

**Statutes & Regulation**  
Training Program



**CAL FIRE**  
**Office of the**  
**State Fire**  
**Marshal**

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**Statutes & Regulation**  
Training Program

Training Agenda

INTRODUCTION
LAWS & REGULATIONS
TITLE 24
TITLE 19

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**INTRODUCTION**

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**Instructor/Student Introductions**

Your Name?

Your Organization?

Years of Prevention Experience?

Class Expectations?



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**COURSE STRUCTURE**

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**Instructor/Student Introductions**

Introduction

Diagnostic Quiz

Lecture & Exercises

Final Exam



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**PROGRAM GOALS**

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To provide fire prevention personnel with the essential code enforcement tools they need to protect lives and property.



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**QUIZ - QUESTION 1**

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Places of detention are required to be inspected annually for fire safety

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 2

The California Building Standards Code in CCR Title 24 is published by the California Building Standards Commission, and it applies to all building occupancies throughout the State of California

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 3

Matrix Adoption Tables in the Building Code (CBC) indicate which sections of the Code are to be enforced by the local fire authority

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 4

Public schools must be inspected annually by the local fire department

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 5

Cities and Counties are not required to enforce Title 24

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 6

The local fire authority may not apply local ordinances relating specifically to Group R-3.1 Occupancies

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 7

Title 19, California Code of Regulations (CCR), contains building standards

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 8

The California Building Code allows the local fire authority to grant alternate means of protection

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 9

Title 24, California Code of Regulations, is divided into twelve parts, of which Part 9 is the California Fire Code

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 10

An authority having jurisdiction, such as a fire department, has the legal right to waive or modify provisions of state law

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 11

Cities and counties may adopt ordinances making more restrictive requirements than provided by CCR Title 24, because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 12

Regulations regarding gasoline vapor control systems can be found in the California Code of Regulations Title 19

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 13

The requirements for fire drills in Group E occupancies are found in CCR Title 19

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 14

The Health and Safety Code gives local fire departments the authority to enforce State Fire Marshal's regulations in cities and fire districts

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 15

Title 19 authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to issue code interpretations relative to the intent of any regulation or provision adopted by the State Fire Marshal

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 16

A fee equal to, but not exceeding the actual cost of the inspection may be charged for an annual inspection of an Group R-3.1 (6 or less) facility

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 17

Explosives regulations are found in Title 19

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 18

The primary fire enforcing agency may conduct the final fire clearance inspection for a residential care facility at their earliest convenience

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 19

Fire extinguisher regulations found in CCR Title 19 shall be enforced in all occupancies in California

- True
- False



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### QUIZ - QUESTION 20

State Fire Marshal Regulated occupancies include: A, B, C, E, I and R

- True
- False




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### HISTORY OF THE SFM




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### HISTORY OF THE SFM

#### OBJECTIVE

To understand how the history of the SFM impacts fire & life safety in California.

To identify SFM organizational structure and local representatives.




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## HISTORY OF THE SFM

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**SFM Mission**

Is to protect life and property through the development and application of:

- Fire prevention
- Fire engineering
- Fire education
- Enforcement

California State Fire Marshal  
Vacant



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## HISTORY OF THE SFM

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Assembly Bill 409 introduced by Assemblyman Harry Morrison of San Francisco, established the office of the State Fire Marshal in May of 1923.

Since then several hundred laws have been added to the statutory obligation of the SFM.



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## HISTORY OF THE SFM

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- **1937- First fireworks law**
- **1939- Health & Safety Code established**
- **1945- Established the Fire Advisory Board**
- 1945- Flammable Fabrics Law
- **1951- Established the Building Standards Commission**
- 1955- Fireworks law revised



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**HISTORY OF THE SFM**

- 1955- Listing program established
- 1957- Fire District Act approved
- **1965- HSC required automatic sprinkler systems in all care facilities**
- **1969- SFM given authority to inspect other occupancies beyond Institutions**
- **1971- HSC required hospitals to have automatic sprinkler systems**




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**HISTORY OF THE SFM**

- **1971- HSC requires sprinkler for non-ambulatory 6 or more**
- 1972- SFM responsible to develop CFIRS
- 1973- Fire Advisory Board replaced with State Board of Fire Services
- 1974- Arson Bomb Unit established
- 1978 Fire Training transferred from Dept. of Education to SFM




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**HISTORY OF THE SFM**

- **1978 Jails and Detention Centers to be inspected annually**
- 1982 Fixed Fire Extinguishing Program established
- **1983 Large Family Day Care added to SFM authority**
- 1983 Smoke detectors required in all family occupancies




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### HISTORY OF THE SFM

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- 1985 Governor's Arson Task Force established
- **1986 Special Effects Unit coordinates with film industry**
- **1989 SFM transferred all building requirements to CBSC**
- 1991 SFM adopts regulations for security bars



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### HISTORY OF THE SFM

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- 1994 SFM to develop model I-Zone ordinance
- **1996 Reorganization with CDF (CAL FIRE)**
- 1998 SFM to distribute information on burglar bars
- **2001 Requires new school construction to have automatic fire detection, alarm, and sprinklers**



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### HISTORY OF THE SFM

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- 2002 Legislation would prohibit the sale of wood roof coverings until they are listed with the SFM
- 01/2007 State Pipeline Operator Standard Mapping System Operator Standard
- 7/2007 Appointed to Blue Ribbon Committee - Tahoe Fire
- 08/2008 Tahoe Basin Report



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## HISTORY OF THE SFM

- 2011 Water based Fire Protection Discharge BMP Manual
- **01/2011 Residential sprinklers required for all newly constructed single family dwellings and townhomes**



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## SFM LOCATIONS

### Northern Region Headquarters

1131 "S" Street  
Sacramento, CA 95811  
(916) 445-8200

### Southern Region Headquarters

602 East Huntington Drive, Suite A  
Monrovia, CA 91015  
(626) 305-1908

### Pipeline Safety Division

3950 Paramount Blvd, Suite 210  
Lakewood, CA 90712  
(562) 497-9102



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## SFM RESPONSIBILITY

### Six Divisions within the SFM Office

- Fire Engineering
- State Fire Training
- Pipeline Safety
- Code Development and Analysis
- Fire & Life Safety (North and South)
- Planning and Risk Analysis
  - California All Incident Reporting System (CAIRS)
  - Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering
  - Land Use Planning



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## SFM RESPONSIBILITY

### Fire Engineering

- Licensing and certification of portable fire extinguisher companies, companies performing installation and maintenance of fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems.
- Building and Materials listing program.
- Dangerous and consumer (“safe-and-sane”) fireworks.
- Flame retardant fabrics and chemicals
- Laboratory Accreditation
- Vapor recovery
- Filming industry
- Law Enforcement




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## SFM RESPONSIBILITY

### State Fire Training

- Provides training courses for the Fire Service
- California Fire Service Training and Education System (CFSTES). The system outlines certification “tracks” for both volunteer and career firefighters, i.e. Fire Officer.
- Fire Service Training and Education Program (FSTEP). Assists local fire agencies in meeting their specific training needs, i.e. EMT.




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## SFM RESPONSIBILITY



### Pipeline Safety

- SFM acts as an agent for the U.S. Dept. of Transportation.
- Exercise exclusive safety regulatory and enforcement authority over intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines.




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**SFM RESPONSIBILITY**

**Code Development and Analysis**

- Review all of California’s regulations relating to fire and life safety for relevancy, necessity, conflict, duplication and/or overlap.
- The division also prepares the OSFM’s fire & life safety regulations and building standards for review and adoption by the California Buildings Standards Commission, i.e. 2013 CBC and CFC
- Hazardous materials (CUPA)



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**SFM RESPONSIBILITY**

**Planning and Risk Analysis**

- California All Incident Reporting System (CAIRS)
- Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering
- Fire Plan



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**SFM RESPONSIBILITY**

**Fire & Life Safety (FLS)**

- 58 Counties
- +/- 45,000 State Owned Buildings
- 23 CSU Campuses
- 38 State Prisons
- 3 Juvenile Institutions
- 53 District Agricultural Fairs
- Does not include State leased



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## FLS DIVISION

- **Buildings owned and leased by state agencies**
- **Educational occupancies**
  - State owned
  - Unincorporated areas
- **Cal State Universities**
- **High-rises**
- **State Hospitals**
- **Jails and Local Detention Facilities**
- Prisons
- Superior Courts
- DAA Fairs
- State Parks
- Organized Camps
- California Aqueduct Pumping Facilities
- Special Events
  - Public fireworks displays
  - Filming
  - Special Effects
- Residential Care Facilities
  - State owned
  - Unincorporated areas




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## FLS DIVISION





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## REPORTING FIRE & EXPLOSIONS IN STATE OCCUPIED FACILITIES



California State Fire Marshal, Fire and Life Safety Division

### REPORTING FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS IN STATE-OWNED OR STATE-LEASED FACILITIES

The California State Fire Marshal, Fire and Life Safety Division (CAL FIRE) reports fires and explosions in state-owned and state-leased facilities and programs to the State Fire Marshal (SFM). The State Fire Marshal (SFM) is the lead agency for fire and explosion investigations in state-owned and state-leased facilities. The State Fire Marshal (SFM) is the lead agency for fire and explosion investigations in state-owned and state-leased facilities. The State Fire Marshal (SFM) is the lead agency for fire and explosion investigations in state-owned and state-leased facilities.

1. Type of incident (fire or explosion, etc.)
2. Location of incident
3. Date of incident
4. The Fire Police Department dispatched
5. Date and time of incident or explosion
6. State fire phone number for incident

It should be noted that it is the responsibility of the facility owner or State Officer to report the incident. Please do not attempt to suppress fire (CAL FIRE, The State Fire Marshal) unless you are trained and authorized. The State Fire Marshal (SFM) will be dispatched to investigate the incident. The State Fire Marshal (SFM) will be dispatched to investigate the incident. The State Fire Marshal (SFM) will be dispatched to investigate the incident.

DUTY CHIEF NUMBER (916) 225-7399





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## SUMMARY

The State Fire Marshal is a powerful partner and ally in all of your code enforcement programs



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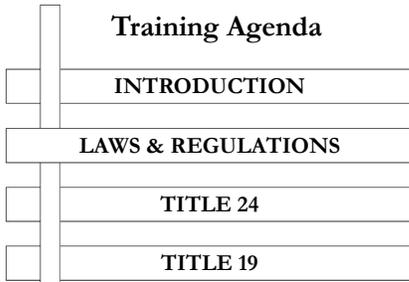
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## Statutes & Regulation

Training Program

Training Agenda



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## LAWS & REGULATIONS

### OBJECTIVE

- To differentiate between a statute and regulation
- To identify your authority to enforce statutes and regulations
- To reference specific state regulations



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## CALIFORNIA LAWS

- The Health & Safety Code is one of 29 bodies of law enacted by the legislature
- Other fire-related laws:
  - Education Code
  - Government Code
  - Penal Code
  - Public Resources Code




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## CALIFORNIA LAWS

The Health & Safety Code has 42 Divisions:

- Division 11
  - Explosive Laws
- Division 12
  - Functions of the State Fire Marshal
- Division 12.5
  - State Fire Marshal Responsibility




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## CALIFORNIA LAWS

Fire Protection District Law

- Health & Safety Code §13800 through §13970

Fire protection can be provided by:

- Fire Department
- Fire District
- Community Service Districts
- Other Legal Organizations




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## CALIFORNIA LAWS

- The Health & Safety Code gives code officials the authority to enforce regulations
- State law gives local fire departments pre-fire planning authority in State owned or State occupied occupancies where regulations cannot be enforced locally. HSC §13108(b)




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## CALIFORNIA LAWS

### INSPECTION PRACTICES

- Local jurisdictions cannot enforce regulations in:
- State Owned Building
- State Occupied Buildings
- State Institutions
- Federal or Native American Property




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## CALIFORNIA LAWS

The Health & Safety Code can be found on the Web at:

<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>



California.  
LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION




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### CALIFORNIA LAWS

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**Law:**

- A rule established by statute mandated by legislation
- Provisions of the Health & Safety Code are laws which preempt state and local regulations
  - Example: HSC §13131.5, RCF Building Standards



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### CALIFORNIA LAWS

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**Regulation:**

- A principle or rule designed to govern behavior
- Regulations require consensus through public hearings and can easily be modified through code adoption process



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### CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

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**California Regulations:**

- Title 19- Public Safety Code
- Title 24- Building Standards Code
- Other Titles:
  - Title 8: Cal/OSHA
  - Title 14- Natural Resources
  - Title 22- Social Services



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## CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

### Title 19- Public Safety Code

- Non-building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal
- These regulations are adopted through the Office of Administrative Law (OAL)

<http://www.oal.ca.gov/>




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## CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

### Title 24- Building Standards Code

- Building and Fire Codes are based on “model” Code
- These codes are adopted through the Building Standards Commission

[www.bsc.ca.gov](http://www.bsc.ca.gov)




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## CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

### Other Important References:

- NFPA Standards
- ICC Publications
- Lexis Nexis 2012 California Fire Laws




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## CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

### Summary

- The Health and Safety Code lays out State Law regarding fire protection and fire safety in California
- Fire safety regulations are written by the State Fire Marshal and Found in Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations and Title 24 of the Building Standards Code



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## CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

### State Fire Marshal & Local Fire Enforcement Authority



Office of the State Fire Marshal



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## SFM AUTHORITY

- **§13100.1-** The function of the Office shall be to foster, promote and develop ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic
- **§13103-** The SFM and the Assistant or Deputy State Fire Marshal's shall exercise the functions of Peace Officers
- **§13104-** The SFM shall aid in the enforcement of all laws and ordinance's



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**SFM AUTHORITY**

- §13105- The SFM shall adopt Fire Prevention Measures by means of education, engineering and enforcement
- §13105.5- The SFM shall provide Fire Prevention Training for Fire Prevention Inspectors
- §13107 (a)- The SFM shall investigate every explosion or fire in State owned/occupied buildings




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**SFM AUTHORITY**

- §13107.5- The SFM shall investigate every break or fire involving a pipeline
- §13108- The SFM shall prepare and adopt building standards for fire and panic safety
- §13108(c)- The SFM shall enforce the regulations adopted by him/her in all State owned, State occupied and State institutions throughout the State




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**SFM AUTHORITY**

- §13143- State Fire Marshal regulated occupancies, A, C, E, I, L, R and High Rise
- §13146- SFM & Local Authority to enforce regulations adopted by the SFM




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### SFM AUTHORITY

- **§13195-** State Fire Marshal shall adopt and administer regulations and building standards for servicing, testing, and maintaining all automatic fire extinguishing systems
- **§13199-** violation of any provisions of this chapter or any regulation or building is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment for not more than six months




