

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

BILL: CS/SB 636

SPONSOR: Comprehensive Planning Committee and Senator Miller

SUBJECT: Fire Hydrants

DATE: March 3, 2004 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Cooper</u>	<u>Yeatman</u>	<u>CP</u>	<u>Favorable/CS</u>
2.	<u>Knudson</u>	<u>Deffenbaugh</u>	<u>BI</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

The Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 636 requires persons owning a private fire hydrant to ensure the hydrant is tested and maintained in accordance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code, and to produce, upon request, a valid and continuing maintenance contract for the hydrant. In addition, local fire control authorities are authorized to contract for maintenance of privately-owned fire hydrants. Violation of the testing and maintenance requirements is a noncriminal violation, punishable by a maximum \$100 fine for a first offense and a maximum \$250 fine for each subsequent offense.

The committee substitute creates an unspecified section of Florida Law.

II. Present Situation:

The Florida Fire Prevention Code was adopted by the State Fire Marshal and became effective on January 1, 2002. The base documents for the Code are two national codes developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Two provisions within the code are NFPA 24 (Installation of private fire service mains) and NFPA 25 (Inspection, testing and maintenance of water based fire protection systems).

NFPA 24, sub-section 4-3.6 states:

To ensure proper functioning, wet barrel hydrants shall be tested at least annually, and dry barrel hydrants tested semi-annually in the early spring and fall, in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

NFPA 25, sub-section 4-3.2 states:

Hydrants shall be tested annually to ensure proper functioning. Each hydrant shall be opened fully and water flowed until all foreign material has cleared. Flow shall be maintained for not less than one minute.

Section 633.052, F.S., states that a county or municipality which has created a code enforcement board or a special master system may enforce fire prevention code violations as provided in ch. 162, F.S. If no board or special master system exists, the county or municipality is authorized to enact ordinances relating to firesafety codes, which shall provide a maximum civil penalty not to exceed \$500.

A spokesperson for the Bureau of Fire Protection, under the State Fire Marshal, indicates that in each area or jurisdiction that has fire safety responsibilities, (i.e., a fire department, whether municipal, county, or volunteer) the authority for enforcement of fire safety standards is designated by the local government to the local fire chiefs of the municipal, county or special district fire departments. In areas that do not have fire safety responsibilities, the authority to enforce fire safety standards is with those persons designated by the local government (s. 633.121, F.S.). A Florida Fire Marshals Office states that while local municipalities and water systems are fulfilling the firesafety code requirement of inspecting publicly owned fire hydrants, but that statewide, there is inconsistent inspection and maintenance by the private owners of private fire hydrant and fire protection systems.

III. **Effect of Proposed Changes:**

Section 1 provides that a person who owns a private fire hydrant must ensure that the hydrant is tested in compliance with the provisions of National Fire Protection Association Standard 24, subsection 4-3.6 (Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances) and is inspected and maintained in compliance with the provisions of National Fire Protection Association Standard 25 (Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems), the edition currently adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to its code and standards adoption authority in ch. 633, F.S. Upon request of a fire official, private fire hydrant owners must produce a valid and continuing maintenance contract with a plumbing contractor licensed under ch. 489, F.S., an underground utility contractor licensed under ch. 489, F.S., or when the private hydrant is part of a fire suppression system, a fire protection contractor licensed under ch. 633, F.S.

The bill authorizes local fire control authorities to contract for maintenance of privately-owned fire hydrants.

Finally, a person who violates this provision is guilty of a non-criminal violation, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100 for a first offense or \$250 for each subsequent offense.

Section 2 provides that the act will take effect July 1, 2004.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Persons owning a private fire hydrant would be required to ensure the fire hydrant is installed, maintained and inspected properly, and to produce, upon request, a valid and continuing maintenance contract for the hydrant. If, upon request of the fire official, the person fails to produce a valid maintenance contract, the owner of the fire hydrant must contract with the local government fire control authority that serves the property where the fire hydrant is located for annual inspection and servicing of the fire hydrant.

Privately-owned hydrants are typically located in private subdivisions (on private roads), large apartment complexes, and major commercial facilities (malls, large strip shopping centers, health facilities, office complexes, etc.). Unfortunately, a state-wide tally of such privately-owned fire hydrants is not maintained by any government entity. The State Fire Marshal's Office suggested that local water departments may maintain such information in their local water atlas for their respective jurisdictions. However, it is unlikely that this information could be compiled without reading the entire atlas and individually "counting" the hydrants.

With the assistance of the Florida Fire Chief's Association (FFCA) and the Underground Utility Contractors of Florida, Inc., staff surveyed fire chiefs and underground utility contractors throughout the state to ascertain whether a "hydrant count" is available for each respective jurisdiction.

Forty-two of the approximately 600 fire chiefs responded to the FFCA's survey. They identified 59,651 publicly-owned (actual and estimated number), and 5,819 privately-owned (actual and estimated number) fire hydrants in their respective districts. The Underground Utility Contractors of Florida estimate that:

- the Tampa Bay region has over 10,000 privately-owned fire hydrants;
- Escambia County has between 500 and 1,000 privately-owned fire hydrants;
- Volusia County has an estimated 400 publicly-owned fire hydrants; and
- Altamonte Springs has an estimated 701 privately-owned fire hydrants.

As to the cost to inspect an individual hydrant, the State Fire Marshal's Office estimates it to be \$50 to \$75. A representative from the Underground Utility Contractors of Florida, Inc., estimates that annual inspections will cost \$200 to \$500 per hydrant. Some cities provide annual testing and maintenance of private hydrants for a nominal fee, with at least two cities providing this service at no cost. With the exception of one city, these estimates or actual costs do not include any costs associated with fixing defective hydrants.

C. Government Sector Impact:

As a consequence of this bill, local government fire control authorities may conduct more annual inspections and servicing of fire hydrants. Such services would be pursuant to contracts with owners of private fire hydrants.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Amendments:

None.