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Final Analysis
Legislative Service Commission

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(As Passed by the General Assembly)

Reps. Buehrer, Cates, Hoops, Mottley, Netzley, Olman, Trakas, Krupinski, Corbin, Verich, Robinson, Williams, Harris, Terwilleger, Calvert, Widener, Ferderber, Mettler, Hollister, Young, Schuler, Perry, Hartnett, Jolivette, D. Miller

Sens. Nein, White

Effective Date: *

ACT SUMMARY

- Creates a system under which heating, ventilating, and air conditioning contractors, refrigeration contractors, electrical contractors, plumbing contractors, and hydronics contractors who engage in commercial construction can obtain a single state-issued license to do business in all parts of Ohio and eliminates most existing authority for municipal corporations and counties to impose additional purely local regulations on those contractors.
- Prohibits a municipal corporation and board of county commissioners from imposing examinations or additional skill-related requirements on the specified contractors licensed under the act who wish to do business within the jurisdiction of the municipal corporation or county.
- Allows a municipal corporation to require contractors licensed under the act to register, obtain a bond, and show proof of insurance, compliance with Workers' Compensation Laws, and registration with the tax department of the municipal corporation.
- Gives testing responsibilities to the administrative section of the Ohio Construction Industry Examining Board.

* *The Legislative Service Commission had not received formal notification of the effective date at the time this analysis was prepared.*

- Allows each contractor section of the Board to suspend or revoke a license without going through the administrative section.
- Requires each contractor section of the Board to adopt rules concerning license renewal, continuing education, and criteria for evaluating whether applicants for licensure are qualified.
- Requires that the members of each contractor section of the Board who are affiliated with unions be signatories to agreements with unions.
- Specifies employment criteria that one member of each section of the Board must meet.
- Eliminates penalties for violation of the law governing qualification certificates.
- Creates an eight-member Residential Construction Advisory Committee within the Department of Commerce, appointed by the Director of Commerce for the purpose of recommending a model residential building code to the Board of Building Standards and assisting the Board in other specified duties.
- Exempts historical steam boilers of riveted construction, preserved, restored, or maintained for hobby or demonstration from requirements under the Boiler Inspection Law relative to inspection, contractor registration and permits, issuance of certificates of operation, and record-keeping.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Overview

(Sections 6 and 7)

Former law established the Ohio Construction Industry Examining Board and empowered it to issue a "qualification certificate" to an individual as a heating, ventilating, and air conditioning contractor, a refrigeration contractor, electrical contractor, plumbing contractor, or hydronics contractor. Possession of a qualification certificate entitled the individual contractor to conduct business anywhere in the state but municipalities or counties could require the contractor to meet certain additional regulations (see "Municipal corporation regulations" and "Board of county commissioner regulations" below).

The act eliminates local skill-related regulation of these specialty contractors for work on commercial buildings in favor of the state-operated system and converts the "qualification certificates" into "licenses." The act allows municipal corporations and boards of county commissioners to continue to exercise their existing powers with respect to the licensing of specified specialty contractors performing work involving residential construction.

The act includes a statement of intent to eliminate duplicative bureaucracies to create a system under which an affected contractor may obtain a single license to permit the contractor to do business in all parts of this state and to obtain authorization to do business in other states. The act specifies that the provisions of the bill are general laws created in the exercise of the state's police power, arising out of matters of statewide concern, and are designed for the health, safety, and welfare of contractors, their employees, and the public.

The act also expresses the legislature's intent that the act not classify or reclassify construction activities to place them under the scope of the bill, or

interfere with the right of a construction employer to assign employees to construction activities as enunciated by the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in *Pipefitters Union Local 392 v. Kokosing Construction Co., Inc.* (1998) 81 Ohio St.3d. 214.

