

PA13-146

HB6524

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**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS
2013**

**VOL.56
PART 9
2743 - 3085**

pat/gbr

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 8, 2013

(The House reconvened at 1:53 o'clock p.m.,

Speaker Sharkey in the Chair.)

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Will the House please come back to order. Will the Clerk please call Calendar Number 250.

THE CLERK:

Yes, Mr. Speaker. On Page 11, Calendar Number 250, Substitute House Bill 6524 AN ACT CONCERNING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CODES AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Dargan.

REP. DARGAN (115th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report and passage of the bill.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

The question is on acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report and passage of the bill. You have the floor, sir.

REP. DARGAN (115th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. This will expand the membership of codes and standards committees, which deal with all our building codes within the state from 18 to 21 and it will just add

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someone that has a license for electrical work, plumbing and pipe work and heating, piping and cooling work industry.

Thank you, sir. Would you care to remark further on the bill that's before us? Representative Giegler of the 138th.

REP. GIEGLER (138th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. During testimony on the original underlying bill, we heard contractors asking to have this particular committee expand, to add members that would represent other industries whose expertise would now be beneficial.

As the code adoptions are delayed, it's had a negative impact on our builders. As what's been going on now is, there's individuals coming out of school and we are actually building to old standards.

So to have these three individuals, electrical, plumbing and HVAC as members of the board will be to our advantage.

I just have one question, though, to the Chair of the Public Safety Committee. In the bill the Commissioner of Construction Services is able to appoint the existing 18 members. Of the three additional contractors that are going to be added to

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this committee, they are allowed to be, they are contractors as it states, let me just get the language here, their contractor's license to perform electrical work or a member of a statewide electrical trades labor organization.

Does the Chairperson know how this chair will go about selecting the member that will represent each one of these disciplines?

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Dargan.

REP. DARGAN (115th):

Thank you very much. Through you, Mr. Speaker, I assume it would be done the way it is to other boards or commissions, that people that have an interest in serving on this specific codes and standards committee membership will submit their resume to that individual to say that they have an interest to serve on this specific board.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Giegler.

REP. GIEGLER (138th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thank you to the Chairman for his kind answer.

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It is important, though, that we do make this change to this committee. Connecticut is well behind other states in making updates to our outdated codes and these three individuals will be an asset to that committee, and I urge my colleagues' support. Thank you.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, madam. Would you care to remark further? Would you care to remark further on the bill that's before us?

If not, staff and guests to the Well of the House. Members please take your seats. The machine will be opened.

THE CLERK:

The House of Representatives is voting by Roll.

The House of Representatives is voting by Roll.

Members please return to the Chamber immediately.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Have all the Members voted? Have all the Members voted? Will the Members please check the board to make sure their votes are properly cast.

If all the Members have voted, the machine will be locked and the Clerk will take a tally. The Clerk please announce the tally.

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THE CLERK:

Yes, Mr. Speaker. On Bill Number 6524.

Total Number Voting 141

Necessary for Passage 71

Those voting Yea 141

Those voting Nay 0

Those absent and not voting 9

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

The bill passes. Are there any announcements or introductions? Representative D'Agostino.

REP. D'AGOSTINO (91st):

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to announce that in the Gallery today the entire fourth grade class from St. Rita's School in Hamden. They were very excited when I pointed out that you were in charge today, Mr. Speaker, so they wanted to say hello to you and I ask our colleagues to please welcome them.

(APPLAUSE.)

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

It's always a drag because it's always a disappointment for me because I can't see you where I'm sitting, but welcome to St. Rita's, one of the better schools in the 88th District with members of

**JOINT
STANDING
COMMITTEE
HEARINGS**

**PUBLIC
SAFETY AND
SECURITY
PART 6
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REP. ESPOSITO: All right so it wouldn't apply to Goodwill who takes items and then resells them?

BRIAN GAER: No or consignment shops.

REP. ESPOSITO: Or consignment shops, okay, thank you.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you.

No further questions?

Thanks a lot for being with us, Frank, oh excuse me Brian.

BRIAN GAER: Thank you.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Okay, yup, wrong line.

John Yac -- Yacovino, Connecticut Fire Marshal's Association.

JOHN YACOVINO: Good evening, Co-Chair Dargan and Co-Chair Hartley and members of the Public Safety Committee. My name is John Yacovino and I am here representing the Connecticut Fire Marshal's Association. I am currently their president and I am also the deputy fire marshal for the City at Meriden Fire Department.

I'm here to talk about House Bill 6524, AN ACT CONCERNING BUILDING CODE ADOPTION CYCLES AND DUTIES OF THE BUILDING OFFICIALS. CFMA is adamantly against the section of the bill that deals with the state building code being reviewed in intervals of not less than six years. Six years is much too long for the review of building and fire codes.

Although this bill does not specifically address or include the state fire code, if this

bill is enacted it will also increase the length of time over the fire code adoption and referenced standards due to the fact that the building and fire codes currently in the state are so interconnected. So this will have an adverse affect on the fire marshals and the fire codes within the State of Connecticut.

In addition the increase of time between code cycles has a negative impact on design professionals and tradesmen due to the fact that they design and/or build the building to the latest technologies which is always reflected within the latest editions of the building and fire codes. Increasing that length of time will have a negative impact on them as -- them as well.

Currently in the State of Connecticut we are enforcing building and fire codes published in 19 -- in 2003 and they were adopted for enforcement in 2005. Most of our hazardous materials codes are even older. Our -- our flammable and combustibile liquids code is going back to the 1995 edition.

The State of Connecticut needs to adopt codes more frequently not less frequently to ensure we are keeping current technologies and continuing to make Connecticut a safe place to live and work.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank -- thank you very much, John. Yeah this proposal is the subject of much conversation about revisions --

JOHN YACOVINO: I'm sure.

SENATOR HARTLEY: -- by all -- by many of the parties who are involved so your input is really important.

And are there ques -- yes, Representative Giegler.

REP. GIEGLER: Thank you for being here. So you are enforcing the building and fire codes based on 2003 codes because I know we've talked to some and there -- those that are going to school, those that are coming out -- contractors that are coming out now. They've learned all the new codes. So actually if they aren't building to the current codes then in actuality they are obsolete.

JOHN YACOVINO: What the problem could be is a tradesman will go through a trade school and learn the newest edition of the codes and we'll take the national electrical code for example. They'll learn the newest edition of that. When he comes back out into the field to work, you know, the state isn't using the current edition of the national electrical code. They're using an older edition so there is somewhat of a learning curve going backwards for these tradesmen and design professionals because Connecticut hasn't kept up with the latest and current codes as we should have.

REP. GIEGLER: Now is it -- is it true that in some cases that the products that are in the code of say 2003 are difficult to obtain because now they may have upgraded certain product lines so that if they're installing them now, 2013, that they might have -- the -- the code might state that they have to have a certain like GFI in a house but that code -- that may not have been something that they could have gotten in 2003 because it's been updated?

JOHN YACOVINO: That could potentially happen. A lot of times what happens though is just the code itself is somewhat antiquated and old --

REP. GIEGLER: Um-hum.

JOHN YACOVINO: -- what we're using now and it's just very difficult for design professionals and tradesmen to come out of school and go back -- to go back to an older code that they didn't learn in school. They're taught to the newest edition or they're designed into the new edition and now they're going back and they're -- they're taking an older code with the Connecticut amendments and trying to -- to make that fit. Especially with some of our older hazardous materials codes and that's probably where it's going to come into more where -- where these things are just obsolete and the technology has just far surpassed the codes that we're currently using.

REP. GIEGLER: So you're doing these code -- the enforcement of the codes based on new construction and also on renovations?

JOHN YACOVINO: The Connecticut Fire Safety Code addresses both new construction and existing buildings so we're a little different than the building code or building officials where we have a building from the start of the building process for the life of the building.

Building officials only have involvement in a building up to the point where they issue a certificate of occupancy and then if nothing ever changes that building may never go back in. We do that, so we are currently enforcing the 2003 edition of the fire -- Connecticut Safe -- Fire Safety Code which is the NFPA 101 is what the state has adopted for a fire code.

REP. GIEGLER: Okay, all right, thank you very much.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Further questions?

Representative D'Amelio.

REP. D'AMELIO: When these codes are adopted, are you guys at the tables with -- with the building officials adopting these codes?

JOHN YACOVINO: The state building inspector along with the Codes and Standards Committee is supposed to bring forward a building code. The state fire marshal and Codes and Standards Committee is supposed to bring forward the state fire codes.

Typically the CFMA is not brought in on the table on that. We -- we have a review process of what the state gives us but they do not have to listen to us or follow any direction we give them. We have pretty much been left out of a lot of the process for the adoption of fire codes.

Again the state gives it to us. We go out and enforce it and at -- at times it's very difficult because we haven't had a lot of input on that.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you. But a point of information, do you not have representation on the Codes and Standards Committee?

JOHN YACOVINO: Yes, Ma'am, we do. We do have representation on Codes and Standards. I believe we have two members on Codes and Standards.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Would that not be your venue?

JOHN YACOVINO: The problem is is that they get over -- overridden. They can bring forward things but again if they're outvoted on an issue, it -

- it goes away even if it's a good idea a little bit.

