

**INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS
FOR
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL (SFM)
REGARDING THE ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF THE
2009 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE (IBC)
WITH AMENDMENTS INTO THE 2010 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (CBC)
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 2**

The Administrative Procedure Act requires that an Initial Statement of Reasons be available to the public upon request when rulemaking action is being undertaken. The following are the reasons for proposing this particular rulemaking action:

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

(Government Code Section 11346.2)

The specific purpose of this rulemaking effort by the Office of the State Fire Marshal is to act accordance with Health and Safety Code section 18928, which requires all proposed regulations to specifically comply with this section in regards to the adoption by reference with amendments to a model code within one year after its publication.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and be published as the 2010 California Building Code.

The general purpose of this proposed action is principally intended to update and codify a new edition of the California Building Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2) based upon a more current edition of a model code. The current California Building Code in effect is the 2007 California Building Code which is based upon the 2006 International Building Code of the International Code Council. This proposed action:

- Repeal the adoption by reference of the 2006 International Building Code of the International Code Council and incorporate and adopt by reference in its place the 2009 International Building Code of the International Code Council for application and effectiveness in the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code 18928. Health and Safety Code 18928 requires any state agency adopting model codes to adopt the most recent edition.
- Repeal certain amendments to the 2006 International Building Code and/or California Building Standards not addressed by the model code that are no longer necessary pursuant with Health and Safety Code 18930(a)(7)..
- Adopt new building standards or necessary amendments to the 2009 International Building Code that address inadequacies of the 2009 International Building Code as they pertain to California laws.
- Bring forward previously existing California building standards or amendments, which represent no change in their effect from the 2007 California Building Standards Code.
- Codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments from the format based upon the 2006 International Building Code to the format of the 2009 International Building Code.

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

[1]

**CHAPTER 1
DIVISION I
CALIFORNIA GENERAL CODE PROVISIONS**

The SFM propose to create two Divisions within Chapter 1 for existing administrative provisions being brought forward and administrative provisions contained in the 2009 IBC. The creation of two divisions is a result of and direction made by the California Building Standards Commissions, Code Coordinating Council and Stakeholder discussions regarding relocating the base model code administrative provisions from an appendix to Chapter 1 of the code. The SFM proposes to distinguish the California Chapter 1 administrative provisions from those of the base model code Chapter 1 administrative provisions by renumbering the California administrative sections.

Sections 1.1 – 1.1.12

The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained Sections 1.1 through 1.1.12 with modification.

The SFM proposes to update the IBC reference from 2006 to 2009, and to make changes to provide consistency with other Parts of Title 24, administrative provisions. The SFM proposes to make nonsubstantive reference, grammatical, and punctuation corrections to Sections 1.1 through 1.1.12 for consistency with the Chapter 1, General Code Provisions of Title 24, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9. The SFM proposes modifications to 1.1.5 to further clarify that the National Fire Code also include the National Fire Code Standards by adding the term “standards”. The SFM proposes modifications to Section 1.1.8.1 are proposed to revise the mailing address for the Department of Housing and Community Developments (HCD) from a physical address to a post office box for mailings of findings to be filed with HCD. The SFM proposes modifications to clarify in Section 1.1.10 that complete copies of specified California Code of Regulations Titles are required to be maintained at the building official's office. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[1.1]

Sections 1.11 – 111.10

The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained Sections 1.11 through 1.11.10 with modification.

SFM proposes to make nonsubstantive reference, grammatical, and punctuation corrections to Sections 1.11 through 1.11.10 for consistency with the Chapter 1, General Code Provisions of Title 24, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9. SFM proposes modifications to 1.11.1 to further clarify the authority and reference for applications regulated by the SFM. SFM proposes modifications to clarify in Section 1.11.2.1.2 enforcement responsibilities for state owned buildings, state occupied buildings, and state institutions. SFM proposes modifications to remove obsolete language and terminology from Section 1.11.3.1 for public school plans and specifications and annual submission. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[1.2]

CHAPTER 1 DIVISION II

The SFM proposes the Division II designation for the IBC Chapter 1 Administrative provisions - Sections 101 through 114.

The SFM proposes to adopt specific Sections of Chapter 1, Division II with the amendment and California regulation. The SFM proposes to adopt only those Sections listed in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[2]

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 2 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California definitions or model code definitions as amended in Chapter 2 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

Section 202 Definitions.

CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES

The SFM proposes remove the above IBC definition to eliminate conflict with California licensed facilities classified by statute as further defined in the CBC. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

HIGH-RISE BUILDING

The SFM is proposing to remove IBC language defining "High-rise Buildings" that conflicts with the statutory provisions of Health and Safety Code 13210 and that are further defined in CBC Section 403.1.3. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

PHOTOLUMINESCENT

The SFM is proposing to repeal the current California definition of "photoluminescent" due to revisions made to the IBC that that now defines "photoluminescent" making the California definition no longer necessary. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

PORTABLE BUILDING

The SFM is proposing to further clarify the definition of "Portable Building". Such portable buildings may be classified as other than Group E yet are subject to the provisions for public schools when housing or serving students from kindergarten through twelfth grade and funded pursuant to the California Education Code commencing with Section 17070.10. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

PORTABLE BUILDING, EXEMPTED

The SFM is relocating provisions contained in 907.2.3.8.3 that define "Exempt Portable Buildings" to chapter 2 definitions, which are correlated with the existing definition or "Portable Building" as they relate to school facilities. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

PROTECTIVE SOCIAL CARE FACILITY

The above definition as amended or California definitions are brought forward with modification. The 2007 California

Building Code contains a number of regulations and exceptions to regulations that apply to facilities which provide Protective Social Care. For example, Section 509.9 establishes specific setback and opening requirements. Section 907.2.8.4 contains exceptions to manual and automatic fire alarm systems for R4 occupancies if the facility provides Protective Social Care.

The portion of the current definition that is problematic for local enforcement authorities is the term “referred”. Despite the regulations neither the California Building Code nor the Health and Safety Code define what a referral is.

Section 1500, et.seq. of the Health and Safety Code, the California Community Care Facilities Act, contains the description of several types of community care facilities from which referrals and placements are made by specific governmental agencies. These agencies include the Department of Social Services, Department of Corrections, probation departments, adult and juvenile courts, child welfare agencies, etc. These agencies not only refer and place clients within community care facilities but they also pay the community care facilities for some, if not all of the cost of the care. The referral / placement and compensation nexus makes it easy to identify facilities providing care to clients of these agencies as Protective Social Care facilities.

Drug and Alcohol Recovery or Treatment (DART) facilities do not fall under Section 1500 of Health and Safety Code, however, they are subject to referrals by governmental agencies as well. Referrals may be in the form of sentencing alternatives, sentence reductions or conditions of probation.

Unlike clients who receive services under the California Community Care Facilities Act, clients receiving services in a DART facility due to a Penal Code Section 1000 or “Drinking Driver” diversion programs may not be having those services paid for by a governmental agency. While they may have indeed been referred to recovery services by a governmental agency, they may be free to select any facility that is on their County’s list of approved programs. In these circumstances where a client is free to select a facility and must pay for services out of pocket, there is no practical difference between DART referred clients and those who walk in to a facility of their own accord.

The proposed change in the definition is intended to assist code officials in determining when a care facility should be treated in accordance with the Protective Social Care provisions and when it should not.

~~RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES~~

The SFM proposes remove the above IBC definition to eliminate conflict with California licensed facilities classified by statute as further defined in the CBC. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

RESTRAINT

The SFM is proposing to revise the occupancy classification in the definition of “restraint” to coordinate with modifications proposed that reclassify Group I-1 to Group R-2.1 occupancies in this rulemaking. The SFM is also proposing to revise the section reference due to revisions made to the IBC that revised provisions for Group I-3 occupancies. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

SELF-LUMINOUS

The SFM is proposing to repeal the current California definition of “self-luminous” due to revisions made to the IBC that that now defines “self-luminous” making the California definition no longer necessary. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[3]

CHAPTER 3 BUILDING PLANNING

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 3 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 3 without modification. The SFM

is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

302.1

The SFM is including Group R-2.1 occupancy classification to the residential occupancy classification due to the occupancy reclassification of I-1 occupancies. See the purpose and rationale for Section 310.1 for additional information. There is no change in regulatory effect.

304.1

The SFM is proposing to modify this new IBC occupancy to correlate with existing SFM provisions for Group I-2.1 Ambulatory Care Facilities in Section 308.3.2. The SFM proposes to repeal reference to Group I-2.1 occupancies for clinics as a result of the new IBC provisions for ambulatory health care facilities. Furthermore the above amended Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

305.2

The SFM is making additional editorial revisions to correct the age limitation derived from the statutory definition of infant, to correlate existing SFM and Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division Title 22 regulations and terms used for care facilities throughout the CBC.

308.2

The SFM proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation.

During the promulgation of the 2007 California Codes the SFM sought to utilize the base model code provisions as much as possible. The SFM consolidated the existing Residential Care Facilities that were classified as Group R-2.1, R-2.3 and R-6.1 into that of the group I-1 occupancy classification. The consolidation of these occupancies into one has lessened confusion and has made for consistent design, enforcement and use. However, classification of Group I-1 for these residential in nature type facilities has been problematic for designers, providers and enforcing agencies. Such problems as which disabled access provisions apply and zoning for residential Vs institutional are of the greatest concern. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect.

308.3

308.3.1 Definitions

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES

HOSPITALS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS

NURSING HOMES

Except as identified herein, the above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. Existing statutory and regulatory provisions for non-ambulatory and bedridden are proposed.

The SFM is proposing modification to include statutory provisions that limit the number of clients or children that may be housed in a child care facility and nursing homes. These limitations are also coordinated with other occupancy classifications that set a minimum and/or maximum number of clients, including Groups I-2, I-4, R-2.1, R-3.1 and R-4 occupancies. The SFM is making additional editorial revisions to correct the age limitation derived from the statutory definition of infant, to correlate existing SFM and Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division Title 22 regulations and terms used for care facilities throughout the CBC.

308.3.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.3.2

308.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.4.6 Definitions

CELL

CELL COMPLEX

CELL TIERS

DAY ROOM

DORMITORY

HOLDING FACILITY

HOUSING UNIT

RESTRAINT

The SFM is proposing to relocate the definitions contained in Section 308.4.6 to 408.1.1 which will coincide with revisions made to the model code restructuring. See purpose and rational statement for 408.1.1 for additional information. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.5

Except as identified herein, the above Section as amended or Section containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. The SFM is making additional editorial revisions to coincide with other existing California regulations and terms used for care facilities throughout the CBC. Additional modifications proposed reinstate the model code provisions previously removed that reference to the International Residential code with modification to reference the California Residential Code. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.5.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.5.2

The above Section as amended or Section containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. The SFM is making additional editorial revisions to correct the age limitation derived from the statutory definition of infant, to correlate existing SFM and Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division Title 22 regulations and terms used for care facilities throughout the CBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.5.2.1

The above Section as amended or Section containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

310.1

The SFM modifications proposed reinstate the model code provisions previously removed that reference to the International Residential code with modification to reference the California Residential Code. There is no change in regulatory effect.

(310.1)

R-2.1

The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies from section 308.2 to Section 310 under the Group R-2.1 occupancy classification. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation.

During the promulgation of the 2007 California Codes the SFM sought to utilize the base model code provisions as much as possible. The SFM consolidated the existing Residential Care Facilities that were classified as Group R-2.1, R-2.3 and R-6.1 into that of the group I-1 occupancy classification. The consolidation of these occupancies into one has lessened confusion and has made for consistent design, enforcement and use. However, classification of Group I-1 for these residential in nature type facilities has been problematic for designers, providers and enforcing agencies. Such problems as which disabled access provisions apply and zoning for residential Vs institutional are of the greatest concern. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect.

(310.1)

R-3

The SFM is proposing to include Group R-2.1 occupancies for clarity to be listed with other occupancies when classifying a Group R-3 (see additional purpose and rationale for Group R-2.1 occupancies below).

The SFM is proposing to reinstate model code provisions with modification, and include statutory provisions that limit the number of clients or children that may be housed in a Group R-3 used for day care purposes. These limitations are also coordinated with other occupancy classifications that set a minimum and/or maximum number of clients, including Groups I-2, I-4, R-2.1, R-3.1 and R-4 occupancies.

The SFM is proposing additional amendments that correct the term for "Adult Day Programs". Legislation amended Sections 1502, 1523.1, and 1531.2 added Section 1530.1 and repealed Section 1520.2 of the Health and Safety Code. Adult day facilities and adult day support centers have been consolidated into a single category called "Adult Day Program." The legislation requires the Department of Social Services (DSS) to adopt regulations to combine the existing categories into this single program, these modifications are to correlate with DSS and implement the legislative revisions made to Health and Safety Code.

(310.1)

R-3.1

The SFM is proposing to include Group R-2.1 occupancies for clarity to be listed with other occupancies when classifying a Group R-3 (see additional purpose and rationale for Group R-2.1 occupancies above).

(310.1)

R-4

[CAC recommendation/response]

The CAC recommended that the SFM further study the inclusion of IBC provisions that limit the number of clients in Group R-4 occupancies as originally proposed. The SFM has reviewed the proposals and agrees with public comments made during the CAC meeting and has pulled such modification.

310.2 Definitions

DAY-CARE HOME, FAMILY

The SFM is proposing to include the definition of "DAY-CARE HOME, FAMILY" in accordance with Health and Safety Code 1596.78. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[4]

**CHAPTER 4
SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 4 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 4 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

403

403.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward regarding for high-rise buildings and I-2 occupancies. Modifications to the existing amendments are editorial only as the existing amendments are revised to correlate with new model code language. Revisions are made to correct section references for existing high-rise buildings. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM is further proposing to delete exception 5 of Section 403.1, which exempts Group H occupancies over 75 ft above the lowest floor level having building access from complying with the high-rise buildings requirements of Sections 403.2 through 403.5. SFM believes that Group H occupancies should have at the minimum, equal or greater fire and life

safety requirements to that of other high-rise building occupancies. As allowed by the building and fire code, Group H occupancies are allowed to contain, handle and use hazardous materials far in excess of those allowed in all other occupancies. These hazardous occupancies require more requirements for safe guarding the building occupants and responding emergency personnel, not less. By deleting this exception Group H occupancies will be required to comply with high-rise building requirements. This proposed amendment is consistent with the intent of California Health and Safety Code Section 13211.

403.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing to relocate exception 2 regarding telecommunication equipment and provisions for no automatic sprinkler protection. This amendment is coordinated with amendments proposed to 903.2 and 903.3.1.1.1, see the purpose and rationale for 903.1.1.1 for additional information.

403.2.1.1

The SFM is proposing to exclude H-1, H-2 or H-3 occupancies from the fire-resistance rating reduction provisions in coordination with the modifications to Section 403.1. The SFM is proposing to delete exception 5 of Section 403.1, which exempts Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 occupancies over 75 ft above the lowest floor level having building access from complying with the high-rise buildings requirements of Sections 403.2 through 403.5. SFM believes that Group H occupancies should have at the minimum, equal or greater fire and life safety requirements to that of other high-rise building occupancies. As allowed by the building and fire code, Group H occupancies are allowed to contain, handle and use hazardous materials far in excess of those allowed in all other occupancies. These hazardous occupancies require more requirements for safe guarding the building occupants and responding emergency personnel, not less. By deleting this exception Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 occupancies will be required to comply with high-rise building requirements. This proposed amendment is consistent with the intent of California Health and Safety Code Section 13211.

