

INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS
FOR
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

**REGARDING THE 2016 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE,
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, PART 2**

TRIENNIAL CODE ADOPTION CYCLE

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires that an Initial Statement of Reasons be available to the public upon request when rulemaking action is being undertaken. The following information required by the APA pertains to this particular rulemaking action:

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE, PROBLEM, RATIONALE and BENEFITS:

Health and Safety Code Section 18928:

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

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and be published as the 2016 California Building Code.

The general purpose of this proposed action is principally intended to update and codify a new edition of the California Building Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2) based upon a more current edition of a model code. The current California Building Code in effect is the 2013 California Building Code which is based upon the 2012 International Building Code of the International Code Council. This proposed action:

- Repeal the adoption by reference of the 2012 International Building Code and incorporate and adopt by reference in its place the 2015 International Building Code for application and effectiveness in the 2016 California Building Code.
- Repeal certain amendments to the 2012 International Building Code and/or California Building Standards not addressed by the model code that are no longer necessary.
- Adopt new building standards or necessary amendments to the 2015 International Building Code that address inadequacies of the 2015 International Building Code as they pertain to California laws.
- Bring forward previously existing California building standards or amendments, which represent no change in their effect from the 2013 California Building Code.
- Codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments from the format based upon the 2012 International Building Code to the format of the 2015 International Building Code.

NOTE OF EXPLANATION:

For the **2015 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle**, the Express Terms are displayed as follows:

- **PART 1**** Includes the California Amendments SFM proposes to bring forward from the 2013 California Building Code **with changes** as shown, and also identifies the model code standards from the 2015 International Building Code SFM proposes for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code.
- **PART 2**** Displays the standards SFM proposes to bring forward from the 2013 California Building Code **without change**, except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections, for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code; the text is provided for context and the convenience of the code user.

SUMMARY OF REGULATORY ACTION

SFM PROPOSES TO:

****PART 1****

1. Bring forward existing California Amendments from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code **with amendment**.
2. Adopt standards from the 2015 International Building Code into the 2016 California Building Code **without amendment**.
3. Adopt standards from the 2015 International Building Code into the 2016 California Building Code **with amendment**.
4. Repeal 2013 California Amendments, which are not brought forward into the 2016 California Building Code.

****PART 2****

1. Bring forward existing California Amendments from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code **without amendment**, except for editorial corrections.

****PART 1****

[1]

CHAPTER 1
SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION I
CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATION

The SFM propose to maintain two Divisions within Chapter 1 for existing administrative provisions being brought forward and administrative provisions contained in the 2015 IBC.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

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

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to repeal the adoption by reference of the 2012 International Building Code and incorporate and adopt by reference in its place the 2015 International Building Code for application and effectiveness in the 2016 California Building Code. Furthermore, SFM is co-adopting updates to sections in Division I being proposed by BSC and HCD.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[2]

DIVISION II
SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

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

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 105.2.1 – 105.2.2, 105.3 – 105.3.1, 105.4, 105.6 – 105.7, 106.1, 106.2 – 106.3, 107.1 – 107.3, 107.4, 107.5, 108.1 – 108.4, 110.1 – 110.3, 110.3.4 – 110.3.6, 110.3.8 – 110.3.10, 110.4 – 110.6, 111.1, 111.2, 111.3 – 111.4, 112, 114.1 – 114.2, 115 and 116 contained in Chapter 1, Division II pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 13143.6, 17921 and 18949.2.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[3]

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 2 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California definitions or model code definitions as amended in Chapter 2 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

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

Section 202 Definitions

Congregate living health facility (CLHF).

Rationale: SFM is providing the statutory definition of CLHF from Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 1250. The previous definition was in conflict with the stator definition. This change will now make the HSC and CBC definitions match.

DIRECT ACCESS.

Rationale: The SFM is repealing existing state amendments to use model code language. The 2015 CBC model code language matches existing SFM definitions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

FIREWORKS

Rationale: The SFM is providing the statutory definition of fireworks in accordance with Health and Safety Code 12511. This amendment has no regulatory change in effect.