SENATOR HARTLEY: If they're outvoted by their colleagues on the Commission.

JOHN YACOVINO: Yeah Codes and Standards is made up of -- of many different disciplines. So yes we do have two members on Codes and Standards that can -- can vote for that.

SENATOR HARTLEY: And -- and the intention of the composition is so that it is balanced to have equal input all -- all the way around.

JOHN YACOVINO: Yeah I would say theoretically yes, Ma'am, that is correct.

SENATOR HARTLEY: In actuality you're saying there shouldn't be anybody who rules, it should be a consensus right?

JOHN YACOVINO: It -- it typically should be. I just would say that as far as the Connecticut fire marshals are going we don't -- haven't -- the current code we're using is very old and is not the code that we would like to see being used.

SENATOR HARTLEY: I get that and I also understand the intricacies of these codes now too.

Yes, Representative Esposito.

REP. ESPOSITO: For clarification, John --

JOHN YACOVINO: Yes, sir.

REP. ESPOSITO: -- they're -- they're all checking me out back there. They're making sure I push that button.

A VOICE: (Inaudible).

REP. ESPOSITO: Yeah. John, I'm -- you know just for clarification though because the bill says not less than six years --

JOHN YACOVINO: Um-hum.

REP. ESPOSITO: -- but yet you're telling me that the last change occurred in -- in 2003 and when into effect in 2005 which is seven years. So if you want to explain it.

JOHN YACOVINO: Right, well the -- the bill as -- as was written says that you won't -- you'll -- you'll basically won't review for -- for six years -- or no less than six years. You would I guess skip a code cycle in there. Typically NFPA and the ICC put out new codes on a three-year cycle. This would be saying that you would skip a cycle.

But you're absolutely right there again we are currently using a 2003 edition of the code. We are not adopting them on a regular basis. I -- I don't know why the -- the six years. I don't know how that came into -- into effect so that would be a minimum.

REP. ESPOSITO: So would -- would it be a better idea than to shorten the cycle of -- of review and make it mandatory that they're reviewed not more than so many years rather than not less like say not more than four year -- not more than four years or -- I mean because it seems like you're not keeping up with technology now if the building codes are -- aren't being looked at and the -- and the Standards Committee is not meeting often enough to update them and you guys are falling behind, if -- if that's what I'm hearing.

JOHN YACOVINO: Correct -- correct we would certainly like to have the codes updated with the adoption and publication as those two agencies, NFPA and ICC, adopt their new codes or published their new codes. We would certainly like to -- to be moving forward and adopt them much quicker than we are as they adopt that process.

So right now the 2012 codes have been iss -- have been published. We would certainly like to adopt those codes.

REP. ESPOSITO: All right and is there a big cost factor in -- in these -- in these different committees meeting and -- and is that why they don't -- they meet so infrequently to -- to update the codes? Is -- is there --

JOHN YACOVINO: I -- I don't believe there's any cost in that, Representative. Their -- they volunteer for the position but I don't believe there's any cost other than their respective departments or companies allowing them the time to leave during the day.

But -- and as far as their frequency I believe they do meet. I -- I just -- there hasn't been any movement on -- or very little movement on the adoption of a new code.

REP. ESPOSITO: Okay, thank you.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you, Representative Esposito.

Yes, Senator Osten.

SENATOR OSTEN: And my mic is also on. It's got a red light.

If I could ask you a couple of questions. You're saying that according to your testimony here it says the hazardous material codes are -
- go back to 1995 and 1996?

JOHN YACOVINO: Yes, Ma'am.

SENATOR OSTEN: And am I right in assuming that they've been updated since that timeframe but we just have not adopted them?

JOHN YACOVINO: Correct, the -- the NFPA -- for an example we utilize in the State of Connecticut NFPA 30 which is the flammable and combustible liquids codes.

SENATOR OSTEN: Yes.

JOHN YACOVINO: And that code I believe is the 1995 edition and certainly it has been updated many times by NFPA but the state has just not adopted them.

SENATOR OSTEN: Does the state take the -- and forgive my ignorance on this, but does the state take the NFPA recommendations and change them or is it -- does it just adopt what they put out?

JOHN YACOVINO: Unfortunately they do not adopt what is put out. The codes -- each code agency is a national consensus. They bring people in from many different disciplines and write a nationally consensus code and publish it. In the State of Connecticut we then take that code and change it or modify it to what Connecticut feels they need to do. So we do take that and change that -- that code.

SENATOR OSTEN: So since -- since 1995 or 1996 we haven't updated the hazardous materials codes at all?

JOHN YACOVINO: Correct.

SENATOR OSTEN: So if you are going into a situation in -- in -- and by OSHA requirements or some of the other requirements you have the MSDS sheets on what's in there, are you going to know what's in there if our codes have not been updated (inaudible)?

JOHN YACOVINO: You would -- you would still know what those hazardous -- yes you would still know that. What can come into play is for maybe a -- the fuel or gas code or the national -- or the flammable and cupsols -- flammable and combustible liquid codes speaks to older technology.

If someone was to come in and build new, even though it wasn't to code, you could ask the state for an exception or a modification to build to new if -- if you needed to but those codes have not been updated.

SENATOR OSTEN: So if someone was building a new building, a -- a manufacturer came in, was building a new building, they would have to go through an additional step thus would it cost that manufacturer more money to get that -- to get that waiver?

JOHN YACOVINO: It would cost -- it would take a little bit more time and that -- I mean that could translate into money when you're building something but it would typically be paid for if you'd submit to the state fire marshal's office and it typically takes time.

SENATOR OSTEN: So you would have to get a waiver to get -- to -- to have the ability to use the new technology.

JOHN YACOVINO: In some cases yes.

SENATOR OSTEN: And the new technology I assume would be safer for --

JOHN YACOVINO: Oh yes -- yes definitely again because you're bringing together people from many different disciplines to -- to write this national consensus code.

SENATOR OSTEN: So some of -- one of the things -- and -- and I don't know if it is incorporated in here that has them being looked at is to address the state building code for -- to get to a standard for the higher level or the higher impact storms that we have -- that we're getting.

So are you -- are you saying that even if we updated our building code as a result of need for increased flood management or we needed to make sure that the buildings were at a different level because of the higher impact of wind, that we would not see those codes actually put into effect in Connecticut for a decade or more?

JOHN YACOVINO: I honestly can't answer that because I don't enforce the state building code and those types of issues come under the state building code as far as wind loads, flooding, snow loads and wind loads. I don't enforce that, I -- I don't -- I don't know.

SENATOR OSTEN: But -- but you could say that we haven't published a building code since 2003.

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cah/gbr PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY
COMMITTEE

March 18, 2013
6:00 P.M.

JOHN YACOVINO: Correct, I could say if there was a new technology or a new design feature out there that the state has not adopted it because we are using the 2003 edition of a code.

SENATOR OSTEN: Thank you very much.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Yes, thank you.

Chairman Dargan.

REP. DARGAN: John, just correct me on this, underneath the fire safety code and underneath the federal law the right to know, the (inaudible) Act that tells all manufacturers in the state any combustibles or whatever that each community that has a manufacturing facility has to enter that information to their local fire marshal in that community. Am I correct in stating that?

JOHN YACOVINO: Correct and that -- that hasn't changed with the adoption of any other codes.

REP. DARGAN: Okay.

JOHN YACOVINO: That's still being done.

REP. DARGAN: A -- a question I have that's not related to this bill but another bill because of the consolidation efforts of Governor Malloy with this construction services. There's a bill that we were screening today in referencing concerns from the Fire Marshals Association and I just want to get your input.

And it's about the qualifications for the fire marshal and how he or she is qualified to serve within that community and I know that the CFMA,

your group, was against the proposal by the construction services before when you guys used to come underneath the Department of Public Safety.

And so can you just comment on that for me to just clarify what some of those issues are?

JOHN YACOVINO: Oh certainly. If a bill is brought forward from Office of Education and Data Management to take the authority away from the local municipalities, the way it works in Connecticut for a local fire marshal is you can go through a training class and once you go through the training class you are eligible to be certified and once you are appointed by a city, town or fire district you then become certified.

Which is different from a building official. A building official is certified or licensed by the State of Connecticut and OEDM, Office of Education and Data Management, wanted to have parity in that they wanted this certification process to be the same for fire and building officials.

CFMA agreed with that because OEDM did express it was a logistical nightmare to keep track of so many different classifications of fire marshals. So we agreed with that but we would also like to have some prerequisites for fire marshals.

Currently there are no prerequisites for fire marshals, to be a fire marshal, a deputy fire marshal or inspector. There are, however, prequalifications to be one of the nine levels of a building official and it specifically has to do with years of a trade. You'd have to have so many years of a trade, typically five

years in a trade to be a building official. And we just wanted to have some parity in that -- in that same area so we could have some prequalifications in order to be a fire marshal to get a better fire marshal out in the field.

We have met with them, OEDM and DAS, and nothing was really agreed upon by either party.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you, Representative Dargan.

Do you know what the arguments are? Why the consistency wouldn't be appropriate and helpful on the fire marshal's side?