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### LOCAL AUTHORITY

- **§13108(b)-** The Fire Chief or authorized representative may enter any state owned/occupied or institution for the purposes of pre-fire planning
- **§13109-** The Fire Chief or authorized representative may enter any building or premise not used for dwelling purposes at any reasonable hour for the purposes of enforcement




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### LOCAL AUTHORITY

- **§13143.5-** Allows for local modifications to California Building Standards Code for Fire and Panic Safety
- **§18941.5(b)-** shall limit the authority of a city, county, or city and county to establish more restrictive building standards, including, but not limited to, green building standards, reasonably necessary because of local **climatic, geological, or topographical conditions.**




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### LOCAL AUTHORITY

- §13143.5(e)- Cannot modify regulations for schools
- §13145- The Fire Chief or authorized representative shall enforce building standards for fire and panic safety adopted by the SFM
- §13146(a)- Enforcement authority to regulate fire and panic safety in R-3 (single family dwellings) shall be designated to either the Fire Chief or Building Official




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### CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

#### LOCAL AUTHORITY

- §13146.1- Local jail inspections every two years
- §13146.2(a)- Annual inspection of hotels, motels, apartments (R-1) (H & S Code 17921)
- §13146.3- Annual inspections of Public or Private Schools




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### CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

#### LOCAL AUTHORITY

- §13146.5- Enforcement shall be at the local level, if possible and conducted by an organized fire department
- §13217- Annual High-Rise Inspection




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## REGULATORY AUTHORITY

HEALTH and SAFETY CODE	STATUTORY SCOPE OF AUTHORITY FOR SFM TO ADOPT REGULATIONS	ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY	CAN LOCALS BE MORE RESTRICTIVE?
12081	Explosives	Local or SFM	Yes
12552	Fireworks	Local or SFM	Yes
13108	State owned, state occupied & state institutions	SFM	No
13113.5	Smoke detectors in residential care facilities and day care, housing six or less	Local or SFM	No
13113.9	Burglar Bars	Local or SFM	Yes
13114	Fire alarm systems	Local or SFM	Yes
13115	Tents	Local or SFM	Yes
13131.5	R-2 1's (7 - non-amb-elderly)	Local or SFM	No
13133	Residential Care Facilities	Local or SFM	No
13143	A's, E's 1's	Local or SFM	Yes - except for schools
13143.1	Motional picture and TV studios	Local or SFM	Yes
13143.2	R-1 occupancies	Local or SFM	Yes
13143.6	Protective Social Care	Local or SFM	No
13143.9	Hazardous materials as defined by 1988 UFC	Local or SFM	Yes
13160	Portable Fire Extinguishers	Local or SFM	Yes
13211	High rise buildings	Local or SFM	Yes
18897.3	Organized Camps	Local or SFM	Yes
41956	Gasoline vapor recovery equipment	Local or SFM	No




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## MANDATED INSPECTIONS

- Schools
- Jails
- High-rise
- R-1 & R-2




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## MANDATED INSPECTIONS

### Public/Private Schools

- Health and Safety Code §13146.3 requires an annual inspection public and private schools




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## MANDATED INSPECTIONS

### Jails

- HSC §13146.1 requires an inspection of every jail or place of detention for persons charged with or convicted of a crime every two years



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## MANDATED INSPECTIONS

### HIGH RISE BUILDINGS

- Health and Safety Code §13217 requires an annual inspection of high rise buildings



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## MANDATED INSPECTIONS

### Residential Occupancies

- Health and Safety Code §13146.2 and 17921 (b) require the local fire department to inspect all hotels, motels, lodging houses and apartment houses, including dormitories, annually



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**Statutes & Regulation**  
**Training Program**  
**Training Agenda**

- INTRODUCTION
- LAWS & REGULATIONS
- TITLE 24
- TITLE 19

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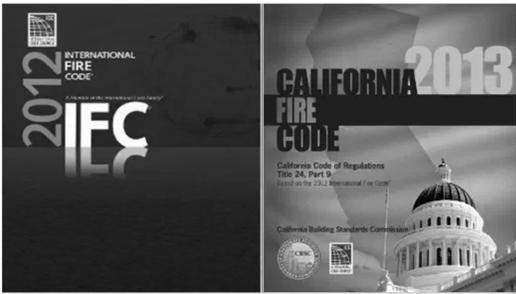
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**MODEL TO STATE CODE**



The image shows two book covers side-by-side. The left cover is for the 2012 International Fire Code (IFC), featuring a dark background with the year '2012' and 'IFC' in large white letters. The right cover is for the 2013 California Fire Code, featuring a lighter background with the year '2013' and 'CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE' in large letters. Below the California Fire Code title, it says 'California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9' and 'Based on the 2012 International Fire Code'. Both covers include the California Building Standards Commission logo and a CAL FIRE logo in the bottom right corner.

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**CODE ADOPTION PROCESS OUTLINE**

- What is a model code?
- From model to state code
  - Distinguishing model code language from state amendments
  - Interpreting matrix adoption tables
  - Buildings standards vs. non-building standards

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### MODEL CODE

- H & S Code 18916. "Model code" means any building code drafted by private organizations or otherwise, and shall include, but not be limited to, the latest edition of the following:
  - Building Code
  - Fire Code
  - Plumbing Code
  - Mechanical Code
  - Electrical Code




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### PARTS OF CCR TITLE 24

- Part 1- California Administrative Code
- Part 2- Volumes 1 & 2- CA Building Code
  - 2012 International Building Code (ICC)
- Part 2.5- California Residential Code
  - 2012 International Residential Code (ICC)
- Part 3- California Electrical Code
  - 2011 National Electrical Code (NFPA)
- Part 4- California Mechanical Code
  - 2012 Uniform Mechanical Code (IAPMO)




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### PARTS OF CCR TITLE 24

- Part 5- California Plumbing Code
  - 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code (IAPMO)
- Part 6- California Energy Code
- Part 8- State Historical Building Code
- Part 9- California Fire Code
  - 2012 International Fire Code (ICC)
- Part 10- California Existing Building Code
  - 2012 International Existing Building Code
- Part 11- CA Green Building Standards Code
  - Also called the CAL Green Code
- Part 12- California Reference Standards Code




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**WHY DO WE HAVE STATE AMENDMENTS?**

- Eliminate conflict with state laws
- To include requirements of state laws
- To eliminate conflicts with other adopted model codes.
- Areas where California needs to be more restrictive than the model code




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**IDENTIFYING STATE AMENDMENTS**

- Amendments are shown in italic font
- An entire section may be added
- Some state language may be added to a section
- Some model code language within a section may be deleted
- Entire sections of model code language may be deleted
- Example
  - *425.8.9 Basement exits. One exit is required to grade level when the basement is accessible to clients.*




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**BUILDING STANDARDS LAW**

- The California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) adopts the model codes as the State Building Standards Code with the state agency amendments. (HSC 18916)
- The California Building Standards Codes are published once every \_\_\_ years (Triennial Code Adoption Cycle) with one interim supplement published \_\_\_ months later (Intervening Code Adoption Cycle) (HSC 18942)
  - excluding emergency regulations or errata's




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## STATE AGENCIES INVOLVED

- Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM)
- Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)
- Division of the State Architect (DSA)
- Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)
- Department of Consumer Affairs (CA)
- California Department of Public Health (DPH)




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## TITLE 24 CODE ADOPTION PROCESS

- Pre-Rulemaking Activities
- Code Advisory Committees (CAC)
- Notice of Rulemaking Activity
- Comment Periods (45-day and 15-day)
- Commission Action (approve and adopt) (G.C. 18938.3)
- Publication and Effective Date (180 days after publication)
- The entire process is roughly 1 year




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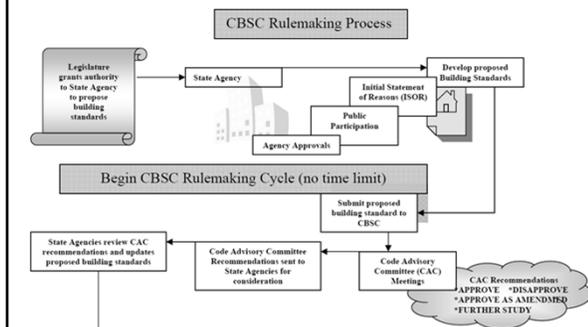
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## TITLE 24 CODE ADOPTION PROCESS




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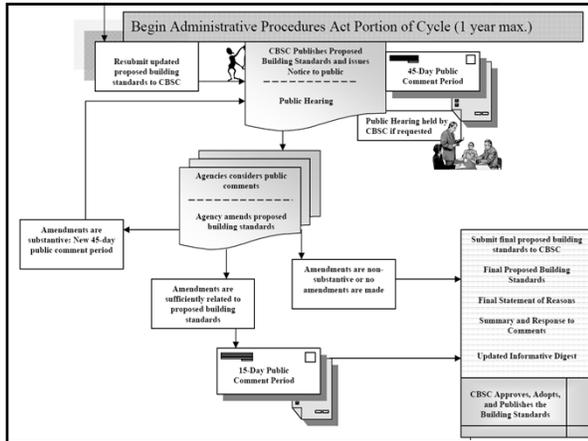
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### LOCAL ADOPTION ORDINANCES

- A local jurisdiction cannot establish \_\_\_\_\_ restrictive building standards than the state code.
- A local jurisdiction may establish more restrictive building standards than the state code if they are based upon local \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ conditions.
- Local ordinances amending Title 24 must be filed with the CBSC




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### ERRATA'S & SUPPLEMENT'S

- Errata's
  - Correcting an error
  - Changes without regulatory effect
  - Issued on buff colored paper.
- Supplement's
  - Revisions or additions
  - Two Types of Supplement's
    - Regular
    - Emergency
  - Issued on blue paper.




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**STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE ADOPTION OF BUILDING STANDARDS**

- Government Code (GC 50020 et. seq.)
- Fire Protection District Law 1961 (HSC 13869 et. seq.)
- State Housing Law (HSC 17922 et. seq.)
- Building Standards Law (HSC 18938 et. seq.)

<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>



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**BUILDING STANDARDS VS. NON-BUILDING STANDARDS**

- Title 24 can only containing building standards
- All SFM related non-building standards are in Title 19
- Building standards
  - Most chapters of the Fire Code have now been adopted by the State
  - See Health and Safety Code Section 18909
- Non-building standards
  - Chapter 3, 4, 8, 25, 26, 56
  - Fire apparatus access roads (T-19)
  - Appendices (not all)



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**CODE ADOPTION PROCESS**

- Title 19 - Public Safety (non-Building Standards)
  - The process of adopting regulations is governed by requirements in the Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with Government Code Section 11340)



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### CODE ADOPTION PROCESS

- Title 19 - Public Safety (non-Building Standards)
  - Pre-Rulemaking Activities
  - Notice of Rulemaking Activity
  - Comment Periods (45-day and 15-day)
  - Office of Administrative Law Review
  - Publication and Effective Date




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### QUIZ

- Title 24 is divided into Parts, and Part 9 is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Title 24 applies \_\_\_\_\_ the State of California and for \_\_\_\_\_ occupancies.
- A California Amendment within Title 24 will be identified by \_\_\_\_\_ print.




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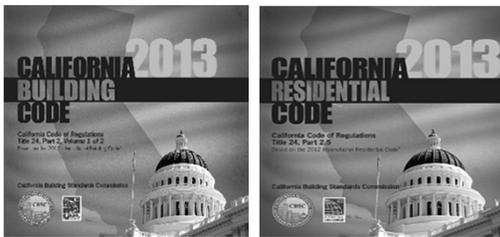
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### TITLE 24- PART 2 & PART 2.5




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### BUILDING CODE OBJECTIVE

- To be able to use the matrix adoption tables effectively
- To become familiar with specific sections in Title 24



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### ABBREVIATIONS

- CBSC**– California Building Standards Commission
- SFM**– State Fire Marshal
- DPH**– Department of Public Health
- HCD**– Housing & Community Development
- DSA**– Division of State Architect
- OSHPD**– Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development



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### MARGIN SYMBOLS

- Changes in California Building Code sections from the previous edition are indicated by **double vertical line** next to that section
- Changes in a model code from the previous edition are indicated by a **solid vertical line** next to that section
  - Exception: when an entire chapter is revised, this will be stated at the beginning of the chapter



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## MARGIN SYMBOLS

- A heavy or solid arrow (➡) in the text means a deletion from the previous code edition
- An open caret (>) shown in the text means a deletion from the previous edition of the California Building Code section
- Single Asterisk (\*) placed in the margin indicates that text or a table has been relocated within the code
- Double Asterisk (\*\*) placed in the margin indicates that the text or table immediately following it has been relocated there from elsewhere in the code.




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## MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE

What is the “Agency Adoption Matrix Table”?

- Not all chapters and sections of the model codes are adopted by the state agencies.
- The matrix adoption tables show which state agencies have adopted and/ or amended the model code.
- It also identifies which **specific** sections of the code the agency has adopted and/ or amended.

**Important:**

- In the fire code, the matrix adoption tables also identify California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Division 1 provisions that have been reprinted for the code user’s convenience.




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## MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE

Adopting agency	CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS																
	BSC	SFM	HCD		DSA			OSHPD				CSA	DPH	AGR	DWR	CA	SL
	1	2	1.AC	AC	SS	SS/CC	1	2	3	4							
Adopt entire chapter	X																
Adopt entire chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)					S	A	M	P	L	E							
Adopt only those sections that are listed below																	
Chapter/Section																	

- The state agency has adopted the entire model code chapter without any state amendments.




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## MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE

CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS																			
Adopting agency	HCD				DSA				OSHPO				CSA	DPH	AGR	DWR	CA	SL	SLC
	BSC	SFM	1	2	1-AC	AC	SS	SS/CC	1	2	3	4							
Adopt entire chapter																			
Adopt entire chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)	X																		
Adopt only those sections that are listed below						S	A	M	P	L	E								
Chapter/Section																			
202	X																		

- The state agency has adopted the entire model code chapter; with state amendments.
- Each state-amended section that the agency has added to that particular chapter is listed.

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## MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE

CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS																				
Adopting Agency	BSC	DPH	CSA	SL	CA	DWR	AGR	CEC	DSA				HCD				OSHPO			
									AC	SS	SS/CC	1	2	1/AC	1	2	3	4	1	2
Adopt entire chapter																				
Adopt entire chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)					S	A	M	P	L	E										
Adopt only those sections that are listed below												X	X							
Chapter 1																				
202					S	A	M	P	L	E		X	X							
202						C	O	N	T			X	X							
203												X	X							
203												X	X							

- The state agency is adopting only specific model code or state-amended sections within this chapter.
- There will be an "X" in the column under the agency's acronym, as well as an "X" by each section that the agency has adopted.

