup>18</sup>

There are several circuit breakers in the main electrical panel, also known as a breaker box or main panelboard. One of those circuit breakers goes to the outside air-conditioning unit and then runs to a dedicated existing electrical disconnect switch for the unit.<sup>19</sup>

A circuit breaker and a fuse are both designed to interrupt the flow of electricity, but they operate through different mechanisms. The fuse works as a piece of metal that melts down when overheated, and a circuit breaker works by operating a switching mechanism when an overflow of electricity is detected. Circuit breakers generally have a higher breaking capacity than fuses.<sup>20</sup>

### ***Line Side Work in Florida***

While Class A air-conditioning contractors may work on the load side, they cannot install, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring on the line side<sup>21</sup> of the dedicated existing electrical

<sup>17</sup> Harrison Electric, Inc. *Dedicated Circuits: What They Are & How to Determine If You Need Them*, Aug. 16, 2021, available at <https://harrison-electric.com/Blog/entryid/243/dedicated-circuits-what-they-are-how-to-determine-if-you-need-them> (last visited Mar. 31, 2023)

<sup>18</sup> Bisco Industries, *What is a Disconnect Switch?*, <https://press.biscoind.com/2016/08/18/what-is-a-disconnect-switch/> (last visited Mar. 3, 2023).

<sup>19</sup> Russell E. Smith, "Installation of Heating, Cooling, and Refrigeration Systems." *Electricity for Refrigeration, Heating, and Air Conditioning*, 10th ed., Cengage Learning, Boston, MA, 2018, p. 18. (The Florida Building Code requires that a 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle for servicing air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment is to be located not less than 7.5 m (25 ft) from, and on the same level as, the equipment itself. The receptacle must be in a readily accessible location from the equipment and must be GFCI-protected as applicable to outdoor receptacles at dwelling occupancies.)

<sup>20</sup> Hi-Lite Electric, Inc., *What's the Difference Between Fuses and Circuit Breakers?*, Aug. 26, 2019, <https://hi-liteelectricinc.ca/about-us/blog/power-surges/whats-difference-fuses-circuit-breakers/> (last visited Mar. 31, 2023).

<sup>21</sup> Klein, *supra* note 13.

disconnect switch.<sup>22</sup> Only a licensed electrical contractor can work on the line side.<sup>23</sup> Therefore, Class A air-conditioning contractors have to refer work on the line side to an electrical contractor, which causes Class A air-conditioning contractors to stop their work until an electrical contractor completes this portion.

### ***Line Work and Air-Conditioning Contractor Certification in other states***

HVAC licensing requirements and specialty categories differ from state to state.<sup>24</sup> Most states limit HVAC contractors to work on the load side.<sup>25</sup>

For example, in North Carolina, licensed HVAC contractors may work on the load side, but not on the line side,<sup>26</sup> and all licensed HVAC contractors are required to perform a room-by-room load calculation for all newly installed residential structures prior to installing heating systems, air conditioning systems, or both.<sup>27</sup> In Hawaii, an HVAC contractor is allowed to put together and install HVAC units including, but not limited to, piping, and controls, but are not allowed to work on the electrical controls.<sup>28</sup> Some other states specifically require licensing as an electrical contractor to work on HVAC systems, such as Washington state.<sup>29</sup>

However, there are a few states that allow HVAC contractors to work on the line side in limited ways. These states have set specific parameters for such work. For example, in Georgia, HVAC contractors may perform limited work on the line side. Specifically, they may perform service to or installation of the electrical circuit from the main electrical panel to the air-conditioner equipment where the electrical service to the building or site is a single-phase electrical circuit not exceeding 200 amperes.<sup>30</sup> In Alaska, HVAC contractors are required to be licensed as a Mechanical Administrator, and such contractors may install control wiring that alters the electrical characteristics of the mechanical system if they are supervised by a licensed electrical administrator.<sup>31</sup>

### **Florida Building Code**

In 1974, Florida adopted legislation requiring all local governments to adopt and enforce a minimum building code. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew demonstrated that Florida's system of local

<sup>22</sup> Section 489.105(3)(f), F.S.

<sup>23</sup> Section 489.505(12), F.S.