HYDROGEN FUEL GAS ROOM.

Rationale: The SFM is repealing existing state amendments to use model code language. The 2015 CBC model code language matches existing SFM definitions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY

Rationale: The SFM is using "Persons with Intellectual disabilities" instead of "Mentally Retarded Person" per AB 2370 and SB1381. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[4]

CHAPTER 3 USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 3 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 3 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

304.1 Business Group B.

Rationale: The SFM is repealing existing state amendments on Training and skill development programs, to use model code definitions. The new model code language matches existing SFM definitions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

305.2.1 Within places of religious worship.

Rationale: This model code language was previously struck out in the 2013 CBC. SFM is now allowing non-licensed day cares to operate during religious functions as part of the primary occupancy.

Table 307.1(1)

Rationale: The SFM is correlating the modifications with the California Fire Code proposed adoption and amendment of Chapter 56 regarding explosives. This amendment correlates with the specific amendments to Table 5003.1.1(1) for Division 1.3 explosives. See Part 9 CFC Section 5003.1.1(1) and Chapter 56 Express terms and Initial Statement of Reasons for additional information regarding the adoption and amendments relating to explosives. There is no change in regulatory effect.

308.4.1, 308.4.1.1, 308.4.1.2

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to not adopt the occupancy conditions for I-2's at this point in time. SFM is maintaining the same level of safety that we had in previous edition of the CBC (2013). The code development at the national level regarding occupancy conditions, are still going through significant changes. The SFM wants to wait until the major changes to the I-2 occupancy conditions is finalized, prior to evaluating it for addition into the CBC/CFC.

310.2 Definitions.

MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY

Rationale: The SFM is using "Persons with Intellectual disabilities" instead of "Mentally Retarded Person" per AB 2370 and SB1381. There is no change in regulatory effect.

310.6.1, 310.6.2

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to not adopt the occupancy conditions for R-4's at this point in time. SFM is maintaining the same level of safety that we had in previous edition of the CBC (2013). The code development at the national level regarding occupancy conditions, are still going through significant changes. The SFM wants to wait until the major changes to the R-4 occupancy conditions are finalized, prior to evaluating it for addition into the CBC/CFC.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 12000 through 12401 and 12500 through 12725, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[5]

CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 4 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 4 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

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

403.4.8.1, 407.2.5, 407.2.6, 407.4.3

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to not adopt the occupancy conditions for I-2's at this point in time. SFM is maintaining the same level of safety that we had in previous edition of the CBC (2013). The code development at the national level regarding occupancy conditions, are still going through significant changes. The SFM wants to wait until the major changes to the I-2 occupancy conditions is finalized, prior to evaluating it for addition into the CBC/CFC.

404.5 Smoke control.

Rationale: SFM is proposing to correct and correlate missing occupancy classifications for Group R-2.1 occupancies. Confusion as to whether or not the base Group R-2 provisions should apply to a Group R-2.1 exists in several areas.

This proposal specifically adds the R-2.1 classification to only those sections that are to apply as originally intended when the International Codes were first adopted in California for the 2007 California Codes.

406.3.1 Classification

Rationale: The 2012 edition of the International Building Code reduced the allowable size of all private garages to 1,000 square feet in area. Section 406.3.1 substantially upgraded the separation requirements between a private garage and the remainder of the building, including for R-3 occupancies. Many R-3 dwellings are designed with large garages, often to house the collections of automobile collectors. It does not seem reasonable to classify these garages as an S-2 enclosed parking garage with its accompanying ventilation requirements required by Section 406.2.

406.6.2 Ventilation.

Rationale: The 2015 International Building Code reduced the allowable area of a Private Garage to 1,000 sq. ft. Larger garages are frequently required by automobile collectors. These garages would not be subject to uncontrolled use by unrelated individuals. The ventilation required to remove exhaust fumes from multiple vehicles running at the same time seems excessive for a R-3 residence, regardless of the size of the garage.