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## MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE

CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE																							
Adopting Agency	BSC	SFM		HCD				DSA				OSHPO				CSA	DHS	AGR	DWR	CEC	CA	SL	SLC
		T-24	T-19	1	2	1/AC	AC	SS	SS/CC	1	2	3	4	1	2								
Adopt Entire Chapter																							
Adopt Entire Chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)																							
Adopt only those sections that are listed below		X																					
(California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 11)			X																				
Chapter/Section																							
301		X																					
[T.19.83.14]			X																				
[T.19.83.19(a-g)]			X																				
304			X																				
[T.19.83.07(a)]			X																				
[T.19.83.07(b)]			X																				

- If there is an "X" in the T-19 column under SFM, this means that the corresponding section was reprinted from Title 19

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### CHAPTER 1 -ADMINISTRATION

- CBC goes into effect 180 days after publication of a new code edition
  - Unless it's an emergency or errata
- Amendments to model code apply typically only to occupancies regulated by a specific state agency



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### CHAPTER 1 -ADMINISTRATION

- In cases where the code is in conflict with another – the more restrictive applies
  - Section 1.1.7 list the Order of precedence
  - **Differences**- when Title 24 is different than a reference document, Title 24 takes precedence
  - **Specific provisions**- Where a specific provision varies from a general provision, the specific provision shall apply.
  - **Conflicts**- When the requirements of Title 24 conflict, the most restrictive requirements shall prevail.



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### CHAPTER 1 -ADMINISTRATION

- Building Alterations
- Alternative Materials
- Variances and Waivers
- Findings of Facts
- Local Modifications



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### CHAPTER 2 - DEFINITIONS

- Where the CBC does not provide a definition:
  - “Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged” shall be considered as providing ordinary accepted meanings
- “Building” Shall Have the Same meaning as Health & Safety Code § 17920 & 18908



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### HEALTH & SAFETY CODE, §13143

- SFM shall prepare and adopt regulations for the prevention of :
  - fire
  - panic



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### SFM REGULATED OCCUPANCIES

- A Occupancies
- C Occupancies
- E Occupancies
- I Occupancies
- L Occupancies
- R Occupancies
- High-rise



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**AUTHORITY TO ENTER AND INSPECT  
HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, §13109**

- State Fire Marshal:
  - deputies
  - salaried assistants
- Fire Chief:
  - city fire department and their authorized representatives
  - county fire department and their authorized representatives
  - fire protection district and their authorized representatives



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**GROUP A OCCUPANCIES**



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**GROUP A OCCUPANCIES**

- In any building or structure used or intended for use, as any assembly occupancy where 50 or more persons may gather together in;
  - Building
  - Room
  - Structure



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### GROUP A OCCUPANCIES

- For the purpose of:
  - amusement
  - entertainment
  - instruction
  - deliberation
  - worship
  - drinking or dining
  - awaiting transportation
  - education




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### ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES

- A-1 Buildings intended for the production and viewing of performing arts or motion pictures (theaters, concert halls).




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### ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES

- A-2 Buildings intended for food and/or drink consumption (restaurants).
- A-3 Buildings intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not otherwise classified.




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### ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES

- A-4 Buildings intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities with spectator seating (arenas).
- A-5 Buildings intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities (stadiums).




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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
  - SFM
  - Local government




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### RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENFORCEMENT

- **Health and Safety Code, §13146**  
 (b) The chief of any city or county fire department or of any fire protection district, and their authorized representatives, shall enforce within its jurisdiction the building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal, except those described in subdivision (a)(R-3) or (d)(Corporate Cities).




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### RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENFORCEMENT

- Health and Safety Code, §13146
- The State Fire Marshal shall have authority to enforce
  - in areas outside of corporate cities and districts
  - in corporate cities and districts upon request of the chief fire official or the governing body.



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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Are Assembly Occupancies listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

No

- This is **not** mandated by statute or regulation and no state license or fire clearance is required.



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### ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Assembly Occupancies?

YES

- Health and Safety Code, §18941.5 (b)
  - Local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions



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**ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE**

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- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in Assembly Occupancies?

YES

- Health & Safety Code 13146 &
  - Government Code §66014 (reasonable Costs)




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**GROUP C OCCUPANCIES**

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**Health and Safety Code, §18897**

- What is an "Organized Camp" ?
- A site with program and facilities:
  - an outdoor group living experience with
    - Social
    - Spiritual
    - Educational
    - Recreational
  - for three days or more during one or more seasons of the year.





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**GROUP C OCCUPANCIES**

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**Health and Safety Code, §18897.3**

- What isn't an "Organized Camp" ?
 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ motel</li> <li>○ tourist camp</li> <li>○ trailer park</li> <li>○ resort</li> <li>○ hunting camp</li> <li>○ auto court - (KOA)</li> <li>○ labor camp - (Farm Workers)</li> <li>○ Homeless camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ penal or correctional camp</li> <li>○ a child care institution or home-finding agency.</li> <li>○ any charitable or recreational organization that complies with the rules and regulations for recreational trailer parks.</li> </ul>
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**AUTHORITY TO ENTER AND INSPECT**

Health and Safety Code §18897.5

- Shall be enforced in the same manner as is prescribed by:
  - 13145
  - 13146
  - 13146.5
    - So far as practical be carried out at the local level by persons who are regular full time members of an organized fire agency.




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**INSPECTION FREQUENCY**

- Are camps listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

No

- This is **not** mandated by statute or regulation and no state license or fire clearance is required.




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**ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY**

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Camps?

No

- Title 19 1.07 (d) Organized Camps (A.G. Opinion 1974)




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### ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in Camps?

No

- Since fees are adopted through local ordinances and local ordinances do not apply to these facilities.



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### GROUP E OCCUPANCIES



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### GROUP E OCCUPANCIES

#### Health and Safety Code 13143

- In any building or structure used or intended for use through the 12 grade:
  - Public Schools
  - Private Schools
  - Charter Schools
  - Public or Private



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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
  - SFM
  - Local government




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Are Educational Occupancies K-12 listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

YES

- The chief of any city or county fire department or district providing fire protection services and his or her authorized representatives shall inspect every building used as a public or private school within his or her jurisdiction, for the purpose of enforcing regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 13146.3, not less than once each year.
- The State Fire Marshal shall make these inspections in areas outside of corporate cities and districts.




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### ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Educational Occupancies K-12?

No

- Not permitted based upon case law: Hall vs. City of Taft (Title 19 1.07) 1956 (Public Schools)




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### ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in Educational Occupancies K-12?
- Title 19 1.07 (Local Ordinance)
- Local fees are adopted through local ordinances and local ordinances do not apply to these facilities.



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### COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- EDUCATION CODE - Section 66700
- 66700 The California Community Colleges are post secondary schools and shall continue to be a part of the public schools system of this state.
  - Inspection cycle would be up to local AHJ



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### GROUP E CHILD DAY CARE

- Day care facility shall be classified as Group E occupancy when the facility provides day care for more than 6 children aged 2 and over *or* the facility provides care for more than 6 but no more than 100 children aged under 2 on less than a 24 hour basis.
- CBC Section 442 – Group E Day Care General Provisions
- CFC 907.2.3.8.1 – Group E Fire Alarm
- CFC 903.2.3 – Group E Fire Sprinklers
- **Not a State Mandated Inspection**



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## INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Are Educational Occupancies K-12 listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

YES

- The chief of any city or county fire department or district providing fire protection services and his or her authorized representatives shall inspect every building used as a public or private school within his or her jurisdiction, for the purpose of enforcing regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 13146.3, **not less than once each year.**
- The State Fire Marshal shall make these inspections in areas outside of corporate cities and districts



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## GROUP I OCCUPANCIES



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## INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I-2 OCCUPANCIES



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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
- SFM
- Local government



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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR I-2 HOSPITALS

- Are Group I-2 Hospital Occupancies listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

No

- This is not mandated by statute or regulation



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### INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I-2 HOSPITALS (HIGH RISE)

- Hospitals are required to comply most provisions contained in CBC § 403 for high-rise buildings, however, hospitals are not part of the defined high-rise and are exempt from other statutory mandates.



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**SPECIAL PROVISIONS REGARDING HEALTH CARE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

- Health and Safety Code, §129680
- Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) has jurisdiction over hospital construction.
- **Local ordinances do not apply**




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**GROUP I-2.1 AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE**




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**GROUP I-2.1 AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE**

- **Group I-2.1 Ambulatory health care facility.** For outpatient medical care that may render the patient incapable of unassisted self-preservation and where each tenant space accommodates more than five such patients.




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**RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT**

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
- SFM
- Local government




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**INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR I-2.1 AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITY**

- Are Group I-2.1 Ambulatory health care facility listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?  
  
No
- This is not mandated by statute or regulation.
- 850 Fire Clearance may be required




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**ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE**

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in I-2.1 Occupancies (Ambulatory Surgical Centers)?  
Yes
- 13146 (f) Any fee charged pursuant to the enforcement authority of this section shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, pursuant to Section 66014 of the Government Code.




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**INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I-3  
OCCUPANCIES**





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**RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT**

- Authority to Inspect Group I-3 Occupancies (Local Jails) Health and Safety Code 13146.1
- State Fire Marshal, unless the chief of any city or county fire department or fire protection district, or that chief's authorized representative, indicates in writing to the State Fire Marshal that inspections of jails or places of detention, therein, shall be conducted by the chief, or the chief's authorized representative and submits the reports as required in subdivision (c).




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**ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION  
FEE**

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in I Occupancies (Local Jails)?  
Yes
- 13146 (f) Any fee charged pursuant to the enforcement authority of this section shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, pursuant to Section 66014 of the Government Code.




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### ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE

#### Health & Safety Code 13146.1

- The State Fire Marshal , or his authorized representative may charge and collect a fee for the inspection from the local government sufficient to pay the cost of that inspection or related fire & life safety activities.



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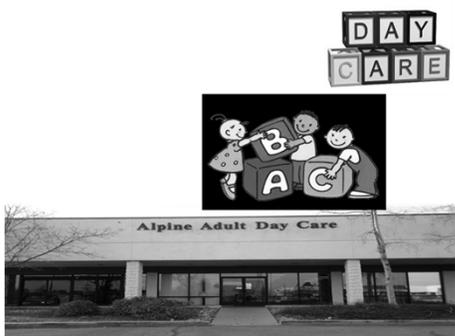
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### INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I-4 OCCUPANCIES



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### INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I-4 OCCUPANCIES

- **Institutional Group I-4, day care facilities.** This group shall include buildings and structures occupied by more than six clients of any age who receive custodial care for fewer than 24 hours per day
  - Adult day care
  - Child day care
- CBC Section 426.1 Group I-4 provisions



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**ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS  
LOCALLY**

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- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Group I Occupancies?  
Yes
- Health and Safety Code, §18941.5 (b)
  - Local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions



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**ADULT DAY HEALTH CARE CENTER THAT PROVIDES  
CARE FOR ADULTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE  
AND OTHER DEMENTIAS**

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**Health & Safety Code 1584**

- (1) The center shall be subject to all fire and building codes, regulations, and standards applicable to adult day health care centers using egress control devices or secured perimeter fences and shall receive
  - fire clearance from the fire authority is required
- (7) Emergency fire and earthquake drills shall be conducted at least once every three months, or more frequently as required by a county or city fire department or local fire prevention district.



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**CHILD DAY CARE CENTER**

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**Health and Safety Code 1596.95(f)**

- Fire escape and disaster plan
- Conduct fire and disaster drills at least once every six months
- Documentation of these drills shall be maintained at the facility
  - Shall include the date and time of the drills.
- One or more carbon monoxide detectors
  - Licensing Agency shall account for the presence of these detectors during inspections - **not local fire.**



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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
  - SFM
  - Local government




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR I-4 DAY CARES

- Are Group I-4 day care facilities listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

No

- This is not mandated by statute or regulation.
- An initial 850 Fire Clearance is required




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### ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in I-4 occupancies?

Yes

- 13146 (f) Any fee charged pursuant to the enforcement authority of this section shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, pursuant to Section 66014 of the Government Code.




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

Health and Safety Code 1597.46

**California Building Code 445.1**

- Single Family Dwelling (local permit required)
- Local Ordinances apply for:
  - Spacing and concentration, traffic control, parking and noise control
- A large family day care home may provide care for more than 12 children and up to and including 14 children




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

Health and Safety Code 1597.46

- Does not constitute a change of occupancy. (CBC445.2)
- Must comply with State Fire Marshal regulations. (CFC 907.2.11.2.1)
- Local Ordinances for fire & life safety do not apply *unless applicable to all single family dwellings.*




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

- Single station smoke alarms number and placement determined by AHJ. (CBC 445.3)
- *At least one manual device at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction. (CFC 907.2.6.4)*
- *Shall actuate a fire alarm signal which shall be audible throughout the facility at a minimum level of 15 db above ambient noise level. (NFPA 72)*




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

- *Need not be interconnected to any other fire alarm device, have a control panel or be electrically supervised or provided with emergency power.*
- *Shall be attached to the structure and may be of any type acceptable to the enforcing agency, provided that such devices are distinctive in tone and are audible throughout the structure.*
  - *Will change in the 2016 code.*




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

- 2A10BC Portable fire extinguisher (CBC 445.4)
- Children cannot be located above the first story (CBC 426.1 & 445.6)
- Special Hazards – gas fired water heater or furnace shall be protected (CBC 445.7)




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Is a Large Family Day required to be inspected annually?  
  
No
- Residential Group R-3 Single Family Dwellings are not required to be inspected on an annual basis.




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

- Can an attached garage at a large Family Day Care be used as a play area without a permit from Building and Safety showing a conversion?
- *Since the garage is not considered a habitable area of the home and is not considered as part of the square footage of the home the garage should not be utilized as part of the family day care. Typically garages are used to park vehicles, contain storage, water heaters, A.C. and Heating, washers and dryers all which could be an inherent hazard to the children if used as a play area.*




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

- Whose responsibility would it be to determine if an addition has a permit for a garage conversion?

Community Care Licensing Division

- *If the provider is showing the home and the garage as part of the day care to licensing then licensing should be the agency to ask if it is permitted. However, nothing precludes the AHJ from asking if the garage is going to be used as part of the day care facility.*




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### LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE

- Health & Safety Code 1597.543. Every family day care home for children shall have one or more carbon monoxide detectors in the facility.