<sup>24</sup> Hans Howk, *What Licenses Does an HVAC Contractor Need?*, Wolters Kluwer (July 1, 2021), <https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/expert-insights/hvac-contractor-licenses> (last visited March 31, 2023).

<sup>25</sup> There are several states, such as Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Minnesota, Colorado, and New York, that license air conditioning contractors at the local level. *Id.*

<sup>26</sup> N.C.G.S.A. § 87-2121 (a)(4) and N.C. Admin. Code 50.0505(e).

<sup>27</sup> N.C. Admin. Code 50.0505(e).

<sup>28</sup> "Electrical work" means the installation, alteration, reconstruction, or repair of electrical wiring. Haw. Code R. § 16-80-3; *see also*, "Any person who performs electrical work in the State is required to have a journey worker electrician's license." Haw. Code R. § 16-80-4.

<sup>29</sup> Wash. Admin. Code 296-200A-016(28) and 296-46B-901(c)(B); "There is no official HVAC license in Washington. However, HVAC contractors are required to have an electrical license to perform HVAC duties such as inspecting, repairing, installing, and altering heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and refrigeration units." *How to Get an HVAC License in Washington: A Complete Guide*, General Contractor License Guide (Aug. 23, 2022), available at <https://generalcontractorlicenseguide.com/washington-hvac-license/> (last visited March 31, 2023).

<sup>30</sup> Ga. Code Ann., § 43-14-2(3)

<sup>31</sup> Alaska Admin. Code tit. 12, § 39.232(c).

codes did not work and a study was commissioned to make recommendations. In 1998, the Legislature adopted the recommendations for a single state building code and enhanced the oversight role of the state over local code enforcement. The 2000 Legislature authorized implementation of the Florida Building Code (Building Code), and that first edition replaced all local codes on March 1, 2002.<sup>32</sup> The current edition of the Building Code is the seventh edition, which is referred to as the 2020 Florida Building Code.<sup>33</sup>

Chapter 553, part IV, F.S., is known as the “Florida Building Codes Act” (Act). The Act provides a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, interpretation, and enforcement of a single, unified state building code. The Building Code must be applied, administered, and enforced uniformly and consistently from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.<sup>34</sup>

The Florida Building Commission (Building Commission) implements the Building Code. The Building Commission, which is housed within DBPR, reviews several International Codes published by the International Code Council, the National Electric Code, and other nationally adopted model codes to determine if the Building Code needs to be updated and adopts an updated Building Code every three years.<sup>35</sup>

A local enforcement agency is an agency of local government with jurisdiction to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the Building Code.<sup>36</sup>

### **Building Code Administrators, Inspectors, and Plans Examiners**

Building code administrators, inspectors, and plans examiners are regulated by the Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board (BCAIB) within DBPR.<sup>37</sup>

A building code administrator, also known as a building official, is a local government employee or a person contracted by a local government who supervises Building Code activities, including plans review, enforcement, and inspection.<sup>38</sup>

A building code inspector (inspector) is a local government employee or a person contracted by a local government who inspects construction that requires permits to determine compliance with the Building Code and state accessibility laws. Inspectors are divided into several different categories. An inspector’s ability to practice is limited to the category or categories for which the inspector has been licensed. The inspector categories are:<sup>39</sup>

- Building inspector;
- Coastal construction inspector;
- Commercial electrical inspector;

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<sup>32</sup> The Florida Building Commission Report to the 2006 Legislature, *Florida Department of Community Affairs*, p. 4, [http://www.floridabuilding.org/fbc/2006\\_Legislature\\_Rpt\\_rev2.pdf](http://www.floridabuilding.org/fbc/2006_Legislature_Rpt_rev2.pdf) (last visited Feb. 13, 2023).

<sup>33</sup> Florida Building Commission Homepage, <https://floridabuilding.org/c/default.aspx> (last visited Feb. 13, 2023).

<sup>34</sup> See s. 553.72(1), F.S.

<sup>35</sup> Sections 553.73, and 553.74, F.S.

<sup>36</sup> Section 553.71(5), F.S.

<sup>37</sup> See Ss. 120.569, 120.57(1)-(2), 468.605, 468.606, and 468.621, F.S.