Municipal corporation regulations

(sec. 715.27)

Under former law, with certain exceptions, each municipal corporation might provide for the licensing of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) contractors, refrigeration contractors, electrical contractors, plumbers, plumbing contractors, and hydronics contractors and might require that each of these contractors successfully complete an examination, test, or demonstration of technical skills. Each municipality also might impose a fee and additional requirements for licensure or registration of a contractor who wished to engage in the contractor's respective occupation within the jurisdiction of the municipal corporation. If a municipality imposed such a fee or additional requirements upon an individual who held a qualification certificate, it had to impose the same fee or requirements upon all individuals in that type of contracting. Additionally, the municipal corporation had to immediately permit an individual with a qualification certificate who presented evidence of paying the required fee and meeting the additional requirements to engage in the individual's respective business within the municipal corporation.

The act permits a municipal corporation to continue exercising its existing authority to regulate specialty contractors who are not required to hold a license under the Contractors Licensing Law (R.C. Chapter 4740.). The act does however, prohibit a municipal corporation from requiring any contractor who holds a valid and unexpired state-issued license to successfully complete an examination, test, or demonstration of technical skills in order to engage in the type of contracting for which the license is held within the municipal corporation. In addition to imposing a fee, as allowed under former law, the act gives a municipal corporation the authority to require a contractor who is licensed under the statewide system to register and obtain a bond and proof of all of the following:

- (1) Contractor's liability insurance, including complete operations coverage in an amount determined by the Ohio Construction Industry Examining Board;
- (2) Compliance with Ohio's Workers' Compensation Law;
- (3) Registration with the municipality's tax department.



The act also allows a municipal corporation to revoke the registration of a contractor for good cause shown, which includes failure to maintain a bond or the items listed in numbers (1) through (3) above if required by the municipal corporation.

Board of county commissioner regulations

(sec. 3781.02)

Former law allowed each board of county commissioners to adopt, by resolution, rules to establish standards and to provide for the licensing of electrical and HVAC contractors enforceable within the unincorporated areas of the county and within any municipal corporation where the legislative authority of the municipal corporation had contracted with the board of county commissioners for the enforcement of county rules within the municipal corporation. Former law allowed the board of county commissioners to require successful completion of an examination or demonstration of technical skills, a fee, and additional requirements in exchange for allowing an electrical or HVAC contractor to engage in that type of contracting within the jurisdiction governed under rules of the board of county commissioners.

The act permits a board of county commissioners to continue exercising its existing authority to regulate electrical and HVAC contractors for those who are not required to hold a license under the Contractors Licensing Law (R.C. Chapter 4740.). The act does, however prohibit a board of county commissioners from requiring a contractor who holds a valid and unexpired state-issued license to complete an examination or additional requirements created by the board of county commissioners. A board of county commissioners may continue to impose a fee for the registration of a contractor who holds a valid and unexpired license before that contractor may engage in the type of contracting for which the license is held within the unincorporated areas of the county and within any municipal corporation whose legislative authority has contracted with the board for the enforcement of county regulations within the municipal corporation, provided that the fee is equal for each type of contractor. If the board of county commissioners does impose a fee under the act, it must immediately permit a contractor who presents proof of holding a valid and unexpired license and who pays the requisite fee to engage in the type of contracting for which the license is held within unincorporated areas of the county and within any municipal corporation whose legislative authority has contracted with the board of county commissioners for the enforcement of county regulations.

The act permits municipal corporations and boards of county commissioners that license specialty contractors for residential construction to

accept a license issued under the Contractors Licensing Law for purposes of satisfying their local licensing requirements.

Terms

(sec. 4740.01)

Former law identified a "qualification certificate" as a certificate issued by the Ohio Construction Industry Examining Board to an individual or business entity for HVAC, refrigeration, electrical, plumbing, or hydronics contractors. The act changes the term "qualification certificate" to "license." The term license will be used throughout the analysis with the understanding that former law used the term "qualification certificate" and the act uses the term "license." Under the act, licenses may be issued only to individuals.

Former law defined "heating, ventilating, and air conditioning," "electrical," "refrigeration," "plumbing," and "hydronics" contractors as any individual who assumes responsible charge, supervision, or direction of persons engaged in that specific type of contracting, or who engages in, offers to engage in, advertises, or otherwise represents that the individual is permitted to engage in the design of, planning of, superintending of, contracting for or responsible charge of that type of contracting.