407.3.1.1 Swing of corridor doors.

Rationale: SFM is proposing this clarifying language to ensure the user will understand that this section applies only to detention and/or secure mental health facilities. This amendment was moved forward by the OSFM's I-3 Task Force.

407.4.1, 407.10

Rationale: SFM is proposing to correct and correlate missing occupancy classifications for Group I-2.1 occupancies. Confusion as to whether or not the base Group I-2 provisions should apply to a Group I-2.1 exists in several areas. This proposal specifically adds the I-2.1 classification to only those sections that are to apply as originally intended when the International Codes were first adopted in California for the 2007 California Codes. SFM is removing exception 2 from 407.4.1 since the section was deleted.

410.3.6 Scenery

Rationale: Section is in conflict with CCR, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 8. NFPA 701 and test was deleted to remove conflict and directed the code user to reference CCR Title 19.

Section 421 Hydrogen Fuel Gas Rooms

Rationale: SFM is repealing existing state amendments for Hydrogen Fuel Gas Rooms, to use model code language. The new model code language matches existing SFM definitions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

434

The SFM is correlating the repeal of Section 434 with the California Fire Code proposed adoption and amendment of Chapter 56 regarding explosives. See Part 9 CFC Chapter 56 Express terms and Initial Statement of Reasons for additional information regarding the adoption and amendments relating to explosives. There is no change in regulatory effect.

435.8.4.2

Rationale: SFM is correlating this section with the CFC.

435.8.7 Floor separation

Rationale: SFM is proposing to add language to clarify that the section shall only be applied when non-ambulatory clients are housed above the first floor. Currently, this section would apply in all R-3.1 regardless if there were no non-ambulatory clients or if non-ambulatory clients were only housed on the first floor. This new proposal will clarify the code and will set criteria on when the floor separation is required.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 12000 through 12401 and 12500 through 12725, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[6]

CHAPTER 5 GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 5 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 5 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[7]

CHAPTER 6 TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 6 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 6 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[8]

CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 7 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 7 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

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

708.1 General.

Rationale: SFM is proposing to remove the I-1 occupancy and replace it with an R-2.1.

717.5.5 Smoke barriers.

Code Advisory Committee (CAC) recommendation: The CAC recommended approved as submitted but recommended that the SFM provide more clarity in the ISOR regarding the I-2 occupancy condition. The SFM has provided additional clarity into the updated rationale.

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to not adopt the occupancy conditions for I-2's at this point in time. SFM is maintaining the same level of safety that we had in previous edition of the CBC (2013). The code development at the national level regarding occupancy conditions, are still going through significant changes. The SFM wants to wait until the major changes to the I-2 occupancy conditions is finalized, prior to evaluating it for addition into the CBC/CFC.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[9]

CHAPTER 7A MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE [SFM]

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 7A without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 7A without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

ASTM E2886 and ASTM E2957

CAC recommendation: The SFM proposed to the CAC to adopt ASTM E2886 and ASTM E2957. SFM stated that these were new testing standards that would provide builders with an alternative testing method. The SFM had to add acceptance criteria to the sections 706A.2 through 707A.9 listed below because the ASTM standards are moving away from providing acceptance criteria. The CAC concurred that the SFM should adopt these test methods with amendments. As a result of the CAC action of Short Term Further Study (STFS), sections 706A.2 through 707A.9 were amended accordingly.

706A.2, 706A.3 exceptions

Rationale: SFM is proposing to adopt ASTM E2886 Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Ability of Exterior Vents to Resist the Entry of Embers and Direct Flame Impingement by reference. ASTM E2886 evaluates the ability of exterior vents that mount vertically or horizontally to resist the entry of embers and flame penetration through the vent. This fire-test-response standard prescribes two individual methods to evaluate the ability of a gable end, crawl space (foundation) and other vents that mount on a vertical wall or in the under-eave area to resist the entry through the vent opening of embers and flame. By adopting ASTM E2886, code users will have an additional design option for vents other than the current prescriptive requirements. These modifications to Chapter 7A would allow vents to be installed in the WUI area that meet the ASTM E2886 standard.