403.2.1.1

The SFM is proposing amendments fire-resistance reductions to clarify that the structural frame fire-resistance shall not be reduced for high-rise buildings. This amendment is consistent with the existing SFM amendments that have been brought forward from Section 403.3.1 and Table 601. Additional text modified to use the same terms used in the IBC allowed vs. permitted. There is no change in regulatory effect.

403.4.8.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are being repealed as the model code provisions of the IBC and IFC now adequately address emergency power loads for fire pumps. There is no change in regulatory effect.

403.6

The above Section as amended or Section containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. Editorial revisions are made to correct section references for elevator lobby provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

404.6

404.9-404.10

The SFM is including Group R-2.1 occupancy classification to the residential occupancy classification due to the occupancy reclassification of I-1 occupancies. See the purpose and rationale for Section 310.1 for additional information. Sections have been renumbered to correlate with the numbering sequence of the 2009 IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

407.2.2

The SFM is proposing to repeal existing amendments and correlate these provisions with CCR title 19 and the CFC. The California Fire Code contains requirements for automatic sprinkler protection and smoke detectors in Chapter 9.

Section 407.2.2, California Building Code inappropriately contains requirements for automatic sprinkler protection and smoke detectors for nurses' stations in new construction. Amendments to Section 407.2.2 delete automatic fire sprinkler protection and smoke detector nurses' station requirements from this section. New amendments reference the California Fire Code for automatic fire sprinkler protection in nurses' stations in existing construction and smoke detectors in nurses' stations in new and existing construction. Because a new Group I is already required to be protected by automatic fire sprinklers, specific requirements for automatic sprinkler protection in nurse's stations in new construction is deleted.

Section 407.2.2, California Building Code permits the location of nurses' stations, spaces for doctor's and nurses' charting,

communications and related clerical areas to be open to an exit access corridor. In health care facilities where nurses' stations, doctors' and nurses' charting and communications stations are located, it is often necessary to have limited amounts of combustible storage, paperwork and equipment in these areas to facilitate essential health care activities by medical personnel. An amendment to 407.2.2 references the requirements of Section 3.11(d) of Title 19 which limits combustibles and equipment to reasonable quantities. This amendment will provide for coordination with storage and equipment requirements contained in amended Sec. 3.11(d) of Title 19. Heretofore these requirements have been subject to varied interpretations and applications by OSHPD, the State Fire Marshal and local fire authorities.

408.1.1 Definition

CELL

CELL

CELL COMPLEX

CELL TIER

CELL TIERS

The SFM is proposing to relocate these existing California definitions for detention facilities from 308.4.6 here to correlate with the 2009 IBC revised format. Furthermore SFM is removing those IBC definitions that conflict with the existing California definitions. Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

CENTRAL CONTROL BUILDING

The SFM is proposing the definition of Central Control Building to correlate with provisions proposed for fenced enclosures adjacent to the Central Control Building detention facilities. See purpose and rationale for Section 408.3.6.5 for additional information

DAY ROOM

DORMITORY

HOLDING FACILITY

HOUSING UNIT

HOUSING UNIT

RESTRAINT

SALLYPORT

The SFM is proposing to relocate these existing California definitions for detention facilities from 308.4.6 here to correlate with the 2009 IBC revised format. Furthermore SFM is removing those IBC definitions that conflict with the existing California definitions. Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

SMALL MANAGEMENT YARD

The SFM is proposing to include provisions for small management yards in detention facilities. The SFM is proposing these provisions to provide a safe, adequately protected and code compliant environment for inmates to be provided out of cell exercise time.

Under California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) presiding over Title 15, Section 3343, Conditions of Segregation Housing Unit (ASU) will be provided ten hours per week of out of cell exercise. Judge Karlton, the Coleman Lawsuit, issued an order directing the CDCR to construct Small Management Yards to meet Title 15 exercise requirements for ASU inmates by June 30, 2009. An inmate typically occupies these exterior exercise yards approximately 2 hours each day five days a week to satisfy the outside exercise requirements. The exercise currently is comprised of free movement within an enclosed space of approximately 150 square feet. The inmates have no equipment when they occupy these yards. These yards are not used to storage of any materials or equipment and there no electrical devices or outlets accessible to the inmates. The California Building Code does not address the minimum requirements for these exercise yards. Typically, these yards are located adjacent to 270 housing units, away from the general population exercise yards.

The occupancy for covered exercise yards is I-3, as any other building within the institution where inmates are confined. The construction type is Type I-B, with all materials being non-combustible, as follows:

- Structure: steel posts or steel tubes
- Wall materials: steel plate or steel crimp-lock welded wire mesh
- Fire proofing of these materials is not required.

Fire alarms and sprinklers should not be required provided the yards are a minimum of 10 feet away from all buildings,

structures or fences, and the yard covering does not exceed 50% of the fenced enclosure.

Officers in charge of yards shall have personal alarms and radios to notify central control in case of fire.

Each yard is to provide exercise for a maximum of two inmates at a time. Exercise yards are 10 foot by 15 foot with a design minimum of 75 square feet per inmate.

408.3.6.5

The SFM is proposing to include provisions for fenced enclosures for the sub-armory in detention facilities. The fenced enclosure adjacent to the Central Control Building is a security perimeter for the sub-armory, which is an unmanned weapons storage structure. Occupancy of this area will only occur during emergency response conditions, with a maximum capacity of 29 staff members for a short duration (approximately 10 minutes per incident). Due to the high volume of inmate movement within the surrounding area, only designated personnel will occupy this area during the assignment of weapons from the storage structure. Because of the security requirements during this operation and the lack of permanent staff occupancy of this location, we are requesting to restrict the number of gates into this enclosure to one. The gate operation will be conducted remotely from the adjacent tower, with an option of being manually operated with a key. Minimizing access to a single gate into the fence enclosure is essential for maintaining the appropriate level of armed supervision and access control by the tower.

408.5

408.5.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial revisions are made to correct section references for shaft provisions There is no change in regulatory effect.

408.14 408.13

The SFM is including Group R-2.1 occupancy classification to the residential occupancy classification due to the occupancy reclassification of I-1 occupancies. See the purpose and rationale for Section 310.1 for additional information. There is no change in regulatory effect.

408.14 through 408.14.5

The SFM is proposing to include provisions for small management yards in detention facilities. The SFM is proposing these provisions to provide a safe, adequately protected and code compliant environment for inmates to be provided out of cell exercise time.

Under California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) presiding over Title 15, Section 3343, Conditions of Segregation Housing Unit (ASU) will be provided ten hours per week of out of cell exercise. Judge Karlton, the Coleman Lawsuit, issued an order directing the CDCR to construct Small Management Yards to meet Title 15 exercise requirements for ASU inmates by June 30, 2009. An inmate typically occupies these exterior exercise yards approximately 2 hours each day five days a week to satisfy the outside exercise requirements. The exercise currently is comprised of free movement within an enclosed space of approximately 150 square feet. The inmates have no equipment when they occupy these yards. These yards are not used to storage of any materials or equipment and there no electrical devices or outlets accessible to the inmates. The California Building Code does not address the minimum requirements for these exercise yards. Typically, these yards are located adjacent to 270 housing units, away from the general population exercise yards.

The occupancy for covered exercise yards is I-3, as any other building within the institution where inmates are confined. The construction type is Type I-B, with all materials being non-combustible, as follows:

- Structure: steel posts or steel tubes
- Wall materials: steel plate or steel crimp-lock welded wire mesh
- Fire proofing of these materials is not required.

Fire alarms and sprinklers should not be required provided the yards are a minimum of 10 feet away from all buildings, structures or fences, and the yard covering does not exceed 50% of the fenced enclosure.

Officers in charge of yards shall have personal alarms and radios to notify central control in case of fire.

Each yard is to provide exercise for a maximum of two inmates at a time. Exercise yards are 10 foot by 15 foot with a design minimum of 75 square feet per inmate.

414.5

414.5.7

The SFM is proposing these amendments for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials for all occupancies. These amendments were developed by the Group L task group. This task group was made up of representatives from fire service (Nor-Cal and So-Cal BO's, biotech industry, consultants, CALBO, architect, University of California and SFM staff.)

The task group held regular monthly meetings and numerous task groups. These amendments represent a consensus of the task group which include the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story and in elevators of all occupancies.

The task group concluded that the requirements for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story should also be applied to all occupancies. The determination to increase the requirements for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story and in elevators of all occupancies, was based upon safety practices regarding hazardous material incidents in buildings.

415.9

415.9.1

415.9.1.1

415.9.1.2

415.9.1.3

415.9.1.4

415.9.1.5

415.10

415.10.1

415.10.2

415.10.3

The SFM is proposing these amendments to the Group H occupancies to limit the maximum height to 20 stories. These amendments were developed by the Group L task group. These proposed amendments for the Group H occupancies are the same as the proposed requirements for a Group L occupancy above the 10th story.

The SFM and the SFM Group L task group agree that the same requirements for a Group L occupancy above the 10th story should be applied to Group H occupancies as well, due to the similar hazardous environment. SFM is only addressing the Group H occupancies above the 10th story at this time, due to the complexity of these occupancies.

This task group was made up of representatives from fire service (Nor-Cal and So-Cal BO's, biotech industry, consultants, CALBO, architect, University of California and SFM staff.) The task group held regular monthly meetings and numerous task groups.

These amendments represent a consensus of the task group which include the maximum height of Group H occupancies and the maximum quantity of laboratory suites. These proposed amendments also include provisions for the transportation and handling of hazardous materials.

The task group felt that the requirements for the Group L occupancy above the 10th story should also be applied to all Group H occupancies as well. In addition, the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th floor and in elevators should be applied to all occupancies not just Group L and H occupancies.

The requirements for Group H occupancies above the 10th story include: two hour fire barrier/smoke barrier wall with an elevator lobby on each side, increased fire alarm requirements with specified zoning, maximum height of Group L occupancies, maximum number of laboratory suites and the maximum quantity of hazardous materials allowed.

The determination to limit the height and location of the Group H occupancies to buildings less than 20 stories was based upon the fire service response to hazardous material incidents in high rise buildings, versus the financial concerns and laboratory operations of the bio-tech industry. It was agreed by consensus that the Group H occupancies above the 10th floor should have increased fire and life safety requirements. The proposed two-hour fire barrier/smoke barrier and elevators within elevator lobbies located on either side would then allow a reasonably safe fire service response to hazardous material incidents on those floors.

[CAC recommendation/response]

The CAC recommended that the SFM further study the provisions contained in Section 415.10 to determine if such can be revised to make clear when/where the provisions should apply. The SFM has reviewed the proposal and has provided additional language to clarify the lobby and fire-smoke barrier provisions for floors above the 10th story.

420**420.1****419.5-420.5****419.6-420.6**

The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. Additional revisions proposed renumber these sections due to revisions made to the IBC numbering sequence. There is no change in regulatory effect.

425 through 425.10

Except as identified herein, the above Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification.

The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1.

The SFM is proposing to add Section 425.5.3 for independent egress to correlate with existing provisions for smoke compartments. These provisions are currently contained in Section 407.4.2 for I occupancies, however, such are missing from the provisions for the proposed R-2.1 occupancies. Additional revisions proposed renumber these sections due to revisions made to the IBC numbering sequence. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM is proposing clarifying language to section 425.8.3.2 regarding door size and clear opening width for direct exit to the exterior from bedroom containing nonambulatory clients. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM proposes modifications to 425.8.3.3 to clarify the intent that provisions 1 through 5 only apply when there is one bedridden client and the facility is not protected with an automatic sprinkler system. These provisions do not apply where the facility houses two or more bedridden clients or nonambulatory clients as such would be required to have automatic sprinkler protection and comply with 425.8.3.2. Additional clarifying language is proposed in the form of a note that permits the use of a sliding glass door may be used for the door requirements contained in item 5. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM is proposing to clarify where ramps are required pursuant to Section 425.8.5. Over the past several years the issue of mandating ramps on the exterior of Group R-3.1 occupancies has been a concern for fire and building code officials. The SFM has posted several code interpretations on this issue (00-019 & 02-025) and most recently the question arose regarding the 2007 California Building Code. During the rulemaking process to create the 2007 California Building Code, the SFM had not revised the intent for changes in level in Group R-3.1 occupancies (Section 425.8.5), and further does not require changes in level for the exterior to be made by means of a ramp. Re-searching back to previous editions of the CBC, the language has remained the same, and the intent remains the same; in that, it is not the responsibility of the local fire official to enforce exterior exit ramps as these code sections apply to the interior changes of level in the facility only. This amendment does not preclude other provisions of the CBC relating to accessibility that may require exterior ramps in accordance with Chapters 11A or 11B .

426 ,426.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The proposed modifications are correlated with Section 442.4 for kindergarten, first- and second-grade children or for day-care purposes, see purpose and rationale for 442.4 for additional information. There is no change in regulatory effect.

432.2.2.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Section 432.2.2.1 is modified to include Group R-2.1 occupancies as a result of reclassification of I-1 occupancies see Section 310.1 for additional information. Section 432.2.4 has editorial corrections being made to correctly reference the California Fire Code. There is no change in regulatory effect.

442 through 442.5.1

Except as identified herein, the above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Section 442.2 is modified to clarify the intent of this section and eliminate unnecessary fire partitions or fire rated walls or horizontal assemblies. The intent of this section is to provide "atmospheric" separation of exit ways. Adding the language as noted will be more specific and make the intent evident. Text added for smoke barriers is consistent with the SFM provisions contained in the 2001 CBC that were brought forward into the 2007 CBC.

Section 442.4 is modified to address school facilities located above the first floor. The intent of this section as modified is to prohibit the mixing of the small, less agile students, with the larger, more coordinated, students, thus eliminating the risk of smaller children being trampled by the older ones in a panic situation. The K-2 children should be limited to grade level or segregated from the older children when above or below grade.

The addition of *“or other approved egress systems complying with CBC 1017 with two exits.”* is intended to reduce the confusion associated with the current language. CBC Section 1017 addresses the use of “corridors”. Many Architects, Design Professionals, and Plan Reviewers are confused about the intent of CBC 442.4 with regard to exiting. They believe this section requires exit balconies to accommodate K-2 classrooms on the second floor. Some Primary Schools serve only K-2 students, and the design limitation of providing two exterior exits is impractical. Allowing a central corridor with two exits serving a number of classrooms for K-2 students on the second floor is more conducive to the intent of this section.

Further modification to item 3.5 reinstates the provisions of the 2001 CBC and intent. Language for separate means of egress system is included from 1007.3 to complete the requirement as such is currently missing. There is no change in regulatory effect.

[CAC recommendation/response]

The CAC recommended that modifications to 442.4 be disapproved. The SFM disagrees in part and has revised the modifications based on discussions regarding the original proposal that included provisions for *“occupants that are not capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance on a school campus”* and regarding other areas that were sought to be included in the provisions. The SFM has modified the proposal and has pulled several modifications that the CAC had commented on. Other CAC comments made were beyond the scope of the proposed modifications relating to the amendments that were brought forward from the 2007 CBC and are not being addressed. The SFM has revised the above ISOR (above) from the remaining modifications and those as revised.

443 through 443.8

The SFM is proposing these amendments to the group L occupancies to limit the number of laboratory suites and the quantity of hazardous materials based upon the height of the of Group L bldg.

These amendments are a direct result of the building standards commission (BSC) recommendation to the SFM. As requested by the BSC, SFM created a task group to review existing Group L requirements limited the number of laboratory suites based on building height.

This task group was made up of representatives from fire service (Nor-Cal and So-Cal BO's, biotech industry, consultants, CALBO, architect, University of California and SFM staff.) The task group held regular monthly meetings and numerous task groups.

These amendments represent a consensus of the task group which include the maximum height of Group L occupancies and the maximum quantity of laboratory suites. These proposed amendments also include provisions for the transportation and handling of hazardous materials.