The act modifies these definitions by specifying instead that an individual or business entity must do both of the following to be considered an HVAC, refrigeration, electrical, plumbing, or hydronics contractor:

(1) For compensation, direct, supervise, or have responsibility for the means, method, and manner of the named type of contracting in the areas of construction, improvement, renovation, repair or maintenance on a construction project, and offer, identify, advertise, or otherwise hold out or represent that the individual or business entity is permitted or qualified to direct, supervise, or have responsibility for the means, method, and manner of that type of contracting in the areas of construction, improvement, renovation, repair, or maintenance on a construction project;

(2) Be a tradesperson or employ tradespersons (see definition below) who perform and who are trained to perform that type of contracting in the areas of construction, improvement, renovation, repair, or maintenance on a construction project.

The act replaces the definition of "contracting" found in former law altogether with the definition of a "contractor." Under the act, a contractor means an HVAC contractor, a refrigeration contractor, an electrical contractor, a

plumbing contractor, or a hydronics contractor. The act adds the definition of a "tradesperson" which means any individual who, for compensation, engages in construction, improvement, renovation, repair, or maintenance of buildings or structures without assuming responsibility for the means, method, or manner of that construction, improvement, renovation, repair, or maintenance. Also, the act adds the definition of "construction project" which means a construction project involving a building or structure that is subject to the Building Standards Law (R.C. Chapter 3781.) and the Ohio Basic Building Code, but specifically excludes from the definition construction projects involving industrialized units and buildings or structures constructed pursuant to rules adopted by the Board of Building Standards relating to the conservation of energy for all newly constructed one-, two-, and three-family dwellings and setting forth thermal efficiency standards.

Under the act, electrical contracting does not include work related to the following systems using less than 50 volts:

- (1) Fire and burglar alarm;
- (2) Tele-data;
- (3) Cabling;
- (4) Sound;
- (5) Communication;
- (6) Landscape lighting and irrigation.

The Ohio Construction Industry Examining Board

(secs. 4740.02, 4740.03, and 4740.04)

Under continuing law, the Ohio Construction Industry Examining Board (Board) consists of the following sections: administrative, plumbing, electrical, HVAC, and refrigeration. The act specifies that the full Board and each section of the Board will meet only after adequate advance notice of the meeting has been given to each member of the Board or section, as appropriate.

The plumbing section

Under former law, the plumbing section of the Board consisted of four plumbing contractors and one employee of the Department of Commerce other than the Director or the director's designee, who served as a member of the administrative section. Of the four plumbing contractors, two were to be engaged

in plumbing contracting and represent unions representing plumbers and two were to have no affiliation with any union representing plumbers. The act removes the administrative section designee and replaces that person with a plumbing inspector employed by the Department of Commerce, a municipal corporation, or a health district. The act also makes modifications regarding the two members who represent unions representing plumbers. The act specifies instead that they must be signatories to agreements with unions representing plumbers.

The electrical section

Formerly, the electrical section of the Board consisted of five members, one of whom was a municipal building electrical inspector, two of whom were electrical contractors who have no affiliation with any union representing electricians, and two of whom were electrical contractors and who represented unions representing electricians. The act modifies the composition of this section of the Board in the same way as the plumbing section.

The HVAC and refrigeration section

The HVAC and refrigeration section formerly consisted of five members. One of the members was a municipal HVAC and refrigeration inspector, two of the members were HVAC or refrigeration contractors with no affiliation with any HVAC or refrigeration union, and two members were HVAC or refrigeration contractors who represented unions representing HVAC or refrigeration contractors. The act modifies the criteria for these members. It requires that one member be a HVAC and refrigeration inspector employed by the Department of Commerce or a municipal corporation, two members have no affiliation with HVAC or refrigeration unions that represent HVAC or refrigeration tradespersons, and two members be signatories to agreements with unions representing HVAC or refrigeration tradespersons.