JOHN YACOVINO: I -- I know we were -- were very excited and -- and really wanted to talk to DAS and -- and to OEDM but they wanted us to wait and -- and go and revisit the prequalifications for fire marshals at a later time. They wanted the bill to go through as is so it could clean up Office of Education and Data Management's paperwork issue and they weren't too willing to bend on that on -- on giving us some pre -- prerequisites to be a fire marshal.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Tell me are the prerequisites for the building inspector in statute or in regulation?

JOHN YACOVINO: I believe they're in regulation.

SENATOR HARTLEY: So if I'm understanding all of this conversation, I guess the Department was suggesting that they be a part of the regulatory process not in statute and is it the Association's position that the regulation process -- you're not talking about that now because it takes longer?

JOHN YACOVINO: That and we didn't feel that once -- we didn't feel that we'd get treated fairly once things went and got -- once OEDM moved forward with their bill and we were promised that we could come back and revisit that. We didn't feel that we would be treated fairly or -- or have that option to be heard once that was done.

SENATOR HARTLEY: No I was just going to say the regulatory process is such that the Commissioner promulgates regs, they go through a very specific process, through the AG, posting. There is an opportunity for a public hearing and then they -- after going through all of those hurdles, and that is what takes so long to go to the AG --

JOHN YACOVINO: Right.

SENATOR HARTLEY: -- then -- then they're adopted or changed without prejudice or -- or rejected without prejudice by the regs committee --

JOHN YACOVINO: Okay.

SENATOR HARTLEY: -- which allows for the input not the Department.

JOHN YACOVINO: I'm new to being the president of CFMA. I'm not familiar with 100 percent of the process so I -- I am not sure if that's what the process would be to put in regulation.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Yeah maybe we should talk about that process.

REP. DARGAN: Yeah what could be very helpful if you could get us language tomorrow or Wednesday since our deadline is Thursday, I'm sure they'll love to talk to you when they see your

language in the bill so if you could get to that, that's a way to get another state agency to move so when they see that substitute language they'll -- they'll be happy to come talk to you believe me.

JOHN YACOVINO: Okay.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you.

Further questions from Committee members?

Seeing none, thanks a lot for putting up with all our questions, John.

JOHN YACOVINO: Thank you.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Chris Brewer.

CHRISTOPHER BREWER: Good evening, Senator Hartley, Representative Dargan, fellow Committee members. My name is Chris Brewer. I am currently a vice president with the Connecticut Police and Fire Union. The Connecticut Police and Fire Union represents the firefighters and fire officers at Connecticut Valley Hospital, Southbury Training School, Central Connecticut State University, Bradley Airport, UCONN in Storrs, as well as the Health Center in Farmington where I serve as a fire captain.

Today I'm speaking in support of proposed Bill No. 6523. This bill clarifies the roles and responsibilities for our fire chiefs and fire officers at the scene of incidents at our state agencies and institutions that have current existing fire departments.

Like municipal fire chiefs this legislation secures a chain of command and more importantly the authority to make decisions to protect



PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY COMMITTEE

March 18, 2013

The Connecticut Conference of Municipalities (CCM) is Connecticut's statewide association of towns and cities and the voice of local government - your partners in governing Connecticut. Our members represent over 92% of Connecticut's population. We appreciate the opportunity to testify on bills of interest to towns and cities.

HB 6524 *"An Act Concerning Building Code Adoptions Cycles and Duties of Building Officials"*

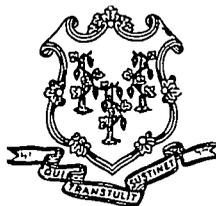
This proposal would, among other things, reduce the frequency in which the State Building Code is updated, as well as require all inspectors have an appropriate license to perform such particular inspections.

CCM is concerned that this proposal would slow an already sluggish process in providing up-to-date building codes.

Therefore, CCM urges the Committee to take no action on HB 6524.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you have any questions, please contact Mike Muszynski, Legislative Associate of CCM
via email mmuszynski@ccm-ct.org or via phone (203) 500-7556.



State of Connecticut

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TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 6524
AN ACT CONCERNING BUILDING CODE ADOPTION CYCLES
AND DUTIES OF BUILDING OFFICIALS

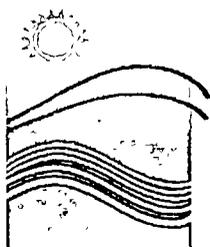
Public Safety and Security Committee Public Hearing
March 18, 2013

Chairs Hartley and Dargan, Ranking Members Giegler and Guglielmo, and members of the Public Safety and Security Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of HB 6524, AN ACT CONCERNING BUILDING CODE ADOPTION CYCLES AND DUTIES OF BUILDING OFFICIALS. Specifically, I offer testimony in support of section 3 which is intended to enhance public safety by ensuring that inspections are being performed by qualified individuals.

While most building officials and assistant building officials are qualified to perform mechanical inspections, we need to recognize that current requirements allow for some officials to do so without experience in those trades. As the old adage suggests, there is no substitute for experience.

Should the Public Safety and Security Committee choose to move this section forward, I would ask that the committee consider adding some exceptions. It is reasonable to believe that public safety is not compromised by a building official's acceptance of an inspection report from a fire marshal. Also, according to the CT State Building Code, the Building Official is "...authorized to accept reports of approved inspection agencies..." An example of this is the acceptance of a report from inspectors that have certifications from organizations such as the American Concrete Institute, the American Welding Society, etc. Lastly, modular homes manufactured outside of Connecticut are subject to inspection by third party inspection companies.

Thank you again for the opportunity to offer testimony. I respectfully request that you give consideration to moving this bill forward after incorporating these changes.



Connecticut Department of
**ENERGY &
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Public Hearing – March 18, 2013
Public Safety and Security Committee

Testimony Submitted by Commissioner Daniel C. Esty

Raised House Bill No. 6524 – AN ACT CONCERNING BUILDING CODE ADOPTION CYCLES AND DUTIES OF BUILDING OFFICIALS

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony regarding Raised House Bill No. 6524 – An Act Concerning Building Code Adoption Cycles and Duties of Building Officials. The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) offers the following testimony.

DEEP opposes this bill as potentially delaying adoption of the latest building codes is contrary to the State's Comprehensive Energy Strategy and is step backward rather than forward in ensuring Connecticut residents the benefits of improved efficiency building technologies. Building codes and appliance standards are important drivers of higher efficiency. Connecticut can ensure significant energy savings by adopting building codes that require contractors to achieve higher energy efficiency levels when they renovate or upgrade existing buildings. For example, the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) will result in a 15% energy performance improvement over the 2009 code.

Current Connecticut law requires that the State adopt the newest IECC building code within 18 months of its publication, or in this instance by July 1, 2013. Unfortunately it appears that the State will not meet that deadline thereby denying Connecticut residents the benefits of the code's increased efficiency requirements. Several other states have already adopted the 2012 code; HB 6624 would prolong the period of time during which Connecticut consumers would be at a disadvantage relative to other state's consumers.

It is equally important to develop measures that will better ensure that building inspectors understand and enforce the energy portion of the building code. The State is working to provide adequate resources to train local building inspectors about the new codes on a regular basis to ensure that enforcement is uniform across the state. The State's energy efficiency programs have funded efforts to train building inspectors, architects, engineers and the building design community, as well as building trade professionals, to meet the most recent building code standards, and to design and build to standards that exceed the current code and incorporate —green building design. The Comprehensive Energy Strategy supports the funding of these educational efforts and DEEP will work with the State's

higher education institutions and regional organizations to assure that building code training is comprehensive and reaches a wide audience of building professionals.

In summary, DEEP opposes this bill because it will delay updates to the building code that would otherwise constitute an important part of the State's overall commitment to driving efficiency improvements.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on this proposal. If you should require any additional information, please contact DEEP's legislative liaison Robert LaFrance at (860) 424-3401 or Robert.LaFrance@ct.gov.

Connecticut Heating & Cooling Contractors Association

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MEMBERS OF: CBIA – NFPA – ICC

Established 1972



TESTIMONY OF JENNIFER JENNINGS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR BEFORE THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MARCH 18, 2013

2013

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The Connecticut Heating & Cooling Contractors Association (CHCC) submits the following comments *in opposition to Sections 1 & 2 of HB-6524, An Act Concerning Building Code Adoption Cycles And Duties Of Building Officials:*

Members of the heating and cooling industry have serious concerns with Sections 1 & 2 of this legislation as currently drafted, since it would allow for 6 year code adoption cycles at a minimum, rather than the existing statutory requirement of eighteen months.

Unfortunately, the State of Connecticut continually lags behind other states in adopting the most recent versions of the International Mechanical Code and the International Fuel Gas Code.

Technological changes and advancements in heating and cooling equipment and in installation requirements can create public safety concerns if such changes and advancements are not reflected in current code. Having the most recent versions of the codes adopted and enforced helps protect consumers and employees alike. In addition to failing to incorporate changes that are intended to update safety practices for workers and consumers, this creates a disconnect between the code that is used in the field for enforcement purposes and the code that is used to train apprentices and test HVAC license applicants. Ensuring that the performance of heating and cooling work is held to highest and most recent standards helps maintain the highest possible level of safety, training and professionalism for our industry, and for consumers.