The task group felt that the requirements for the Group L occupancy above the 10th story should also be applied to all Group H occupancies as well, due to the similarities of the occupancies. The task group also felt that the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story and in elevators should be applied to all occupancies not just Group L and H occupancies.

The requirements for Group L occupancies above the 10th story include: two hour fire barrier/smoke barrier wall with an elevator lobby on each side, increased fire alarm requirements with specified zoning, maximum height of Group L occupancies, maximum number of laboratory suites and the maximum quantity of hazardous materials allowed.

The determination to limit the height and location of the Group L occupancies to buildings less than 20 stories was based upon the fire service response to hazardous material incidents in high rise buildings, versus the financial concerns and laboratory operations of the bio-tech industry. It was agreed by consensus that the Group L occupancies above the 10th story, would be allowed with the increased fire and life safety requirements. The proposed two-hour fire barrier/smoke barrier and elevators within elevator lobbies located on either side would then allow a reasonably safe fire service response to hazardous material incidents on those stories.

445.5

Section 445.5 is being repealed as these provisions are duplicated in Section 907.2.6.4 currently; SFM proposes to add a

reference 907.2.6.4.

445.8

Section 445.8 is being repealed as these provisions are duplicated in Section 1015.7 currently; SFM proposes to add a reference 1015.7.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[5]

CHAPTER 5 GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 5 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 5 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

Table 503

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The above Table as amended containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. There is no change in regulatory effect. Editorial revisions are proposed to correct the section reference for restraint provisions.

The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-21

Additional modifications proposed to Group H and L occupancies are correlated with the modifications to Section 443. See Section 443 for the purpose and rational.

Furthermore the SFM proposes to add footnotes g and h to correlate the statutory provisions of Health and Safety Code 13131.5 as it relates to nonambulatory persons.

504.2

506.3

The above Sections as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modifications. The SFM proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

506.4.1

The above Section as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modifications. The SFM proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

506.5.2

The above Sections as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward from 506.4.1 to 506.5.2 with editorial modifications. The SFM proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

508.2.4

508.3.3

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rationale for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

Table 508.2.5

The above Section and Table as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM modifications proposed correct terms used for hazardous materials use Vs. "exempt amounts" with that of the 2009 International Fire and Building Code. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Table 508.4

The above Table as amended containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rationale for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Additional modifications proposed resolve several issues. First, it relocates the Group I-3 occupancies to separate cells as the Group I-2 occupancies. Second, it requires that the Group I-1 and Group I-4 occupancies be separated from each other with a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating. It also clarifies the table regarding the Group I occupancies for the NS columns where some of the individual cell entries have been changed to "NP." This recognizes the fact that the entire building containing a Group I occupancy is required to be protected with an automatic sprinkler system throughout even where there are other mixed occupancies that may be separated with fire barriers or horizontal assemblies.

The SFM contends that the Group I-3 occupancy should be treated the same as the Group I-2 occupancy when the separated occupancies option of Section 508.4 is used since they have similar relative hazards. This is also consistent with the 2009 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code which requires a minimum 2-hour fire-resistance rating for all occupancy separations involving detention and correctional facilities as specified in Tables 6.1.14.4.1(a) and (b) Required Separation of Occupancies (hours), Part 1 and Part 2. This is also necessary to implement the intent of the State Fire Marshal amendment to the 2007 California Building Code (CBC) Section 508.3.2.3 Separation (2006 International Building (IBC)) for the Exception which requires Group I-3 occupancies to be separated from all other occupancies in accordance with Section 508.3.3 Separated Occupancies (2006 IBC). The separated occupancies option section, which is now Section 508.4 in the 2009 IBC, refers to Table 508.4 Required Separation of Occupancies (hours) for determining the fire-resistance rating of the occupancy separation depending upon the occupancies being separated. However, the way the table currently is structured, a Group I-3 occupancy would not be required to be separated from a Group I-1 or I-4 occupancy.

We have also included the Group I-2.1 occupancy classification (a current State Fire Marshal amendment) within the same cells as the Group I-2 occupancy of which it is a subset.

As indicated previously, this amendment will also require that a Group I-1 occupancy be separated from a Group I-4 occupancy with a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rated separation. This would be consistent with Table 508.4 in the 2009 IBC which requires these occupancies to be separated from Group R occupancies with an minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating. And Footnote e has been added to the 1-hour rating for the I-1/I-4 occupancies to indicate that where the occupancy classification is the same, then there is no separation required. In other words, this would not require, as is currently the case, an occupancy separation for a Group I-1 occupancy and an adjacent Group I-1 occupancy in the same building, or similarly for a Group I-4 occupancy adjacent to another Group I-4 occupancy in the same building. Also, a footnote has been added for the Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies for the same reason.

And, finally, for the Group I-1 occupancies, this amendment is consistent with Exception 3 of Section 508.2.4 Separation of Occupancies and Exception 2 of Section 508.3.3 Separation in the 2009 IBC.

In conclusion, this amendment will clarify where the required occupancy separations are to be provided under the separated occupancies option of the 2009 IBC for all Group I occupancies and makes the code internally consistent, as well as consistent with current State Fire Marshal amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

509.2

509.9-509.10

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[6]

CHAPTER 6 TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 6 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 6 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

Table 601

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM further proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Table 602

The above Sections as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modifications to correct the footnote as a result of new IBC footnotes. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM received a petition for regulation change for the reduction in building setback to property lines for building equipped with automatic fire sprinkler systems. The SFM has also received similar proposals that are being proposed to

the IRC in the 2009/2010 ICC code cycle which reduce building setback to property lines for building equipped with automatic fire sprinkler systems. The petitioner requests that dwellings protected with automatic fire sprinkler systems be permitted to be constructed to within three feet of the property line without additional fire-resistive exterior wall construction or limitations on openings.

The SFM has reviewed the justification provided by in the petition for change, including additional information provided from proposals to the IRC in the 2009/2010 ICC code cycle. The SFM concurs with the petitioner and has proposed modification to the above Sections and Tables for building setbacks. Furthermore, the SFM concurs with the supporting information developed by the Joint Fire Services Review Committee in their efforts to modify the IRC.

The SFM is proposing these modifications to reduce building setback from five to three feet for exterior wall fire-resistive ratings where building are provided with automatic sprinkler protection. The SFM considers these modifications reasonable while maintaining a minimum level of fire safety. The SFM not only basis protection on efforts in fire and life safety but must also include economic value. The addition of residential sprinkler protection affords the SFM to consider other means or reductions that may offset costs. Additionally these proposed modification offer an incentive to install residential sprinkler protection in non sprinklered dwellings to achieve a reduced setback.

The following justifications and additional information was provided by the petitioner which complete the SFM rational for the proposed modifications:

1. Lack of justification for national provision: Until very recently, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) used the provisions of the Uniform Building Code (UBC), published by the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), as the national basis for California's residential building standards. For at least eighty (80) years (see 1927 UBC, Section 1403; page 48), the UBC allowed walls and openings in R-3 occupancies (One-and Two-Family Dwellings) to be constructed no less than three feet from the property line.

When HCD switched over to the 2006 International Building Code (IBC), the Department modified that portion of the IBC relative to R-3 walls and openings to be consistent with the 2006 edition of the International Residential Code. This resulted in a change to the longstanding minimum separation distance of "3 feet" to "5 feet". However, investigation of the history of this IRC provision has yet to find any substantial justification explaining why the "5 foot" dimension was incorporated into the 2006 IRC.

More importantly, the 2009 Edition of the International Residential Code contains a newly adopted mandate for residential fire sprinkler systems in all new R-3 occupancies. It should be pointed out that an automatic fire sprinkler system, installed in accordance with an NFPA-13D fire sprinkler system will be "expected to prevent flashover (total involvement) in the room of fire origin". Given this significant increase in the fire safety provisions of R-3 construction, coupled with the historical fact that California dwellings had already been performing well under the three foot property-line separation for many decades, there is simply no justification to continue to maintain the 5-foot property line separation as specified in the 2009 IRC.

2. This proposal is consistent with HCD's effort to promote "Green Building" in R-3 construction: Simply put, the change to a 5-foot property-line separation caught many in the industry and local government by surprise. In recent years, local jurisdictions, the environmental community and industry have been investigating ways to increase housing density while continuing to maintain health and life safety. Given the fact that the longstanding 3-foot separation distance had worked so well in California (and for so long); it was difficult to understand why such a change had been made at the national level. Clearly, the most common type of housing construction in California is "production-style housing" where new residential communities are planned and constructed in "phases" consisting of 8-16 homes at a time. An additional four (4) feet per lot [(5'- 3') x 2 side-yards = 4'] of buildable area is significant when you consider that it may well allow for 1-2 additional homes per project. This offers the ability for a more resource-efficient planning and land-use design and is very consistent with HCD's recent adoption of the nations first set of statewide residential green building standards.

Reference to the authority of the state agency to take the rulemaking action requested.

SFM: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, et al and 17921(b)

HCD: State Housing Law; Health and Safety Code Section 17921, et al.

3. Additional information provided by the Joint Fire Services Review Committee via the petitioner regarding similar proposals for the 2009/2010 ICC code cycle to revise the IRC. In the last code cycle, Proposal RB67-07/08 (which was withdrawn at the Final Action Hearings) provided as one of its sprinkler alternatives a reduction in exterior wall fire ratings that we believe still is a reasonable and justifiable sprinkler incentive. This proposal will provide a reasonable sprinkler alternative in the IRC when residential sprinkler systems are installed.

This proposal provides a significant financial and design incentive for residential sprinklers. From a financial perspective, the proposal permits cost reductions related to exterior wall construction and, in the case of a planned community, could result in more developable lots. From a design advantage perspective, the proposal permits homes to have larger footprints without triggering fire-rated exterior walls and permits more flexible use of windows on walls facing property lines.

From a fire safety perspective, the proposed requirements under new Table R302.1(2) generally put the code back where it was in 2000 and 2003, so there is essentially no concession compared to how homes have been built under the IRC since the code was first published in 2000. In 2006, the IRC's fire separation distances for non-rated exterior walls were increased from 3 feet to 5 feet for the purpose of coordinating the IRC's residential separation distances with those in the IBC (Code Change G128-03/04). History shows that residential sprinklers reliably limit fire spread to the room of origin, and with such protection, allowing the code to revert to a 3-foot separation distance provides a reasonable compensation for sprinklers. Certainly, the probability of a favorable outcome in the event of a fire is much better for a sprinklered building with a 3-foot separation versus a nonsprinklered building with a 5-foot separation, so encouraging sprinklers is a preferred approach.

The proposed garage requirement for R309.7 provides a limitation on the application of new Table R302.1(2) by only allowing use of sprinkler incentives in areas where sprinklers are provided. Normally, garages aren't required to have sprinklers; however, where a designer chooses to take advantage of reduced separation requirements for a garage wall, it is appropriate for the garage to be provided with sprinklers as a means of property protection. Proposed design criteria for sprinklers were derived from NFPA 13R Section 6.8.3.3, which addresses sprinkler protection for garages in buildings protected by NFPA 13R sprinkler systems. Often, garage protection is provided by dry pendent or dry sidewall sprinklers connected to a wet pipe sprinkler system.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[7]

CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 7 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 7 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

702.1 Definitions FIRE-SMOKE BARRIER

The SFM is proposing this new definition to correlate with modifications for H and L occupancies located above the 10th story. New provisions proposed for H and L occupancies located above the 10th floor require separation consisting of a 2-hour fire barrier while utilizing the air leakage containment provisions of smoke barriers. For additional information see the purpose and rationale for modifications to Sections 415.9 through 415.10.3 and 443 through 443.8

705.2.3

The SFM is proposing modification to the above Section to add clarity to the CBC and in part as a result of a petition made to the SFM. Code change FS14-07/08 amended Section 704.2 to improve the code section to make clear when the length of projections is to be limited due to fire separation; the section was brought to the IBC from a legacy Code that did not include table like Table 704.8 where the area of openings is limited and protected openings are an option to include more openings in an exterior wall based on fire separation distance within ranges of distance.

The exception has been amended to require the same level of protection as the IRC and eliminates ambiguity as to whether rated or non rated projections are required. Table R302.1 of the 2009 IRC requires eaves located at a fire

separation distance less than 5 ft to be protected with one-hour construction on the underside. Both the 2009 IRC and 2009 IBC require sprinkler protection in R-3 occupancies so the codes should be comparable. Without changing the exception, the code user could conclude that an exposed 12 inch long wood eave located within 24 inches from a lot line and supported on an exterior one hour rated wall located 3 ft from a lot line is permissible which makes no sense. The IBC and IRC have increased the level of exterior fire protection due to fire separation distance recognizing the vulnerability of the least protected occupancies such R-3 from conflagration hazards.

705.5

The above Section as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modifications. The SFM proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

705.8.5

715.4.4

715.4.4.1

1027.1

The purpose of an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA-13 (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems) is to provide a reasonable degree of protection for life and property from the fire through standardization of design, installation, and testing requirements for sprinkler systems. This type of fire sprinkler is identified throughout the California Building Code (CBC) and/or California Fire Code (CFC) as Section 903.3.1.1.

The purpose of an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA-13R (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height) is to provide design and installation requirements for a sprinkler system to aid in the detection and control of fires in residential occupancies and thus provide improved protection against injury, life loss, and property damage. A sprinkler system designed and installed in accordance with this standard shall be expected to prevent flashover (total involvement) in the room of fire origin, where sprinklered, and to improve the chance for occupants to escape or be evacuated. This type of fire sprinkler is identified throughout the California Building Code (CBC) and/or California Fire Code (CFC) as Section 903.3.1.2.

When comparing the two purposes of both standards (NFPA-13 versus NFPA-13R) it becomes apparent that a fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA-13 is for protection of life and property, while a fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA-13R is a Life Safety System, with a lesser degree of property protection (aid in the detection and control of fires). NFPA 13R systems are typically a 2 to 4 head design versus a 13 system which is a 4 head design. Combustible concealed spaces are permitted to be unprotected in a 13R system. Sprinkler design densities are half of 13.

Another factor which must be recognized is that while both NFPA-13 and NFPA-13R give allowances for the omission of fire sprinklers in bathrooms where the area does not exceed 55 square feet and in clothes closets where the area does not exceed 24 square feet; the NFPA-13R standard permits additional omissions. These omissions include; 1) fire sprinklers not required in any porches, balconies, corridors, and stairways that are open and attached, 2) fire sprinklers not required in attics, penthouse equipment rooms, elevator machine rooms, concealed spaces dedicated exclusively to an containing only dwelling unit ventilation equipment, crawl spaces, floor/ceiling spaces, noncombustible elevator shafts where the elevator cars comply with ANSI A17.1, and other concealed spaces that are not used or intended for living purposes or storage and do not contain fuel-fired equipment., 3) closets on exterior balconies, regardless of size as long as there are no doors or unprotected penetrations from the closet directly into the dwelling unit.

The accumulated affect of these individual/multiple omissions of installing fire sprinklers raises the concern of a “partially sprinklered (protected) building” with an NFPA-13R sprinkler system versus a “fully sprinklered (throughout) building with an NFPA-13 sprinkler system. From a firefighter perspective, having a fully sprinklered building allows the firefighter the safety to help in the search and evacuation of occupants from the building, as well as to assist in the suppression of the fire, should one occur.

The deletion of the NFPA-13R allowance in each of the proposed sections (where Section 903.3.1.2 is proposed to be stricken) will insure that the building is more equipped to control and extinguish a fire, and to limit the structural damage to the building, thus being more economically efficient.

Table 706.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies

are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

708.14.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM further proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Additional editorial modifications to existing SFM amendments are proposed to an outline format in exception 4 to correlate with the 2009 IBC format. There is no change in regulatory effect.