707A.5, 707A.6, 70A.7, 707A.8, 707A.9

Rationale: SFM is proposing to adopt ASTM E2957 Standard Test Method for Flammability and Resistance to Wildfire Penetrations of Eaves, Soffits and Other Projections by reference. This fire-test-response standard prescribes a method for qualitatively assessing the resistance to fire penetration of eave overhangs and other projections, such as the soffits of roof eaves and cantilevered floor projections, when exposed to direct flame impingement from a simulated external wildfire exposure, such as encountered in a "Wildland Urban Interface" scenario. By adopting ASTM E2957, code users will be able to test products to the existing SFM Standard 12-7A-3 or ASTM E2957.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[10]

CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISHES

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 8 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 8 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

806.4 Acceptance criteria and reports.

CAC recommendation: The CAC recommended STFS and was concerned that Title 19 is not as up to date as the NFPA 701 Testing. The SFM has decided to disapprove the CAC action and has updated the rationale to address the CAC comments.

Rationale: Although the proposed comments by the CAC may have merit such amendments are beyond scope of this rulemaking. The section is in conflict with CCR, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 8. The NFPA 701 test was deleted to remove conflict and directed the code user to reference CCR Title 19. This matches the formatting of other existing amendments to Chapter 8. Based on comments made by CAC members regarding updating standards in Title 19, the SFM intends to evaluate if changes are needed. HSC 13126 directs the SFM to prepare and adopt rules and regulations establishing minimum standards and specific procedures for the approval of flame-retardant chemicals, flame-retardant materials and flame-retardant applicator. The SFM's Fire Engineering's Division, Flame Retardant Fabrics and Chemicals Program issues certificates of registration for approved flame retardant chemicals, for those individuals and companies that apply flame retardant chemicals, for nonflammable materials, and for fabrics that have been treated with flame retardant chemicals. The program requirements are found in Title 19, and changes to allow NFPA 701 is beyond the scope of building standards.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[11]

CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 9 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 9 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

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

903.2.8 Group R

Rationale: The SFM is using "Persons with Intellectual disabilities" instead of "Mentally Retarded Person" per AB 2370 and SB1381. There is no change in regulatory effect. The second change regarding height/area increase is clarifying language with no change in regulatory effect.

903.2.8.2, 903.2.8.3, 903.3.1.3

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to not adopt the occupancy conditions for R-4's at this point in time. SFM is maintaining the same level of safety that we had in previous edition of the CBC (2013). The code development at the national level regarding occupancy conditions, are still going through significant changes. The SFM wants to wait until the major changes to the R-4 occupancy conditions are finalized, prior to evaluating it for addition into the CBC/CFC.

904.11.3

Rationale: The SFM is directing user to CCR, Title 19, Division I which regulates the maintenance of fire suppression systems.

904.13, 904.13.2, 907.5.2.1

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to not adopt the occupancy conditions for I-2's at this point in time. SFM is maintaining the same level of safety that we had in previous edition of the CBC (2013). The code development at the national level regarding occupancy conditions, are still going through significant changes. The SFM wants to wait until the major changes to the I-2 occupancy conditions is finalized, prior to evaluating it for addition into the CBC/CFC.

907.2.6.4. Large family day-care

CAC recommendation: The CAC recommended STFS and wanted further justification for the change an approximate cost. The SFM has updated the rationale to address the CAC comments.