Duties of the administrative section

(secs. 4740.03 and 4740.04)

Former law required the administrative section to schedule, administer, supervise, and conduct the examinations for the qualification certificates as directed by the individual Board sections. The act limits the administrative section to scheduling the examinations as directed by the applicable section. The act also requires that the administrative section select and contract with one or more persons to do all of the following relative to examinations:

(1) Prepare, administer, score, and maintain the confidentiality of the examinations;



(2) Be responsible for, all the expenses required to prepare, administer, score, and maintain the confidentiality of the examinations;

(3) Charge an applicant a fee, in an amount authorized by the administrative section of the Board, for administering the examinations;

(4) Design the examination for each type of contractor to determine an applicant's competence to perform the type of contracting for which the applicant is seeking licensure.

Formerly, the administrative section issues qualification certificates to applicants who scored the minimum required score on an examination prepared by each of the contractor sections. The act requires the administrative section to issue and to renew licenses to applicants who have attained the minimum required score on an examination authorized by each of the contractor sections on the condition that the appropriate contractor section of the Board determines that the individual is qualified to hold a license based on application criteria (see "Licensure requirements" below).

The act also requires the administrative section to regulate a contractor's use and display of a license and any information contained in that license and to adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act as necessary to properly discharge the administrative section's duties.

Under former law, at the request of the administrative section, the Director of Commerce was required to supply the Board with personnel, office space, and supplies as the Director determines appropriate. The act requires the administrative section to employ directly any additional staff it considers necessary and appropriate.

Duties of the secretary of the administrative section

Under former law, the secretary of the administrative section kept the minutes, books, and other records and files of the Board and each section of the Board. The act authorizes the secretary to set standards for and delegate those duties to another person and specifies that the secretary is responsible for sending out advance notices of meetings of the Board and of each of the sections. The act also specifically places the secretary in the unclassified civil service.

Combined duties of the contractor sections

(sec. 4740.05)

Under former law, the contractor sections were responsible for adopting rules related to the approval of a third party to prepare, administer, and score the

examinations for each section. Instead, these duties are delegated to the administrative section under the act.

The act specifies that the individual contractor sections must adopt rules concerning continuing education for license renewal as it relates to each of their specific sections that address all of the following:

(1) Criteria for selecting and approving courses and persons to provide those courses;

(2) A specification that individuals holding a valid and unexpired license be required to accrue no more than 30 hours of continuing education courses over a period of three years;

(3) A requirement that persons seeking approval to provide continuing education courses submit information regarding the courses to the appropriate section of the Board for approval not less than 90 days or more than one year prior to the date on which the courses are offered, unless a section of the Board permits submission at a different time;

(4) A prohibition against any person providing a course for the purpose of meeting continuing education requirements unless, not more than one year prior to the date the course is offered, the person has been approved by the appropriate section of the Board to provide that course;

(5) A provision limiting approval of continuing education courses to one year;

(6) A provision establishing the following annual fees, to be paid to the Board by persons approved to provide continuing education courses:

(a) For the approval of each continuing education course, not more than \$10 plus \$1 per credit hour;

(b) For the approval of each person providing continuing education courses, \$25.

The act requires the contractor sections of the Board to grant approval to persons to offer continuing education courses in accordance with the rules the section adopts regarding continuing education courses.

Under the act, the contractor sections also must adopt rules that specify both of the following:

(1) The criteria that section of the Board must use in evaluating the qualifications of an individual;

(2) The criteria that section of the Board must use in deciding whether to issue, renew, suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew a license.

Under former law, each individual contractor section was required to "keep" records of its proceedings. The act changes this to "maintain" a record of its proceedings.

Licensure requirements

(sec. 4740.06)

Under former law, to receive a license, an individual has to be at least 18 years of age, be a citizen of the United States, be of good moral character, pass an examination, pay a specified fee, and have at least two years of continuous experience immediately prior to application for examination in the area of contracting for which the applicant is applying for a license. Former law required that if an applicant met these qualifications, the appropriate section of the Board must issue a license for which the applicant qualified.