709.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. The SFM further proposes to include Group L occupancies to correlate with modifications proposed to Section 443.

There is no change in regulatory effect.

709.4

The SFM proposes to amend exception 6 to clarify the intent of the requirements that sprinklers are installed in all combustible floor/ceiling and roof/ceiling spaces. The intent is to address concealed spaces in buildings equipped with a NFPA 13R system. Automatic sprinkler protection in all attic spaces is necessary and required, since the protection is considered available to control fire in the incipient stage and keep unoccupied concealed spaces and attic areas from becoming involved.

710.5

The SFM proposes to repeal amendments made to Section 710.5 as they are no longer necessary due to revisions made to the 2009 IBC that now address Group I-2 opening protection. There is no change in regulatory effect.

711.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

711.7

The above Sections as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modifications. The SFM further proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

715.4.3

The SFM proposes to amend the above section for detention facility inmate housing units, these door assemblies occur in building structures that are of Type 1A or 1B construction, have an automatic Fire sprinkler and Fire Alarm system, and are staffed 24/7. This amendment is consistent with the provisions of Section 408.10 which allows for cells with open bars and clearly provide no fire separation from the exit path of travel. Furthermore, the door and side-lite assemblies are fabricated as a single unit. The side-lite frame is integral to and a component of the door frame.

715.4.4

715.4.4.1

The SFM is proposing amendments to this section in coordination with other sections regarding the use of NFPA 13R automatic sprinkler systems, see purpose and rationale for 705.8.5.

716.5.2

The above Sections as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modifications. The SFM further proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. The SFM further proposes to remove the reference to Section 903.3.1.2 in exception 3, reference to NFPA 13R systems is inappropriate as it is not permitted in those occupancies that exception 3 would apply to. Additional amendments proposed are to update section references. There is no change in regulatory effect.

716.5.4

The above Section as amended containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM proposes to restructure the section by separating the SFM occupancies from the base model code exceptions for better clarity. The SFM further proposes to reinstate two exceptions. During the rulemaking of the 2007 CBC the SFM sought to maintain a minimum level of fire safety protection afforded by the 2001 CBC and bring forward to the 2007 CBC certain provisions to maintain that level. One of those provisions was to amend opening protection of fire partitions. The SFM accomplished that by not permitting the exceptions for openings in SFM regulated occupancies. However, this amendment was overly restrictive when compared to Section 713.11:2 of the 2001 CBC and smoke damper requirements contained in the 2007 CBC for horizontal exits and corridors. The SFM is therefore proposing to reinstate exception 1 from the 2001 CBC and exception 3 of the IBC in the form of exceptions 1 and 2 for SFM regulated occupancies. Furthermore, the SFM is not limiting the area of the ducts in SFM regulated occupancies (exception 1) as a result of other protections and limitations required in the CBC for the SFM regulated occupancies that are more restrictive than that of other occupancies. Additional renumbering and formatting of the IBC exceptions is necessary for the additional exceptions made specific to the SFM regulated occupancies.

716.5.4.1

The above Section as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modifications. The SFM further proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

717.3.3

717.4.3

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rationale for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM further proposes to move the term high-rise after the occupancy group classifications to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. Additional text is proposed to be revised is to correlate with new or revised style and format of the IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[8]

CHAPTER 7A MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE

The SFM is proposing amendments to CBC chapter 7A to simplify user application of wildfire protection building construction requirements, to clarify the intent of the regulations, and incorporate advancements in understanding wildfire exposure protection while maintaining the overall hazard mitigation goals established in 2005. These proposed amendments are based on recommendations of an ad hoc advisory group established by the SFM. The Wildfire Protection Building Construction "2010 CBC Ch7A" Task Force met periodically from March through June 2009. The task force had representation from five building construction associations including CALBO, three fire service organizations including California Fire Prevention Officers, four fire testing laboratories including Western Fire Center, and subject matter experts in fire research and code compliance. The task force held two stakeholder meetings to receive input from interested parties and received participation from NFPA, ASTM, ICC Fire Code Committee, the Missoula Forest Fire Science Laboratory (USFS), and NIST.

One third of the task force members also served on the advisory committee which generated recommendations to the SFM resulting in the initial CBSC adoption of these provisions in 2005. The SFM is proposing amendments, correlated with wildfire protection provisions in the CFC, CRC, and CRSC, that will achieve the first comprehensive revision of the standards since they were originally adopted.

The proposed amendments simplify subject matter organization and renumber sections to consolidate provisions on application, vents, exterior coverings, and standards of quality which were dispersed throughout the chapter. New examples, exceptions, and additional methods to achieve prescriptive compliance with the stated performance goals are proposed to simplify user application of the regulations. The original intent of the 2005 standards, to reduce the potential for disastrous building losses during wildfire conflagrations, is clarified and reflected in proposed uniform statewide exceptions for small and/or remote accessory buildings. Two new Part 12 SFM test standards are proposed to simplify the building code with no change in regulatory effect by moving performance test requirements for decks and ignition resistant materials from the code to the new test standards.

The 2010 Ch7A Task Force identified several issues that the SFM has not fully addressed due to limited resources and the complexity of the issues. It is expected that future rulemaking cycles will address these issues which include the following:

- The application of effective & cost-efficient weathering of tested non-wood materials and assemblies (e.g. application of CCR Title 19 regulations for 10-year natural weathering of wood roof covering to other materials).
- The relative cost-benefit importance of wildfire exposure (e.g. wind-blown embers vs. direct flame contact) and hazard mitigation measures (e.g. decks, vent design, & vent location).
- Well supported wildfire exposure scenarios that are realistic and representative of the actual hazard (e.g. 3 minute vs. 10 minute direct flame contact exposure & ember exposure) and appropriateness of the existing performance test requirements for ignition resistant materials.

The proposed amendments do include increased prescriptive compliance options for vents, eave protection, and exterior surfaces which maintain or increase the degree of protection provided. Existing inconsistent provisions for weathering, the use of stains and coatings, testing, and tested material labeling are either clarified, repealed, or expanded to achieve consistent cost-effective minimum standards.

These provisions provide a reasonable degree of protection from diverse and unpredictable building ignition mechanisms resulting from exterior wildfire exposure, especially wind-blown burning embers. The extent and degree of these building construction regulations is based on a corresponding level of hazardous vegetation management immediately surrounding the building to mitigate the hazards from large-scale direct flame contact exposure. Effective cost and efficient ignition resistant building construction requires that the property be in compliance with the vegetation management requirements referenced in this chapter and in the CFC.

There are no provisions in the IBC specifically applicable to the protection of buildings from wildfire and to date there are no national test standards for the protection of buildings from exterior wildfire exposure. A draft ASTM wall test standard based on the 2005 SFM test standard 12-7A-1 was, however, recently moved forward from the ASTM E-05 committee for creation of a new standard.

The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained Chapter 7A with modification. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations in Chapter 7A without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

701A

The proposed additional application date text will consolidate and clarify the existing multi-phased implementation provisions and the examples added to the inspection and certification provisions will clarify the intended implementation with no change in regulatory effect. The exceptions to application will provide consistent statewide application and assist the user in avoiding misapplication of provisions.

701A.3

The SFM proposes to bring the above section forward and relocate those provisions related to application date and location where required to Section 701A.3.1. There is no change in regulatory effect for these relocated provisions. The SFM furthermore proposes to amend the section by adding exceptions to assist the user with consistent statewide application the provisions. The 2007 CBC provisions in section 704A.5.1 on ancillary buildings and structures led to inconsistent application and/or misapplication of Chapter 7A requirements to different types of ancillary buildings and no direction on which provisions of Chapter 7A should be applied to other types of ancillary structures. These amendments identify exceptions for ancillary buildings and structures which were deemed not to be a significant statewide hazard contributing to disastrous conflagration losses. The rationale for the size and type of buildings and structures to exempt was based on provisions of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code and existing provisions on deck structures in this chapter. Existing provisions for the enforcing agency to apply the requirements of this chapter to accessory structures is maintained with modification in section 710A. The SFM furthermore proposes to amend the section by adding an exception for buildings originally constructed prior to the applicable application date to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions. The provisions of this chapter to not apply, as state minimum building standards, to additions and remodels specified in the exception.

Concerns were raised during CAC review that the proposed building standards were not adequate to protect buildings from the exposure fire hazard that ancillary buildings and structures may pose during disastrous wildfires. The CAC member comment specifically noted that a proposed exception to the application of chapter requirements for detached accessory structures located more than 10 feet from an applicable building reduced the level of protection allowable under existing code. Furthermore, "large" ancillary buildings and structures were called out as a hazard that needed to be addressed by the code.

SFM concurs that this exception eliminated the current ability for enforcing agencies to apply chapter requirements to these ancillary buildings and structures and has deleted this exception (Initial Express Terms Section 701A.3 Exception #1) from this proposed section on application. In addition, SFM proposes to address this CAC comment with further modifications to the Ancillary Buildings/Accessory Structures (see below 2007 CBC Section 705A and proposed 2010 CBC Section 710A).

701A.3.1

The SFM proposes to bring the 2007 CBC provisions in the above section forward and relocate them to Section 703A.6 without modification other than to update referenced section numbers. There is no change in regulatory effect for the relocated 2007 provisions. The SFM further proposes to amend the above section by consolidating 2007 application date provisions into this revised section to assist the user with clear application provisions. The original 2001 CBC provisions for chapter 7A were adopted in 2005 by emergency rulemaking with two "phased" application dates that were subsequently amended further leading to confusion. There is no change in regulatory effect for the proposed modifications to application provisions

701A.3.2

The SFM proposes to repeal the above section and bring forward the 2007 CBC application provisions located here as amendments to sections 701A.3 and 701A.3.1 with no change in regulatory effect.

701A.3.2.1

The SFM proposes to repeal the above section and bring forward with modifications the 2007 CBC inspection and certification provisions located here to a new section (701A.4) with no change in regulatory effect.

701A.3.2.2

The SFM proposes to repeal the above section and bring forward with amendments the 2007 CBC inspection and certification provisions located here to a new section (701A.4.1) with no change in regulatory effect. The SFM further proposes to amend the provisions of this section by adding an example method of acceptable of compliance, currently referenced in an existing SFM Information Bulletin, to assist the user with consistent application of the code.

701A.3.2.3

The SFM proposes to repeal the above section and bring forward the 2007 CBC inspection and certification provisions located here to a new section (701A.4.2) with no change in regulatory effect. The SFM further proposes to amend the provisions of

this section by adding an example method of acceptable of compliance, currently referenced in an existing SFM Information Bulletin, to assist the user with consistent application of the code.

701A.3.2.4

The SFM proposes to repeal the above section and bring forward the 2007 CBC vegetation management provisions located here to a new section (701A.5) with no change in regulatory effect. The SFM further proposes to amend the provisions of this section to assist the user with consistent application of state regulations by adding examples of acceptable methods of compliance, and adding references to existing state code and regulation requirements for vegetation management around building at risk from wildfire exposure. These amendments are necessary to clarify that the enforcing agency is not necessarily responsible for vegetation management inspections and will assist the user by providing direction to specific vegetation management requirements where state law requires the property owner is responsible for the maintenance of hazardous vegetation around buildings.

The SFM concurs with CAC review comments expressing concern about a new reference specifically to “building official” proposed in the initial express terms and has deleted the reference in question.

702A

IGNITION-RESISTANT MATERIAL

The style of the current definition of Ignition Resistant Material does not follow ICC style. The SFM proposes to further clarify the definition of Ignition Resistant Material by repealing the UBC style definition and correlating the proposed definition with the International Wildland Urban Interface Code definition for Ignition Resistant Material. Taken with the below amendments to section 704A.1 through 704A.3 and the proposed creation of the SFM 12-7A-5 “Ignition Resistant Material” test standard, there is no change in regulatory effect.

703A

The proposed amendments are needed to eliminate inconsistencies and conflicts in the existing testing requirements and simplify user application by consolidating testing requirements in one location.

703A.1

703A.2

703A.3

703A.4

The SFM proposes to bring the above sections forward as modified to further clarify the scope and application of the section and relocate the existing referenced test standards to section 703A.7 with no change in regulatory effect. The SFM further proposes to identify acceptable testing agencies, reports, and labeling of materials and material assemblies tested in accordance with this chapter.

The SFM proposes to bring the above section forward modified to clarify the testing

703A.5 Weathering and surface treatment protection.

703A.5.1 General.

703A.5.2 Weathering.

703A.5.2.1 Fire-retardant-treated wood.

703A.5.2.2 Fire-retardant-treated wood shingles and shakes.

The SFM is proposing to include provisions for consistent and uniform weathering requirements for all materials tested in accordance with this chapter. The above sections relocate provisions for weathering in some Part 12 SFM test standards and reference

703A.5.3

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the provision in 2007 CBC section 704.4.1.1 and relocate them to the above section without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect for these relocated 2007 provisions.

703A.6

The SFM proposes to bring forward the above 2007 CBC provisions and relocate them from Section 701A.3.1 to the above section without modification other than to update referenced section numbers. There is no change in regulatory effect.

703A.7

The SFM proposes to bring forward the existing 2007 CBC provisions for standards of quality and relocate them without modification from Section 703A.3 to the above section. The SFM further proposes to relocate the existing 2007 CBC provisions for deck testing performance requirements from section 704A.4.1.1.3 to a new SFM test standard in Part 12 (12-7A-4A) referenced in the above section. The SFM further proposes to relocate the existing 2007 CBC provisions for ignition resistant material testing performance requirements from the 2007 CBC section 702A definition for ignition resistant material to a new SFM test standard in Part 12 (12-7A-5) referenced in the above section. There is no change in regulatory effect.

704A.

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the provisions in the 2007 CBC section 704A with revised section numbers, section names, and locations with no change in regulatory effect. The SFM further proposes to bring forward amendments to this section as identified herein and below. These amendments have been proposed to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions by consolidating and grouping the existing section 704A provisions into separate sections and add text for a new section on ignition resistant material which is needed to correlate the new definition with the proposed new Part 12 SFM test standard 12-7A-5.

704A.1

704A.2

704A.3

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the above sections with amendments relocate and modify the existing 2007 CBC provisions for ignition resistant material requirements from the 2007 CBC section 702A definition for ignition resistant material to the above sections and a new SFM test standard in Part 12 (12-7A-5).

704A.1

704A.1.1

704A.1.2

704A.1.3

704A.1.4

704A.1.5

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the 2007 CBC roofing provisions in the above sections and relocate them as modified in section 705A below.

704A.2

704A.2.1

704A.2.2

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the 2007 CBC attic ventilation provisions in the above sections and relocate them as modified in section 706A below.

704A.2.3

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the 2007 CBC eave protection provisions in the above section and relocate them as modified in section 707A below.

704A.3

704A.3.1

704A.3.1.1

704A.3.2

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the 2007 CBC exterior wall provisions in the above section and relocate them as modified in section 707A below.

704A.3.2.1

The SFM proposes to repeal the above section and bring the forward the 2007 CBC exterior wall vent provisions in the above section and relocate them as modified in section 706A below.

704A.3.2.2

704A.3.2.3

The SFM proposes to repeal the above sections and bring the forward the 2007 CBC exterior glazing and window wall provisions in the above sections and relocate them as modified in section 708A below.

704A.4.1

704A.4.1.1

The SFM proposes to repeal the above sections and bring the forward the 2007 CBC deck provisions in the above sections and relocate them as modified in section 709A below.

704A.4.2

704A.4.2.1

704A.4.2.

The SFM proposes to repeal the above sections and bring the forward the 2007 CBC underfloor and appendage provisions in the above sections and relocate them as modified in section 707A below.