Rationale: The language in 907.2.6.4 is confusing and contradicting. The language allows the AHJ to approve a manual device of his/her choice. However the language specifies that such a device actuate a fire alarm signal. This can only be accomplished by the use of an approved and listed fire alarm device such as a manual fire alarm box. In the same code section it states "such device or devices 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." This is also confusing. This change will ensure that the device used is an actual fire alarm device and not a device that emits a signal that does not sound like a typical fire alarm bell or horn. By requiring a listed device, it will ensure that the sound emitted in an alarm situation will be consistent with other fire alarms in other applications that will be recognized as a fire alarm by the occupants within the structure. The equipment required for the installation will cost approximately \$200. Installation will take 2-4 hours at approximately \$160/hour, depending on the location of power that the pull station and fire alarm signal device will connect to. This cost does not include permit fees, which may or may not be required, and which very jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

907.2.11.3 Installation near cooking appliances, 907.2.11.4 Installation near bathrooms.

Rationale: The SFM is proposing amendment to incorporate specific location provisions contained in NFPA 72 for the placement of smoke alarms. This proposal is primarily based on recommendation from the SFM Smoke Alarm Task Force Recommendations for Regulation and Legislation. Existing amendments to Sections 907.2.11.1.1 and 907.2.11.2 currently direct user to the same section as this new amendment.

907.4.2.2

Rationale: The SFM proposes to co-adopt this section with DSA. Please refer to DSA's ISOR in Part 2 for justification.

907.5.2.2.4 Emergency voice/alarm communication captions.

Rationale: The SFM is proposing relocating language from IBC Section 1108.2.7.3 to within this section. CBC Chapter 11B does not have an equivalent section. By relocating Section's 1108.2.7.3 language and intent to within section 907.5.2.2.4 the same level of safety of the model codes will be maintained.

909.20.4.2

Rationale: The SFM is proposing amendment to change language in existing amendment to match new model code language in Section 909.20.4.1 by adding "or ramp."

910.1-910.4.7

Rationale: SFM is repealing existing state amendments for Smoke and Heat Vents to use model code language. The new model code language matches existing SFM language. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Section 915 Carbon Monoxide Detection

Rationale: SFM proposes to co-adopt section 915 with HCD. The following is the Rationale from HCD:

HCD proposes to adopt the above referenced section with new California amendments. The newly proposed amendments incorporate language from the 2013 CBC, Section 420.6 (California amendment), which currently contains the State requirements for carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in Group R new and existing occupancies. The newly proposed amendments are consistent with NFPA 720 Standards for Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment, which provides clarity for implementation and enforcement. Section 915, new in the 2015 IBC, mandates the installation of CO alarms in Group I, Group E, and Group R occupancies, and contains most of the measures currently in Section 420.6.

Section 420.6 was codified in the 2010 CBC during the 2010 Code Adoption Cycle, after the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2010 (SB 183, Chapter 19, Statutes of 2010) was enacted. At that time, there were no CO detection requirements in the International Building Code. ICC included new mandates for installation of CO alarms in Group I and Group R occupancies in the 2012 IBC, Section 908.7. However, for the purposes of consistency with the state law, HCD did not adopt Section 908.7 during the 2012 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle, and this section was not printed in the 2013 California Building Code.

The proposal for CO alarms in the 2015 IBC, Section 915, was developed by the ICC Fire Code Action Committee (FCAC). This ICC committee was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance assigned International Codes or portions thereof. Since its inception in July 2011, the FCAC has held six open meetings and numerous Regional Work Group and Task Group meetings to discuss and debate the proposed changes. After detailed evaluation and comparison, HCD has determined that the measures for CO alarms in the 2015 International Building Code, Section 915, in most parts, match the existing CO alarm requirements in California Section 420.6. Therefore, HCD proposes to repeal the California Section 420.6 and adopt Section 915 with necessary California amendments, not included in the model code text. There is no intended change in regulatory effect from the requirements in the 2013 California Building Code. (All amended sections are discussed below)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[12]

CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 10 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 10 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

Table 1004.3

Rationale: The SFM is correlating this section with the CFC.

1005.3.1

Rationale: The SFM is proposing amendment to clarify the language of the section.

1006.3.2

Rational: The SFM is proposing to amend the section with an editorial change to provide clarification.

1006.3.2.1, 1010.1.9.7, 1010.1.9.8

Rationale: SFM is repealing existing state amendments in the sections, to use model code language. The new model code language matches existing SFM requirements. There is no change in regulatory effect.