- The Community Care Licensing Division shall account for the presence of these detectors during inspections.




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### SMALL FAMILY DAY CARE

- Health & Safety Code 1597.44. A small family day care home may provide care for more than six and up to eight children, without an additional adult attendant, if all of the following conditions are met:
  - At least one child is enrolled in and attending kindergarten or elementary school and a second child is at least six years of age.
  - No more than two infants are cared for during any time when more than six children are cared for.




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### SMALL FAMILY DAY CARE

- The licensee notifies each parent that the facility is caring for two additional school age children and that there may be up to seven or eight children in the home at one time.
- The licensee obtains the written consent of the property owner when the family day care home is operated on property that is leased or rented.
  - Per licensing; they typically will license a facility for eight children.




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### SMALL FAMILY DAY CARE

- 1597.45. All of the following shall apply to small family day care homes:
  - The use of a single-family residence as a small family day care home shall be considered a residential use of property for the purposes of all local ordinances.
  - No local jurisdiction shall impose a business license, fee, or tax for the privilege of operating a small family day care home.
  - Use of a single-family dwelling for purposes of a small family day care home shall not constitute a change of occupancy




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### SMALL FAMILY DAY CARE

- A small family day care home shall contain:
  - Fire extinguisher
  - Smoke detector device that meet standards established by the State Fire Marshal
  - One or more functioning carbon monoxide detectors
  - *The department (Community Care Licensing) shall account for the presence of the carbon monoxide detectors during inspections.*
  - *No Annual inspection is required.*




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### GROUP L OCCUPANCIES




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### GROUP L OCCUPANCIES

- Health and Safety Code 13143
  - Any laboratory or research and development facility that stores, handles, or uses regulated hazardous materials:




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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13109
- To enter and inspect them at the time and for the purpose stated in this section (any reasonable hour).
  - SFM
  - Fire Chief




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Are L Occupancies listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?  
  
No
- This is not mandated by statute and no state license or fire clearance is required




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### ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for L Occupancies?  
  
YES
- See Health and Safety Code, §18941.5 (b) Local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions




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**ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE**

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- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in L Occupancies?

YES

- Health and Safety Code 13146
- Local Ordinance




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**GROUP R OCCUPANCIES**

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**RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-1**

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- Residential occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:
- Boarding houses (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- *Congregate residents* (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Hotels (transient)
- Motels (transient)
  - **DEFINITION: Transient 30 days or less**




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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145;
  - Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
    - SFM
    - Local government




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Is Residential Group R-1 Occupancies listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

YES

13146.2. (a) Every city or county fire department or district providing fire protection services required by Sections 13145 and 13146 to enforce building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal shall, annually, inspect all structures subject to subdivision (b) of Section 17921, except dwellings, for compliance with building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal.

- *The State Fire Marshal shall make these inspections in areas outside of corporate cities and districts..*




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### ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Residential Group R-1 Occupancies?

Yes

- Health and Safety Code, §18941.5 (b)
  - Local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions




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**ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE**

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in Residential Group R-1 Occupancies?  
  
Yes
- Health & Safety Code 13146.2
  - A city, county, or district that provides related fire and life safety activities may charge and collect a fee for the inspection from the owner of the structure in an amount, as determined by the city, county, or district, sufficient to pay the costs of that inspection.




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**RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-2**

Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

• Apartment houses	• Dormitories
• Boarding houses (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants	• Fraternities and sororities
• Congregate residences (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants	• Live/work units
• Convents	• Monasteries
	• Vacation timeshare properties
	• Hotels (nontransient)
	• Motels (nontransient)




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**RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-2.1**

This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing clients, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. *This occupancy may contain more than six non-ambulatory and/or bedridden clients. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:*




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### RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-2.1

Assisted living facilities such as:

- Residential care facilities,
- Residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs),
- Adult residential facilities,
- Congregate living health facilities,
- Group homes,
- Residential care facilities for the chronically ill,
- Congregate living health facilities for the terminally ill.




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### RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-2.1

Social rehabilitation facilities such as:

- Halfway houses,
- Community correctional centers,
- Community correction reentry centers,
- Community treatment programs,
- Work furlough programs,
- Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities




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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
  - SFM
  - Local government




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Is Residential Group R-2.1 Occupancies listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

YES

- 13146.2. (a) Every city or county fire department or district providing fire protection services required by Sections 13145 and 13146 to enforce building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal shall, annually, inspect all structures subject to subdivision (b) of Section 17921, except dwellings, for compliance with building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal.
  - *The State Fire Marshal shall make these inspections in areas outside of corporate cities and districts.*



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### ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Residential Group R-2.1 Occupancies?

No

- Health and Code 13131.5: Building standards for this type of occupancy are in statute, therefore we cannot be more restrictive.



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### ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in Residential Group R-2.1 Occupancies?

Yes

- Health & Safety Code 13146.2  
A city, county, or district that provides related fire and life safety activities may charge and collect a fee for the inspection from the owner of the structure in an amount, as determined by the city, county, or district, sufficient to pay the costs of that inspection.



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### RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-3.1

*This occupancy group may include facilities licensed by a governmental agency for a residentially based 24-hour care facility providing accommodations for six or fewer clients of any age. Clients may be classified as ambulatory, non-ambulatory or bedridden.*

- Adult residential facilities
- Congregate living health facilities
- Foster family homes
- Group homes
- Residential care facilities for the elderly
- Nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six, but not including "infants".
- Small family homes and residential care facilities for the chronically ill




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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
  - SFM
  - Local government
- Use of a family dwelling for purposes of a residential care facility for the elderly serving six or fewer persons shall not constitute a change of occupancy
- Initial 850 Fire Clearance required




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Is Residential Group R-3.1 Occupancies listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

No

Health & Safety Code 1566.3

- Use of a family dwelling for purposes of a residential care facility for the elderly serving six or fewer persons shall not constitute a change of occupancy
- Single Family Dwellings are not required to be inspected annually




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### ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Residential Group R-3.1 Occupancies?

No

**H & S Code 1566.45** (d) For facilities that care for six or fewer clients, a local fire official shall not impose fire safety requirements stricter than the fire safety regulations promulgated for the particular type of facility by the Office of the State Fire Marshal or the local fire safety requirements imposed on any other single family dwelling, whichever is more strict.




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### ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in Residential Group R3.1 Occupancies?

No

**H & S Code 1566.2.** Neither the State Fire Marshal nor any local public entity shall charge any fee for enforcing fire inspection regulations pursuant to state law or regulation or local ordinance, with respect to residential facilities which serve six or fewer persons.

- *Pre-Inspection fee only*




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### RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-4

- This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than six ambulatory clients, but not more than 16 persons. *This occupancy classification may include a maximum six non-ambulatory or bedridden clients (see Section 425) Group R-4 occupancies shall include the following:*




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### RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-4

Assisted living facilities such as:

- Residential care facilities,
- Residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFE),
- Adult residential facilities,
- Congregate living health facilities,
- Group homes




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### RESIDENTIAL GROUP R-4

Social living facilities such as:

- Halfway houses,
- Community correctional centers,
- Community correction reentry centers,
- Community treatment programs,
- Work furlough programs,
- Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.




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### RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT

- Health and Safety Code, §13145; Shall enforce building standards relating to fire and panic in their respective areas:
  - SFM
  - Local government




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### INSPECTION FREQUENCY

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- Is Residential Group R-4 Occupancies listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

YES

13146.2. (a) Every city or county fire department or district providing fire protection services required by Sections 13145 and 13146 to enforce building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal shall, annually, inspect all structures subject to subdivision (b) of Section 17921, except dwellings, for compliance with building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal.

- *The State Fire Marshal shall make these inspections in areas outside of corporate cities and districts.*




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### ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS LOCALLY

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- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for Residential Group R-4 Occupancies?

Yes

- Health and Safety Code, §18941.5 (b)
  - Local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions




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### ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION FEE

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- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in Residential Group R-4 Occupancies?

Yes

Health & Safety Code 13146.2

- A city, county, or district that provides related fire and life safety activities may charge and collect a fee for the inspection from the owner of the structure in an amount, as determined by the city, county, or district, sufficient to pay the costs of that inspection.




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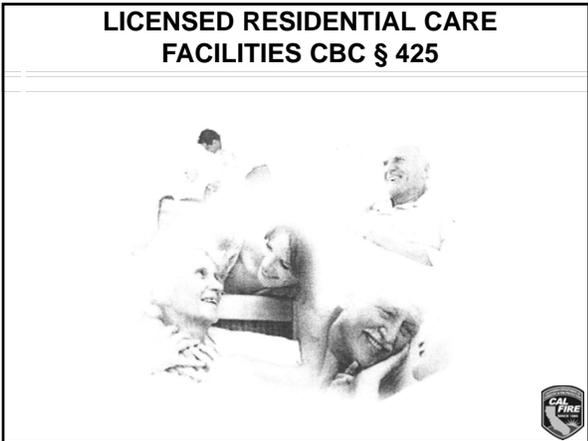
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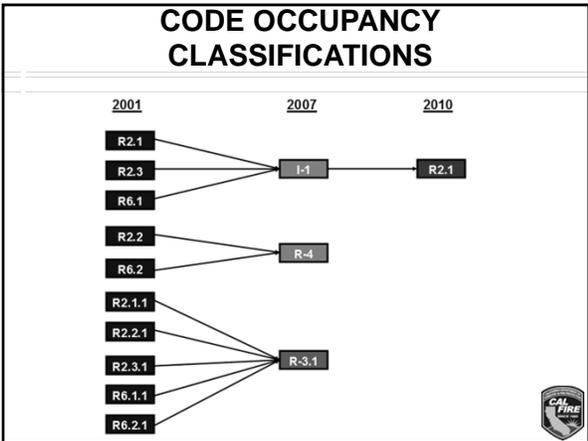
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**RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES  
DEFINED**

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- **Group R-2.1 Occupancies:** Facilities housing more than six non-ambulatory or bedridden regardless of licensing agency.
- **Group R-4 Occupancies:** Facilities housing seven or more ambulatory – may have up to six non-ambulatory or bedridden; regardless of licensing agency.
- **Group R-3.1 Occupancies:** Facilities housing six or less clients of any age
  - (Ambulatory, non-ambulatory or bedridden – regardless of licensing agency)




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**DEFINITIONS**

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- **Existing** means facilities licensed prior to January 1, 2008 are viewed, inspected and regulated under the 2001 CBC standards
  - See SFM Code Interpretation 08-060
- **New** means facilities licensed after January 1, 2008 are to meet current standards
- **Restraint CBC § 202** – shall mean the physical retention of a person within a room, cell or holding facility by any means, or within a building by means of locked doors




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**DEFINITIONS**

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- **Temporarily Bedridden-** Licensee shall notify AHJ within 48 hours. Clients are ok for 14 days; and up to 60 days with CCLD approval
  - Note: Clients may just require assistance in getting out of bed, but be otherwise ambulatory or they may be totally “bedridden”
- The Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative shall make the determination of the bedridden status of persons with or without developmental disabilities.




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### DEFINITIONS

- **Bedridden** means a person, requiring assistance in turning and repositioning in bed, or being unable to independently transfer to and from bed, except in facilities with appropriate and sufficient care staff, mechanical devices if necessary, and safety precautions as determined in **Title 22** regulations, by the Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative. H&S Code § 1566.456
- The Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative shall make the determination of the bedridden status of persons with or without developmental disabilities.




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### DEFINITIONS

- **Non-Ambulatory Persons** are persons unable to leave a building unassisted under emergency conditions. It includes, but is not limited to, persons who depend on mechanical aids such as crutches, walkers and wheelchairs and any person who is unable to physically or mentally respond to a sensory signal approved by the State Fire Marshal or an oral instruction relating to fire danger. H&S Code § 13131
- The Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative shall make the determination of the ambulatory or non-ambulatory status of persons with or without developmental disabilities.




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### LICENSING AGENCIES

-  Department of Social Services,
  - Community Care Licensing Division
-  Department of Developmental Services
-  Department of Public Health
-  Department of Corrections
-  Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs




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### LICENSES THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- Residential Care Facilities (RCF)
- RCF for the Elderly (RCFE)
- Adult Residential Facilities (ARF)
- Group Homes
- Foster Family Homes



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### THE PRE-INSPECTION REQUEST



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### PRE-INSPECTION INFORMATION FOR THE FIRE INSPECTOR

- **H & S Code § 13235.** (a) Upon receipt of a request from a prospective licensee of a community care facility, as defined in § 1502, of a residential care facility for the elderly, as defined in § 1569.2, or of a child day care facility, as defined in § 1596.750, the local fire enforcing agency, as defined in § 13244, or State Fire Marshal, whichever has primary jurisdiction, shall conduct a pre-inspection of the facility prior to the final fire clearance approval.



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**PRE-INSPECTION INFORMATION FOR THE FIRE INSPECTOR**

- **H & S Code § 13235.** At the time of the pre-inspection, the primary fire enforcing agency shall provide consultation and interpretation of fire safety regulations, and shall notify the prospective licensee of the facility in writing of the specific fire safety regulations which shall be enforced in order to obtain fire clearance approval. A fee equal to, but not exceeding, the actual cost of the pre-inspection services may be charged for the pre-inspection of a facility.




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**FIRE PRE-INSPECTION/CONSULTATION REQUEST**

**NOTE:** Complete and submit this form and payment of fee, to the Fire Authority responsible for inspecting your facility. **DO NOT** send to Community Care Licensing.