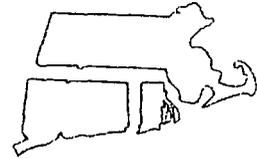
CHCC thanks the leadership of the Public Safety Committee for your recent meeting with CHCC representatives and other impacted stakeholders to discuss these ongoing concerns. We sincerely appreciate that the proponents of the bill no longer wish to pursue this legislation. We do, however, have ongoing concerns regarding the lack of HVAC industry expertise on the current Codes & Standards Committee and as such, CHCC would like to suggest that this bill or other appropriate legislation before you be amended accordingly to incorporate a representative from the HVAC industry, along with our peers from the plumbing and electrical industries, on to the full Codes & Standards Committee. We feel that this valuable addition would allow for some much-needed industry expertise to the Committee and hopefully would continue to keep lines of communication open between those responsible for reviewing/adopting the codes, and those with the specific working knowledge required by the various codes, specifically those that impact the swiftly growing and changing HVAC industry.

CHCC thanks the members of the Public Safety Committee for your consideration of our comments and recommends amending the bill in accordance with our comments above.

CHCC is a trade association whose objectives are to strengthen and further trade relations, attract, educate and train necessary manpower, represent members at all levels of government and review and establish quality standards and procedures. The association represents over 125 Heating & Cooling Companies in Connecticut



**Independent Electrical Contractors
of New England, Inc.**



**Testimony
Brian Bonner
Independent Electrical Contractors of New England
Before the
Public Safety Committee
March 18, 2013**

The Independent Electrical Contractors of New England (IEC-NE) opposes HB-6524 (Sections 1 & 2) as currently drafted. Unfortunately this bill as drafted seems to contemplate moving in the opposite direction from solving the problem of having building codes updated in a more frequent and timely manner by allowing for six year code adoption cycles rather than the current eighteen months. Failure of the State of Connecticut to adopt electrical code changes has become a perennial problem and puts our citizens at risk.

In our industry, the National Electric Code is the most authoritative and comprehensive document on electrical safety. The Code addresses safety issues ranging from fire to electrocution. It is adopted and created through a series of panel discussions across the country with the input of the people in the industry. It is revised every three years to reflect new technologies, improved installation and safety practices and critical safeguards for consumers and people that work in the industry. By failing to adopt the 2008 and 2011 updates to the National Electrical Code, Connecticut has neglected to incorporate many important safety provisions designed to reduce injuries and deaths resulting from electro shock. Failing to adopt the latest code also creates disconnects between the code that is used in the field for enforcement purposes and the code that is used to train apprentices and test electrical license applicants.

Representatives from IEC did have the opportunity recently to meet and discuss these issues with the proponents of this bill, other impacted stakeholders, and leadership of this Committee. We were pleased by the proponent's ask that the bill be tabled and their statement that they would not pursue this legislation. However, as explained at the meeting, our ongoing concerns remain, and we therefore would respectfully suggest that this bill be amended so that make-up of the full Codes & Standards Committee includes three additional representatives, one each from the electrical, plumbing, and HVAC industries. This modest change would provide the level of comfort needed by the impacted industries to ensure that they are truly part of the code review and adoption process. Furthermore, it would offer valuable industry expertise to the committee with regard to their other building code related matters and duties.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments and our suggested amendment.

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Setting Standards for Excellence

National Electrical Manufacturers Association

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**Testimony of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association
Before the Connecticut Joint Legislative Committee on
Public Safety & Security**

Re: HB 6524 – *Legislation Extending the State Building Code Adoption Review to a Six-Year Cycle*

March 18, 2013

POSITION: Oppose 6-Year Cycle Provision in HB 6524

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) appreciates the opportunity to provide testimony on Connecticut House Bill 6524, *Legislation Extending the State Building Code Adoption Review to a Six-Year Cycle*. NEMA is the principal trade association representing the interests of the US electrical and medical imaging manufacturing industry. These comments reflect the view of NEMA member companies that manufacture and supply electrical equipment required by the Connecticut State Building Code.

NEMA has 18 member companies who have facilities in the state of Connecticut. Those companies include:

- Acuity Brands Lighting
- Bridgeport Fittings, Inc.
- Cummins, Inc.
- Duracell, Inc.
- Edwards A UTC Fire & Security Company
- Evax Systems, Inc.
- Honeywell Fire-Lite/Notifier
- General Electric Company
- General Cable
- Hubbell Incorporated
- Legrand, North America
- Light Sources Inc.
- The Valley Group, a Nexans Company
- Philips Electronics North America
- Rea Magnet Wire Company, Inc.
- RSCC Wire & Cable Group
- SAFT America, Inc.
- Von Roll USA, Inc.

The issue of building code adoption is an important one. National model building codes and standards are minimum life safety standards used in the design, construction, alteration, and maintenance of building structures. They prescribe requirements which allow people to live and operate in a healthy, safe, and optimally-performing environment.

I. Building Codes Put Safety First, Protect Consumers

Rather than create and maintain their own codes, states – including Connecticut – and local jurisdictions adopt the codes and standards developed and published by a number of non-profit codes and standards organizations, including the International Code Council (ICC) and the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA).

These model building codes are revised every three years to ensure that the requirements take into account the latest advancements in safety and technology. States remain current with the latest innovations in fire and life safety by adopting these codes every three years to coincide with the national revisions.

HB 6524 contains a provision that aims to lengthen the period for review of the most current model building codes to six years. Delaying the cycle to six years, as currently proposed, would delay the safe installation of new or improved electrical and life safety devices in addition to products, materials, and technology that achieve greater energy efficiency. NEMA believes that maintaining a timely code adoption cycle that coincides with the national model code revision cycle is the best way to ensure a common standard for safety – whether in the home, the workplace, school, places of commerce, or healthcare facilities.

II. Building Code Adoption Promotes Direct Savings for Consumers, Drives More Money into Local Economy

Insurance companies use building code adoption as a means to measure risk in a community. In fact, building inspection departments are evaluated by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) based upon use of up-to-date codes and standards. When states stay current on their code adoptions, it results in insurance rates remaining low for consumers.

Building codes protect property from fires as well as major storms and natural disasters. The codes reflect constant changes and innovations in disaster-resistant construction materials and designs – making building structures more resilient to these damaging weather events. When states stay current on code adoption, home- and business-owners are better equipped to reduce damages and loss to their property in the event of an extreme weather event.

Consumers can also save money on their energy bills through state adoption of the most current model building energy code (International Energy Conservation Code or IECC) and standard (ASHRAE 90.1). Homes and businesses constructed with the most current energy code and standard save significant dollars on energy usage. For businesses, this translates into more capital available to invest directly into the economy, hiring more employees, and even expanding business operations. To give you an idea, buildings constructed to the 2012 IECC are approximately 30% more efficient than ones constructed to the 2009 IECC. Thus, maintaining current adoption of the latest energy code is a win for consumers, a win for business, and a win for the state economy.

III. **Building Code Adoption Provides Business Certainty, Supports or Creates New Jobs**

NEMA member manufacturing companies design and construct their products to meet widely-adopted, consensus-based codes and standards. When states and local jurisdictions do not stay current with their code adoption, or they choose to amend the code significantly, it negatively impacts business which jeopardizes job creation and retention and Connecticut tax revenue.

Connecticut electrical manufacturers are certainly not the only business group impacted by code adoption; Connecticut distributors count on demand for products for their business operations; and Connecticut electrical contractors and inspectors attend educational seminars and obtain training materials based on the latest model codes. Connecticut can provide greater certainty for the building and construction industry by staying current with its building code adoption.

The state building codes can impact potential investment in the state. For instance, an investor wishing to build a multi-million dollar data center, may pass up Connecticut, simply because the most recent edition of the building codes permit a more efficient operating means over the operational life of the facility. The codes enable more efficient reconfiguration and reduced risk of downtime which is paramount to a data center to support businesses such as banks, manufacturing, retail and government around the world.

State adoption of the current model building codes also supports business development. Business is sensitive to operating cost. Having infrastructure that is built to the latest energy code gives those businesses an advantage to reduce their operating cost and invest in communities due to their business growth.

IV. **NEMA Recommendations for Connecticut HB 6524**

NEMA recommends the following changes to HB 6524:

1. **REMOVE 6-YEAR CYCLE PROVISION; MAINTAIN EXISTING STATUTORY PROVISION OF REVIEW WITHIN EIGHTEEN MONTHS** – This provides the best solution to maintaining the safety of the public and consistency among the industry. The regulatory process in Connecticut is lengthy and complex and efficiencies in this process can and should be made. Ultimately, in order to do that, it would be best to maintain the current statutory requirement.
2. **ADD OR SPECIFY THAT AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE CODES & STANDARDS COMMITTEE REPRESENT THE ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY** – This would ensure a voice for the electrical manufacturing industry and ensure a more fair and balanced membership of the Codes & Standards Committee.

NEMA believes that inclusion of these recommendations will promote public safety, savings to consumers, and economic competitiveness and opportunity in the state of Connecticut.

