

Phone Number

Alarm Contractor's License

Number

Application is hereby made to obtain a permit to do the work or installation as indicated. I certify that all of the foregoing information is true and accurate.

(Signature of Owner or Owner's Representative)

Printed Name

(Signature of Contractor or Agent)

Printed Name

History.—s. 15, ch. 2019-140; s. 2, ch. 2021-110; s. 15, ch. 2021-113.

¹**Note.**—As enacted by s. 15, ch. 2021-113. For a description of multiple acts in the same session affecting a statutory provision, *see* preface to the *Florida Statutes*, “Statutory Construction.” As enacted by s. 2, ch. 2021-110, the sentence reads: “A repaired fire alarm system is not in compliance with applicable codes and standards until the required permit has been issued and the local enforcement agency has approved the repair.”

²**Note.**—The amendment by s. 15, ch. 2021-113, split the text of subsection (1) into subsections (1) and (2)

553.793 Streamlined low-voltage alarm system installation permitting.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Contractor” means a person who is qualified to engage in the business of electrical or alarm system contracting pursuant to a certificate or registration issued by the department under part II of chapter 489.

(b) “Low-voltage alarm system project” means a project related to the installation, maintenance, inspection, replacement, or service of a new or existing alarm system, as defined in s. 489.505, that is hardwired and operating at low voltage, as defined in the National Electrical Code Standard 70, Current Edition, or a new or existing low-voltage electric fence, and ancillary components or equipment attached to such a system or fence, including, but not limited to, home-automation equipment, thermostats, closed-circuit television systems, access controls, battery recharging devices, and video cameras.

(c) “Low-voltage electric fence” means an alarm system, as defined in s. 489.505, that consists of a fence structure and an energizer powered by a commercial storage battery not exceeding 12 volts which produces an electric charge upon contact with the fence structure.

(d) “Wireless alarm system” means a burglar alarm system or smoke detector that is not hardwired.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law, this section applies to all low-voltage alarm system projects for which a permit is required by a local enforcement agency. However, a

permit is not required to install, maintain, inspect, replace, or service a wireless alarm system, including any ancillary components or equipment attached to the system.

(3) A low-voltage electric fence must meet all of the following requirements to be permitted as a low-voltage alarm system project, and no further permit shall be required for the low-voltage alarm system project other than as provided in this section:

(a) The electric charge produced by the fence upon contact must not exceed energizer characteristics set forth in paragraph 22.108 and depicted in Figure 102 of International Electrotechnical Commission Standard No. 60335-2-76, Current Edition.

(b) A nonelectric fence or wall must completely enclose the low-voltage electric fence. The low-voltage electric fence may be up to 2 feet higher than the perimeter nonelectric fence or wall.

(c) The low-voltage electric fence must be identified using warning signs attached to the fence at intervals of not more than 60 feet.

(d) The low-voltage electric fence shall not be installed in an area zoned exclusively for single-family or multifamily residential use.

(e) The low-voltage electric fence shall not enclose the portions of a property which are used for residential purposes.

(4) This section does not apply to the installation or replacement of a fire alarm if a plan review is required.

(5) A local enforcement agency shall make uniform basic permit labels available for purchase by a contractor to be used for the installation or replacement of a new or existing alarm system at a cost of not more than \$40 per label per project per unit. The local enforcement agency may not require the payment of any additional fees, charges, or expenses associated with the installation or replacement of a new or existing alarm system.

(a) A local enforcement agency may not require a contractor, as a condition of purchasing a label, to submit any information other than identification information of the licensee and proof of registration or certification as a contractor.

(b) A label is valid for 1 year after the date of purchase and may only be used within the jurisdiction of the local enforcement agency that issued the label. A contractor may purchase labels in bulk for one or more unspecified current or future projects.

(6) A contractor shall post an unused uniform basic permit label in a conspicuous place on the premises of the low-voltage alarm system project site before commencing work on the project.