<sup>38</sup> Section 468.603(2), F.S.

<sup>39</sup> Section 468.603(4) and (5), F.S.

- Residential electrical inspector;
- Mechanical inspector;
- Plumbing inspector;
- Residential inspector; and
- Electrical inspector.

A plans examiner, also known as a plans reviewer, reviews plans submitted for building permits to determine design compliance with the Building Code. A plans examiner's ability to practice is limited to the category or categories for which the examiner is licensed. The plans examiner categories are.<sup>40</sup>

- Building plans examiner;
- Plumbing plans examiner;
- Mechanical plans examiner; and
- Electrical plans examiner.

The BCAIB may discipline building code administrators, plans examiners, and inspectors for violations of the practice act, such as violating BCAIB or DBPR rules, and failing to properly enforce applicable building codes or permit requirements.<sup>41</sup> Types of discipline includes:<sup>42</sup>

- Denial of an application for certification.
- Permanent revocation.
- Suspension of a certificate.
- Fines.
- Probation.

### **Florida Fire Prevention Code**

Florida law designates the state's Chief Financial Officer as the State Fire Marshal. The State Fire Marshal, within the Department of Financial Services (DFS), is charged with enforcing laws relating to fire safety, and has the responsibility to minimize the loss of life and property in this state due to fire.<sup>43</sup>

The State Fire Marshal regulates, trains, and certifies fire service personnel and fire safety inspectors; investigates the causes of fires; enforces arson laws; regulates the installation of fire equipment; conducts fire safety inspections of state property; and operates the Florida State Fire College.

The State Fire Marshal also adopts by rule the Fire Prevention Code, which contains all fire safety laws and rules that pertain to the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, and demolition of public and private buildings, structures, and facilities, and the enforcement of such fire safety laws and rules<sup>44</sup>.

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<sup>40</sup> Section 468.603(8), F.S.

<sup>41</sup> Sections 468.601, 486.621, and 468.633, F.S.; *see also* R. 61G19-5.003, F.A.C.

<sup>42</sup> Section 486.621, F.S.

<sup>43</sup> Section 633.104, F.S.

<sup>44</sup> Chapter 69A-60, F.A.C.

The State Fire Marshal adopts a new edition of the Fire Prevention Code every three years.<sup>45</sup> When adopting the Fire Prevention Code, the Fire Marshal is required to adopt the most current version of the national fire and life safety standards set forth by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), including the:<sup>46</sup>

- NFPA’s Fire Code (1);
- Life Safety Code (101); and
- Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (101A).

The State Fire Marshal may modify the national fire safety and life safety standards as needed to accommodate the specific needs of the state.<sup>47</sup> The most recent Fire Prevention Code is the 7th edition, which is referred to as the 2020 Florida Fire Prevention Code. The 7th edition of the Fire Prevention Code took effect on December 31, 2020.<sup>48</sup>

State law requires all municipalities, counties, and special districts with fire safety responsibilities to enforce the Fire Prevention Code as the minimum fire prevention code.<sup>49</sup> These local enforcing authorities may adopt more stringent fire safety standards, subject to certain requirements, but may not enact fire safety ordinances that conflict with other state law.<sup>50</sup>

### ***Fire Safety Inspectors***

Each county, municipality, and special district with fire safety enforcement responsibilities is required to employ or contract with a fire safety inspector to conduct all fire safety inspections required by law.<sup>51</sup> A fire safety inspector is a person who is officially assigned the duties of conducting fire safety inspections of buildings and facilities on a recurring or regular basis on behalf of the state or any county, municipality, or special district with fire safety responsibilities. Fire safety inspectors are certified and regulated by the State Fire Marshal and are separate from building code administrators, inspectors, and plans examiners who are regulated by the BCAIB.<sup>52</sup>

The State Fire Marshal may discipline fire safety inspectors by denying, refusing to renew, suspending, or revoking their certificate if the State Fire Marshal finds that the fire safety inspector has violated the practice act, including:<sup>53</sup>

- Violating Fire Prevention laws or any rule or order of the State Fire Marshal, and
- Failing to properly enforce applicable fire codes or permit requirements within this state which the certificateholder knows are applicable by “committing willful misconduct, gross

<sup>45</sup> Section 633.202, F.S.