1011.15

Rationale: The SFM is proposing amendment to allow lifeguard towers to use ship ladders. Lifeguard towers and similar to I-3 elevated facility observation stations that are used by lifeguard staff only and are not open to the public.

1013.6.3 Power source.

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to not adopt the occupancy conditions for I-2's at this point in time. SFM is maintaining the same level of safety that we had in previous edition of the CBC (2013). The code development at the national level regarding occupancy conditions, are still going through significant changes. The SFM wants to wait until the major changes to the I-2 occupancy conditions is finalized, prior to evaluating it for addition into the CBC/CFC.

1026.4.2

Rationale: The SFM is proposing amendment to relocate existing amendment from 1010.1.2. to 1010.1.2.1. and 1026.4 to 1026.4.2 The model code language divided the section into two. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[13]

**CHAPTER 11
ACCESSIBILITY**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 11.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[14]

**CHAPTER 11A
HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 11A.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[15]

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

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 11B.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[16]

**CHAPTER 12
INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 1203.5, 1206, 1208 and 1209 of Chapter 12 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 12 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2015 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[17]

**CHAPTER 13
ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 13.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[18]

**CHAPTER 14
EXTERIOR WALLS**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 1401, 1402, 1403.4, 1403.5, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407 and 1408 of Chapter 14 without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[19]

**CHAPTER 15
ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 1501, 1502, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1509 and 1511 of Chapter 15 with amendment. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 15 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

1505.8, 1505.9, 1510.7.2, 1511.1.1

Rationale: SFM is repealing existing state amendments in the sections, to use model code language. The new model code language matches existing SFM requirements. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[20]

**CHAPTER 16
STRUCTURAL DESIGN**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 16.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[21]

**CHAPTER 17
STRUCTURAL TESTS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 17.

CAC recommendation: The CAC recommended short term further study, due to concerns with special inspections on a statewide application. The SFM has withdrawn this proposal.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[22]

**CHAPTER 18
SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS**

**CHAPTER 19
CONCRETE**

**CHAPTER 20
ALUMINUM**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapters 18 through 20.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[23]

**CHAPTER 21
MASONRY**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 2113.9.2 of Chapter 21 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 21 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[24]

CHAPTER 21A MASONRY

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 2113A.9.2 of Chapter 21A without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 21 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[25]

CHAPTER 22 STEEL

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 22.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[26]

CHAPTER 23 WOOD

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 2303.2 – 2303.2.9 of Chapter 23 without amendment

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property

against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[27]

**CHAPTER 24
GLASS AND GLAZING**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 24 without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[28]

**CHAPTER 25
GYPSUM BOARD AND PLASTER**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 25.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[29]

**CHAPTER 26
PLASTIC**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 26 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 26 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[30]

**CHAPTER 27
ELECTRICAL**

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 27 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 27 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[31]

CHAPTER 28 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 28 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 28 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[32]

CHAPTER 29 PLUMBING SYSTEMS

The SFM proposes to not adopt Chapter 29.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[33]

CHAPTER 30 ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS

The SFM proposes to maintain the adoption Chapter 30 without modification. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 30 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[34]

CHAPTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3105.4, 3106, 3110 and 3111 of Chapter 31 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 31 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

3102.6.1.1 Membrane.

CAC recommendation: The CAC was concerned that Title 19 is not as up to date as the NFPA 701 Testing. The SFM has decided to disapprove the CAC action and has updated the rationale to address the CAC comments.

Rationale: Although the proposed comments by the CAC may have merit such amendments are beyond scope of this rulemaking. The section is in conflict with CCR, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 8. The NFPA 701 test was deleted to remove conflict and directed the code user to reference CCR Title 19. This matches the formatting of other existing amendments to Chapter 8. Based on comments made by CAC members regarding updating standards in Title 19, the SFM intends to evaluate if changes are needed. HSC 13126 directs the SFM to prepare and adopt rules and regulations establishing minimum standards and specific procedures for the approval of flame-retardant chemicals, flame-retardant materials and flame-retardant applicator. The SFM's Fire Engineering's Division, Flame Retardant Fabrics and Chemicals Program issues certificates of registration for approved flame retardant chemicals, for those individuals and companies that apply flame retardant chemicals, for nonflammable materials, and for fabrics that have been treated with flame retardant chemicals. The program requirements are found in Title 19, and changes to allow NFPA 701 is beyond the scope of building standards.