(7) A contractor is not required to notify the local enforcement agency before commencing work on a low-voltage alarm system project. However, a contractor must submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project as provided under subsection (8) to the local

enforcement agency within 14 days after completing the project. A local enforcement agency may take disciplinary action against a contractor who fails to timely submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project.

(8) The Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project may be submitted electronically or by facsimile if all submissions are signed by the owner, tenant, contractor, or authorized representative of such persons. The Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project must contain the following information:

UNIFORM NOTICE OF A LOW-VOLTAGE
ALARM SYSTEM PROJECT

Owner's or Customer's Name

Owner's or Customer's Address

City

State Zip

Phone Number

E-mail Address

Contractor's Name

Contractor's Address

City

State Zip

Phone Number

Contractor's License Number

Date Project Completed

Scope of Work

Notice is hereby given that a low-voltage alarm system project has been completed at the address specified above. I certify that all of the foregoing information is true and accurate.

(Signature of Owner, Tenant, Contractor, or Authorized Representative)

(9) A local enforcement agency may coordinate directly with the owner or customer to inspect a low-voltage alarm system project to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. If a low-voltage alarm system project fails an inspection, the contractor must take corrective action as necessary to pass inspection.

(10) A municipality, county, district, or other entity of local government may not adopt or maintain in effect any ordinance or rule regarding a low-voltage alarm system project that is inconsistent with this section.

(11) A uniform basic permit label shall not be required for the subsequent maintenance, inspection, or service of an alarm system that was permitted in accordance with this section.

History.—s. 2, ch. 2013-203; s. 1, ch. 2015-50; s. 1, ch. 2017-52.

553.7931 Alarm system registrations.—

(1) As used in this section, the term “applicable local governmental entity” means the local enforcement agency or local law enforcement agency responsible for the administration of alarm system registration in a jurisdiction.

(a) The owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized representative thereof, of a property must register his or her alarm system with the applicable local governmental entity if such entity requires registration of alarm systems.

(b)1. A contractor as defined in s. 553.793 or an alarm system monitoring company that installs a monitored alarm system shall provide written notice, on paper or electronically, to an owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized representative thereof, before activating or reactivating an alarm system, that the applicable local governmental entity may require the registration of the alarm system.

2. An alarm system monitoring company that activates an alarm system installed by an owner, lessee, or occupant, or authorized representative thereof, shall provide verbal notice to the owner, lessee, or occupant, or authorized representative thereof, before activating or reactivating an alarm system, that the applicable local governmental entity may require the registration of the alarm system.

(2) A contractor or alarm system monitoring company is not liable for civil penalties and fines assessed or imposed by the applicable local governmental entity for failing to register an alarm system, for dispatch to an unregistered user, or for excessive false alarms not attributed to alarm system monitoring company error or improper installation by the contractor or alarm system monitoring company.

(3) A municipality, county, district, or other local governmental entity may not require that an alarm system registration form be notarized before an alarm system may be registered.

(4) A municipality, county, district, or other local governmental entity may not adopt or maintain in effect any ordinance or rule regarding alarm system registration that is inconsistent with this section.

History.—s. 20, ch. 2016-129.

553.88 Adoption of electrical and alarm standards.—For the purpose of establishing minimum electrical and alarm standards in this state, the current edition of the following standards are adopted:

- (1) “National Electrical Code,” NFPA No. 70.
- (2) Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc., “Standards for Safety, Electrical Lighting Fixtures, and Portable Lamps,” UL 57 and UL 153.
- (3) Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc., “Standard for Electric Signs,” UL 48.
- (4) The provisions of the following which prescribe minimum electrical and alarm standards:
 - (a) NFPA No. 56A, “Inhalation Anesthetics.”
 - (b) NFPA No. 56B, “Respiratory Therapy.”
 - (c) NFPA No. 56C, “Laboratories in Health-related Institutions.”
 - (d) NFPA No. 56D, “Hyperbaric Facilities.”
 - (e) NFPA No. 56F, “Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems.”
 - (f) NFPA No. 72, “National Fire Alarm Code.”
 - (g) NFPA No. 76A, “Essential Electrical Systems for Health Care Facilities.”
- (5) The rules and regulations of the Department of Health, entitled “Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Licensure.”
- (6) The minimum standards for grounding of portable electric equipment, chapter 8C-27 as recommended by the Division of Workers’ Compensation, Department of Financial Services.