I hereby request the Fire Authority having jurisdiction to survey my property for compliance with the fire and life safety provisions required for licensing as a:

Community Care Facility (Health & Safety Code Section 15002)  
 Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically ill (Health and Safety Code Section 1568.072)  
 Residential Care Facility for Elderly (Health & Safety Code Section 1569.2)  
 Child Day Care Facility (Health & Safety Code Section 1596.750)

with a capacity of:

25 or less clients      Number of Non-ambulatory \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 or more clients

A fee equal to but not exceeding, the actual cost of the pre-inspection service may be charged. (Health and Safety Code Section 13235)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNCIL/JURISDICTION \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
 SERIES \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**For Fire Authority Use Only**

Request/Fee Received	____/____/____	By _____
Fee To Accounting	____/____/____	By _____
Inspection Date	____/____/____	By _____
ISS Received	____/____/____	
Cleared	____/____/____	By _____

TITLE \_\_\_\_\_




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**Fire Safety Inspection Request**




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## FIRE SAFETY INSPECTION REQUEST

- State Form 850 can be used by any State Agency. It is not a State Fire Marshal form
- Top of form is to be completed by Community Care Licensing for Residential and Child Care Facilities
- Form states number and ambulatory status of clients
- Facility and contact information
- Fire Inspector inspection date and conditions
- Final inspection must be completed within 30 days. H & S Code § 13235




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AMBULATORY		NONAMBULATORY		BEDRIDDEN		TOTAL CAPACITY
CAPACITY	FIRE/NOISE/SMOKE	CAPACITY	FIRE/NOISE/SMOKE	CAPACITY	FIRE/NOISE/SMOKE	
1	2	4	4	1	0	6

**FACILITY NAME:** My Home  
**FACILITY ADDRESS:** 1234 Anywhere Road  
**CITY:** Yuba City, CA 95926  
**FACILITY CONTACT PERSON:** Ima Nosperson (530) 555-1212  
**PHONE NUMBER:**

**FIRE AUTHORITY NAME AND ADDRESS:** THREEST FIRE DISTRICT, 1233 FIREHOUSE DRIVE, YUBA CITY, CA 95926

**INSPECTOR:** *Adam Steeg*  
**DATE:** 8/24/16  
**PHONE NUMBER:** (916) 987-4543  
**DISPATCH NUMBER:** 34500  
**OCCUPANCY CLASS:** R-3.1

**CLARIFICATION CODE:** EA  
**CODES:**  
 1. FIRE CLEARANCE GRANTED  
 2. FIRE CLEARANCE DENIED  
 A. EXIT  
 B. CONSTRUCTION  
 C. FIRE ALARM  
 D. SPRINKLERS  
 E. SMOKE/NOISE  
 F. SPECIAL HAZARD  
 G. OTHER

BEDRIDDEN APPROVAL FOR BEDROOMS ONLY; NON-AMBULATORY APPROVAL FOR BEDROOMS L1, AND 5 ONLY; AMBULATORY APPROVED FOR ALL BEDROOMS




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## HEALTH & SAFETY CODE - FEES

- **H & S Code § 13235.** (a) Upon receipt of a request from a prospective licensee of a community care facility, as defined in § 1502, of a residential care facility for the elderly, as defined in § 1569.2, or of a child day care facility, as defined in § 1596.750, the local fire enforcing agency, as defined in § 13244, or State Fire Marshal, whichever has primary jurisdiction, shall conduct a pre-inspection of the facility prior to the final fire clearance approval. At the time of the pre-inspection, the primary fire enforcing agency shall provide consultation and interpretation of fire safety regulations, and shall notify the prospective licensee of the facility in writing of the specific fire safety regulations which shall be enforced in order to obtain fire clearance approval. **A fee equal to, but not exceeding, the actual cost of the pre-inspection services may be charged for the pre-inspection of a facility with a capacity to serve 25 or fewer persons. A fee equal to, but not exceeding, the actual cost of the pre-inspection services may be charged for a pre-inspection of a facility with a capacity to serve 26 or more persons.**




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### HEALTH & SAFETY CODE - FEES

- **H & S Code § 1566.2 & H & S Code § 1569.84** A residential care facility for the elderly, which serves six or fewer persons shall not be subject to any business taxes, local registration fees, use permit fees, or other fees to which other family dwellings of the same type in the same zone are not likewise subject. Nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid the imposition of local property taxes, fees for water service and garbage collection, fees for inspections not prohibited by § 1569.85, local bond assessments, and other fees, charges, and assessments to which other family dwellings of the same type in the same zone are likewise subject. Neither the State Fire Marshal nor any local public entity shall charge any fee for enforcing fire inspection regulations pursuant to state law or regulation or local ordinance, with respect to residential care facilities for the elderly which service six or fewer persons.




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### HEALTH & SAFETY CODE - FEES

- **Health and Safety Code § 13131.5.** A reasonable final inspection fee, not to exceed the actual cost of inspection services necessary to complete a final inspection may be charged for occupancies classified as residential care facilities for the elderly which service more than six persons




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### R-3.1 LIMITATIONS

- **H & S Code § 1566.** For the purposes of this article, “six or fewer persons” does not include the licensee or members of the licensee’s family or persons employed as facility staff.




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### R-3.1 LIMITATIONS

- **H & S Code § 1566.3.** (f) Use of a family dwelling for purposes of a residential facility serving six or fewer persons shall not constitute a change of occupancy




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### R-3.1 LIMITATIONS

- **H & S Code § 1566.45** (d) For facilities that care for six or fewer clients, a local fire official shall not impose fire safety requirements stricter than the fire safety regulations promulgated for the particular type of facility by the Office of the State Fire Marshal or the local fire safety requirements imposed on any other single family dwelling, whichever is more strict.




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### R-3.1 LIMITATIONS - ZONING

- **H&S Code § 1566.3** (b) For the purpose of all local ordinances, a residential facility that serves six or fewer persons shall not be included within the definition of a boarding house, rooming house, institution or home for the care of minors, the aged, or the mentally infirm, foster care home, guest home, rest home, sanitarium, mental hygiene home, or other similar term which implies that the residential facility is a business run for profit or differs in any other way from a family dwelling




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### R-3.1 LIMITATIONS

#### *Local Ordinances*

- Not applicable to Residential Care Facilities
- Not applicable to Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly six or less except roof coverings
- Regulations may not be altered at the local level unless applicable to all R-3 occupancies; except for roof coverings for RCFE's
  - H&S § 13133 and CBC 310.2 (See SFM Int. 03-018)




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### R-3.1 MEANS OF EGRESS QUESTIONS:

- Is lever hardware required on the exterior exit doors?
  - No, SFM Interpretation 00-019
- When a SFD is converted to a care home, does an existing back door that is 28 inches wide have to be changed out to a 36 inch door to qualify as the second exit?
  - No, SFM Interpretation 02-050




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### R-3.1 Means of Egress

- \* **2013 Residential Code R311.2 Egress door**
- \* At least one egress door shall be provided for each dwelling unit.
- \* Egress doors shall be readily openable from inside the dwelling without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

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**QUESTIONS CONTINUED:**

- Are all the client bedroom doors required to be 36 inch doors for ambulatory or non-ambulatory clients?
  - No, unless they are new exit doors being installed to meet care facility requirements
  - SFM Interpretation 00-003



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**QUESTIONS CONTINUED:**

- 2013 CBC 425.8.3.2 (1 and 2) says, “The hallway shall be separated from common areas...”
- Since closets and bathrooms in a hallway are “common” areas, are they required to meet the same requirement as the door at the mouth of the hallway?
  - No. SFM Interpretation 08-073



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**QUESTIONS CONTINUED:**

- Are evacuation fire drills required for an R-3.1 by the State Fire Marshal?
  - No. This occupancy is not listed in Title 19, as one requiring fire drills. However, the staff are to be trained in evacuation procedures and records of training must be available.
    - SFM Interpretation 00-017
- Maintenance/ Annual Inspections
  - Local Jurisdiction has no statutory authority to conduct annual inspections on R-3.1's



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**INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I-2 HOSPITALS  
(HIGH RISE)**

- Hospitals are required to comply most provisions contained in § 403 for high-rise buildings, however, hospitals are not part of the defined high-rise and are exempt from other statutory mandates.




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**RESPONSIBILITY TO INSPECT**

- Health and Safety Code, §13214
- To **enter and inspect** them at the time and for the purpose stated in this section(reasonable hour).
  - SFM
  - Fire Chief




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**INSPECTION FREQUENCY**

- Are High-rise structure listed as one of the required state mandated annual inspections?

YES

Health and Safety Code 13217

- The fire department may annually inspect:
  - the results of the inspection shall be submitted to the State Fire Marshal within 30 days




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**ABILITY TO MODIFY REGULATIONS  
LOCALLY**

- Can Local government adopt more restrictive regulations than those adopted by the SFM for High-rise structure ?

YES

Health and Safety Code, §13216

- Local government may impose greater restrictions with respect to high-rise structures relating to fire or panic safety




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**ABILITY TO CHARGE AN INSPECTION  
FEE**

- Can local Government charge a fee for inspections conducted in High-rise structure ?

YES

Health and Safety Code, §13217 (b)

- Sufficient to pay its costs of that inspection.




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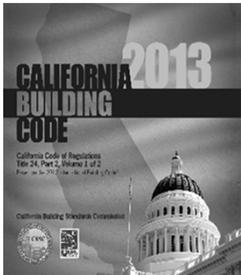
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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 2 CA BUILDING CODE**

- Based on the 2012 International Building Code.





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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 2 CA BUILDING CODE**

- Chapter 3 – Use and Occupancy Classification
- Chapter 4 – Detailed Requirements Based On Use & Occupancy
- Chapter 5 – General Building Limitations
- Chapter 6 Types of Construction
- Chapter 7 – Fire Resistant Materials & Construction
- Chapter 7A – Materials & Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 2 CA BUILDING CODE**

- Chapter 8
- Chapter 9 – Fire Protection Systems
- Chapter 10 – Means of Egress
- Chapter 11A - Housing Accessibility
- Chapter 11B - Accessibility to Public Buildings
- Chapter 12 – Interior Environment
- Chapter 15 – Roofing & Roof Structures




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 2 CA BUILDING CODE**

- Chapter 21 – Masonry
- Chapter 30 – Elevators
- Chapter 31 – Special Construction (Tents)
- Chapter 34 – Existing Structures (Not all provisions of this chapter are adopted by the SFM)
- Chapter 35 – International Building Code Standards (Lays out the standards for CBC chapters along with state amendments to these standards)




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### SUMMARY

- The International Building Code forms the foundation for Title 24 of the California Building Standards Code
- From this foundation, the SFM has made modifications, additions and deletions to improve fire and life safety in California



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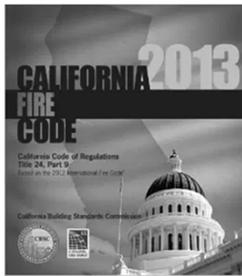
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### CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE

- Based on the 2012 International Fire Code.



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### CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE:

- The State only adopts those portions of the International Fire Code that relate to building standards
- Most of the Fire Code chapters now have been adopted and/or modified by SFM



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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

California has adopted all but the following CFC Chapters:

- Chapter 3      General Precautions Against Fire
- Chapter 4      Emergency Planning & Preparedness
- Chapter 16     Fruit and Crop Ripening
- Chapter 17     Fumigation and Thermal Insecticidal Fogging




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

Certain provisions of California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Division 1 have been reprinted in the California Fire Code for the code user's convenience only. California Code of Regulations Title 19 is still the appropriate document/regulation for these non-building Standards.




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

**CHAPTERS 1-2 ADMINISTRATION AND DEFINITIONS**

- California Fire Code Chapter 1 is divided into two Divisions:
  - Division I California administrative provisions
  - Division II Model code administrative provisions (local adoption)
- Chapter 2 - Definitions and Abbreviations
- Chapters 3 - 4 General Safety Requirements




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

CHAPTERS 5–10 BUILDING AND SITE  
REQUIREMENTS

- The SFM makes minor modifications to Chapter 5 and has not adopted certain sections
- Chapter 6 has amendments that correlate with the CBC relating to elevator shunt trip
- Chapter 8 has been amended to correlate with CCR, Title 19 relating to interior finish, interior trim, furniture, furnishings, decorative materials and decorative vegetation in buildings
- Several Section of Ch. 8 have not been adopted due to conflict
- SFM makes many modifications to Chapter 9 Fire Protection Systems and Chapter 10 Means of Egress




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

CHAPTERS 11–26 SPECIAL PROCESSES AND USES

- The SFM makes very few modifications to these Chapters
- Chapters 15 and 16 are not adopted by the SFM
- Chapter 24 is amended to correlate with CCR, Title 19 for tents, canopies and other membrane structures
- Chapter 25 is amended to correlate with standards found in California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) CCR, Title 14, § 17350-17356 and Public Resources Code § 42820 for tire rebuilding and tire storage




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

CHAPTERS 27–44 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- The SFM makes very few modifications to these Chapters except for Chapters 27 and 33
- Chapter 27 is modified for the transportation of hazardous materials above the 10th story and in elevators
- Chapter 56 Explosives and Fireworks. The SFM removes most provisions within this Chapter as the provisions contained in California Law, CCR, Title 19 and Federal CFR




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

- CHAPTER 80 REFERENCED STANDARDS
- CHAPTER 48 MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION STUDIO SOUND STAGES, APPROVED PRODUCTION FACILITIES, AND PRODUCTION LOCATIONS
  - This SFM Chapter establishes minimum requirements that provide a reasonable degree of safety from fire, panic and explosion for production studios, sound stages, approved production facilities, and production locations used by the entertainment industry
- CHAPTER 49 REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS




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**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
TITLE 24 PART 9 CA FIRE CODE**

APPENDICES

- Appendix Chapters A, D – G, I and J are not adopted by the SFM
- Appendix Chapter 4 addresses provisions for 24-hour care facilities in a Group R-2.1, R-3.1, or R-4 occupancies licensed by a governmental agency
- Appendix BB - addresses fire flow requirements for public school buildings only
- Appendix CC - addresses fire hydrant locations and distribution for public school buildings only
- Appendix H - Hazardous materials management plans and hazardous materials inventory statements




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**Statutes & Regulation  
Training Program  
Training Agenda**

- INTRODUCTION
- LAWS & REGULATIONS
- TITLE 24
- TITLE 19

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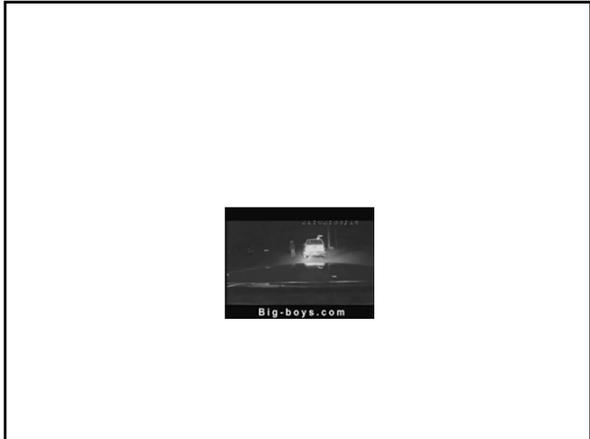
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### CCR TITLE 19

- To acquaint you with the organization of Title 19 California Code of Regulations



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### TITLE 19 PUBLIC SAFETY

- Title 19 was organized in 1953
- Title 19 is mandated, in part, by § 13108 and 13143 of the Health & Safety Code
- Title 19 is one of 28 California Code of Regulations



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**TITLE 19 PUBLIC SAFETY**

- Other California Code of Regulations include as an example:
  - Title 5 Education Code
  - Title 8 Occupational Safety and Health
  - Title 13 Motor Vehicle Code
  - Title 14 Natural Resources Code
  - Title 17 Public Health Code
  - Title 22 Social Services Code



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**TITLE 19 PUBLIC SAFETY**

- Title 19 Organization
  - Division 1 – State Fire Marshal
  - Division 2 – Office of Emergency Services
  - Division 3 – Seismic Safety



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**TITLE 19 PUBLIC SAFETY**

- Title 19 contains non-building standards and State Fire Marshal's program specific regulations



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**Title 19 HIEARCHY**

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- Division
  - Chapter
    - Subchapter
      - Article
        - Section
          - » §-Sub-Section




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**TITLE 19**

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- Title 19. Public Safety
  - Division 1. State Fire Marshal
    - Chapter 1. General Fire and Panic Safety Standards
      - Subchapter 1. Administration
- Article 1. Basic Operational Requirements
  - § 1.00. Title.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1**

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- BASIC OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS
  - § 1.03. Scope.
 