3111.2.2.6/3111.2.3.4 Locations of DC conductors

Rationale: The SFM is proposing to bring back this existing state amendment. This amendment was originally brought forward during the 2012 Triennial Code Cycle and was accidentally deleted during the 2013 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle. It was never the SFM's intent to remove the section. The section provides clarifying information on what a clear pathway is.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[35]

CHAPTER 32 ENCROACHMENT INTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 32 without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the

2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[36]

CHAPTER 33 SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 33 without amendment. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 33 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [Item 46] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 34 RESERVED

[37. The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 35 with the following amendments and California regulations.]

See Item 46 for existing SFM amendments and California regulations that are brought forward without modification.

CHAPTER 35 REFERENCED STANDARDS

The SFM proposes to adopt Chapter 35 with amendment and California regulation. Furthermore, the SFM is maintaining the adoption of those existing California amendments or building standards in Chapter 35 without modification.

(Note: See Part 2 [item 42] of this document for existing California amendments brought forward from the 2013 California Building Code for adoption into the 2016 California Building Code without change except for nonsubstantive editorial corrections.)

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

ASTM E2886 and ASTM E2957

CAC recommendation: The SFM proposed to the CAC to adopt ASTM E2886 and ASTM E2957. SFM stated that these were new testing standards that would provide builders with an alternative testing method. The SFM had to add acceptance criteria because the ASTM standards are moving away from providing acceptance criteria. The CAC concurred that the SFM should adopt these test methods with amendments.

ASTM E2886

Rational: SFM is proposing to amend ASTM E2886 to meet the needs of California. The test list certain reports are optional by stating "When requested." SFM will be requiring this information to properly assess if the vents meet the requirements outlined in section R337. By eliminating "When requested" it will ensure that when the vents are tested to ASTM E2886, that they will have all required information as required by the SFM.

ASTM E2957

Rationale: SFM is proposing to adopt ASTM E2957 Standard Test Method for Flammability and Resistance to Wildfire Penetrations of Eaves, Soffits and Other Projections by reference. This fire-test-response standard prescribes a method

for qualitatively assessing the resistance to fire penetration of eave overhangs and other projections, such as the soffits of roof eaves and cantilevered floor projections, when exposed to direct flame impingement from a simulated external wildfire exposure, such as encountered in a "Wildland Urban Interface" scenario. By adopting ASTM E2957, code users will be able to test products to the existing SFM Standard 12-7A-3 or ASTM E2957.

NFPA 2016 edition Standards

CAC recommendation: The SFM informed the CAC that the 2016 NFPA standards have not been published or approved by the NFPA Standards Council. SFM stated that it is our intent to adopt the latest editions of the NFPA standards, if they are finalized by the Standards Council prior to the SFM's 45 day public comment period. If these standards are finalized prior to conclusion of the 45 day comment period, the SFM will adopt the 2016 edition NFPA Standards. SFM is in constant contact with NFPA regarding the topic. The CAC concurred with the SFM's course of action.

The following NFPA standards are proposed to the latest edition:

NFPA

- 37 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2015 edition.
- 54 Not current edition. Document has completed revision cycle and updated to the 2015 edition.

NFPA 13, 13D, 13R, 14, 20, 22, 24, 31, 52, 61, 72, 80, 99, 101, 105, 110, 111, 120, 211, 259, 275, 285, 289, 409, 654, 720, 2001

Rationale: SFM is proposing to repeal existing amendments to now match the same edition of reference standard that IBC/IFC adopts. The repealed amendments are now the same editions or newer editions by using model code language.

NFPA 92

Rationale: SFM is proposing to repeal existing CA amendments to adopt NFPA 92. IBC/IFC is now adopting NFPA 92 and the amendment is no longer needed.