<sup>46</sup> Section 633.202(2), F.S. Founded in 1896, the National Fire Protection Association delivers information and knowledge through more than 300 consensus codes and standards, research, training, education, outreach and advocacy; and by partnering with others who share an interest in furthering the mission. NFPA, *About NFPA*, available at <http://www.nfpa.org/about-nfpa> (last visited on Mar. 31, 2023).

<sup>47</sup> *Id.*

<sup>48</sup> Division of State Fire Marshal, *Florida Fire Prevention Code (FFPC)*, available at <https://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/sfm/bfp/floridafirepreventioncodepage.htm> (last visited Mar 31, 2023).

<sup>49</sup> Section 633.108 and 633.208, F.S.

<sup>50</sup> Section 633.208 and 633.214(4), F.S.

<sup>51</sup> Section 633.216(1), F.S.

<sup>52</sup> Sections 633.102(12) and 633.216, F.S.

<sup>53</sup> Section 633.216(5)(a)-(g), F.S.; *see also*, s. 633.106, F.S.



negligence, gross misconduct, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property.”

### **Building Permits**

It is the intent of the Legislature that local governments have the power to inspect all buildings, structures, and facilities within their jurisdiction in protection of the public’s health, safety, and welfare.<sup>54</sup> Every local government must enforce the Building Code and issue building permits.<sup>55</sup>

A building permit is an official document or certificate issued by the local building official that authorizes performance of a specific activity.<sup>56</sup> Any construction work that requires a building permit also requires plan reviews and inspections by the building official, inspector, or plans reviewer to ensure the work complies with the Building Code.<sup>57</sup>

It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to construct, erect, alter, repair, secure, or demolish any building without first obtaining a building permit from the local government or from such persons as may, by resolution or regulation, be directed to issue such permit, upon the payment of reasonable fees as set forth in a schedule of fees adopted by the enforcing agency.<sup>58</sup> A building permit is not valid until the fees for the permit have been paid.<sup>59</sup>

### **Building Plans**

To obtain a permit an applicant must complete an application for the proposed work on the form furnished by the local enforcing agency, which must be posted on its website.<sup>60</sup>

An application for a permit must include building plans. Building plans are plans for construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of any building or structure and must comply with the applicable building, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, gas, fire prevention, energy, accessibility, and other applicable construction codes in the Building Code.<sup>61</sup>

A local enforcing agency may not issue a permit until the building official or plans reviewer has reviewed the building plans and determined that they comply with the Building Code.<sup>62</sup>

When the building official issues the permit, the building official must approve the plans by writing or stamping, “Reviewed for Code Compliance” on the plans. The local building official must keep one set of plans and another set must be returned to the applicant, who must keep the set at the work site.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Section 553.72, F.S.

<sup>55</sup> Sections 125.01(1)(bb), 125.56(1), and 553.80(1), F.S.

<sup>56</sup> Sections 468.603(2), F.S.; S. 202 of the Seventh edition of the Florida Building Code (Building).

<sup>57</sup> Sections 107, 110.1, and 110.3 of the Seventh edition of the Florida Building Code (Building).

<sup>58</sup> Sections 125.56(4)(a) and 553.79(1), F.S.

<sup>59</sup> Section 109.1 of the Seventh edition of the Florida Building Code (Building).

<sup>60</sup> Section 125.56(4)(b), 553.79(1), and 713.135(5) and (6), F.S.

<sup>61</sup> Section 468.603(8), and 553.79(2), F.S.

<sup>62</sup> Section 553.79(2), F.S.

<sup>63</sup> Section 107.3.1 of the Seventh edition of the Florida Building Code (Building).