In accordance with Section 13108 of the Health and Safety Code, these regulations shall govern the design, construction, and use of State Fire Marshal regulated occupancies.

Exception:

(1) Buildings controlled by the Federal Government, provided they are not subject to the provisions of Section 15452, Education Code.

(2) Homes and institutions and day care facilities which provide nonmedical board, room, and care for 6 or fewer ambulatory children.
- Note: Defines a "State-Occupied Building "




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1

- § 1.07. Local Ordinances.
- No local ordinance, rule or regulation shall be applicable to any of the following:
- (a) **Public Schools.** (Hall v City of Taft, 47 Cal. 2d 177.)
- (b) **State-owned and state-occupied buildings and state institutions** (Section 13108, Health and Safety Code.)
- (c) **Community care** facilities as defined in Section 1502, Health and Safety Code and classified as I-1, I-4, R-2.1, R-3.1 or R-4 Occupancies in California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2. (Section 13143, Health and Safety Code.)
- (d) **Organized Camps.** (Attorney General letter of opinion dated October 24, 1974 -Opinion No. 74/254 I.L.)




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1

#### § 1.09.1. Order of Precedence

- In the event of any differences between these regulations and the standard reference documents (NFPA) or standard fire prevention practices, the text of these regulations shall govern.
- Where a specific provision varies from a general provision, the specific provision shall apply.




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1

#### § 1.11. Enforcement of Regulations

- Authorizes the inspection authority to exercise good judgments in authorizing sufficient time to complete the required changes (deficiencies).
- The inspection authority may require immediate compliance.




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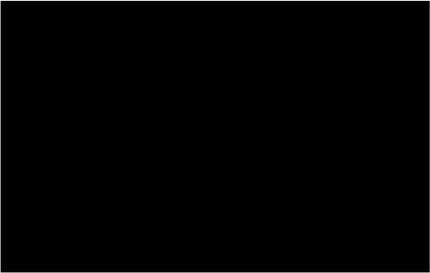
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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1**

**§ 1.14. Maintenance**

- Every fire alarm system or device, sprinkler system, fire extinguisher, fire hose, fire resistive assembly or any other fire safety assembly, device, material or equipment installed and retained in service in any building or structure subject to these regulations shall be maintained in an **operable condition at all times** in accordance with these regulations and with their intended use.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 2**

**2.01. Alternate Means of Protection**

- The enforcing agency may approve any such alternate provided the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of these regulations
- At least equivalent to that prescribed in these regulations in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 2**

**2.03 Appeals**

- When a request for an alternate means of protection has been denied by the enforcing agency, the applicant may file a written appeal to the State Fire Marshal for consideration of the applicant's proposal. In considering such appeal the State Fire Marshal may seek the advice of the State Board of Fire Services.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 2**

**2.05 Code Interpretations**

- Any person may request a code interpretation from the State Fire Marshal relative to the intent of any regulation or provision adopted by the State Fire Marshal. When the request relates to a specific project, occupancy or building, the State Fire Marshal shall review the issue with the appropriate local enforcing agency prior to rendering such code interpretation.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.00 Basic Regulations**

- The applicable provisions of the California Building Standards Codes, Title 24 are hereby identified as being enforceable under the adoption authority delegated by statute to the State Fire Marshal.
- Note: Authority cited: Sections 13108, 13143, 13143.6, 13211 and 18897.3, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 13100-13146.5, 13210-13216, 18897-18897.7, and 18944, Health and Safety Code.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.00.1 Basic Building Regulations**

- (a) Every building or occupancy within the scope of these regulations (see Section 1.03) shall conform to the applicable provisions of California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code which is hereby adopted by reference as the basic building regulations of the State Fire Marshal in matters relating to fire, panic and explosion safety.
- 3.01, 3.02, 3.03. Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing
- Note: Where any section or subsection of the adopted reference code contains requirements relating to more than one safety factor, only those provisions relating to fire, panic or explosion safety shall be enforceable under the provisions of Section 3.00.1.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.05 Fire Department Access and Egress**

- (a) **Roads.** Required access roads from every building to a public street shall be all-weather hard-surfaced (suitable for use by fire apparatus) right-of-way not less than 20 feet in width.
- (b) **Roofs.** No person shall install or maintain any security barrier such as barbed wire fencing, razor wire fencing, chain link fencing, or any other fencing material, cable, aerial, antenna, or other obstruction on the roof of any commercial establishment in such a manner as to obstruct or render egress or access hazardous in the event of fire or other emergency.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**• § 3.06. Bonding of Chairs & Spacing of Tables.**

- (a) Bonding of Chairs. In every Group A and Group E Occupancy, all loose seats, folding chairs, or similar seating facilities that are not fixed to the floor shall be bonded together in groups of not less than 3.
- Exceptions:
  - (1) When not more than 200 such seats, chairs, or facilities are provided, bonding thereof may be deleted.




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3

#### § 3.08 Decorative Materials

• In every Group A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-2.1, R-3.1 and R-4 Occupancies all drapes, hangings, curtains, drops, and all other decorative material, including Christmas trees, that would tend to increase the fire and panic hazard shall be made from a nonflammable material, or shall be treated and maintained in a flame-retardant condition by means of a flame-retardant solution or process approved by the State Fire Marshal, as set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 8. Exits, exit lights, fire alarm sending stations, wet standpipe hose cabinets, and fire extinguisher locations shall not be concealed, in whole or in part, by any decorative material.

• Exceptions:

- (a) Cubical curtains and individual patient room window curtains and drapes in Group I, R-2.1, R-3.1 and R-4 Occupancies.
- (b) Window curtains and drapes within dwelling units of Group R-1 and R-2 Occupancies.
- (c) Christmas trees within dwelling units of Group R-1 and R-2 Occupancies.




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3

#### § 3.09 Emergency Planning & Information

• (a) All office buildings 2 or more stories in height (except Highrise buildings as defined by Health and Safety Code Section 13210).




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3

#### § 3.10 Evacuation of Buildings

• Upon notification of fire, conduct of any fire drill, upon activation of the fire alarm, or upon orders of the fire authority having jurisdiction, buildings or structures within the scope of these regulations shall be immediately evacuated or occupants shall be relocated in accordance with established plans.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.11 Exits, Aisles, Ramps, Corridors & Passageways**

- (a) No person shall install, place or permit the installation or placement of any bed, chair, equipment, concession, turnstile, ticket office or anything whatsoever, in any manner which would block or obstruct the required width of any exit.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.11 Exits, Aisles, Ramps, Corridors & Passageways**

- (b) No person shall install, place or permit the installation or placement of any combustible material or equipment in or exposed to any exit.  
Exceptions:
  - 1) Furniture or equipment constructed of wood or other material of similar combustibility may be permitted in an exit or exposed to an exit when approved by the enforcing agency.
  - 2) When approved by the enforcing agency, combustible materials may be permitted in exit foyers and lobbies.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.11 Exits, Aisles, Ramps, Corridors & Passageways**

- (c) No person shall install, place or permit the installation or placement of any storage material of any kind in any exit regardless of the required width of such exit.  
Exception:
  - 1) Personal material located in metal lockers in Groups B and E Occupancies as defined in CCR, Title 24, Part 2




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.11 Exits, Aisles, Ramps, Corridors & Passageways**

d) Aisles shall not be occupied by any person for whom seating is not available.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.13 Fire Drills**

• (a) Group E Occupancies.

1) General. Every person and public officer managing, controlling, or in charge of any public, private, or parochial school shall cause the fire alarm signal to be sounded upon the discovery of fire. Every person and public officer managing, controlling, or in charge of any public, private, or parochial school, other than a two-year community college, shall cause the fire alarm signal to be sounded not less than once every calendar month at the elementary and intermediate levels, and not less than twice yearly at the secondary level, in the manner prescribed in California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Section 907.

• A fire drill shall be held at the secondary level not less than twice every school year.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.13 Fire Drills**

• (a) Group E Occupancies

2) Emergency Pre-Fire Planning. Each school principal, district superintendent or day nursery manager shall, in cooperation with the enforcing agency, prepare procedures to be followed in case of fire or other emergency. They should include the following:

(A) Posting of the telephone number of the fire department in the office and/or at the main switchboard.

(B) Assignment of a responsible person to call the fire department upon notification of any fire or activation of the alarm system for any reason other than fire drills.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.13 Fire Drills**

- (b) College and University Pre-Fire Planning. The Chancellor, President, or his designated representative, shall, in cooperation with the enforcing agency, propose procedures to be followed in case of fire or other emergency in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.13 (a)(2).
- (c) Organized Camps




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.14 Fire Hazard**

- No person, including but not limited to the State and its political subdivisions, operating any occupancy subject to these regulations shall permit any fire hazard, as defined in this article, to exist on premises under their control, or fail to take immediate action to abate a fire hazard when requested to do so by the enforcing agency.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3**

**§ 3.14 Fire Hazard**

- Note:** “Fire Hazard” as used in these regulations means any condition, arrangement, or act which will increase, or may cause an increase of, the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service of preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire; or which may obstruct, delay, or hinder, or may become the cause of obstruction, delay or hindrance to the prevention, suppression, or extinguishment of fire.




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 3

#### § 3.24 Maintenance of Equipment

All fire alarm systems, fire detection systems, automatic sprinkler or extinguishing systems, communication systems, and all other equipment, material or systems required by these regulations shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times. Upon disruption or diminishment of the fire protective qualities of such equipment, material or systems, **immediate action** shall be instituted to effect a reestablishment of such equipment material or systems to their original normal and operational condition.




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 4

SECURITY BARS: WARNING INFORMATION & LABELING

#### § 4.3. Warning Information

(a) Warning information located on or in burglar bar packaging shall contain the following information:

- 1) Warning that the burglar bars are intended to deter or delay intruders, they are not intended to prevent entry.
- 2) A reprint of the following requirements from California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 10: "Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices may be installed on emergency escape or rescue windows, doors or window wells, or any required exit door, provided:

The devices are equipped with approved release mechanisms which are operable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort




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### TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1.5 ARTICLE 1

- Specific State Fire Marshal Program Requirements in Title 19
  - Construction Material and Equipment Listings
    - May list their product
  - State Fire Marshal Label on listed Products
    - Fire Alarm Systems
    - Carbon Monoxide Detectors
    - Sprinkler Systems
    - Laboratory Accreditation




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1.5 ARTICLE 1**

- **13114 (1) (b)** No person shall market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any fire alarm system or fire alarm device in this state unless the system or device has been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal.
- **13263 (a) (1)** The State Fire Marshal shall develop a certification and decertification process to approve and list carbon monoxide devices and to disapprove and delist previously approved devices, if necessary.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 1.5 ARTICLE 1**

- **13114 (2) (A)** *Commencing January 1, 2014, in order to be approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal, a smoke alarm shall display the date of manufacture on the device, provide a place on the device where the date of installation can be written, incorporate a hush feature, incorporate an end-of-life feature that provides notice that the device needs to be replaced, and, if battery operated, contain a non-replaceable, non-removable battery that is capable of powering the smoke alarm for a minimum of 10 years.*




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**TITLE 19 PUBLIC SAFETY**

Chapter 2 – Tents, Awnings & other Fabric Enclosures

- Specific Tent Requirements
- Flame Resistance
- SFM Approved Labeling
- Existing Tents




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 1**

**303 Scope**

(a) Applies to the sale, offering for sale, manufacture for sale, rental and use of tents within this state.

(b) For building standards relating to tents and membrane structures, see California Fire Code, Chapter 24.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 2**

**310 Definitions**

(a) Tent. A shelter, structure or enclosure made of fabric or similar pliable material.

(b) Large Tent. A tent designed for use by 10 or more people.

(c) Small Tent. A tent designed for use by less than 10 people.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**312 Parking of Vehicles**

•Vehicles necessary to the operation of the establishment, shall be parked at least twenty feet (20') from any tent.

•No other vehicle shall be parked less than one hundred feet (100') from any tent except vehicles parked on a public street shall park at least twenty feet (20') from any tent.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**315 Flame Resistance Standards**

(a) All tent fabrics and all interior decorative fabrics or materials shall be flame resistant. Tent tops and sidewalls shall be made either from fabric which has been flame resistant treated, or from inherently flame resistant fabric approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal.

(b) Sawdust, shavings, or other combustible material used on the floor or ground shall be made flame resistant or when approved by the enforcing authority shall be kept adequately damp when tent is occupied.

Note: AHJ may except Certificates of Flame Resistance or other documentation



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**316 Smoking Prohibited**

**317 Fireworks and Open Flames**

•Fireworks, open flame or any device emitting flame or spark shall not be used in or immediately adjacent to any tent while open to the public, except when approved in writing by the enforcing authority.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**319 Fire Extinguishers and Other Fire Protection Equipment**

•One Class 2-A 500 - 1,000 sq. ft.  
1 additional F/E for each additional 2000'

- Class 10 B-C Required:
  - Generator or transformer
  - Kitchen, & dining areas,
  - Locations where flammable or combustible liquids flammable gases are used, stored, or dispensed.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**320 Fire Safety Personnel**

- One qualified fire safety person in every tent having a capacity of 500 persons
- One additional qualified person for each 1,000 additional persons
  - **Note:** The individual designated under this section shall meet the approval of the fire authority having jurisdiction.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**321 Abatement of Fire or Panic Hazards**

- Any condition that presents a fire hazard, shall be immediately corrected as ordered by the enforcing authority.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**324 Flammable & Combustible Liquids**

- (a) Liquids having a flash point below 200oF shall not be stored in any tent nor less than 50 feet from any tent.
  - Combustible liquid: any liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C).
- (b) The enforcing authority may permit limited quantities of combustible liquids required for display and normal merchandizing.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**325 Liquefied Petroleum Gas**

•Liquefied petroleum gas shall not be stored or used in connection with any tent unless the storage containers, equipment, fittings, appliances, placement, use and operation complies with the provisions of California Fire Code



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 3**

**326 Hazard Abatement**

•(a) All flammable vegetation within 50 feet of any tent shall be removed.

