



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 226

February Session, 2016

House Bill No. 5272

House of Representatives, March 29, 2016

The Committee on Public Safety and Security reported through REP. DARGAN of the 115th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTION AND WARNING EQUIPMENT IN BUSINESSES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2016*) (a) Not later than January 1,
2 2017, each business firm, as defined in section 12-631 of the general
3 statutes, shall equip its regular place of business, as defined in section
4 12-218b of the general statutes, located in the state, with carbon
5 monoxide detection and warning equipment complying with this
6 section, unless such place of business does not contain a fuel-burning
7 appliance, fireplace or attached garage.

8 (b) Any carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment
9 required pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall (1) be capable
10 of sensing carbon monoxide, (2) be installed in accordance with the
11 manufacturer's instructions, (3) be of a type or technology that is
12 readily available for retail sale, (4) be tested and certified pursuant to
13 standards issued by the American National Standards Institute or

14 Underwriters Laboratories, and (5) be capable of providing an alarm
15 suitable to warn occupants when such equipment is activated. Such
16 equipment may be operated using batteries.

17 Sec. 2. Subsection (d) of section 29-453 of the general statutes is
18 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
19 *1, 2016*):

20 (d) Any carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment
21 required pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall (1) be capable
22 of sensing carbon monoxide, [present in parts per million,] (2) be
23 installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and (3) be
24 capable of providing an alarm suitable to warn occupants when such
25 equipment is activated. Such equipment may be operated using
26 batteries.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2016</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2016</i>	29-453(d)

PS *Joint Favorable*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note***State Impact:*** None***Municipal Impact:*** None***Explanation***

The bill, which requires certain businesses to install carbon monoxide detectors, has no fiscal impact to the state.

The Out Years***State Impact:*** None***Municipal Impact:*** None

OLR Bill Analysis**HB 5272*****AN ACT CONCERNING CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTION AND WARNING EQUIPMENT IN BUSINESSES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.*****SUMMARY:**

By January 1, 2017, this bill requires certain businesses to install carbon monoxide (CO) detectors in their regular business place unless the place does not have a fireplace, fuel-burning appliance, or attached garage. The detectors may be battery-operated and must be (1) able to sense CO and provide a suitable alarm to warn occupants when activated, (2) readily available for retail sale and installed according to the manufacturer's instructions, and (3) tested and certified under the American National Standards Institute or Underwriters Laboratories' standards.

The bill applies to businesses that pay any of the following taxes: insurance and health care, corporation business, air carrier, railroad company, utility company, community antenna TV system and one-way satellite transmission business, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, limited partnership, and S corporation.

The bill also removes a restriction on the type of detectors that meets the law's requirements for installation in one- and two-family dwellings (see BACKGROUND), thereby allowing any CO detector, not just those capable of sensing CO in parts per million.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

BACKGROUND***Residential Dwellings***

With exceptions, existing law requires sellers, before transferring

title to a one- or two-family dwelling issued a new occupancy building permit before October 1, 2005, to give the buyer an affidavit certifying, among other things, that the dwelling (1) is equipped with CO detectors complying with the law or (2) does not pose a risk of CO poisoning because it does not have a fuel-burning appliance, fireplace, or attached garage (CGS § 29-453).

COMMITTEE ACTION

Public Safety and Security Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 17 Nay 8 (03/10/2016)