V. NEMA Supports Future Improvements to Connecticut Building Code Review Process

NEMA recognizes that the building code review process in Connecticut has been inconsistent in the past. This inconsistency has led to confusion and uncertainty among the industry. We believe that Connecticut should strengthen its law to make building code review and adoption more consistent, streamlined, and timely in accordance with the publication of the most current model building codes. Our industry stands ready to lend our expertise in this area and work with Members of the Public Safety & Security Committee and the Connecticut General Assembly in the future.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our recommendations for HB 6524 and for improving the state building code review process

Contact Information:

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Public Safety and Security Committee

Monday, March 18, 2013

Testimony on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

HB 6524 AAC Building Code Adoption Cycles and Duties of Building Officials

To Senator Hartley, Representative Dargan, and members of the Public Safety and Security Committee, my name is Paul Costello and I am writing to submit comments specific to sections one and two of HB 6524. The IBEW represents over six thousand licensed electrical journeymen, journeywomen, and apprentices statewide, and we take great pride in our continuous effort to ensure our workforce is educated and maintains a safe work environment.

We, along with other tradespeople, have been frustrated over the years with the delay in revising CT's building codes to keep up with national standards, and given this we are unable to support sections one and two of this bill as written. However, we have met jointly with the leadership of this committee, the Department of Construction Services, and the proponents of the bill, and we are very appreciative of the proponent's decision to table this proposal and discontinue their efforts to push for a six year review cycle.

While this result is a good one, we do continue to have some concerns regarding the length of time it has taken to adopt certain revisions of the codes and the overall make-up of the Codes and Standards committee, which we feel lacks certain industry representation. In order to facilitate better relationships and prevent future disagreements related to revisions and adoption of new codes, we would request that there be a broader representation of individuals from the specific trades appointed to the Codes and Standards committee. Specifically, we ask that the committee be expanded to include representatives from the electrical, plumbing, and heating and cooling trades, respectfully. It is our opinion that this would provide for a greater level of comfort on the side of the industry as it relates to the process for adopting new codes, and we think industry input would be beneficial as such individuals are experts in the field.

The IBEW would like to thank the committee for their attention to this matter, and we welcome the opportunity to continue to work with you.

Sincerely,

Paul Costello
NECA and IBEW Local 90 JATC

Testimony with regard to HB 6524 An Act Concerning Building Code Adoption and Duties of Building Officials, Submitted to Committee of Public Safety and Security.

Senator Hartley, Representative Dargan and members of the Public Safety and Security Committee. My Name is Dwight Carlson I have been installing electrical equipment in residential, commercial and industrial application for almost 30 years. I have a Masters Electrician License (E1- Electrical Contractor Unlimited) with the Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection and an Electrical Inspectors license with the Department of Construction Services which I have held for 12 years. I am sending this testimony to support HB 6524 An Act Concerning Building Code Adoption and Duties of Building Officials. Of particular interest in this Bill is the requirement for Building Officials "*to ensure that inspections are done by the appropriate licensed inspectors*". The reason for the additional language in this Bill is the result of individuals with a BO and ABO license issued by the Department of Construction Services not having the qualifications/experience to inspect the installations of electrical, plumbing, HVAC, etc.

Currently, more prevalent in smaller municipalities, the BO or ABO are conducting inspections in our places of employment, schools, homes, apartments, hospitals, nursing homes, places of assembly, etc. for CT State Building Code compliance without having a background or expertise in that trade or craft as regulated by CT State Regulation 29-262-1(b)- 11(b). The issue is that the Building Official and/or Assistant Building Official inspecting the work regulated by CGS 29-263 may not has the expertise in that discipline or craft to ensure that the contractor has correctly installed that equipment.

The bill will draw attention to this hopefully ensuring that the individuals are duly qualified to make these inspections in the interest of public safety. This is a brief explanation to a complex problem

The Misapplication;

Each municipality is required to appoint a Building Official and an enforcement agency (1) that is responsible for administering the code. Section 104.4(5) of the International Building Code 2003 requires the BO to "*make all of the required inspections*" or "*.....accept reports of inspection by approve agencies or individuals*". Currently any individual with an Assistant Building Official license or a Building Official license is conducting these inspections. The code requires that the **Building Official** (as defined by CGS 29-260) "*make all of the required inspections*", it does not however indicate that any individual with a BO or ABO license working for the **Building Official** (as defined by CGS 29-260) conduct these inspections. Furthermore, it does allow the BO to "*accept reports of inspection by approved agencies or individuals*". By definition of Chapter 2 of the IBC, an "*approved agency*" (12) redirects you to Section 1702.1 (14) of the IBC which has been amended by the 2005 CT Supplement as "*an established and recognized agency regularly engaged in conducting tests or furnishing inspection services, when such agency has been approved*".

The other concern that I would like to highlight is the required qualifications for the Building Official and Assistant Building Official. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that these two positions require 5 years experience in construction for a BO and 3 years construction experience for an ABO(as defined by CGS 29-261) (2) . Additionally these positions require the individuals to "*be generally informed on the quality and strength of building materials, on the accepted requirements of building construction, on the accepted requirements of design and construction relating to accessibility to and use of buildings by the physically disabled, on good practice in fire prevention, on the accepted requirements regarding light and ventilation, on the accepted requirements for safe exit facilities and on other items of equipment essential for the safety, comfort and convenience of occupants and shall be certified under the provisions of section CGS 29-262*". After reviewing this information review the minimum qualifications for the Electrical Inspector, Plumbing Inspector, Heating and Cooling Inspector, Mechanical Inspector, you will notice that they require a minimum of 6 years in their respective trade. The danger in this is that the individual with a BO and/or ABO responsible to ensure that the installation meets or exceeds the minimum standards knows, in most cases, less than the individual installing the equipment. The system that has been established to provide us with a degree of safety, has also provided us the façade that our dwellings, apartments, nursing homes, places of employment, etc. are safe.

Below you will find the statutory and regulatory routing from which I have drawn my testimony. Due to obvious time constraints it would be best to review this information as your schedule allows.

Feel free to contact me at any time for additional detailed information.

Regards,

Dwight Carlson
Torrington, CT
(860)307-9405

1. *CGS §Sec. 29-260 Municipal building official to administer code. (a) The chief executive officer of any town, city or borough, unless other means are already provided, shall appoint an officer to administer the code for a term of four years and until his successor qualifies and quadrennially thereafter shall so appoint a successor Such officer shall be known as the building official Two or more communities may combine in the appointment of a building official for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the code in the same manner The chief executive officer of any town, city or borough, upon the death, disability, dismissal, retirement or revocation of licensure of the building official, may appoint a licensed building official as the acting building official for a single period not to exceed one hundred eighty days*
2. *CGS §29-261 The building official, to be eligible for appointment, shall have had at least five years' experience in construction, design or supervision and assistant building officials shall have had at least three years' experience in construction, design or supervision, or equivalent experience as determined by the Commissioner of Public Safety They shall be generally informed on the quality and strength of building materials, on the accepted requirements of building construction, on the accepted requirements of*

design and construction relating to accessibility to and use of buildings by the physically disabled, on good practice in fire prevention, on the accepted requirements regarding light and ventilation, on the accepted requirements for safe exit facilities and on other items of equipment essential for the safety, comfort and convenience of occupants and shall be certified under the provisions of section CGS 29-262".

3. *CGS §Sec. 29-262 The State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee acting jointly, with the approval of the Commissioner of Public Safety, shall require passage of a written examination and successful completion of a suitable educational program of training as proof of qualification pursuant to section 29-261 to be eligible to be a building official. No person shall act as a building official for any municipality until the State Building Inspector, upon a determination of qualification, issues a license to such person except that a license shall not be required (1) in the case of a person certified prior to January 1, 1984, or (2) in the case of a provisional appointment, for a period not to exceed ninety days in order to complete such training program and licensure classes, made in accordance with standards established in regulations adopted by the State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. The State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee, with the approval of the Commissioner of Public Safety, shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to (A) establish classes of licensure that will recognize the varying complexities of code enforcement in the municipalities within the state, and (B) require continuing educational programs for each such class that shall include basic requirements for each such program and a system of control and reporting. Any licensed or certified building official or inspector who wishes to retire his or her license or certificate may apply to the office of the State Building Inspector to have such license or certificate retired and be issued a certificate of emeritus. Such retired official or inspector may no longer hold himself or herself out as a licensed or certified official or inspector.*
4. **IBC 2003**
5. **104.4 Inspections.** *The building official shall make all of the required inspections, or the building official shall have the authority to accept reports of inspection by approved agencies or individuals. Reports of such inspections shall be in writing and be certified by a responsible officer of such approved agency or by the responsible individual. The building official is authorized to engage such expert opinion as deemed necessary to report upon unusual technical issues that arise, subject to the approval of the appointing authority.*
6. **(Add) SECTION 103 – ENFORCEMENT AGENCY**
7. **(Add) 103.1 Creation of enforcement agency.** *Each town, city and borough shall create an agency whose function is to enforce the provisions of this code. The official in charge thereof shall be known as the building official.*
8. **(Add) 103.2 Appointment.** *The chief executive officer of any town, city or borough shall appoint an officer to administer this code, and this officer shall be known as the "building official" in accordance with section 29-260 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and referred to herein as the building official, local building official or code official.*
9. **(Add) 103.3 Employees.** *In accordance with the prescribed procedures and regulations of the town, city or borough, and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the building official shall have the authority to appoint an assistant building official, related technical officers, inspectors, plan examiners and other employees. Such employees shall have the powers as regulated by the town, city or borough, and by the State of Connecticut.*
10. **202 Definitions**
11. **APPROVED.** *Acceptable to the building official*
12. **APPROVED AGENCY.** *See Section 1702.1*

13. (Add) 1702.1.1 Definitions. Amend the following definitions.