The act specifies that to qualify to take the examination required to obtain a license for each type of contractor, an individual must satisfy each of the following:

(1) Be at least 18 years of age;

(2) Be a United States citizen;

(3) Either have been a tradesperson for the type of contractor which the application is filed for not less than five years immediately prior to the date the application is filed, be an engineer, have three years of business experience in the construction industry, or have other experience acceptable to the section of the Board that authorizes issuance of the type of license sought;

(4) Maintain contractor's liability insurance, including without limitation, complete operations coverage, in an amount determined by the appropriate section of the Board;

(5) Not have done any of the following:

(a) Been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or of any felony;

(b) Violated the Contractors Licensing Law or any of the rules adopted under it;

(c) Obtained or renewed a license issued to a contractor, or any order, ruling, or authorization of the Board or a section of the Board by fraud, misrepresentation, or deception;

(d) Engaged in fraud, misrepresentation, or deception in the conduct of business.

The act rewords former law to specify that if an applicant meets the above qualifications adding "and passes the required examination," then the appropriate section of the Board, "within 90 days after the applicant filed the application," must authorize (former law says "direct") the administrative section of the Board to license the applicant for the appropriate contractor license. The act specifically allows a section of the Board to withdraw its authorization for licensure to the administrative section of the Board for good cause shown, on the condition that notice of that withdrawal is given prior to the administrative section's issuance of the license.

The act adds that nothing in any license issued by the Board limits or eliminates any requirement of or any license issued by the Ohio Fire Marshal.

License renewal

(secs. 4740.06(D) and (E))

Former law specified that valid, unexpired contractor licenses expired annually. A licensee could renew a license without reexamination by applying to the appropriate section of the Board for renewal and submitting proof of completion of continuing education requirements and the required renewal fee within 90 days of the license expiration date.

The act specifies that a licensee may renew the licensee's license not more than 90 days before the license expires. The renewal application must contain information satisfactory to the appropriate section of the Board showing that the applicant continues to meet the qualifications the licensee was required to meet in order to qualify to take the licensure examination (see "**Licensure requirements**" above). The act further specifies that the appropriate section of the Board may waive any of the requirements for renewal of a license upon finding that the applicant substantially has met the renewal requirements or that failure to timely apply for renewal was due to excusable neglect. If the section decides to waive its renewal requirements, that section may still impose conditions upon that licensee and assess a late filing fee of not more than double the usual license renewal fee.



The act specifies that an individual holding a valid, unexpired license may request the appropriate section of the Board to place the license on inactive status under conditions and for a period of time as determined by that section of the Board.

Assignment of an individual license to a business

(sec. 4740.07)

Under continuing law, a license assigned to a business entity by an individual becomes invalid 90 days after the individual is no longer associated with the business entity.

The act specifies that except for the 90-day renewal extension, a license held by an individual expires immediately upon the death of the individual. The act further specifies that if an individual who assigned a license to a business entity ceases to be associated with the business entity for any reason, including, without limitation, death of the individual, the individual or business entity must notify the appropriate section of the Board of the date on which the individual ceased to be associated with the business entity. However, the act specifies that if a license becomes invalid due to the disassociation of the individual from the business entity, the business entity may continue to operate if another individual assigns a license to the business entity for the same type of contracting for which the invalid license had been assigned.

The act specifies that for the period of time during which more than one license for the same type of contracting is assigned to a business entity, any work conducted by the business entity under any of those licenses is considered to have been conducted under the personal supervision of the individuals named in each of the licenses and all violations of any terms of any of the licenses will be considered to have been committed by the individuals named in each of the licenses.

Reciprocity

(sec. 4740.08)

Continuing law allows the appropriate contractor section of the Board to authorize the administrative section of the Board to issue, without examination, a license to an individual registered, licensed, or certified in another state of the United States, provided the Board determines that the requirements for registration, licensure, or certification in the applicable state are substantially equal to the requirements of this state, and the other state offers similar reciprocity. The act allows the appropriate contractor section of the Board to withdraw its

authorization to the administrative section for good cause shown prior to the administrative section's issuance of the license.