•(b) Hay, straw, trash and other similar flammable material shall be stored more than 50 feet from any tent except upon approval of the enforcing authority.

o Exception: Tents to which the public is not admitted.

•(c) Combustible waste shall not be permitted to accumulate on the grounds either inside or outside of tents. Such waste shall be stored in approved containers until removed from the premises.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 4**

**332 Flame Resistance**

•(a) All tents manufactured for sale, sold, rented, offered for sale, or used in California shall be made from nonflammable material or one of the following flame resistant fabrics or material approved by the State Fire Marshal:

•(1) Fabrics complying with the State Fire Marshal's requirements for flame resistance for exterior use, as set forth Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 8

Or



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 4**

- (2) Fabrics complying with the flame resistance requirements set forth in “A Specification for Flame Resistant Materials Used in Camping Tentage” published in 1975 by Canvas Products Association International, hereinafter referred to as CPAI-84.
- Exceptions:
  - (1) Tents used for committal services at cemeteries
  - (2) Tents or similar fabric enclosures used within a sound stage or equivalent enclosure equipped with an overhead automatic fire extinguishing system.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 4**

**335 Labeling of Tent**

•a) Each section of top and sidewall in large tents shall have a durable label, permanently affixed, bearing following information:



- (1) The Seal of Registration.
- (2) If treated fabric, the name and registration number of the approved application concern and approved chemical used, and the date of treatment.
- (3) If registered fabric, the trade name and registration number of the approved fabric, and the date of production.

In lieu of attached labels, the required information may be applied directly to the fabric by print, stamp or stencil.




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 4**

**335 Labeling of Tents**

•Small tents shall have a permanently affixed label bearing the information, or shall comply with the provisions specified in CPAI-84 (1975) which reads as follows:

- Certification
- Manufacturer Identification.
- Code Number.
- Warning Label
- This warning label or its equivalent must be permanently affixed to the tent at one conspicuous location...




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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 4**

**340 Existing Small Tents**

•Existing small tents are exempt – (Camping Tents) from California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 2.



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 4**

**341. Existing Membrane Structures and Other (Large) Existing Tents**

•Existing membranes of membrane structures and large (10 or more capacity) existing tents may continue to be used provided evidence of satisfactory flame resistance is available to the enforcing authority



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**TITLE 19 CHAPTER 4 ARTICLE 4**

**743 Approval & Listing**

•No person shall market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any fire alarm system, or fire alarm device unless such system or device has been previously approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 1.5.



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## CODE INTERPRETATION

- Flame Resistant Requirements for Canopies / Tents
  - [http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/codeinterpretation/pdf/2011/11\\_019.pdf](http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/codeinterpretation/pdf/2011/11_019.pdf)




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**California State Fire Marshal  
CODE INTERPRETATION**

Date Issued	1/2/2011	Interpretation	11019
Topic	Flame Resistant Requirements for Canopies / Tents		
Code Sections	Title 19 California Code of Regulations, Section 1904; 2013 California Fire Code, Chapter 24, Section 2401.1		
Requester	All American Insurance Co. of Pa. 1001 Iowa Avenue Piquette, California 95077 Phone: (916) 770-2120 jshim@allam.com		

California Code of Regulations, Title 19 does not specifically define small or large canopies. However, Health and Safety Code 13115(a) specifies that tents, awnings or other fabric enclosures used for assemblage of 10 or more persons must be made from a nonflammable material or treated and maintained in a flame resistant condition. Fabric enclosures would include canopies with a fabric covering. Health and Safety Code Section 13115 (b) is specific only to "tents" occupied by less than 10 persons.

4. Would we be correct in saying that the determination of whether a tent (canopy) is considered "large" or "small" is dependent upon the number of people who have assembled under the tent (canopy) at that time?

Yes (Health and Safety Code Section 13115)

5. Would it be correct to say that as long as the occupancy under the tent (canopy) is maintained at less than 10 persons, the tent (canopy) will be considered a "small" tent (canopy).

Yes.

Note: California Code of Regulations, Title 19 Articles 2 and 3 defines tents based upon occupant load, not use. Since California Code of Regulations, Title 19 is silent regarding use, the California Building Code 2010 edition, Section 1904 Table 1904.1.1 should be utilized to calculate the occupant load, based upon use. This table gives a maximum square footage for each person for a particular occupancy. It is NOT within the purview of the State Fire Marshal to mandate the occupant load of a particular tent, but rather, it is a requirement of the manufacturer to set the occupant load and label it accordingly. State Fire Marshal regulations mandate the labeling requirements based upon the manufacturer stated occupant load.

If the manufacturer chooses to only use the CP44-84 label then the tent is limited to less than 10 people as the CP44-84 label, by definition, specifies the occupancy load for a tent. It is up to the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) or Fire Code Official as for as the enforcement of the occupant loading based upon the label.

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## TITLE 19 CHAPTER 4 ARTICLE 4

### 743 Approval & Listing

- No person shall market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any fire alarm system, or fire alarm device unless such system or device has been previously approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 1.5.




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### TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFETY

- Chapter 3 Fire Extinguishers
  - Article 4 Classification & Rating
  - Article 5 Selection & Distribution
    - Subsection 562




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### TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFETY

- Article 6 Inspection & Maintenance
  - Table 4
- Article 7 Hydrostatic Testing
  - Table 5 Hydrostatic test interval for extinguishers




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### CHAPTER 3 – FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARTICLE 8 LICENSING & CERTIFICATION

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type A. A class of license to service any or all types of fire extinguishers.</li> <li>• Type B. perform maintenance and recharging of water based fire extinguishers, external maintenance of carbon dioxide.</li> <li>• Type C. conduct hydrostatic tests of low pressure fire extinguisher cylinders.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type D. perform maintenance and recharging of dry chemical, dry powder and external maintenance of halogenated agent fire extinguishers.</li> <li>• Type E. conduct hydrostatic tests of high pressure fire extinguisher cylinders, and perform internal maintenance and recharging of carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.</li> <li>• Type F. perform internal maintenance, recharge and recover halogenated agents from portable fire extinguishers.</li> </ul> |
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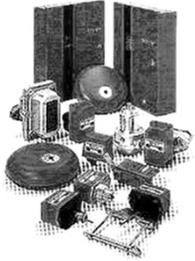
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**CHAPTER 4 – FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS & DEVICES**

- Installation
- Detailed Requirements
- Special Information

Refer to Title 24 part 9 (CFC), Part 3 (CEC) & NFPA 72



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**TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFTEY**

- Chapter 5 – Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems
  - Article 3 General Provisions
  - Article 4 Maintenance & Service
  - Article 5 Licensing
  - Article 6 Labels



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**CHAPTER 5 – AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS**

- Article 3 General Provisions
- Article 4 Inspection Testing & Maintenance Frequency
  - Refer to Table 5.1 – Table 12.1
  - Sprinkler Systems, Standpipe, Water Storage, Water Spray Fixed Systems, & Foam Systems and Values



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**CHAPTER 5 – AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS  
ARTICLE 5 LICENSING**

- **Health & Safety Code §13196.5**, no person shall engage in the business of servicing automatic fire extinguishing systems without a valid “A” license issued by the Office of the State Fire Marshal or a C-16 Fire Protection license as issued by the State of California Contractors State Licensing Board.
  - **EXCEPTION:** Annual testing or maintenance of wet pipe sprinkler systems, standpipe systems or private fire service mains may be performed by a California State Fire Marshal Licensed A (Type L) Concern, in structures or property owned or leased by that public or private entity. In addition, individuals who possess a California State Fire Marshal Weekly Fire Pump Test Certificate in accordance with this section and are employed by a Licensed A (Type L) Concern may perform weekly fire pump tests.




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**AUTOMATIC EXTINGUISHING  
SYSTEM LICENSE**

- Licenses shall be for the service of any one or combination of the following:
  - (1) Type 1--Fire Sprinkler Systems
  - (2) Type 2--Engineered and Pre-engineered Fixed Extinguishing System
  - (3) Type 3--Standpipe Systems
  - (4) **Type L--Limited to public or private entities that are not engaged in the business of performing testing and maintenance of wet pipe fire-extinguishing systems and which only perform annual testing and maintenance of wet pipe sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, private fire service mains, and weekly fire pump tests in structures or property owned or leased by that public or private entity**




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**ARTICLE 6  
LABELS, TAGS & FORMS**

- Subsection 906 General Labeling Requirements – Water Based.
- The label shall be placed:
  - (1) On the fire department connection or on the riser for Class I, III, and combined standpipes and on the hose outlet closest to the front door for Class II standpipes,
  - (2) On or adjacent to the fire department connection or on the riser for fire sprinkler systems and,




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**ARTICLE 6  
LABELS, TAGS & FORMS**

- 906.2. Engineered and Pre-Engineered Fixed System Service Tags.
  - (a) The tags shall be of the hanging type with the option of a self-adhesive type. Tags shall be placed on the agent supply tank enclosure or manual pull device for pre-engineered and engineered fixed systems.
- 906.3. Approved State Fire Marshal Forms



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**TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFTEY**

- Chapter 6 Fireworks
  - Licenses, Permits & investigations
  - Classification & Labeling
  - Transportation & Storage
  - Safety & Public Display
  - Special Effects & Rockets



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**CHAPTER 6 FIREWORKS**

- Article 3. Licenses
  - No person shall engage in any type of fireworks activities without having submitted an application for and having obtained a license from the State Fire Marshal
- **Exception:**  
unlicensed assistants



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### ARTICLE 4. PERMITS

- The name of the organization sponsoring the display, together with the names and license numbers of persons actually in charge of the display.
- The date and time of day the display is to be held.
- The exact location planned for the display.
- The size and number of all fireworks to be discharged. (inventory)
- The manner and place of storage of all fireworks prior to, during, and after the display.




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### ARTICLE 4. PERMITS

- Diagram of the grounds on which the display is to be held
- Proof that satisfactory workers' compensation insurance is carried for all employees
- If the permit is for a public display or special effects, documentary proof of liability insurance H&S 12610 and 12611 Certificate of Insurance.
- A State Fire Marshal's license for the public display of fireworks, under Health and Safety Code Sections 12575, 12576, or 12577.
- The name and license number of the wholesaler who supplied all items used in the display.




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### ARTICLE 5. QUALIFICATION – EXAMINATION & INVESTIGATION

- Pyrotechnic Operator -Unrestricted shall require a minimum amount of experience as indicated for each of the following types of licenses. Such experience shall be in the actual discharge of fireworks and pyrotechnic devices for the types indicated.
- (A) Pyrotechnic Operator -Basic Commercial 2 years.
- (B) Pyrotechnic Operator -Rockets First Class 2 years.
- (C) Pyrotechnic Operator -Special Effects First Class 2 years




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### ARTICLE 5. QUALIFICATION – EXAMINATION & INVESTIGATION

- Pyrotechnic Operator - Basic Commercial shall require a minimum of 2 years of active work
- Pyrotechnic Operator - Theatrical
  - Theatrical Trainee
  - Performer
- Pyrotechnic Operator - Special Effects
  - First Class
  - Second Class
  - Third Class




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### ARTICLE 6. CLASSIFICATION OF FIREWORKS

- Fireworks or pyrotechnic devices that are to be used or sold for use in this state and found by the State Fire Marshal to come within the definition of “party poppers”, “snap caps”, “safe and sane”, “agricultural and wildlife”, “model rocket motors”, “high power rocket motors”, “emergency signaling device” or “exempt” fireworks shall be classified as such by the State Fire Marshal




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### ARTICLE 8. STORAGE

- Subsection 989 General: All magazines shall meet the requirements as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 27, Part 55, Subpart K (Storage).
- Subsection 989.1(b) Class C Common Fireworks and those devices designated as “safe and sane” fireworks shall be stored in a manner consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Section 173.88.




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**ARTICLE 9. SHIPPING & TRANSPORTATION**

- Only fireworks and pyrotechnic devices classified by and bearing the Seal of Registration of the State Fire Marshal shall be transported within this state.
- All fireworks and pyrotechnic devices being transported in this state,, shall be packaged and transported in accordance with the CFR, Title 49, Part 173, Subpart C, or with Health and Safety Code Sections 12650-12654.




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**ARTICLE 13. GENERAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

- Subsection 991 – 991.5 Safety requirements for retail sale booths and public display’s
  - Retail fireworks stands and sales areas are subject to inspection by the authority having jurisdiction




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**ARTICLE 14. SPECIAL EFFECTS OPERATOR’S RESPONSIBILITY**

- § 992.7. Orientation Meeting.
- § 992.8. Special Effects Materials.
- § 992.9. Storage and Working Supplies.
- § 992.10. Quantities.
- § 992.11. Equipment.
- § 992.12. Mixing.
- § 992.13. Special Effects Water Locations.
- § 992.14. Special Effects Not Allowed To Be Carried in Wearing Apparel.




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### ARTICLE 14. SPECIAL EFFECTS OPERATOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

- §992.15 Special Effect Packaging.
- § 992.16 Special Effects Mortars.
- § 992.17 Flash Powder Mortars.
- § 992.18 Special Effects Reports
- § 992.19 Shunts
- § 992.20 Firing Safeguards
- § 992.21 Circuit Tests.
- § 992.22 Water Locations.
- § 992.23 Sight Firing.