14. (Amd) **APPROVED AGENCY.** An established and recognized agency regularly engaged in conducting tests or furnishing inspection services, when such agency has been approved. Officials certified in accordance with the provisions of section 29-298 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and employed by the jurisdiction in which the building or structure is being constructed, shall be considered an approved agency for the portions of this code also regulated by the 2005 Connecticut State Fire Safety Code.

Sec. 29 - 262 - 1b. Classes of licensure

The classes of licensure are as follows:

1. Building official
2. Assistant building official
3. Residential building inspector
4. Plan review technician
5. Mechanical inspector
6. Electrical inspector
7. Plumbing inspector
8. Heating and cooling inspector
9. Construction inspector

Sec. 29-262-4b. Assistant building official duties and minimum qualifications

(a) The duties and minimum qualifications of an assistant building official are set forth in subsection (a) of section 29-261 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(b) Each assistant building official shall attend a minimum of ninety (90) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three-year periods

Sec. 29-262-5b. Residential building inspector duties and minimum qualifications

(a) The residential building inspector performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or the assistant building official:

- (1) Reviews, analyzes and evaluates preliminary and final construction plans of one- and two-family detached dwellings and one-family townhouses and their accessory structures for compliance with applicable codes adopted as a portion of the State Building Code, referenced standards and other related regulations prior to the issuance of building permits;
- (2) Passes upon any question relative to the mode, manner of construction or materials to be used in the erection, repair, addition or alteration of one- and two-family detached dwellings and one-family townhouses and their accessory structures pursuant to the provisions of applicable codes adopted as a portion of the State Building Code and in accordance with regulations adopted by the Department of Public Safety;
- (3) Requires compliance with applicable codes adopted as a portion of the State Building Code; with all regulations lawfully adopted thereunder, and with laws relating to the construction, repair, addition, alteration, removal, demolition, integral equipment, location, use, occupancy and maintenance of one- and two-family detached dwellings and one-family townhouses and their accessory structures, except as may otherwise be provided;
- (4) Explains applicable codes and standards to contractors, architects, developers, engineers, property owners and other interested parties; and
- (5) Enforces the correction of violations of applicable codes and standards at the scene of the installation by dealing directly with building owners, agents and contractors to achieve compliance with such codes, referenced standards and other related regulations.

(b) The minimum qualifications of a residential building inspector are as follows.

- (1) Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent;
- (2) Possession of least five (5) years of experience in the construction, design or supervision of the construction of one- and two-family detached dwellings and one-family townhouses;
- (3) Be generally informed regarding the quality and strength of building materials, the accepted requirements of building construction, the accepted requirements for light and ventilation, the accepted

requirements for safe exit facilities and other items of equipment essential for the safety, comfort and convenience of occupants of one- and two-family detached dwellings and one-family townhouses and their accessory structures; and

(4) Demonstration of the following.

(A) Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications of one- and two-family detached dwellings and one-family townhouses and their accessory structures;

(B) Ability to recognize faulty construction and unsafe conditions in new and existing one- and two-family detached dwellings and one-family townhouses and their accessory structures; and

(C) Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely both orally and in writing

(c) Each residential building inspector shall attend a minimum of sixty (60) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three-year periods.

Sec. 29-262-5b. Residential Building Inspector

(a) The residential building inspector performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or the assistant building official:

(1) Reviews, analyzes and evaluates preliminary and final construction plans of one and two family detached dwellings and one family townhouses and their accessory structures for compliance with applicable codes adopted as a portion of the State Building Code, referenced standards and other related regulations prior to the issuance of building permits;

(2) Passes upon any question relative to the mode, manner of construction or materials to be used in the erection, repair, addition or alteration of one - and two - family detached dwellings and one - family townhouses and their accessory structures pursuant to the provisions of applicable codes adopted as a portion of the State Building Code and in accordance with regulations adopted by the Department of Public Safety;

(3) Requires compliance with applicable codes adopted as a portion of the State Building Code; with all regulations lawfully adopted thereunder; and with laws relating to the construction, repair, addition, alteration, removal, demolition, integral equipment, location, use, occupancy and maintenance of one and two family detached dwellings and one family townhouses and their accessory structures, except as may otherwise be provided;

(4) Explains applicable codes and standards to contractors, architects, developers, engineers, property owners and other interested parties; and

(5) Enforces the correction of violations of applicable codes and standards at the scene of the installation by dealing directly with building owners, agents and contractors to achieve compliance with such codes, referenced standards and other related regulations.

(b) The minimum qualifications of a residential building inspector are as follows:

(1) Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent;

(2) Possession of least five (5) years of experience in the construction, design or supervision of the construction of one and two family detached dwellings and one family townhouses; of occupants of one and two family detached dwellings and one family townhouses and their accessory structures; and

(4) Demonstration of the following:

(A) Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications of one - and two - family detached dwellings and one - family townhouses and their accessory structures;

(B) Ability to recognize faulty construction and unsafe conditions in new and existing one - and two family detached dwellings and one - family townhouses and their accessory structures; and

(C) Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely both orally and in writing

(c) Each Residential Building Inspector shall attend a minimum of sixty (60) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three - year periods

Sec 29-262-6b Plan Review Technician

(a) The plan review technician performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or the assistant building official.

(1) Reviews, analyzes and evaluates preliminary and final construction plans for compliance with all applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations prior to the issuance of building permits;

- (2) Explains codes and standards to contractors, architects, developers, engineers, property owners and other interested parties;
- (3) Provides assistance to inspectors for correct interpretation of plans and codes of a difficult and complex nature, and
- (4) Prepares and maintains reports, records and correspondence relating to the review of plans
- (b) The minimum qualifications of a plan review technician are as follows
 - (1) Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent,
 - (2) Possession of three (3) years of experience in the fields of building construction or code interpretation or enforcement, and
 - (3) Demonstration of the following
 - (A) Thorough knowledge of applicable codes, referenced standards and other regulations,
 - (B) Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications,
 - (C) Knowledge of building construction materials and the principles, practices and methods of building design,
 - (D) Ability to examine and make recommendations on plans submitted for approval, and
 - (E) Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing
- (c) Each Plan Review Technician shall attend a minimum of ninety (90) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three - year periods

Sec. 29-262-7b. Mechanical Inspector

- (a) The mechanical inspector performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or the assistant building official
 - (1) Examines plumbing, heating, refrigeration, ventilation and air conditioning construction documents,
 - (2) Inspects installations, and
 - (3) Enforces correction of violations of plumbing and heating codes at the scene of the installation by dealing directly with building owners, agents and contractors to assure compliance with applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations
- (b) The minimum qualifications of a mechanical inspector are as follows
 - (1) Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent,
 - (2) Possession of either a valid P - 1 "Unlimited Contractor" or P - 2 "Unlimited Journeyman" license and either a valid S-1 "Unlimited Contractor" or S-2 "Unlimited Journeyman" license,
 - (3) Maintenance or improvement of the applicable trade license issued pursuant to Chapter 390 of the Connecticut General Statutes during his or her tenure in the position, and
 - (4) Demonstration of the following
 - (A) Thorough knowledge of materials and methods used in the installation of plumbing, heating, air conditioning and refrigeration installations,
 - (B) Thorough knowledge of the applicable plumbing and mechanical codes, referenced standards and other regulations;
 - (C) Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications,
 - (D) Ability to diagnose violations, hazards, and unsafe or unsanitary conditions caused by faulty materials or poor workmanship in new or existing mechanical installations,
 - (E) Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing
- (c) Each Mechanical Inspector shall attend a minimum of thirty (30) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three year periods

Sec. 29-262-8b. Electrical Inspector

- (a) The electrical inspector performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or assistant building official
 - (1) Examines electrical and telecommunications construction documents,
 - (2) Inspects installations, and
 - (3) Enforces the correction of violations of the electrical codes at the scene of the installation by dealing directly with building owners, agents, and contractors, to assure compliance with applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations
- (b) The minimum qualifications of the electrical inspector are as follows:

- (1) Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent;
 - (2) Possession of a valid E-1 "Unlimited Contractor" license or an E-2 "Unlimited Journeyman" license for not less than two (2) years;
 - (3) Maintenance or improvement of the trade license issued pursuant to Chapter 390 of the Connecticut General Statutes during his or her tenure in the position; and
 - (4) Demonstration of the following:
 - (A) Thorough knowledge of the methods, materials and techniques of the electrical trade;
 - (B) Thorough knowledge of applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations,
 - (C) Ability to diagnose violations, unsafe conditions and hazards in new and existing electrical installations;
 - (D) Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications; and
 - (E) Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.
- (c) Each Electrical Inspector shall attend a minimum of thirty (30) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three - year periods.