704A.5

704A.5.1

The SFM proposes to repeal the above sections and bring the forward the 2007 CBC ancillary buildings and structure provisions in the above sections and relocate them as modified in section 710A below.

705A

These amendments have been proposed to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions by relocating the roofing provisions into a new separate section and to eliminate a maximum cap sheet weight that was not intended in the original provisions.

705A.1

705A.2

705A.3

705A.4

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the 2007 CBC roofing provisions in section 704A.1 and relocate them with one modification in the above sections.

06A

The SFM proposes to bring forward the attic ventilation and exterior wall vent provisions in 2007 CBC Sections 704A.2 through 704A.2.2 and 704A.3.2.1, and relocate them to new Sections 706A through 706A.3 to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions by consolidating the vent requirements into a single location in the code.

These amendments have been proposed to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions by: relocating the existing vent provisions into one new separate section; clarifying the indented performance goal of protecting buildings from ignition, incorporating the IBC reduction in minimum vent opening size to increase wildfire protection; and codifying prescriptive alternatives that provide equivalent protection.

706A.1

The SFM proposes to add this new section consolidating the existing general scope provisions for vents in the 2007 CBC with amendments clarifying the specific locations where the requirements apply and add consistency with the ventilation opening language in CBC Chapter 12. The SFM further proposes to amend the provisions of this section to clarify the fire protection performance goal of the regulations. A principle objective to resist, rather than entirely prevent, the impacts of wildfire exposure has been maintained. The SFM proposes to amend the performance goal to reflect that resisting building ignition is the fundamental goal for the provisions of this section.

706A.2

The SFM proposes to bring forward the vent provisions in 2007 CBC with modifications to increase the prescriptive requirements for the protection of ventilation openings. The proposed SFM amendments require that all vents be constructed of noncombustible material. The current provisions allow for combustible vents protected by wire mesh which, when subjected to wildfire exposure, may fail to provide protection. This was not the intent of the current provisions.

For all vents subject to the provisions of this section SFM further proposes to reduce the maximum dimension of vent openings from 1/4-inch to 1/8th of an inch for all vents installed in any location. California building constructions regulations have required 1/4-inch wire mesh vents for decades for all applications, not just wildfire protection. Wildfire protection recommendations to cover vents with 1/4-inch wire mesh go back at least forty years. However, professional wildfire exposure experts from the original 2005 SFM advisory committee for this chapter, professionals from both inside and outside the fire service, and reports in numerous publications have concluded that ember intrusion through vents (usually presumed to have code compliant 1/4-inch openings) pose a significant hazard during wildfire exposure. The current "Task Force" (the ad hoc SFM Wildfire Protection Building Construction "2010 CBC Ch7A" Task Force) also found that, from a wildfire protection perspective, there was nearly unanimous support for reducing the maximum dimension of vent openings from 1/4 to 1/8th of an inch.

The reduction in the minimum allowable vent opening dimension from 1/4-inch in the previous Uniform Building Code to 1/16th of an inch in the current 2009 International Codes support the SFM proposed amendment to require the dimensions of ventilation openings to be a minimum of 1/16th inch (1.6 mm), and not to exceed 1/8th inch (3.2 mm). This amendment is further supported by recent experimental fire research on building ignition from small ember exposure and post-fire building ignition studies, and one publication from Australia that reported direct ember entry into buildings (through any building gaps or openings, not specifically vents) was a major risk. This paper further stated that regulation of gaps in the building exterior to a dimension less than 2 mm eliminated the potential for active ember entry.

706A.3

The SFM proposes to bring forward the eave and cornice vent provisions in 2007 CBC Sections 704A.2.2 to this new section with modifications. To assist the user with effective hazard mitigation and cost efficient compliance with the code, SFM further proposes to amend the existing provisions by adding prescriptive alternatives that provide equivalent protection for buildings exposed to wildfire. The eave and cornice vent provisions of the existing California Building Standards Code originated from the widely held professional opinion that eaves and cornices were the most hazardous location for vents, more hazardous than gable vents or roof vents for example. The Task Force heard national fire scientists who directly questioned whether vents located under eaves were more hazardous than vents in other locations such as walls directly exposed to wind-driven embers exposure. While there was a difference of opinion among experts about the relative severity of vent location exposure and hazard, the Task Force concluded that there was no scientific basis or well documented substantiation that ember and wildfire exposure to under eave locations was more severe than other ventilation opening locations such as gable vent. The SFM proposes to maintain existing provisions for special eave protection requirements until there is a well substantiated resolution to this issue while at the same time maintaining a cautious approach to new provisions based on this conventional wisdom.

706A.3 Exception #1

The SFM proposes to bring forward the eave vent exception provisions in 2007 CBC Sections 704A.2.2 to this new section with modifications. Based on the best available current understanding of wildfire exposure protection, SFM supports this exception based on the rationale brought forward by industry when proposing this exception in 2005. SFM proposes to amend the exception to specifically authorize enforcing agencies to accept vents for use under this exception and expand the scope of the exception to include all under eave vents as originally intended.

706A.3 Exception #2

To assist the user with effective hazard mitigation options, alternatives in building construction design, and cost efficient compliance with the code; SFM proposes to amend the eave and cornice vent provisions in 2007 CBC Section 704A.2.2 adding an exception to allow noncombustible vents, having ventilation opening dimensions of between 1/16th inch to 1/8th inch for ember intrusion protection, to be placed in eave and cornice locations when the attic space is fully protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system for ember and flame intrusion protection. The SFM further proposes to amend this section and add an exception to allow noncombustible vents, having ventilation opening dimensions of between 1/16th inch to 1/8th inch for ember intrusion protection, to be placed in eave and cornice locations when the flame intrusion hazard has been mitigated by adequate vegetation management, as required by proposed 2010 CBC Section 701A.5, and the exterior coverings of noncombustible or ignition resistant materials.

[CAC recommendation/response]

Comments received from the Building Standards Commission's "Building Fire and Other" Code Advisory Committee (CAC) recommend "Further Study" of the proposed amendments for Sections 706A.1, 706A.2 & 706A.3. The CAC as well as public comment, recommended that the SFM retain the existing provisions without providing the additional prescriptive exceptions perceived as weakening the eave and cornice vent requirements Section 706A.3. The SFM disagrees with comments that the proposed Section 706A.3 Exceptions #1 and #2 should be deleted and do not provide adequate protection for the reasons outlined in the rationale above. While the SFM agrees that any openings or gaps in the exterior covering or envelope of a building may be hazardous during wildfire exposure, we believe the building construction cost of mitigating wildfire exposure hazards must be balanced against the relative risks and benefits associated with all building ignition hazards. No quantitative data or other substantiation was provided, neither to the Task Force nor during the CAC review period to support the claim that reducing the dimensions of ventilation openings to a minimum of 1/16th inch and maximum of 1/8th inch (as proposed by the SFM) would not resist building ignition from vent ember intrusion. The performance goal for the wildfire protection building construction standards is to contribute to a systematic reduction in disastrous conflagration losses (see Section 701A.2 Purpose), not completely prevent all building ignitions from one particular hazard.

The CAC review period public comments also referenced national fire research and included statements that mesh screens are not enough and that 1/8th inch screen mesh vents do nothing to protect buildings from wildfire. SFM agrees with the contention that screens do not provide protection from flame intrusion, which is reflected in the proposed amendments and the rationale above. However, baffled eave vents originally proposed by industry in 2005, and other vent designs currently

available, are only one method to mitigate the hazard of direct flame exposure to building vents. Especially when there is no recognized test standard to evaluate the effectiveness of such vents, there is no agreed upon characterization of realistic wildfire exposure, and the relative importance of eave protection has been called into question, the SFM believes that specialized vents may be an acceptable alternative but should not be the only option to mitigate the hazard of direct flame contact. Any method of direct flame contact hazard mitigation, including for example exposure fire intensity reduction, increasing the ignition resistance of the exposed building materials, and automatic extinguishment should be evaluated on their merits as addressed in the above rationale.

Furthermore, the SFM disagrees with the characterization of national fire research in the public comments pertaining to the ember exposure and lack of vent screen effectiveness. The Task Force heard from the same body of experts and accepted the language proposed by SFM and the above rationale.

The CAC review period public comments included a post-fire survey result stating that eave and soffit areas are among the most vulnerable locations for vents. While acknowledging that this is a widely held conventional wisdom, SFM disagrees with the comment for the reasons stated above.

The CAC, as well as public comment, expressed concern that the proposed Section 706A.3 Exceptions #2 does not provide adequate protection from the exposure fire hazard of "uncleared vegetation" and highly combustible personal property items near the building, such as patio furniture, which may expose under eave screen vents to direct flame contact even with the required mitigation of noncombustible or ignition resistant exterior coverings. SFM agrees that these are realistic and potential hazards, but contend that they are outside the current scope and purpose of state minimum building standards for wildfire protection and are more appropriately addressed by hazard mitigation strategies other than building construction, such as the vegetation management required by proposed 2010 CBC Section 701A.5. Furthermore, should the exposure fire scenario upon which the minimum building standards are based be expanded (to include extensive direct flame contact such as suggested by the CAC review comments), all of the major hazards should be reevaluated comprehensively, one hazard at a time. For example it would be neither effective nor cost-efficient to add construction cost of flame intrusion protection for eave vents without addressing protection for windows located below the eave vents which may fail within minutes of direct flame impingement.

707A

These amendments have been proposed to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions by relocating the existing exterior protection provisions into one new separate section and by incorporating prescriptive alternatives that provide equivalent protection.

707A.1

707A.2

707A.3

707A.3.1

707A.4

707A.5

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the exterior covering provisions in 2007 CBC and relocate them as modified in the above sections

708A

These amendments have been proposed to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions by relocating the existing exterior glazing and exterior door provisions into one new separate section and by incorporating prescriptive alternatives that provide equivalent protection.

708A.1

708A.2

708A.2.1

708A.2.2

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the exterior glazing provisions in 2007 CBC section 704A.3.2.2 and relocate them as modified in the above sections

708A.3

708A.3.1

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the exterior door provisions in 2007 CBC section 704A.3.2.3 and relocate them as modified in the above sections

709A

These amendments have been proposed to assist the user and avoid misapplication of the provisions by relocating the paints, coating, and stains provision to section 703A clarifying the application to the entire chapter as intended and relocating the deck test "Option 3" provisions to the proposed new Part 12 SFM test standard 12-7A-4A following IBC format of not having performance test procedures and test criteria in the code.

709A.1

709A.2

709A.3

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the decking provisions in 2007 CBC section 704A.4.1 and relocate them as modified in the above sections

710A

These amendments have been proposed to provide consistent statewide minimum standards for accessory structures and to clarify requirements of the provisions to assist the user and avoid misapplication of provisions.

710A.1

710A.2

The SFM proposes to bring the forward the ancillary buildings and structures provisions in 2007 CBC section 704A.5 and relocate them as modified in the above sections

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[9]

CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISHES

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 8 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 8 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

Table 803.9

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Additional editorial modification is proposed to add "NP = Not permitted" replacing footnote "m" and show "NP" in the appropriate I-3 row. There is no change in regulatory effect.

804.4.1

804.4.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM Proposes to reclassify and relocate the provisions for Group I-1 occupancies to Section 310 R-2.1. Group I-1 occupancies are proposed to be reclassified to reinstate the R-2.1 occupancy classification for Residential Care Facilities housing more than 6 clients. The California statutory provisions, existing regulations being brought forward are not affected by the reclassification and relocation. This proposed reclassification will resolve both and have no change in regulatory effect. For additional information see the purpose and rational for modifications made to Section 308.2 and 310.1 R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Furthermore modifications are proposed to reference the more applicable ASTM E662 “Standard Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials” and remove the reference to ASTM E-84.

Additional amendments are proposed to correlate existing SFM amendments made to the exception with new IBC text in the main body of the section. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[10]

CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 9 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 9 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

For the specific purpose and rationale for each section containing California regulation, modification, amendment or repeal see the Initial Statement of Reasons for Part 9 California Fire Code (CFC). The SFM is correlating amendments for Part 2 California Building Code (CBC) Chapter 9 which are derived from the amendments proposed to Chapter 9 of the CFC.

The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections are generally considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments.

909.20.1

Section 909.20.1 (not contained in the IFC) is being modified to clarify the intent regarding vestibule width determinations. In hospitals, the required width of corridors specified in Section 1017.2 is 8 feet. This is necessary to facilitate moving patients in beds from one smoke compartment to another during a fire emergency and to be able to pass beds in the corridor to relocate patients to a safe refuge area within the adjacent smoke compartment. The vestibule for a smokeproof enclosure would not be utilized for patient relocation since the space is never air conditioned and may be open to the exterior of the building, putting the patient at risk from exposure to the weather. Since hospitals and nursing homes are fully-sprinklered light-hazard occupancies and are generally in operation on a 24-hour per day basis, an 8 ft by 8 ft vestibule would not generally be fundamental for firefighting operations and could become a repository for storage and equipment. However, when the means of egress serves larger numbers of occupants, the vestibule needs to have sufficient width to avoid becoming a bottleneck. Using the calculated width specified on Section 1005.1 to determine the width of the vestibule is more appropriate and would accommodate corridors that are required to be wider than the minimum due to increased occupant loads.

909.20.2.5

Section 909.20.2.5 (not contained in the IFC) is proposed to include relief venting of pressurized exit enclosures in high-rise buildings. The SFM amended the code to require, as one option, pressurization such as was contained in the 2001 CBC. Several provisions of the 2001 CBC were maintained and brought forth into the 2007 CBC. However, requirements for a relief damper located at the upper portion of the enclosure and capable of discharging a minimum of 2500 cfm through the relief opening at the design pressure difference (2001 CBC 1005.3.3.7) was inadvertently not brought forward. The SFM is proposing to correct this omission and reinstate the controlled relief vent provisions.

[CAC recommendation/response]

The CAC recommended that the SFM further study the provisions of relief vents relating only to interior stair shafts serving individual floors (e.g. stair shaft connecting floors 7, 8 and 9 of a 20 story building). The SFM has reviewed the proposal and agrees in part with comments made during the CAC meeting and has provided additional provisions for the enforcing

agency to accept other means to accomplish adequate venting. The SFM disagrees with comments that this is not necessary for those interior stairs as they are not required exit stairs, however, building occupants use these interior stairways to exit to another floor to get to the required exit stairway.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[11]

CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 10 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 10 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

1002.1 Definitions

PHOTOLUMINESCENT

SELF-LUMINOUS

The SFM is proposing to repeal the above SFM definitions and adopt new definitions now contained 2009 IBC that adequately address these terms.

1003.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is revising this exception to correlate with the language used in the CFC, during the adoption of the 2007 CBC/CFC the SFM's intent was to bring forward certain requirements for I occupancies. The correct language was made to the CFC not the CBC. This modification intended to correct the CBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1003.3.3.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing to permit fire alarm boxes to project in I-2 corridors up to 4 inches similar to that of what is required for alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers. Due to limited application of such devices and standard mounting heights of 48 inches, such projections will be insignificant. Additional editorial modifications are proposed correcting measurements and spelling.