### **Fire Prevention Code Plans Review**

With respect to fire inspections and review, building officials or plans reviewers do not review building plans to determine if they comply with the Fire Prevention Code. If the building or structure is subject to the Fire Prevention Code, the local fire safety official must also review the building plans.<sup>64</sup> A local enforcing agency may not issue the permit until the local fire safety official has approved the plans. However, if the building or structure is not subject to the Fire Prevention Code, the local enforcing agency may not require the local fire safety inspector to review the plans.<sup>65</sup>

### **Changes to the Building Permit or Plans**

Construction work must be done in accordance with the approved plans, and any changes made during construction that are not in compliance with the approved plans must be resubmitted for approval as an amended set of construction documents.<sup>66</sup>

If the local building official or plans reviewer finds that building plans do not comply with the Building Code, the local building official or inspector must identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the Building Code, identify the specific chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the local enforcing agency. The local enforcing agency must provide this information to the permit applicant.<sup>67</sup>

Whenever a permit is denied or revoked because plans are found to not comply with the Building Code, the local enforcing agency must identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the permit applicant.<sup>68</sup> A plans reviewer or building official who is responsible for issuing a denial, revocation, or modification request but fails to provide to the permit applicant a reason for denying, revoking, or requesting a modification, based on compliance with the Building Code, is subject to licensure disciplinary action.<sup>69</sup>

There is no similar requirement for fire safety officials or inspectors when they deny, revoke, or modify plans based on the Fire Prevention Code.

Current law is not clear on whether local governments must notify permit holders about the specific reasons why the buildings plans do not comply with the Building Code or the Fire Prevention Code, if they make or require substantive changes to building plans after the permit is issued.

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<sup>64</sup> *Id.*

<sup>65</sup> *Id.*

<sup>66</sup> Section 107.4 of the Seventh edition of the Florida Building Code (Building).

<sup>67</sup> Section 553.79(2), F.S.

<sup>68</sup> Section 553.79(2), F.S.

<sup>69</sup> Section 553.79(1), F.S.

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

#### Class A Air-conditioning Contractors

**Section 1** amends s 489.105, F.S., to expand the scope of service that a Class A air-conditioning contractor may provide. The bill allows Class A air-conditioning contractors to:

- Replace, disconnect, or reconnect power wiring, breakers, or fuses on the line side of the dedicated existing electrical circuit disconnect switch; and
- Replace, disconnect, or reconnect air-conditioning disconnect switches and boxes.

#### Building Plan Requirements

**Section 2** amends s 553.79, F.S., to provide that after a local enforcement agency or local government issues a building permit, the local government may not make or require any substantive changes to the building plans unless the changes are required for compliance with the Building Code, the Fire Prevention Code, or local amendments thereto.

If changes are needed after the permit has been issued, the local enforcement agency must identify specific parts of the plan that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the permit holder.

The bill provides that if the building code administrator or inspector requests another person to review the plans and such person identifies specific plan features that do not comply with the Building Code, the building code administrator or inspector must provide this information to the local enforcing agency.

The bill provides that a plans reviewer or inspector who fails to provide the building code administrator with the reasons for making or requiring substantive changes to building plans is subject to discipline against their license.

The bill provides that a building code administrator who fails to provide a permit applicant or permit holder with the reasons for making or requiring substantive changes to building plans is subject to discipline against his or her license.

**Section 3** amends s. 633.208, F.S., to provide that if a county, municipality, or special district concludes that the building plans for a building permit application do not comply with the Florida Fire Prevention Code or Life Safety Code or local amendments thereto, the local fire official must identify the specific parts of the plan that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific chapters and sections upon which the determination is based, and provide the information to the permit applicant.

The bill also provides similar language to section two of the bill, applying to the Florida Fire Prevention code, requiring that after a local government issues a building permit, it may not make or require any substantive changes to the building plans except those required for compliance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code or Life Safety Code, or local amendments thereto.

If the local fire official requires changes to a permit that has already been issued in such a circumstance, and fails to cite specific parts in the plans that need changes to comply with the applicable codes and does not provide the information to the permit applicant, the local fire official is subject to disciplinary action against his or her license.

**Section 4** provides an effective date of July 1, 2023.

**IV. Constitutional Issues:**

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

There may be a positive economic impact for Class A air-conditioning contractors and homeowners as they would be able to complete more tasks without needing to refer homeowners to an electrical contractor.

Subsequently, there may be a negative economic impact for electrical contractors who work on the line side of HVAC systems.

Construction industry professionals may benefit from efficiencies provided in the bill pertaining to the administration of building plans and permits.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 489.105, 553.79, and 633.208.

**IX. Additional Information:**

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.