Sec. 29 - 262 - 9b. Plumbing Inspector

- (a) The plumbing inspector performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or assistant building official:
- (1) Examines plumbing, piping and fire suppression system construction documents;
 - (2) Inspects installations, and
 - (3) Enforces the correction of violations at the scene of the installation, by dealing directly with building owners, agents and contractors to assure compliance with applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations.
- (b) The minimum qualifications of a plumbing inspector are as follows:
- (1) Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent;
 - (2) Possession of a valid P - 1 "Unlimited Contractor" license or a P - 2 "Unlimited Journeyman" license for a minimum of two (2) years;
 - (3) Maintenance or improvement of the applicable trade license issued pursuant to Chapter 390 of the Connecticut General Statutes during his or her tenure in the position; and
 - (4) Demonstration of the following:
 - (A) Thorough knowledge of applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations;
 - (B) Thorough knowledge of methods, materials and techniques of plumbing installations,
 - (C) Ability to diagnose plumbing code violations, hazards, unsafe conditions and unsanitary conditions in new and existing plumbing installations;
 - (D) Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications; and
 - (E) Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.
- (c) Each Plumbing Inspector shall attend a minimum of thirty (30) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three - year periods.

Sec. 29 - 262 - 10b. Heating and Cooling Inspector

- (a) The heating and cooling inspector performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or the assistant building official:
- (1) Examines heating, refrigeration, ventilation and air conditioning construction documents;
 - (2) Inspects installations;
 - (3) Enforces the correction of violations of the heating codes at the scene of the installation by dealing directly with building owners, agents and contractors to assure compliance with applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations.
- (b) The minimum qualifications of a heating and cooling inspector are as follows:
- (1) Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent;
 - (2) Possession of a valid S - 1 "Unlimited Contractor" license or an S - 2 "Unlimited Journeyman" license for a minimum of two (2) years;
 - (3) Maintenance or improvement of the applicable trade license issued pursuant to Chapter 390 of the Connecticut General Statutes during his or her tenure in the position;

(4) *Demonstration of the following:*

- (A) *Thorough knowledge of applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations;*
 - (B) *Thorough knowledge of the methods and materials used in the installation of heating, refrigeration, ventilation and air conditioning systems;*
 - (C) *Knowledge of steam fitting;*
 - (D) *Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications;*
 - (E) *Ability to diagnose violations, unsafe conditions, and hazards in new and existing heating and cooling installations;*
 - (F) *Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.*
- (c) *Each Heating and Cooling Inspector shall attend a minimum of thirty (30) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three - year periods.*

Sec. 29 - 262 - 11b. Construction Inspector

(a) *The construction inspector performs the following duties under the direction of the building official or the assistant building official.*

- (1) *Examines documents of building construction, alteration or repair;*
- (2) *Inspects installations for compliance with applicable code requirements to ensure the safety of the occupants;*
- (3) *Investigates for compliance with structural safety requirements; and*
- (4) *Recommends to the building official corrective actions associated with the enforcement of unsafe conditions in new and existing installations, where warranted.*

(b) *The minimum qualifications of a construction inspector are as follows:*

- (1) *Completion of high school, vocational school or the equivalent;*
- (2) *Possession of three (3) years of experience in building construction; and*
- (3) *Demonstration of the following:*
 - (A) *Thorough knowledge of the materials, methods and techniques used in building construction;*
 - (B) *Thorough knowledge of applicable codes, referenced standards and other related regulations;*
 - (C) *Ability to read and interpret plans and specifications;*
 - (D) *Ability to recognize faulty construction or hazardous and unsafe conditions in new and existing installations; and*
 - (E) *Ability to express oneself clearly and concisely, both orally and in*

writing.

(c) *Each Construction Inspector shall attend a minimum of thirty (30) hours of approved continuing education programs over consecutive three - year periods.*

Raised Bill # 6524

Subject: Raised Bill # 6524

In regards to the above reference bill I think that in the interest of public safety that the General statute regarding the licensing and duties of Building Officials and Assistant Building Officials is ambiguous and flawed.

I am a Multi State Licensed Master Electrician who has worked for over 30 years in the electrical trade as an Apprentice, Journeyman, Foreman, General Foreman and Project Manager for projects ranging from wiring residential dwellings to 100 million dollar commercial projects including but not limited to Nuclear power, oil refineries, Solar PV, Hospitals, High-Rise buildings, etc. I also have my own contracting company in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

I was hired approx. 5 years ago as an Electrical Inspector for the City of Stamford for which I had to sit for a CT. State Electrical Inspector exam. This is typical for all trades such as Plumbing, Framing, Mechanical, Structural etc. To sit for this my electrical license exam I had to prove my experience in the electrical trade e.g. 4-5 years of State Dept of Labor apprenticeship and 7000 hours of on the job training, pass a CT Journeyman (E2) license exam, possess said license for 2 years and then pass the Unlimited Contractor exam (E1) - 7 years in total. This entitles me to inspect *only* electrical installations. I believe from my 30+ years experience am quite proficient in and feel comfortable doing electrical inspections but yet find that I must keep educated of the constant advances in the electrical industry. This *alone* is a full time job.

After 3 years of working for the City I decided to apply for my Assistant Building Official license. For anyone to sit for this exam you only had to prove 3 years of general knowledge in the construction trade. This means I could have been a laborer, bricklayer, electrician, mason etc. Once I passed this exam I was deemed qualified by State of CT. statutes as an A.B.O to be able to inspect Construction Framing, Mechanical Systems to include fuel gas code, HVAC, Plumbing, Electrical etc. How does this possibly make sense? Why do we need all this credentials to obtain a Trade Inspector license but yet anyone can pass an A.B.O. exam and be able to inspect ALL TRADES. Would I want a Plumbing Inspector looking at the electrical system of the nursing home my parents were in? Just the NFPA requirements on electrical are complex. Now this same guy is inspecting not only electrical but plumbing, mechanical, ADA, building, etc. Would I want a Electrical Inspector looking at the Medical Gas system in my local hospital? Have you seen the code and NFPA requirements for this? The one stop shopping is compromising the safety of all and this has been the norm for years. Not to mention the time frame allotted for these inspections. That is another issue in total.

I take my profession very seriously and I think in the interest of public safety these issues should be addressed. I appreciate you looking at this bill and making others aware the seriousness of this matter. I will be available to you should you need any assistance on this matter.

I am in complete and utter support of this important bill and will be available at any time to help bring this bill to fruition.

Robert A Boender
Gullford, CT. 06437
203.667.2624

Assistant Building Official

Multi-State Licensed Master Electrician

Building and Electrical Code Consultant /Instructor

IAEI Certified Electrical Inspector

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INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL
COMMENTS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
March 18, 2013

Chairpersons Hartley and Dargan, and members of the Committee on Public Safety and Security,

Good evening and thank you for the opportunity to offer comments regarding HB 6524. My name is Roland Hall, Senior Manager of Government Relations for the International Code Council.

The International Code Council (ICC), a membership association dedicated to building safety and fire prevention, develops the codes used to construct residential and commercial buildings. Most U.S. cities, counties and states that adopt codes choose the International Codes developed by ICC. It is the mission of the ICC to provide the highest quality codes, standards, products, and services for all concerned with the safety and performance of the built environment.

The citizens and businesses of Connecticut currently benefit from building safety and efficiency requirements by using the model codes developed by the ICC, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and other standards organizations, and modifying them to address Connecticut's industry and construction needs. These codes are developed by the nation's leading building scientists, fire and life safety officials, home builders, contractors, commercial builders, architects, structural and mechanical engineers, and product manufacturers.

We are opposed to HB 6524, which would prohibit the State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee from updating the State Building Code to new editions of the national model codes less than six years from a previous update. We issue new editions of our codes every three years, and many states and local jurisdictions update their codes on that schedule.

Although Connecticut has not typically updated the codes to match that cycle, it is important to allow the State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee to have the flexibility to do so in a shorter time period than six years. The state could fall behind the national standards for building and life safety, and limit the use of safe and cost-effective construction standards or methods, new and emerging technology and building innovations, and cutting edge building materials.

HB 6524 could have an adverse effect on insurance premiums throughout the state. The Insurance Services Office (ISO), the national organization that rates communities for fire and disaster exposure, rates each jurisdiction based upon their updated building codes, the Building Codes Effectiveness Grading Schedule. Depending on when a community is rated, keeping a code in effect for six years or more will negatively impact its rating. ISO is also in the process of incorporating fire code adoption and enforcement as criteria into their Community Fire Suppression Rating Schedule, and full credit can be obtained only when the latest codes are adopted.

Homes built with the most current and up to date codes save significant dollars on energy usage. Research studies have shown that home owners save considerably on their energy bills, negating the argument that newly developed codes unnecessarily increase the cost of construction. The Building Codes Assistance Project (BCAP) has issued many reports on this caveat and we encourage you to

carefully review their analyses. Please visit <http://bcap-energy.org/why-energy-codes-matter/> for this information.

Updated Codes enhance economic development thru the utilization of state-of-the art technology in materials research, design and construction practices, and hazards to the public in buildings and structures. New codes reference the latest industry standards for the manufacture and installation of building materials, allowing the use of modern, often more economical, materials and methods. It is not always about adding new provisions to the codes, outdated methodologies or provisions are removed from the model codes through the national code development process. The process, known as a governmental consensus process, is conducted in open public forums, with decision transparency, due process, appeals process and majority consensus.