TABLE 1005.1

1005.1

The SFM is proposing to maintain the minimum egress width per occupant for H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-4 or 0.7 inches per occupant for stairways and 0.4 inches per occupant for other egress components. The SFM has reviewed the rational for the changes made to the 2009 IBC removing Table 1005.1 and replacing it with Section 1005.1 and agrees with all but those that were made to H occupancies. Historically these widths (as proposed to be maintained) have been required for H occupancies the change made by E16 during the 2006/2007 ICC code cycle provide no substantial justification for the relaxation of the width requirements other than clarity and correlation. However, the rational that was provided does not specify what the H occupancies are to be correlated with. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1005.3

The SFM in coordination with the Office of Statewide Health and Planning is proposing modification to the above Section for Group I-2 occupancies. The SFM is proposing to exempt Group I-2 occupancies from the allowances of 1005.3. In hospitals, the required width of corridors specified in Section 1018.2 is 8 feet. This is necessary to facilitate moving patients in beds from one smoke compartment to another during a fire emergency and to be able to pass beds in the corridor to relocate patients to a safe refuge area within the adjacent smoke compartment. When doors and door hardware encroach into the corridors it makes relocation of beds and gurneys difficult and door hardware has a tendency to snag I.V. lines, feeding tubes and electrical wires and cables for life-saving equipment that a patient may be connected to.

1006.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1008.1.4.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is repealing amendments that are no longer necessary related to automatic sprinkler and automatic smoke detection system requirements.

Additional modification is proposed to item 6 to add Group I-2 occupancies. The SFM in coordination with the Office of Statewide Health and Planning is proposing modification to the above Section for Group I-2 occupancies. In hospitals, security concerns have prompted the need to provide controlled access at entrance doors to buildings or various departments, such as nurseries and emergency departments. While access-controlled egress doors will typically be locked from the exterior at all times, locking from the egress side is also permitted under certain conditions. Where assembly, business, educational or mercantile buildings utilize this type of door at the main entrance, it must remain unlocked from the inside at any time the building is open to the general public. Hospitals are occupied on a 24-hour basis and, on occasion, must relocate patients during emergencies that do not involve fires. Since the building fire alarm may not be activated to unlock the door on the egress side, and since relocating patients on beds, gurneys or litters is difficult and time consuming, it is undesirable to have a special-knowledge unlocking system for egress doors.

1008.1.4.6

Security issues have long been an issue in business office settings even before the dreadful July 1st, 1993 mass murder shooting at 101 California Street in San Francisco. The purpose of this amendment is to provide another level of security to office space and tenants in situations where a corridor is not provided to a general office space maximizing optimum space for office use. As such, typical configurations for single occupant/occupied floors do not have corridors or hallways from the elevator lobby leading to stairwell doors. In new construction, a viable option is always to set the security and control within the elevator itself thus restricting access to the floor. However, in tenant improvement of existing high rise buildings to accommodate single occupant/occupied floors – modifications to existing high rise elevator systems may be cost prohibitive. The proposed language provides a feasible solution to tenant security.

Large municipalities and the Office of the State Fire Marshal have been providing similar alternate means of protection for various applications and conditions where security is warranted and elevator lobbies could not be restricted by elevator control panels.

The proposed system is very similar to the access controlled egress door requirements of CBC 1008.1.3.4 except that in lieu of a motion sensor to unlock the door, a dedicated telephone system and other safeguards will be provided. The telephone system will allow better response for non-fire related emergencies such as earthquake, panic, active shooter, or terrorist events. The push button unlock device will allow a very fast egress time under these scenarios. Buildings that qualify must be equipped with automatic fire sprinklers throughout and a fire alarm system conforming with CBC Section 907. Smoke detectors will be provided in the lobby and immediately outside each locked elevator lobby door.

1008.1.9.6

The SFM proposes to not adopt and further remove these special locking provisions from the IBC. Such locking arrangements are inconsistent with the fire and panic safety regulation, policies and goals of the SFM. The SFM is proposing to delete the IBC provisions to avoid conflict with existing California regulations addressing restraint provisions and construction provisions for such methods of restraint. Should these type of devices be proposed for utilization such should be done on a case-by-case basis as an alternate materials and design and construction provisions approved by the enforcing agency. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1008.1.9.9

The SFM proposes to not adopt and further remove these locking alternative provisions from the IBC. Such locking arrangements are inconsistent with current California correctional operations. The SFM is proposing to delete the IBC provisions to avoid conflict with existing California regulations addressing correctional facilities. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1011.1

The above Section as amended or Section containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing to add Group R-3.1 occupancies for further clarification. The SFM is proposing to remove new 2009

IBC language that conflicts with existing amended language. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1011.3

The above Section as amended or Section containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing to remove new 2009 IBC language that conflicts with existing amended language. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1011.6

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. Additional editorial modifications are proposed to correct the occupancy group of R-3. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1012.8

The SFM proposes to correct requirements relating to projections into the required width of ramps and Group I-2 occupancies. In the 2007 CBC a code conflict was inadvertently created when two provisions addressed the required width of ramps. Section 1010.5.1 states "the minimum width of a means of egress ramp shall not be less than that required for corridors by Section 1017.2 (8 feet). This section states "In Group I-2 occupancy, on ramps and stairways used for the movement of bed and litter patients, the clear width between handrails shall be 44 inches minimum." Ramps in the exit access of hospitals and nursing homes must have sufficient width to permit patients in beds to pass one another during a fire event and subsequent relocation of patients from one smoke compartment to another. Ramps in the exit and exit discharge do not have this need, however, in order to move patients on gurneys or stretchers, the clear width of ramps and stairs needs to be at least 44 inches measured between the handrails.

1013.3

The SFM proposes to modify guardrail opening limitations for Lifeguard Towers not open to the public. While most of the Observation Areas within Lifeguard Towers do exceed 250 sqft, the three (3) sides facing the beach consist of glazing to allow for observing the public on the beach and to control the interior environment of the Observation Area. As a result, the glazing must be maintained to be free of debris and to allow for a clear line of sight and that addressed by installing a shallow deck around the glazing perimeter. As a result guards must be installed to keep occupants out of harms way. Currently in the 2007 CBC, Exception #3 under Section 1013.3 "Opening Limitations" currently allows for Group I-3 occupancies which include Correctional Guard Towers that are very similar to Lifeguard Towers. An exemption for the current Lifeguard Tower guard railing requirement of not allowing a sphere greater than 4" to pass through the guard railing to a requirement for not allowing a sphere greater than 21" to pass through the guard railing would provide the lifeguards a clear, unobstructed line of sight to ensure public safety while maintaining the lifeguards own safety when they must access the shallow deck areas for maintenance purposes.

1014.2.2

The SFM proposes to relocate language from Section 1014.2.2 for Group I-2 suites to Section 1014.2.7. New 2009 IBC language in 1014.2.3 and 1014.2.4 correlates some of the existing SFM amendments for Group I-2 suites and additional language is proposed to be repealed.

1014.2.2.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1014.2.7

The SFM proposes to relocate language from Section 1014.2.2 for Group I-2 suites to this section. New 2009 IBC language in 1014.2.3 and 1014.2.4 correlates some of the existing SFM amendments for Group I-2 suites and additional language is proposed to be repealed.

1014.3

The SFM proposes to modify language in the above section which contains inconsistencies related to Group I -2 occupancy requirements for the size of rooms, travel distance to an exit and common path of travel. The CBC contains the same prescriptive requirements for maximum size of rooms contained in NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, however the provisions pertaining to common path of egress and travel distance requirements are not the same as NFPA 101 and some conflicts have been created. These conflicting requirements severely limit the size of non-patient rooms with only one exit and are contrary to the prescriptive requirement of not more than 2,500 sq. ft. These proposed amendments will remove the conflicts as well as insuring the means of egress system is in congruence with the Life Safety Code for those facilities that will be receiving Federal reimbursements.

TABLE 1015.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. Additional modifications proposed are to include Group I-2.1 for correlation with existing regulations contained in 308 and 407. There is no change in regulatory effect.

TABLE 1016.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1018.1

The SFM is proposing to amend the above Section to clarify corridor requirements in Group I-2 occupancy health care suites. The 2007 CBC does not specifically address the requirements for corridors in suites. The amendment to Table 1017.1 requiring corridors in Group I occupancies to be 1-hour, fire-resistive construction did not intend to include corridors in health care suites that are inherently limited in size, provided with a 1-hour fire barrier on their perimeters and increased visual supervision by facility staff. Requiring a 1-hour corridor in special nursing units such as intensive care units could result in a condition where patients are not readily visible from nurses' stations, placing the patient at an increased health risk.

TABLE 1018.1

The above Table as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1018.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1018.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1021.2

The SFM proposes to correct, clarify and eliminate confusion and further maintain two means of egress for certain Group R-3 occupancies that are constructed under the provisions of the CBC. Section 1015.1 and Section 1021.1 both contain identical, very specific, exception language that allows Group R-3 occupancies to be permitted with one means of egress provided the occupant load is limited to a maximum of 20 and the dwelling unit is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. As currently written, Section 1021.2 creates two (2) potential conflicts.

In one case, a potential conflict arises if the stricken sentence remains because of the reference "... as indicated in Table 1021.2". Table 1021.2 limits the number of occupants on the first story or basement of Group R occupancies to a maximum of 10 and a maximum travel distance of 75 feet. This conflict would result in the severe limitation of the size of 1-story Group R-3 occupancies with one means of egress to only 2,000 square feet, which is contrary to Sections 1015.1 and 1021.1 which allow up to 4,000 square feet in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.

In the second case, a potential conflict arises if the stricken sentence remains because some readers might ignore the reference "... as indicated in Table 1021.2" and provide only one means of egress for Group R-3 occupancy buildings regardless of size. This would be in conflict with Sections 1015.1 and 1021.1 which impose a size limitation of 4,000 square feet based upon the maximum occupant load limit of 20, considering the occupant load factor of 200 square feet per occupant as indicated in Table 1004.1.1.

This proposal eliminates a confusing sentence within Section 1021.2 that is currently in conflict with Sections 1015.1 and 1021.1, thereby making all three sections consistent.

1022.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The

SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. Editorial modification is proposed to correct the section reference for Group I-3 provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Additional modifications are proposed which add exception 8 for Fixed Guideway Transit stations complying with Section 433, this additional exception is necessary to remove conflicting regulations where the provisions in Section 433 are more specific and prevail. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1022.8

The above Section is proposed to be amended to incorporate existing California regulations that are being brought forward from Section 1020.1.6.2 with modification. Modification proposed removes provisions that would only require tactile signage when accessibility is required. The SFM proposes this amendment to correlate with new IBC requirements that require tactile signage regardless of other accessibility requirements for the building.

1022.8.1

The above Section is proposed to be amended to incorporate existing California regulations that are being brought forward from Sections 1020.1.6.1, 1020.1.6.1.1, 1020.1.6.1.2, 1020.1.6.1.3, 1020.1.6.1.4 and 1020.1.6.1.5 with modification. The SFM modifications proposed to the existing California regulations increase sign size from 12 inches to 18 inches and letter size from 1 inch to 1 1/2 inch for designation of the stair enclosure. These modifications are based on the new IBC language. Other modifications proposed are editorial only revising the format from subsections to that of items 1 through 8.

1026.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM proposes to add language to avoid conflict with Health and Safety Code 13210 which defines high-rise buildings and separates Group I-2 occupancies from that term. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1028.2

1028.3

~~1025.3.1~~ 1028.3.1

1028.6.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM proposes to add the additional text related to assembly occupancies accessory to Group E occupancies as a result of this clarifying language being added to the 2009 IBC. The SFM amendments to these sections that are brought forward are only being correlated with the new 2009 IBC language, no change in regulatory effect is proposed. Additional editorial modifications have been made to correlate section references for the 2009 IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Additional modifications propose to repeal the amendment for exit width calculations of 0.20 inch for each occupant served as these provisions are now adequately addressed in Section 1005.1 of the 2009 IBC.

1028.10

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM proposes to repeal amendments in the exception as they such provisions are now adequately addressed by the new 2009 IBC provisions in this section. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1029.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The SFM is proposing to reinstate exceptions 1 of the IBC with limitations as amended. Limitations and amendments proposed are based on construction types that exclude, limit, or protect combustible construction. Additional SFM amendments will maintain that the NFPA 13R shall not be permitted where this exception is applied.

The provision for Emergency Escape and Rescue windows in residential occupancies was first introduced into the Uniform Building Code in 1964. At that time, there was no requirement for either smoke detection or automatic sprinkler protection within residential occupancies. Currently, the CBC includes provisions for smoke detection in all residential occupancies, and automatic sprinkler protection in multi-family residential occupancies. Smoke detection provides demonstrated life saving advantages in the unlikely event of a fire. Automatic sprinkler systems with residential or quick response sprinklers

limit fire growth and spread, combined with the requirement for occupant notification of a sprinkler system water flow condition also affords life safety advantages.

Furthermore, the CBC continues to be more restrictive than the IBC model code language by requiring one-hour fire-resistance rated corridor construction in all Group R occupancies having an occupant load greater than 10. This protection affords additional life safety advantages.

Although the IBC model code language, recognizes the advantages afforded by these systems, California has historically continued to require the escape and rescue windows. In the adoption of the 2007 CBC (2006 IBC), the SFM deleted exceptions 1 and 2 to the model code section entirely, thus maintaining required escape and rescue provisions in all residential occupancies. This code change proposes retaining elements of the IBC model code exception; however limits the exception to certain non-combustible or protected construction types with full/complete automatic sprinkler protection.

The SFM is continuing to review the application of exception 2, and has not concluded that this exception should be reinstated. The application of this exception may be misapplied to existing buildings that are not afforded with sprinkler protection. However, for new construction this exception is not needed as a result of exception 1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[12]

**CHAPTER 11
ACCESSIBILITY**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 11.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[13]

**CHAPTER 11A
HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY**

The SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 11A without modification as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[14]

CHAPTER 11B

**ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS,
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND PUBLICLY FUNDED HOUSING**

The SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 11B without modification as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[15]

**CHAPTER 12
INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Sections **1203.4.2, 1203.5, 1205.4, 1205.4.1 and 1205** in Chapter 12 with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 12 without modification.

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[16]

**CHAPTER 13
ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 13 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[17]

**CHAPTER 14
EXTERIOR WALLS**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Sections **1403.4, 1406 through 1406.4 and 1407 through 1407.14** in Chapter 14 without amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections

13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[18]

**CHAPTER 15
ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Sections **1501.1, 1502, 1503.4, 1504 through 1504.8, 1505 through 1505.7 and 1509 through 1509.5.2** in Chapter 15 with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 15 without modification.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[19]

**CHAPTER 16
STRUCTURAL DESIGN**

**CHAPTER 17
STRUCTURAL TESTS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS**

**CHAPTER 18
SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS**

**CHAPTER 19
CONCRETE**

**CHAPTER 20
ALUMINUM**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapters 18 through 20 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[20]

**CHAPTER 21
MASONRY**

The SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 21 without modification as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[21]

**CHAPTER 21A
MASONRY**

The SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 21A without modification as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[22]

**CHAPTER 22
STEEL**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 22 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[23]

**CHAPTER 23
WOOD**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Sections **2303.2 through 2303.2.9** in Chapter 23 without amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5,

13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[24]

**CHAPTER 24
GLASS AND GLAZING**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Chapter 24 without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[25]

**CHAPTER 25
GYPSUM BOARD AND PLASTER**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 25 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[26]

**CHAPTER 26
PLASTIC**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Chapter 26 without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[27]

**CHAPTER 27
ELECTRICAL**

The SFM is proposing the adoption Chapter 27 without amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 27 without modification.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[28]

**CHAPTER 28
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS**

The SFM is proposing the adoption Chapter 28 without amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 28 without modification.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[29]

**CHAPTER 29
PLUMBING SYSTEMS**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 29 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[30]

**CHAPTER 30
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 30 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 30 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

3001.5

The SFM is proposing these amendments for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials for all occupancies. These amendments were developed by the Group L task group. This task group was made up of representatives from fire service (Nor-Cal and So-Cal BO's, biotech industry, consultants, CALBO, architect, University of California and SFM staff.) The task group held regular monthly meetings and numerous task groups. These amendments represent a consensus of the task group which include the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story and in elevators of all occupancies.