Fees

(sec. 4740.09)

Former law allowed the Board to charge the following fees in addition to any fee charged by a municipal corporation or a county:

- (1) \$25 application fee;
- (2) \$25 to issue a license;
- (3) \$40 for annual renewal.

Former law also allowed the administrative section of the Board, subject to Controlling Board approval, to increase the above fees as necessary, provided that no increase exceeded 50% of the fees specified.

The act eliminates the statutorily set fees and instead provides that fees, including late fees, are to be determined by each section of the Board, subject to the approval of the State Controlling Board. Also, the act specifies that each section may increase fees provided that no fee exceeds 50% of the lowest fee determined by that section during the three-year period immediately preceding an increase, and that there is no more than one increase made each year.

Discipline

(sec. 4740.10)

Under former law, each contractor section of the Board had the authority to direct the administrative section of the Board to suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew a license if the contractor section found that the licensee had done any of the following:

- (1) Been convicted of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or a felony;
- (2) Violated any provision of the licensing law or rules adopted under the licensing law;
- (3) Obtained a license or any order, ruling, or authorization of the Board or section by fraud or misrepresentation;
- (4) Been guilty of business gross misconduct.

The act allows each contractor section directly to suspend or revoke a license. In the case of a refusal to issue or renew, the individual contractor sections would still go through the administrative section. The act also alters (4) above to allow discipline of a licensee if the licensee engaged in fraud, misrepresentation, or deception in the conduct of business. To (3) it adds obtaining by deception, in addition to the current violations by fraud or misrepresentation. The act further allows the appropriate section of the Board to investigate any alleged violation of the licensing law or the rules adopted under it.

Prohibitions

(secs. 4740.13 (new) and 4740.12)

The act prohibits any person from acting as or claiming to be a HVAC, refrigeration, plumbing, electrical, or hydronics contractor unless that person holds or has been assigned a license issued for the type of contractor that person is acting as or claiming to be.

The act specifies, however, that contractors licensed under the Contractors Licensing Law may install, service, and maintain the related or interfaced control wiring for equipment and devices related to their specific license, on the condition that the control wiring is less than twenty-five volts.

Continuing law stipulates that the law licensing HVAC, refrigeration, electrical, plumbing, and hydronics contractors does not limit the operation of any statute or rule or any ordinance or rule of any political subdivision, district, or agency of the state that requires the registration and assessment of a registration or license fee of individuals who are engaged in the business of HVAC, refrigeration, electrical, plumbing, or hydronics contracting. The act reworks the last part of the disclaimer to state that nothing in the law limits the registration and assessment of a registration or license fee of "tradespersons who perform" HVAC, refrigeration, electrical, plumbing, or hydronics construction, improvement, renovation, repair, or maintenance.

Penalties repealed

Under former law, a person who violated any provision of the law governing qualification certificates or rules adopted under that law was guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense and a fourth-degree misdemeanor on subsequent offenses. The act eliminates these penalties.

Implementation and effective dates

(Sections 3, 4, and 5)

The changes to the codified sections of the act take effect 180 days after the effective date of the act. However, the act also requires that 60 days before the effective date of those changes made by the act, the Ohio Construction Industry Examining Board must send notice by regular mail to the legislative authority of a municipal corporation and to the board of county commissioners of every county which, prior to the effective date of the act, provided for the licensing or registration of HVAC, refrigeration, plumbing, electrical, or hydronics contractors, informing the municipal corporation and board of county commissioners of the provisions of the act. Furthermore, the act specifies that within 90 days after the act's effective date, the Board must publish notice of the provisions of the act in appropriate trade publications and in a newspaper of general circulation in each of the nine most populous metropolitan areas of this state, once a week for three consecutive weeks.