Anyone can submit a proposal to change the codes, with discussion and decision on the proposal occurring in open public hearings. The final decision, however, on whether any proposal is accepted is determined by a vote of representatives of our Governmental Members, state and local jurisdictions. These public safety officials represent only the public interest and have no financial interest in the result. The ICC process allows all jurisdictions to benefit from the expertise of thousands of professionals and provides code officials, architects, engineers, designers, and contractors to work with a consistent set of requirements.

The ICC respectfully requests that this Committee carefully consider the negative impact of HB 6524 on the State's ability to provide affordable, safe, and energy efficient housing, and ensure the public safety of its communities where we live, work, and play. Do not hamstring the State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee by preventing them from adopting new beneficial code provisions when desired or necessary.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this bill. I am glad to answer any questions you may have or to provide additional information. If you want to contact me at a later date, my information is below.

Roland W. Hall, P.E.
Senior Regional Manager,
International Code Council
519 Solly Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19111
888-422-7233 x7302
rhall@iccsafe.org



March 18, 2013

Public Safety & Security Committee
Room 3600
Legislative Office Building
Hartford, CT 06106

RE: **H.D. No. 6524 AN ACT CONCERNING BUILDING CODE ADOPTION CYCLES AND DUTIES OF BUILDING OFFICIALS.**

Dear Committee Co-Chairs Dargan and Hartley and Members of the Public Safety and Security Committee;

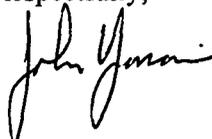
My name is John Yacovino, and I am the President of the Connecticut Fire Marshal's Association (CFMA) and the Deputy Fire Marshal with the City of Meriden Department of Fire Services. I am submitting this testimony on behalf of the CFMA regarding House Bill No. 6524 – AN ACT CONCERNING BUILDING CODE ADOPTION CYCLES AND DUTIES OF BUILDING OFFICIALS.

The CFMA is adamantly against the section of this bill that deals with the State Building Code being reviewed in intervals of not less than six years. This bill does not specifically address or include the State Fire Code however, if this bill is enacted it will also increase the length of time between adoption cycles of the State Fire Code along with additional referenced standards (examples...NFPA 70 - The National Electrical Code, NFPA 13 – Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems & NFPA 54 – National Fuel Gas Code).

In addition, the increase of time between code adoption cycles has a negative impact on design professionals and tradesmen due to the fact that they design and or building to the latest technology which is reflected within the latest editions of building and fire codes.

Currently, in the State of Connecticut we are enforcing building and fire codes published in 2003 and adopted for enforcement in 2005. Our hazardous materials codes are even older going back to 1995 & 1996. The State of Connecticut needs to adopt codes more frequently not less frequently to ensure we are keeping with current technologies and continuing to make Connecticut a safe place to live and work.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Yacovino". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

John Yacovino, President
Connecticut Fire Marshal's Association
203-537-1329
jyacovino@meridenct.gov



Gary N. Amato
President Hubbell Electrical Systems

Hubbell Incorporated (Delaware)
40 Waterview Drive
Shelton, CT 06484

Public Safety and Security Committee

March 14, 2012

Room 3600, Legislative Office Building
Hartford, CT 06106

Re: Proposed Bill HB 6524

As a Connecticut-based manufacturer of high quality electrical products Hubbell Incorporated would like to take this opportunity to present our perspective in opposition to Proposed Bill HB 6524 and request your support. Hubbell is involved with the development of codes and standards for the electrical industry and supports the position that building, fire, and electrical codes should be adopted every three years due to the positive impacts on the life safety of Connecticut citizens and on Connecticut employment levels supported by this cycle.

Hubbell was originally founded in Bridgeport, Connecticut and is presently headquartered in Shelton, Connecticut with over 725 employees in facilities across the state, Shelton, Newtown, Bethel and Mystic. Hubbell manufactures a wide range of electrical and datacom devices, offering solutions that enhance safety and energy efficiency.

Hubbell respectfully requests the members of the Public Safety and Security Committee carefully consider the impacts of Proposed Bill HB 6524 and remove the provision to extend code adoption to every six years. There are a number of benefits to Connecticut by maintaining the current legislation for a three year adoption cycle, including:

- The National Electrical Code (NEC), which governs electrical systems in the built environment, is updated every three years to ensure inclusion of the latest innovations in electrical safety and technology. Timely safety enhancements come when a healthy progression of changes is maintained at a pace with technology innovations and new product introductions. Recent code enhancements that are rapidly evolving include photovoltaic and other alternate energy sources, arc fault protection, electric vehicle charge stations and micro-grids.
- Progressive code adoption serves to build economies-of-scale for new products. Design innovation, product introduction and training translate into jobs for the state
- The current code cycle provides an impetus to maintain professional development and certifications within the industry by regularly introducing new safety requirements and improvements in the installation of building products.
- Synchronizing adoption with the release of code documentation provides the ability to apply interim amendments when emergency conditions arise. This is not always the case when updates are skipped.

Delaying the adoption of new codes developed by industry experts will adversely impact the use of new technologies vital to personal safety, such as the expanded use of potential life saving ground-fault circuit interrupters and tamper-resistant receptacles.

We strongly encourage the committee to keep the existing adoption cycle for the safety of the citizens of Connecticut and the strength it adds to our economy

Sincerely,

Gary N. Amato
President Hubbell Electrical Systems

S - 665

**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE**

**PROCEEDINGS
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Is there any objections? Seeing no objections, so
ordered, sir.

Mr. Clerk.

Oop, sorry, Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, if we might now return to the items from the Committee on Public Safety and Security that were marked earlier, first is Calendar page 18, Calendar 573, House Bill 6524, to be followed by Calendar page 20, Calendar 593, House Bill 6523; and then Calendar page 20, Calendar 594, House Bill 6596. After that, Madam President, if we might mark as, as a go an item from the Aging Committee Calendar page 6, Calendar 348, House Bill 5767.

Thank you, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you.

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

On page 18, Calendar Number 573, substitute for House Bill Number 6524, AN ACT CONCERNING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CODES AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE, Favorable Report of the Committee on Public Safety.

THE CHAIR:

Good evening, Senator Hartley.

SENATOR HARTLEY:

Good evening, Madam President.

I move acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report, Madam, and passage of the bill in concurrence with the House.

THE CHAIR:

The motion is on acceptance and passage. Will you remark, ma'am?

SENATOR HARTLEY:

Yes, indeed. Thank you, Madam President.

This bill simply changes the membership of the Codes and Standards Committee from a membership of 18 to 21 members so as to have a broader representation when working with items of codes and, building codes and standards for the State of Connecticut. I move adoption, Madam.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark? Will you remark?

Senator Hartley.

SENATOR HARTLEY:

Yes, thank you very much, Madam President. And if there is not objection I would request that this be moved to the Consent Calendar, Madam.

THE CHAIR:

I'm seeing no objection. So ordered.

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

On Calendar page 20, Calendar Number 593, House Bill Number 6523, AN ACTION CONCERNING THE AUTHORITY OF FIRE CHIEFS AT CERTAIN STATE FACILITIES, as amended by House Amendment Schedule "A", Favorable Report of the Committee on Public Safety.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Hartley.

Madam President, if the other items marked go would now be marked passed retaining their place on the Calendar, and if the Clerk would read the items on the second Consent Calendar so that we might proceed to a vote on that second Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

On the second Consent Calendar for the day, page 6, Calendar 348, House Bill 5767; Calendar 352, House Bill Number 6452; also on page 6, Calendar 354, House Bill 6388; on page 7, Calendar 368, Senate Bill 900; page 18, Calendar 573, House Bill 6524; page 20, Calendar 591, House Bill 5727; Calendar 592, House Bill 5979; Calendar 593, House Bill 6523; Calendar 594, House Bill 6596; page 21, Calendar 605, House Bill 6567; page 23, Calendar 615, House Bill 6638; on page 24, Calendar 618, House Bill 6433; and Calendar 619, House Bill 6482; on page 33, Calendar 125, Senate Bill 906; and page 39, Calendar 422, House Bill 5718.

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk, will you call for a roll call vote. Oops, hold on a moment.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Yes, Madam President.

Just I wanted to indicate did we get the item on Calendar page 33 --

THE CHAIR:

Yes, sir.

SENATOR LOONEY:

-- Calendar 125, Senate Bill 906?

THE CHAIR:

Yes, sir.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Good. Thank you very much, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Yeah.

SENATOR LOONEY:

I appreciate it and move that we vote the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Immediate roll call has been ordered in the Senate.
Senators please return to the Chamber. Immediate roll call on Consent Calendar 2 has been ordered in the Senate.

THE CHAIR:

The machine is open.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Boucher.

No problem.

Senator Maynard.

Thank you.

If all members have voted, all members have voted, the machine will be closed.

Mr. Clerk, will you call the tally.

THE CLERK:

On the second Consent Calendar for today,

Total Number Voting	34
Necessary for Adoption	18
Those voting Yea	34
Those voting Nay	0
Those absent and not voting	2

THE CHAIR:

Thank you. The Consent Calendar, second Consent Calendar passes.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President, first of all for a, a journal notation.

THE CHAIR:

Please proceed, sir.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, Senator Coleman was absent today due to illness. We hope that he will be back with us next week, missed votes today. And also for a point of personal privilege, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Please proceed.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you.

Madam President, two of our wonderful caucus colleagues on the, the Democratic staff in great