The task group concluded that the requirements for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story should also be applied to all occupancies. The determination to increase the requirements for the handling and transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story and in elevators of all occupancies, was based upon safety practices regarding hazardous material incidents in buildings.

3002.4a

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

3002.4.1a

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM proposes to correlate gurney size dimensions with that of the national standards for elevator car size. There is no change in regulatory effect.

3002.4.2a

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

3002.4.3a

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM proposes to correlate gurney size dimensions with that of the national standards for elevator car size. There is no change in regulatory effect.

3004.1

3004.3.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is proposing modification of the I-1 occupancy classification to R-2.1 to correlate with the modifications proposed to Section 308.2 and 310.1 that reclassify Group I-1 to that of R-2.1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

3006.5

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial modifications are proposed to repeal amendments that correct section references in NFPA 72, the 2009 IBC has corrected such reference and the amendment is no longer necessary. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[31]

CHAPTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Sections **3101 through 3105.4** in Chapter 31 with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[32]

~~**CHAPTER 31E
TENTS AND MEMBRANE STRUCTURES [SFM]**~~

The SFM proposes to move Sections 3101E.1, 3104E.5 and 3109E to the California Fire Code and repeal the remainder of Chapter 31E California regulations.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[33]

**CHAPTER 32
ENCROACHMENT INTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Chapter 32 without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[34]

**CHAPTER 33
SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION**

The SFM is proposing the adoption Chapter 33 without amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 33 without modification.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[35]

CHAPTER 34

EXISTING STRUCTURES

The SFM is proposing the adoption of specific Sections in Chapter 34 with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 34 with editorial modification.

3401.3

SFM is proposing the adoption of this new California amendment to eliminate the reference to the International Fuel Gas Code, International Property Maintenance Code and International Private Sewage Disposal Code which are not proposed for adoption. The SFM is also proposing to amend this section to reference the California Fire Code, California Mechanical Code, California Plumbing Code and California Residential Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Codes. The International Mechanical Code and the International Plumbing Code are not proposed for use in California, the International Fire Code will be named the California Fire Code and the International Residential Code will be named the California Residential Code at the time of its adoption. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes adopted in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[36]

CHAPTER 35 REFERENCED STANDARDS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 35 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California regulations or Sections as amended in Chapter 35 without modification. The SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

ASME Standards

The SFM is proposing to adopt the national standard for bio-processing equipment, ASME "BPE-2009". This is the most up-to-date national standard for equipment utilized in laboratories and production facilities by the biotech industry. This standard which incorporates the latest technologies and equipment safeguards will ensure an increased level of fire and life safety for laboratory personnel, building occupants and emergency responders.

ASTM Standards

The above Standards as amended or Standards containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Furthermore the SFM is proposing to include the referenced standard ASTM E662 Standard Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials as referenced in Sections 804.4.1 and 804.4.2.

FM Standards

The above Standards as amended or Standards containing California regulations are brought forward without modification.

ICC Standards

The above Standards as amended or Standards containing California regulations are brought forward without modification.

NFPA Standards

The above Standards as amended or Standards containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The purpose and rationale for each NFPA standard that contains additional amendment or modification is as follows:

NFPA Standards

The above Standards as amended or Standards containing California regulations are brought forward with modification.

Sprinkler/Building and Fire Code Correlation Work Group

During this code cycle, the Office of the State Fire Marshal's became concerned that the model code allowed for building construction trade-offs where fire sprinkler systems are installed utilizing the 2002 editions of NFPA 13 and 13R. However, there is no deliberate and concise correlation between the International Code Council (ICC) Building and Fire Codes and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Fire Sprinkler Code. For example, NFPA 13 has increased the number of areas where fire sprinkler may be excluded from a newly constructed building; while International Building Code allows for building size and travel distance increases with the installation of fire sprinklers.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal convened representatives from members of the California Fire Service, Building Industry, Building Officials, Water Purveyors, State agencies, National Fire Protection Association, National Fire Sprinkler Association, and International Code Council to form the Sprinkler/Building and Fire Code Correlation Work Group.

The purpose of the Sprinkler/Building and Fire Code Correlation Work Group was to provide recommendations to the State Fire Marshal on what edition of NFPA 13 to adopt and/or propose amendments or changes to either Title 24 or NFPA 13. Based on the recommendations forwarded to the State Fire Marshal from this committee, Office of the State Fire Marshal is proposing code changes to the 2010 California Building Standards Code and amendments to NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R.

The purpose and rationale for each NFPA standard that contains additional amendment or modification is as follows:

NFPA 13, 13D and 13R 2010 (updated to more recent edition)

The SFM intends to adopt the 2010 Editions of NFPA-13 (*Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*), NFPA-13R (*Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*), and NFPA-13D (*Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*).

Currently, the 2007 Editions of the CBC/CFC (based on the 2006 IBC/IFC) reference the adoption of the 2002 Editions of NFPA-13, -13R, and -13D, there has been noted that there was a conflict related to "engineering criteria associated the seismic loads and connections" between Chapter 9 (Hanging, Bracing, and Restraint of Sprinkler Piping) of these Standards and the 2006 IBC (Chapter 16 - Structural Design).

With the adoption of the 2010 CBC/CFC (based on the 2009 IBC/IFC) the referenced NFPA-13, -13R, and -13D Standards moved closer to resolving this seismic design conflict; however, the 2010 editions of NFPA-13, -13R, and -13D have resolved any conflicting criteria between the 2009 edition of IBC/IFC with regard to Chapter 9 and Chapter 16 respectively. The design criteria, originally caused by the reference to ASCE/SEI-7 05 is now correlated between the Sprinkler Standard (NFPA-13) and the Building Standard (IBC/CBC and IFC/CFC). It should also be noted that while the design criteria for sprinkler systems seismic requirements is found in NFPA-13 (the parent document for Sprinkler System Installation), NFPA-13R (Chapter 6, Section 6.7.6) and NFPA-13D (Chapter 7, Section 7.4) refer back to the design criteria found in NFPA-13 (Chapter 9).

Note: Over the past couple of years, as more and more Building and Fire Officials have become aware of the conflict between the "Building Code - Chapter 16" and the "Fire Sprinkler Standard (NFPA-13) Chapter 9" the result has been both confusing and costly to Fire Protection Contractors. This proposed move to adopt the 2010 Editions of NFPA-13, -13R, and -13D will bring about a clear and logical conclusion to this problem.

NFPA 13 amended Sections purpose and rationale as follows:

8.15.1.2.15

The committee members added the word "total" to clarify the square footage determination, and agree that combustible concealed spaces containing structural elements with ignition sources require sprinkler protection.

8.15.7

8.15.7.1

Removal of references to sections 8.15.7.3 and 8.15.7.4 because those referenced sections are being revised.

8.15.7.2

This revision will not allow sprinklers to be omitted under porte-cocheres. Sprinklers are desired under porte-cocheres because these sprinklers also protect the openings to the building at the main entrance and exit. Sprinklers are also desired because of the number of sources of ignition that are found under porte-cocheres. These ignition sources include the allowance of smoking in the area, and that vehicles are often found parked under the porte-cochere. This area is considered to be an uncontrolled fire load. In fact many are found to contain more storage of items, perhaps because they are being used as loading docks. In other words, the porte-cocheres are being used for more than “transient storage” as outlined in the annex of NFPA 13.

A.8.15.7.2

This annex section is relevant only to porte-cocheres, which have been proposed for deletion in the body of the standard. Therefore, this annex section is not necessary.

8.15.7.3

This revision coordinates with the proposed revision to 8.15.7.2, which will not allow sprinklers to be omitted under porte-cocheres. Sprinklers are desired under porte-cocheres because these sprinklers also protect the openings to the building at the main entrance and exit. Sprinklers are also desired because of the number of sources of ignition that are found under porte-cocheres. These ignition sources include the allowance of smoking in the area, and that vehicles are often found parked under the porte-cochere. This area is considered to be an uncontrolled fire load. In fact many are found to contain more storage of items, perhaps because they are being used as loading docks. In other words, the porte-cocheres are being used for more than “transient storage” as outlined in the annex of NFPA 13.

8.15.7.4

This section is proposed for deletion. This would result in sprinklers being required for exterior exit corridors. Exterior exit corridors are considered to be a part of the means of egress for occupants and provide a means of access for firefighters. As such, sprinklers are desired for exterior exit corridors.

A.8.15.7.5

This revision coordinates with the proposed revision to 8.15.7.2, which will not allow sprinklers to be omitted under porte-cocheres. Deleting this phrase clarifies that short-term transient storage is a term that is vague. Porte-cocheres at big-box stores often have storage of materials stored under them. Some may consider that to be short-term transient storage by this annex provision. This would make these areas have an uncontrolled fire load. Thus, the need for the clarification.

8.16.1.1.1.4

Different floors of the multistory building can have different hazards classifications. The sign can be very useful for future modifications to the system. Where a multistory building contains a single hazard classification, the pipe diameters can be decreased on lower floors resulting in lower floors being more hydraulically demanding than higher floors. This is necessary for the proper implementation of NFPA 25.

8.16.1.1.1.5

This information is necessary for the proper evaluation of systems to satisfy the requirements of Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 5 as well as proper implementation of NFPA 25. Helps to clarify what is meant by accessible (in Section 8.16.1.1.1.1) and provides accessibility for inspection, testing and maintenance, as well as access for fire department emergency conditions.

8.16.1.5.1

This proposal deletes the term “large” because it is vague and ambiguous.

8.16.1.5.1.1

8.16.1.5.1.2

8.16.1.5.1.3

8.16.1.5.1.4

These sections 8.16.1.5.1.1 through 8.16.1.5.1.4 are added to provide clarification where and when sectional valves are to be used to minimize service disruption as to limit the area within sprinklered buildings that can be out of service at any one time.

The Building Code allows for an increase in area and height of buildings along with the reduction of fire-resistance construction, placing a higher reliance on automatic fire sprinklers. Additionally, SFM amendments made to the 2007

edition of NFPA 24 necessitate correlation with these amendments.

This amendment coordinates with California amendments to NFPA 24. The last paragraph allows the AHJ to amend the number to coordinate with the California amendments to NFPA 24.

8.16.1.5.2

This section is being modified for clarity.

9.1.3.9.1.1

This section is added because data from Northridge earthquake indicated significant failure of powder-driven studs used for hanging. The spalling of the concrete weakened the structural integrity. In actual testing, they do not test the integrity with lateral and vertical motion simultaneously, which is what is experienced in many earthquakes.

9.3.5.8.9

Concern that threading pipe less than schedule 40 could result in system failure because of removal of piping material when cutting threads. This amendment is being carried forward from the 2007 CBC and CFC to further clarify the requirements for bracing.

9.3.5.9.6

This amendment adds back the prohibition for powder driven studs which was in the 2001 CBC. It is being added back in because the national standard removed the prohibition. SFM wants to maintain this prohibition due to the studies after the Northridge earthquake and other empirical data.

9.3.5.9.7

This amendment adds back the prohibition for powder driven studs which was in the 2001 CBC. It is being added back in because the national standard removed the prohibition. SFM wants to maintain this prohibition due to the studies after the Northridge earthquake and other empirical data.

9.3.6.1*(3)

This sentence is added to clarify that powder-driven fasteners allowed to be used only for restraint (not bracing, and not hanging). The clarification is being made only to (3) for wire restraint because it is not desirable to give the impression that the attachment of a standard earthquake brace with a powder-driven fastener would be acceptable. Seeing a standard earthquake brace used for restraint only with a powder-driven fastener would be confusing to the inspector and mislead the contractor.

10.6.5

To correlate with the current SFM amendment to NFPA 24 and to allow an alternate design by approved engineers.

11.2.3.1.4(4)(i)

The committee members added the word "total" to clarify the square footage determination, and agree that combustible concealed spaces containing structural elements with ignition sources require sprinkler protection.

11.2.3.2.3.1

11.2.3.2.3.2

1996 NFPA 13 included a change to allow the area of design to be reduced with the use of quick response (QR) sprinklers. The change in part was based on full scale fire testing by conducted Factory Mutual 1989. The results of the test were published in a Factory Mutual Technical Report, Title "Large-Scale Testing of Fast Response Sprinklers and Conventional Response Sprinklers in a Fire-Control-Mode Scenario," dated June 1989.

The test results indicate that the QR heads typically responded faster to the fire, and in 60% of the time the fire damage was less than with Standard Response heads. The average number of QR heads that activated was 8.28. 28% of the fires using QR heads required 10 or more heads to control the fire. Only one test out of 12 had the fire controlled with 6 heads activated. The testing conducted did not include extended coverage quick-response sprinklers therefore an exclusion of extended coverage quick response sprinklers for this design method was added to the code amendment. In the testing 12 full scale tests were completed. Of those tests conducted 10 required 7 or more sprinkler heads to operate, therefore its prudent that the minimum number of sprinkler heads should be seven and not five.

Additionally, ordinary hazard was deleted to reduce the system area of operation without revising the density because of the following areas of concern with the test, in relationship to NFPA 13, Sec 11.2.3.2.3.1:

- Direct correlation of the test parameters to the conditions typically found in Ordinary Group 2 protected buildings
- The reduction in pipe size that would be allowed by the exception was not addressed (same size pipe was used for both Standard & QR heads), which will directly affect the hydraulic performance of the system.
- In 40% of the test the damage was more severe with the QR heads than the Standard response heads
- Spacing of the head are allowed to be 130 ft² not 100 ft² as used in the test.
- NFPA 13, Sec 11.2.3.2.3.2 allows a minimum of 5 sprinklers calculated.

The CBC allows the increase of both in building size **and** height for sprinklers in occupancies that typically would be protected by Ordinary Design Area (S, M, F). Allowing these mega structures while the sprinkler system design area may be reduced as much as 40%, is a significant change from what was believed to be appropriate fire protection in the State of California.

In accordance with FM Global, Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 3-26 regarding Fire Protection Water Demand, Section 3.1.2 states:

Quick response automatic sprinklers (QRAS) — Test data comparing standard response and quick (fast) response control mode 1/2 in. (15 mm nominal) or 17/32 in. (20 mm nominal) automatic sprinklers indicate there is no significant difference in performance for the scenarios for which they were compared and tested.

The Approval Guide, a publication of FM Approvals, lists quick response sprinklers (QRAS) under a section titled “Automatic Sprinklers, Quick Response”. Based on the fire test results, FM Approved (see Appendix A) quick response automatic sprinklers may be used for the occupancies indicated in Table 2 of this data sheet.

24.1

To establish a start date for the required inspection, testing and maintenance for newly installed NFPA 13 systems.

24.4

This is necessary to be consistent with State Fire Marshal Regulations in CCR Title 19, Division 1. This is necessary for the proper implementation of NFPA 25.

24.5.1

This is necessary to be consistent with State Fire Marshal Regulations in CCR Title 19, Division 1. This is necessary for the proper implementation of NFPA 25.

24.5.2

This is necessary to be consistent with State Fire Marshal Regulations in CCR Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 5 as well as to facilitate the proper implementation of NFPA 25. This will provide the necessary information for evaluating sprinkler systems when they are revised or remodeled.

24.6.1

These amendments are for correlation of NFPA 13 with NFPA 25 California Edition and Title 19, California Code of Regulations; Chapter 5.

NFPA 13D

For the specific purpose and rationale for each section containing California regulation, modification, amendment or repeal see the Initial Statement of Reasons for Part 2.5 California Residential Code (CRC). The SFM is correlating amendments for Part 9 California Fire Code (CFC) Chapter 47 which are derived from the amendments proposed to Chapter 3 and 44 of the CRC.