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### MOTION PICTURE & ENTERTAINMENT SAFETY PROGRAM

- Permit all pyrotechnic activity on state property
- Assess and review qualifications for pyrotechnic operators license
- Education and training to the industry and fire service on motion picture and theatrical activity
- Participate in special investigations involving pyrotechnic in the motion picture industry
- Liaison between the fire service and the motion picture industry




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### HIGH POWER EXPERIMENTAL MODEL ROCKETS

- **Article 16:** Experimental Rockets/Unlimited
- **Article 17:** Model Rockets
- **Article 18:** Experimental High Power Rockets and Motors




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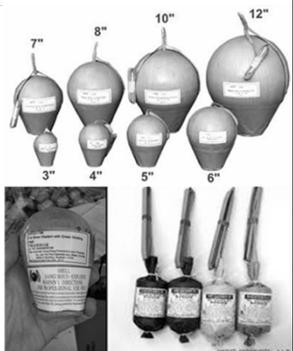
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**BASIC COMMERCIAL ARIAL – PUBLIC DISPLAY HEALTH & SAFETY CODE 12524**

- “Public display of fireworks” means an entertainment feature where the public or a private group is admitted or permitted to view the display or discharge of dangerous fireworks




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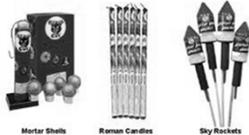
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**DANGEROUS FIREWORKS HEALTH & SAFETY CODE 12505**



- Fireworks that contain arsenic sulfide or **arsenates**, most chlorates, magnesium, most phosphorous, zirconium, or many other chemicals
- Firecrackers, skyrocketers, rockets, and sparklers larger than ten inches in length or one-quarter inch in diameter

Any other fireworks that the **State Fire Marshal** has declared "unsafe for use by any person not specifically qualified or trained in the use of fireworks"<sup>10</sup>





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### SAFE & SANE FIREWORKS HEALTH & SAFETY CODE 12529

- “Safe and Sane fireworks” means any fireworks which do not come within the definition of “dangerous fireworks” or “exempt fireworks”



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### PARTY POPPERS

- “Party Poppers” also known by other names are a pyrotechnic device which contains less than 0.25 grain of pyrotechnic composition per unit load
- Designed to be held in the hand and when fired propels soft paper, cloth inserts or other similar fill material into the air



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### SNAP CAPS

- Snap Caps, also known by other names are pyrotechnic devices that contain between .20 grams and .25 grams, of gravel impregnated with not more than one milligram of pyrotechnic composition. They are small, roughly spherical paper parcel, 1/4 inch in diameter with a twisted paper tail.
- When dropped against a hard surface, produces a small, toy cap-like report.



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### AGRICULTURAL FIREWORKS HEALTH & SAFETY CODE 12503

- "Agricultural and wildlife fireworks" means fireworks designed and intended by the manufacturer to be used to prevent damage to crops or unwanted occupancy of areas by animals or birds through the employment of sound or light, or both



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### CHAPTER 6.5. FLAMETHROWING DEVICES

- Article 2. Definitions
  - § 1055. Definitions
    - "Flame throwing device" means any non-stationary and transportable device designed or intended to emit or propel a burning stream of combustible or flammable liquid a distance of at least 10 feet.



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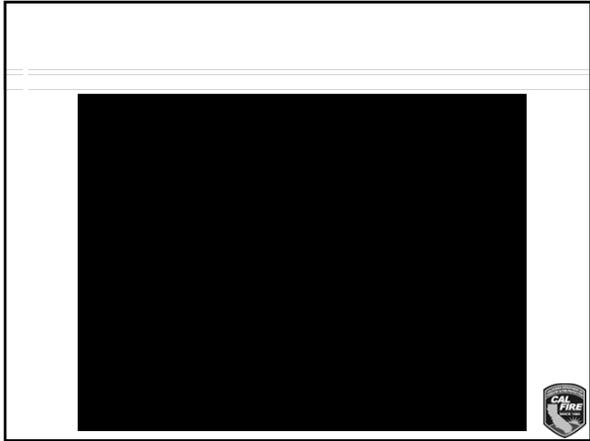
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**CHAPTER 6.5. FLAMETHROWING DEVICES**

- Article 4. Inspections
  - § 1060. General.
    - (b) All flame throwing devices, storage areas and transportation vehicles shall be subject to inspection by any peace officer or other persons designated by the State Fire Marshal




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**CHAPTER 6.5. FLAMETHROWING DEVICES**

- Article 7. Storage and Transportation Requirements for Flame throwing Devices
  - § 1064. Storage.
    - (a)(2) In appropriate magazines or facilities which are permitted by the authority having jurisdiction for the storage of fireworks or explosives, provided that no fire nuisance or incompatibility is created by such storage.




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**TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFETY**

- Chapter 7 – Flammable Fabrics Standards
  - ARTICLE 1 Fabric Flammability
    - Chemical Treatment
  - ARTICLE 2 Hospital Fabrics
  - ARTICLE 3 Acceptance Criteria



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**TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFETY**

- Chapter 8 – Flame Retardant Chemicals
  - Registration & Labeling
    - Any company may register their Chemical with SFM
    - Container shall bear the SFM Seal of Registration
  - Chemicals
  - Fabrics
  - Applications
  - Field Testing
  - Flame Proofing



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**TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFETY**

- Chapter 10–Explosives
  - Manufacturing & Use
    - Prohibited unless authorized by the Chief
  - Storage & Handling
    - By Permit



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### TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFETY

- Chapter 11.5 – Gasoline Vapor Control
  - Article 3 Application for Certification
  - Article 4 Vapor Recovery Systems
  - Article 7 Installation & Certification



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### TITLE 19 – PUBLIC SAFETY

- Chapter 14 – Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety



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### WHAT WE REGULATE

- Most hazardous liquid pipelines in public areas
- Offshore pipelines
- Commodities
  - Crude
  - Gasoline, diesel & jet fuel
  - Ethanol
  - CO2
  - Anhydrous ammonia
  - Butane & Propane



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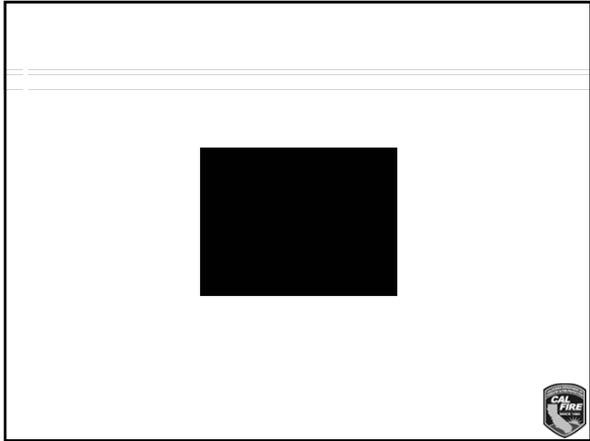
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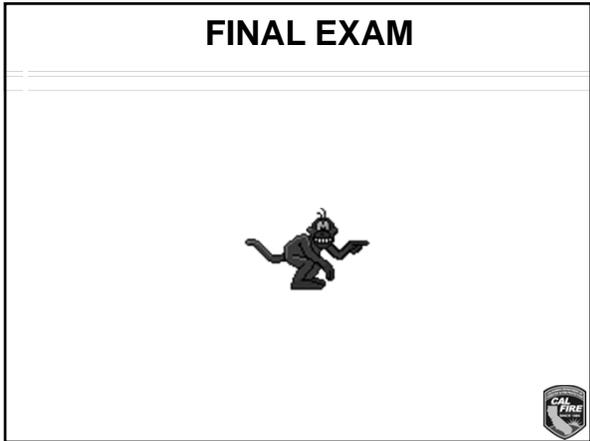
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**FINAL EXAM**

1) The California Building Code applies to:

- A. All buildings
- B. Buildings housing State Fire Marshal regulated occupancies
- C. All buildings except those owned and occupied by the State
- D. Buildings housing only Group A, E and I occupancies

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## FINAL EXAM

- 2) When dealing with laws and regulations related to fire prevention, inspectors must remember that:
- A. regulations carry the same force and effect as law
  - B. both laws and regulations are enacted by the State legislature
  - C. Title 19 contains the text of statutes (laws)
  - D. the State Fire Marshal cannot modify regulations relating to fire safety



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## FINAL EXAM

- 3) Which occupancy does not fall under the scope of State Fire Marshal's regulations?
- A. A occupancies
  - B. B occupancies
  - C. E occupancies
  - D. R occupancies



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## FINAL EXAM

- 4) The local fire inspector should know that:
- A. he or she determines the ambulatory status of clients in R-2.1 occupancies
  - B. all R-2.1 occupancies must be protected by sprinklers
  - C. bedridden persons are not permitted to live in R-2.1 occupancies
  - D. Bedridden persons are permitted to live in RCF occupancies



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### FINAL EXAM

5) By law, which Building Code occupancy need not be inspected annually?

- A. high-rise buildings
- B. public and private schools
- C. local jails and places of detention
- D. hotels, motels, lodging and apartment houses

**BirdBreath**

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### FINAL EXAM

6) The annual inspection of high rise buildings are performed by:

- A. representatives of the OFSM in all cases
- B. the local fire authority in all cases
- C. either the SFM representative or the local fire authority, at the option of the OFSM
- D. the local fire authority if they elect to do so; if the local fire authority elects not to inspect, the SFM shall conduct the inspection

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### FINAL EXAM

7) Matrix Adoption Tables in the Building Code (CBC) indicate which sections of the Code are to be enforced by the local fire authority

- A. True
- B. False

Adopting Agency	BSC	SPW	MCB	SEA	OSFPD	CSA	DPH	AGD	DMH	CA
Adopt Entire Chapter	X									
Adopt Entire Chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)										
Adopt only those sections that are listed below										
Chapter/Section										
102										
102										

SAMPLE

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### FINAL EXAM

8) Changes in California Building Code sections from the previous edition are indicated by?

- A. bold arrows on both sides of the paragraph
- B. double horizontal line next to that section
- C. double vertical line next to that section
- D. italicized print



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### FINAL EXAM

9) California changes to the model code are indicated by?

- A. bold and in parenthesis
- B. are not indicated
- C. italicized print
- D. bold arrows on both sides of the paragraph



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### FINAL EXAM

10) State Law allows local jurisdictions to adopt more restrictive regulations, except for:

- A. Hotels
- B. Jails
- C. Public schools
- D. Mercantile



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### FINAL EXAM

11) Cities and counties may adopt ordinances making more restrictive requirements than provided by CCR Title 24, because?

- A. local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions
- B. chapter 1 of the building code allows that
- C. local government is their own authority
- D. state regulations are for state buildings only




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### FINAL EXAM

12) Hospitals are required to comply with most provisions contained in Section 403 for high-rise buildings but are exempt from?

- A. state mandated annual inspections
- B. regulations of high rise buildings and structures
- C. regulations governing buildings more than 75 feet tall
- D. new and existing high rise regulations




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### FINAL EXAM

13) Sprinkler systems, standpipe systems & other fire protection features can be found in:

- A. California Plumbing Code
- B. NFPA 72
- C. California Building Code Chapter 9
- D. California Mechanical Code




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### FINAL EXAM

14) Chapter 11A and 11B of the California Building Code address?

- A. Accessibility
- B. Wildland Urban Interface
- C. Exiting
- D. Types of occupancies




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### FINAL EXAM

15) Chapter 10 of the California Building Code addresses:

- A. Fire Protection Systems
- B. Means of Egress
- C. Existing occupancies
- D. Residential Care Facilities for the elderly




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### FINAL EXAM

16) Health & Safety Code 13216 allow the local fire authority to apply more restrictive local regulations to which occupancy?

- A. High Rises
- B. Residential Care Facilities
- C. Jails
- D. Public Schools




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### FINAL EXAM

17) Health & Safety Code 13235 allows the local fire authority to charge a reasonable fee for:

- A. Pre-inspection of a Residential Care Facility
- B. Any annual fire inspection of an RCF
- C. An 850 Fire Clearance request from CCL
- D. Driving to and from a facility



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### FINAL EXAM

18) With respect to wood roof coverings, the local fire authority must check that:

- A. shakes or shingles are not being used as a component of a Class B fire retardant roof
- B. shakes or shingles are not being used as a component of a Class C fire retardant roof
- C. spray on roof treatments are being applied properly to attain a Class C fire rating
- D. wood shakes and shingles sold in his or her jurisdiction are listed by the State Fire Marshal



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### FINAL EXAM

19) The State Fire Marshal is charged by law to prepare and adopt minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for protection of life and property against fire and panic in motion picture and television production facilities?

- A. True
- B. False



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### FINAL EXAM

20) International Building Code standards in Chapter 35:

- A. adopt all of NFPA's National Fire Codes without modification
- B. adopt NFPA 13 (sprinklers) and NFPA 72 (fire alarm) without modification
- C. adopt NFPA 13 (sprinklers) and NFPA 72 (fire alarm) with modifications
- D. do not pertain to local fire departments




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### FINAL EXAM

21) Chapter 6 of Title 19 spells out requirements for storage and discharge of all types of fireworks in California.

- A. True
- B. False




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### FINAL EXAM

22) The State only adopts those portions of the International Fire Code that relate to building standards.

- A. True
- B. False




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### FINAL EXAM

23) By statute, Title 19 CCR contains:

- A. only building regulations
- B. no building standards
- C. some building regulations and some non-building regulations
- D. building regulations for State properties only



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### FINAL EXAM

24) State of California Form STD 850 licensing form must be completed:

- A. 90 days of receipt by the local fire authority
- B. 30 days of receipt by the local fire authority
- C. can be held indefinitely by the local fire authority
- D. at the local fire authorities' convenience



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### FINAL EXAM

25) CCR Title 19 Chapter 8 address the fire retardancy of curtains, drapes or wall Coverings.

- A. True
- B. False



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### FINAL EXAM

26) If the public is invited into a tent:

- A. only open flames used for cooking are permitted in the tent
- B. the fire department must determine that the tent is flame retardant
- C. fire extinguishers in the tent are regulated by the California Fire Code
- D. vehicles associated with the tent shall be parked at least 50 feet from the tent



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### FINAL EXAM

27) Which statement is the only correct statement concerning fire extinguishers?

- A. the person performing or supervising the service of an extinguisher must sign the service tag attached to the extinguisher serviced
- B. a "service collar" is used to prove that a fire extinguisher that has been hydrostatically tested
- C. extinguishers containing halon agents are now illegal in California
- D. Title 19 extinguisher requirements do not pertain to extinguishers in B and M occupancies



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### FINAL EXAM

28) Single station smoke alarms:

- A. can be used as a component of a fire alarm system
- B. must receive their power from house current only
- C. must bear the SFM seal on each device
- D. must have an approved SFM label on the box containing the device



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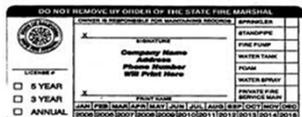
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## FINAL EXAM

- 29) Where must a 5-year service label for a sprinkler system be applied?
- A. on or adjacent to the riser
  - B. on the fire department connection
  - C. on the riser
  - D. at any location permitted by the local fire authority




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## FINAL EXAM

- 30) Who has the primary responsibility to regulate spills and incidents involving hazardous liquids moving through pipelines in California
- A. various agencies of the US Government
  - B. OFSM, Pipeline Safety Division
  - C. OFSM, but only if there is no local fire jurisdiction
  - D. the local fire jurisdiction




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## END



Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts.

Winston Churchill




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