The act provides that an individual may receive a license without examination if the individual does all of the following:

(1) Applies to the appropriate section of the Board within seven months after the effective date of the act;

(2) Pays the appropriate fee determined by each respective section of the Board;

(3) Has been actively engaged as a heating, ventilating, and air conditioning contractor, refrigeration contractor, plumbing contractor, electrical contractor, or hydronics contractor, as applicable, in this state for at least three years immediately prior to the effective date of the act;

(4) Furnishes business records or other evidence to verify the experience requirement to the satisfaction of the appropriate section of the Board;

(5) Provides evidence of all of the following:

(a) Current contractor's liability insurance, including without limitation, complete operations coverage in the amount of \$300,000 (except that when more than one individual is affiliated with a business, then those individuals collectively must provide this type of insurance in a total amount of \$300,000);

(b) Compliance with the Workers' Compensation Law (R.C. Chapters 4121. and 4123.);



(c) Compliance with any other applicable legal requirements to do business in this state, as determined by the Board.

The act also specifies that an individual may receive a license without examination if the applicant applies to the Board within one year after the effective date of the act, pays the appropriate fee determined by each respective section of the Board, and demonstrates that the individual satisfies qualification requirements as determined by the Board to the Board's satisfaction. In addition, any person who holds a valid and unexpired qualification certificate issued prior to the effective date of the act and who provides evidence of current contractor's liability insurance, including, without limitation, complete operations coverage, in the amount of \$300,000, shall be considered by the Board as holding a license under the act until the expiration date of the person's current qualification certificate. Thereafter, the individual must follow the license renewal procedures established in the act.

Residential Construction Advisory Committee created

(sec. 4740.14)

The act creates a Residential Construction Advisory Committee within the Department of Commerce consisting of eight persons appointed, within 90 days after the act's effective date, by the Director of Commerce to three-year terms. Of the Advisory Committee's members, three must be contractors who have recognized ability and experience in the construction of residential buildings, two must be building officials who have experience administering and enforcing a residential building code, one must be from the fire service certified as a fire safety inspector who has at least ten years of experience enforcing fire or building codes, one must be a contractor who has recognized ability and experience in the remodeling of residential buildings, and one must be a registered architect. Members of the Advisory Committee receive no salary but do receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as members. The Advisory Committee is not subject to the Automatic Sunset Law (R.C. §101.84).

The Advisory Committee must do all of the following:

(1) Within 180 days after the Director has completed appointing all members of the Advisory Committee, recommend to the Board of Building Standards a model building code for residential buildings;

(2) Advise the Board regarding the establishment of standards for certification of building officials who enforce a building code for residential buildings;

(3) Assist the Board in providing information and guidance to contractors of residential buildings and building officials who enforce a building code for residential buildings;

(4) Provide other assistance as it considers necessary.

In making its recommendation to the Board pursuant to (1) above, the Advisory Committee must consider all of the following:

(1) The impact that the model building code may have upon the health, safety, and welfare of the public;

(2) The economic reasonableness of the model building code;

(3) The technical feasibility of the model building code;

(4) The financial impact that the model building code may have on the public's ability to purchase affordable housing.

As used for the above-described provisions, "residential building" means a one-family, two-family, or three-family dwelling house.

Exemption of historical steam boilers from the Boilers Law

(sec. 4104.04)

The act exempts historical steam boilers of riveted construction, preserved, restored, or maintained for hobby or demonstration from requirements under the Boiler Inspection Law (R.C. Chapter 4104.) relative to inspection, contractor registration and permits, issuance of certificates of operation, and record-keeping.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	09-08-99	p. 1213
Reported, H. Commerce & Labor	04-12-00	p. 1818
Passed House (97-0)	05-10-00	p. 1923
Reported, S. Insurance, Commerce, & Labor	11-15-00	p. 2226
Passed Senate (32-0)	11-15-00	pp. 2235-2236
House Concurred in Senate amendments (91-0)	11-16-00	pp. 2371-2372
00-hb434.123/bc		