The Florida Building Commission shall update and maintain such electrical standards consistent with the procedures established in s. 553.73 and may recommend the National Electrical Installation Standards.

History.—s. 5, ch. 70-332; s. 1, ch. 72-292; s. 1, ch. 73-283; s. 1, ch. 75-55; s. 452, ch. 77-147; s. 1, ch. 77-174; s. 1, ch. 78-62; s. 46, ch. 79-7; s. 79, ch. 79-40; s. 1, ch. 82-15; s. 1, ch. 84-66; s. 1, ch. 84-273; s. 20, ch. 88-149; s. 1, ch. 89-74; s. 32, ch. 90-228; s. 9, ch. 91-119; ss. 35, 68, ch. 98-287; s. 49, ch. 98-419; ss. 92, 108, ch. 2000-141; s. 34, ch. 2001-186; s. 3, ch. 2001-372; s. 667, ch. 2003-261.

Note.—Former s. 553.19.

553.883 Smoke alarms in one-family and two-family dwellings and townhomes.—One-family and two-family dwellings and townhomes undergoing a repair, or a level 1 alteration as defined in the Florida Building Code, may use smoke alarms powered by 10-year nonremovable, nonreplaceable batteries in lieu of retrofitting such dwelling with smoke alarms powered by the dwelling’s electrical system. A battery-powered smoke alarm that is newly installed or replaces an existing battery-powered smoke alarm as a result of a level 1 alteration must be powered by a nonremovable, nonreplaceable battery that powers the alarm for at least 10 years. The battery requirements of this section do not apply to a fire alarm, smoke detector, smoke alarm, or ancillary component that is electronically connected as a part of a centrally monitored or supervised alarm system; that uses a low-power, radio frequency wireless communication signal; or that contains multiple sensors, such as a smoke alarm combined with

a carbon monoxide alarm or other multisensor devices, and is approved and listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

History.—s. 25, ch. 2014-154; s. 24, ch. 2016-129.

553.885 Carbon monoxide alarm required.—

(1) Every separate building or addition to an existing building, other than a hospital, an inpatient hospice facility, or a nursing home facility licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, constructed on or after July 1, 2008, and having a fossil-fuel-burning heater or appliance, a fireplace, an attached garage, or other feature, fixture, or element that emits carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion shall have an approved operational carbon monoxide alarm installed within 10 feet of each room used for sleeping purposes in the new building or addition, or at such other locations as required by the Florida Building Code. The requirements of this subsection may be satisfied with the installation of a hard-wired or battery-powered carbon monoxide alarm or a hard-wired or battery-powered combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarm. For a new hospital, an inpatient hospice facility, a nursing home facility licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, or a new state correctional institution, an approved operational carbon monoxide detector shall be installed inside or directly outside of each room or area within the hospital or facility where a fossil-fuel-burning heater, engine, or appliance is located. This detector shall be connected to the fire alarm system of the hospital or facility as a supervisory signal. This subsection does not apply to existing buildings that are undergoing alterations or repairs unless the alteration is an addition as defined in subsection (3).

(2) The Florida Building Commission shall adopt rules to administer this section and shall incorporate such requirements into its next revision of the Florida Building Code.

(3) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Carbon monoxide alarm” means a device that is meant for the purpose of detecting carbon monoxide, that produces a distinct audible alarm, and that meets the requirements of and is approved by the Florida Building Commission.

(b) “Fossil fuel” means coal, kerosene, oil, fuel gases, or other petroleum or hydrocarbon product that emits carbon monoxide as a by-product of combustion.

(c) “Addition” means an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or height of a building or structure.

History.—s. 2, ch. 2007-181; s. 18, ch. 2008-191; s. 65, ch. 2009-21; s. 41, ch. 2010-176.