NFPA 13R amended Sections purpose and rationale as follows:

2.2

This amendment is necessary to identify the correct standards adopted in California.

6.3.5

This amendment is necessary to ensure that 13R sprinkler system owners are aware of requirements to maintain the sprinkler system and to identify the correct standard adopted in California.

NFPA 24 amended Sections purpose and rational as follows:

6.5.1

To correlate with SFM amendment to NFPA-13 (Section 8.16.1.5.1). This proposal deletes the term “large” because it is vague and ambiguous.

6.5.2.1, 6.5.2.2, 6.5.2.3, 6.5.2.

To correlate with SFM amendment to NFPA-13 (Section 8.16.1.5.1.1, 8.16.1.5.1.2, and 8.16.1.5.1.3). These sections 6.5.2 through 6.5.2.4 are added to provide clarification where and when sectional valves are to be used to minimize service disruption as to limit the area within sprinklered buildings that can be out of service at any one time.

The Building Code allows for an increase in area and height of buildings along with the reduction of fire-resistance construction, placing a higher reliance on automatic fire sprinklers. Additionally, SFM amendments made to the 2007 edition of NFPA 24 necessitate correlation with these amendments.

This amendment coordinates with California amendments to NFPA 24. The last paragraph allows the AHJ to amend the number to coordinate with the California amendments to NFPA 24.

6.5.2.5

To correlate with SFM amendment to NFPA-13 (Section 8.16.1.5.2). This section is being modified for clarity.

10.6.5

To correlate with the current SFM amendment to NFPA 24, and amendment of NFPA 13 Section 10.6.5 to and to allow an alternate design by approved engineers.

10.9.1

To correlate with the current SFM amendment to NFPA 24 and to allow an alternate design by approved engineers.

NFPA 72 amended Sections purpose and rational as follows:

~~4.4.4.3.~~

The SFM is deleting these existing amendments which change the reference from the National Electric Code (NEC) to the California Electrical Code. The California Electrical Code is already specified by the CBC, CFC and CMC. An individual amendment to all National Electrical Code reverences is not needed. This Change will be consistent with that of the other NFPA standards

~~4.4.4.4.~~

The SFM is deleting these existing amendments which change the reference from the National Electric Code (NEC) to the California Electrical Code. The California Electrical Code is already specified by the CBC, CFC and CMC. An individual amendment to all National Electrical Code reverences is not needed. This Change will be consistent with that of the other NFPA standards

~~4.4.5~~

The SFM is deleting this existing amendment (deletion of Exception # 2) with the adoption of the 2010 Edition of NFPA 72. Exception # 2 has been eliminated in the 2010 Edition of NFPA 72, which now specifies the same requirements for protection of fire alarm control units as the existing SFM Amendment.

~~5.13.4~~

The SFM is deleting this existing amendment with the adoption of the 2010 Edition of NFPA 72, which specifies the same height requirements for manual fire alarm boxes as the existing SFM Amendment.

~~5.13.8~~

The SFM is deleting this existing amendment (Exception to section 5.13.8) which is not required with the adoption of the 2009 IFC and IBC. The IFC and IBC requires only a single manual fire alarm box in Groups R-1 and R- 2 occupancies that have a fire sprinkler system installed

~~7.4.1.2.~~

~~7.4.3.1~~

~~7.4.3.2.1.~~

The SFM is deleting these existing amendments with the adoption of the 2010 Edition of NFPA 72, which specifies the 110dBA requirements.

10.3.1

10.3.3

All fire alarm equipment is required to be approved and listed by the California State Fire Marshal as mandated by the Health and Safety Code §13114.

10.6.1

The SFM is proposing this amendment to clarify that the authority having jurisdiction needs to review and approve the risk analysis where the Emergency Communication System has priority signals over the fire alarm signals.

14.4.7.1

The SFM is proposing to amend this section regarding the testing requirements of individual household fire alarm systems to correlate with the maintenance requirements of household fire alarm system and the testing requirements of multiple-station smoke alarms. SFM feels that the testing and maintenance frequencies recommended by the fire alarm system manufacturers are appropriate and should be followed. SFM also feels, required annual testing of household fire alarm systems by service technicians will be too costly for homeowners and will not be enforceable.

17.15

Editorial. The SFM is proposing modify this existing SFM amendment for clarification only.

23.4.2.2

Editorial. Renumbering of section and elimination of the "Exception title" to correlate with the 2010 Edition of NFPA 72.

23.8.5.1.2

The SFM is proposing modify this existing SFM amendment to NFPA 72 to correlate with the SFM Amendment to the CFC and CBC. SFM is adding the requirement above the exception for clarity.

23.8.5.4.1

The SFM is proposing modify existing SFM amendments to NFPA 72 for correlation to NFPA 72 (2010).

29.3.1

All fire alarm equipment is required to be approved and listed by the California State Fire Marshal as mandated by the Health and Safety Code §13114.

29.5.2.1.1*

All fire alarm equipment is required to be approved and listed by the California State Fire Marshal as mandated by the Health and Safety Code §13114. Mechanical heat alarms are not approved or listed by CSFM and as a result are not allowed to be marketed, distributed, offered for sale or installed in California.

29.7.2.1

Editorial renumbering only.

29.7.5.7.1

Editorial renumbering only.

NFPA 92A

The SFM proposes to correct the title of the above referenced standard and update the year edition to the 2005 edition that of the NFPA 92B.

SFM Standards

The above Standards as amended or Standards containing California regulations are brought forward without modification.

UB/ICC Standard

The SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments from the CBC, the UBC Standards are currently referenced in 1505.6 for fire-retardant-treated wood shake and shingle roof coverings. The SFM is correlating these amendments which are derived from existing amendments and California Health and Safety Code.

UL Standards

The above Standards as amended or Standards containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is repealing amendments to UL 217 as the 2006 edition proposed for adoption contains the SFM provisions.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[37]

APPENDIX A EMPLOYEE QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX B BOARD OF APPEALS

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix A and B.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[38]

APPENDIX C GROUP U – AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

The SFM proposes to adopt Appendix C without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[39]

APPENDIX D FIRE DISTRICTS

**APPENDIX E
SUPPLEMENTARY ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS**

**APPENDIX F
RODENT PROOFING**

**APPENDIX G
FLOOD RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION**

**APPENDIX H
SIGNS**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendices D through H.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[40]

**APPENDIX I
PATIO COVERS**

The SFM is proposing the adoption of Section **103** in Appendix Chapter I without amendment as shown in the corresponding Matrix Adoption Table.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[41]

**APPENDIX J
EXCAVATION AND GRADING**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix J.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2009 International Building Code and published as the 2010 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[42. The SFM proposes to bring forward previously existing California building standards or amendments, which represent no change in regulatory effect from the 2007 California Building Standards Code. Furthermore, the

SFM proposes to codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments from the format based upon the 2006 International Building Code to the format of the 2009 International Building Code.]

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

201.3

201.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification.

Section 202 Definitions.

AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION

BEDRIDDEN PERSON

BUILDING

CARE AND SUPERVISION

CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED

CHILD-CARE CENTER

The above definitions as amended or California definitions are brought forward without modification.

CELL

The SFM is proposing to remove the section reference in the definition of “cell” due to revisions made to the IBC that revised provisions for Group I-3 occupancies making the SFM amendment no longer necessary. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

CHILD OR CHILDREN

CHRONICALLY ILL

CONGREGATE LIVING HEALTH FACILITY (CLHF)

CONGREGATE RESIDENCE.

DAYCARE

DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY

DAY-CAREHOME, SMALL FAMILY

The above definitions as amended or California definitions are brought forward without modification.

DORMIROT

The SFM is proposing to revise the section reference in the definition of “dormitory” due to revisions made to the IBC that revised provisions for Group I-3 occupancies. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE

ENFORCING AGENCY

FIRE-RETARDANT TREATED WOOD

FULL-TIME CARE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

INFANT

LABORATORY

LABORATORY SUITE

LISTED

LOBBY

MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY

MODERNIZATION PROJECT

MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION STUDIO SOUND STAGES, APPROVED PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND PRODUCTION LOCATIONS

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL CAMPUS

NONAMBULATORY PERSONS

NONCOMBUSTIBLE

ORGANIZED CAMPS

PERMANENT PORTABLE BUILDING

PERSONAL CARE SERVICE

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI)
RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE)
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF)
STATE-OWNED/LEASED BUILDING
TERMINALLY ILL
WAITING ROOM
WINERY CAVES.

The above definitions as amended or California definitions are brought forward without modification.

CHAPTER 3 BUILDING PLANNING

303.1

303.2

303.3

305.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

306.2

307.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial revision made to correct item 16 as renumbered to item 14 due to the renumbering of the model code section. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Table 307.1(1) footnote d

Table 307.1(2) footnote e

307.1.1

The above amended Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.1

The above Section as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial revisions is made to correct the section reference due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

310.2 Definitions

AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION

BEDRIDDEN PERSON

BOARDING HOUSE

CARE AND SUPERVISION

CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED

CHILD-CARE CENTER

CHILD OR CHILDREN

CHRONICALLY ILL

CONGREGATE LIVING HEALTH FACILITY (CLHF)

CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES

CONGREGATE RESIDENCE

DAY CARE

DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY

DAY-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY

DORMITORY

FULL-TIME CARE

INFANT

MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY

NONAMBULATORY PERSONS

PERSONAL CARE SERVICE

RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI)

**RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE)
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF)
TERMINALLY ILL
TRANSIENT**

Except as identified herein, the above Definitions as amended or California Definitions are brought forward without modification. Additional editorial revisions are proposed to correct the term R-3. There is no change in regulatory effect.

310.3

313

313.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 4
SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY**

403.1.1 Definitions

HIGH-RISE BUILDING

HIGH-RISE BUILDING ACCESS

NEW HIGH-RISE BUILDING

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

403.4.6

403.4.6.1

403.5.4

403.7

403.12

405.1

406.4.2

406.7

406.7.1

406.7.2

406.7.3

406.7.4

407.1

407.2

407.2.1

407.3

407.3.1

407.3.1.1

407.3.4

407.4

407.4.2

407.5

407.5.1

407.7

407.10

407.10.1

407.10.2

407.10.3

407.10.4

408.1.2

408.1.2.1

408.1.2.2

408.2

408.3.1.1

408.3.6

408.3.6.1

408.3.6.2
408.3.6.3
408.3.6.4
408.3.8
408.3.8.1
408.3.8.2
408.3.9
408.4
408.4.3
408.6
408.8
408.1
408.11
408.12
409.3
412.6.6
414.1.1
414.1.2
414.3
415.6.1.4
415.6.2
415.6.2.8
415.6.3
415.6.4
415.8.11.1
416.3
427 Reserved
428 Reserved
429 Reserved
430, 430.1
431 through 431.2
432 through 432.2.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Sections have been renumbered to correlate with the numbering sequence of the 2009 IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

433 through 433.5

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Section 433.2.2.1 is being editorially revised to reference the correct Table for separation of occupancies. There is no change in regulatory effect.

433.2.2.2

434 through 434.10.11

435 Reserved

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

436 through 435.15

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Section 436.5 is being editorially revised to remove the reference to "Appendix Chapter 1" as that chapter is being reinstated to the main body of the code in Chapter 1. There is no change in regulatory effect.

437 Reserved

438 Reserved

439 through 439.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

440 through 440.8

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Section 440.6.1 and 440.6.2 is modified to include Group R-2.1 occupancies as a result of reclassification of I-1 occupancies see Section 310.1 for additional information. Section 432.2.4 has editorial corrections being made to correctly reference the California Fire Code. There is no change in regulatory effect.

441 Reserved

444 Reserved

445 through 445.8

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 5
GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS**

507.3

507.10

The above Section and Table as amended or containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 6
TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION**

603.1

603.1.1

603.1.2

603.1.3

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. The SFM proposes to replace the referenced standard "NFPA 70" as the current reference is to the California Electrical Code. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 7
FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION**

Table 706.3.9

708.2

715.4.6.1

715.4.8.3

716.2.2

716.6.1

716.6.2

716.6.3

717.5

719.1

719.7

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 8
INTERIOR FINISHES**

804.4

806.5

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 10
MEANS OF EGRESS**

1001.3

1003.1
1003.3
1003.5
TABLE 1004.1.1
1007.1
1007.6.1
1007.12
1008.1.1
1008.1.1.1
1008.1.2
1008.1.9.1
1008.1.9.7
1008.1.10
1009.1
1009.5
1009.12
1011.7
1014.2
1015.1
1015.5
1015.7
1018.5
1018.5.1
1018.6
TABLE 1021.2
1022.9
1022.9.1
1022.9.2
1023.2
1025.5
1027.6
1028.1
1028.6.4
1028.9.1
1029.4

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial modifications have been made to correlate with the numbering sequence of the 2009 IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

CHAPTER 11 ACCESSIBILITY

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 11.

CHAPTER 11A HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY

1118A.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

CHAPTER 11B ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND PUBLICLY FUNDED HOUSING

1114B.2.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 12
INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT**

The Sections as amended correcting International to California are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 15
ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES**

1503.4
1505.1.1
1505.1.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward with editorial modification to correct the term roof. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 21
MASONRY**

2113.9
2113.9.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 21A
MASONRY**

2113A.9
2113 A.9.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 27
ELECTRICAL**

2701.1

The above Section as amended or Section containing California regulations are brought forward with modification. The SFM is amending the above section to correctly reference the California Electrical Code. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 28
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS**

2801.1
2802

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

**CHAPTER 30
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS**

3002.4.4a
3002.4.5a
3002.4.6a
3002.4.7a
3002.9
3002.9.1
3002.9.2
3002.9.3
3002.9.4

3002.9.5
3003.2.1
3003.2.1.1
3003.2.1.2
3006.5.1
3006.5.2
3006.5.3
3006.5.4
3006.5.5

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

CHAPTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

3102.3.1
3105.4

The SFM proposes to as amended the above sections for flame resistance and listing requirements of fabrics used in membrane structures, awnings and canopies to incorporate reference to provisions contained in California Code of Regulations Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 8. There is no change in regulatory effect.

CHAPTER 33 SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

3309.2

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

CHAPTER 34 EXISTING STRUCTURES

3401.5
3413 through 3413.13.3.3
3414 through 3414.27
3415 through 3415.8
3416 through 3416.7

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Sections have been renumbered to correlate with the numbering sequence of the 2009 IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTS:

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(2))

The SFM did not rely on any technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar documents outside of those contained in this rulemaking in proposing that CBSC adopt said model code as a reference standard for the placement of existing SFM regulatory amendments for the California Building Standards Codes.

CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(A))

The SFM has determined that no alternative considered would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulation is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed adoption by reference with SFM amendments. Therefore, there are no alternatives available to the SFM regarding the proposed adoption of an electrical code.

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES THE AGENCY HAS IDENTIFIED THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS.

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(B))

The SFM has determined that no alternative available that would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulation is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed adoption by reference with SFM amendments. Therefore, no alternatives have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the SFM that would lessen any adverse impact on small business.

FACTS, EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONY, OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON BUSINESS.

(Government Code Section 11346.2(B)(4))

The SFM has made an determination that this proposed action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on business. Health and Safety Code Section 18928 requires the SFM, when proposing the adoption of a model code, national standard, or specification shall reference the most recent edition of the applicable model code, national standard, or specification. Therefore, there are no other facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the SFM relies to support this rulemaking.

DUPLICATION OR CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

(Government Code Section 113465.2(b)(5))

The SFM has determined that this proposed rulemaking action does not unnecessary duplicate or conflict with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations that address the same issues as this proposed rulemaking.