CAC recommendation/response: The SFM spoke with the BFO CAC regarding the adoption of the 2016 NFPA standards. If they are finalized by NFPA's Standards Council prior to **and/or** during the 45-day comment period, then the SFM will adopt them. The CAC supported the adoption of the newest standards if timing permits. The SFM is actively working with NFPA to help ensure that we will be able to adopt as many of the most recent editions as possible.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[38]

APPENDIX A EMPLOYEE QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX B BOARD OF APPEALS

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix A and B.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[39]

APPENDIX C

GROUP U – AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

The SFM proposes to adopt Appendix C without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[40]

**APPENDIX D
FIRE DISTRICTS**

**APPENDIX E
SUPPLEMENTARY ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS**

**APPENDIX F
RODENT PROOFING**

**APPENDIX G
FLOOD RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION**

**APPENDIX H
SIGNS**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix D through H.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[41]

**APPENDIX I
PATIO COVERS**

The SFM proposes to only adopt Sections I101, I102, and I103 of Appendix I without amendment.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[42]

**APPENDIX J
EXCAVATION AND GRADING**

**APPENDIX K
GROUP R-3 AND GROUP R-3.1 OCCUPANCIES PROTECTED BY THE
FACILITIES OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION PLAN**

**APPENDIX L
EARTHQUAKE RECORDING INSTRUMENTATION**

**APPENDIX M
TSUNAMI-GENERATED FLOOD HAZARD**

The SFM proposes to not adopt Appendix J through M.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2013 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[43. Incorporation and correlation of NFPA 130 Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems into the California Codes.]

Rationale: The OSFM is proposing to adopt NFPA 130 Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems, 2014 Edition for consistency in the overall fire protection engineering practices in these types of structures.

By adopting NFPA 130, OSFM will repeal a vast majority of the amendments located within CBC/CFC relating Fixed Guideway Transit Systems. OSFM performed a detailed review of NFPA 130 and the 2013 CBC/CFC requirements Fixed Guideway Transit Systems and determined that the same level of fire and life safety would be maintained by using NFPA 130 with limited state amendments. Currently, a majority of design projects are designing Fixed Guideway Transit Rail Systems to NFPA 130 as an alternate means instead of CBC/CFC Section 443. Specifically adopting the 2014 Edition of NFPA 130 will ensure consistency of the fire protection systems in these structures throughout the 2016 Code Cycle.

Section 443

Rationale: OSFM is proposing to repeal a majority of section 443. A majority of the language and requirements within Section 443 are contained in NFPA 130- Chapters 3, 5, and 7. When NFPA 130 had the same level of fire protection and safety or a greater level of fire protection and safety, OSFM repealed the state amendment and used model code language. When NFPA 130 did not address a specific item or was less restrictive than CBC 443, the existing state amendment was relocated to the appropriate section of NFPA 130.

Section 903

Rationale: Section remained unchanged with an editorial change in section name. No change in regulatory effect.

Section 905

Rationale: OSFM is proposing to clarify the standpipe requirements. The previous requirements were not up to current NFPA 14 requirements and industry standard. The PSI and GPM requirements will now be based on NFPA 14 requirements. A class I standpipe system is now being allowed instead of a class III system. A Class III System provides 1 1/2 in. hose stations to supply water for use by trained personnel and 2 1/2 in. hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments. A Class I system only provides a 2 1/2 in. connections to supply water for use by fire departments. Class III standpipes require that trained personnel to go through annual trainings on fire hose operations. By only requiring a Class I standpipe, it will save on construction cost and also will not require trained personnel. Class I systems are what is typically installed in buildings, and will maintain overall safety. Finally, OSFM is adding clarifying language.

Section 907

Rationale: Section remained unchanged with an editorial change in section name. No change in regulatory effect.

Chapter 35

Rationale: OSFM is proposing to adopt the 2014 edition of NFPA 130. The amendments to NFPA 130 are an existing state amendments that were previously contained in 2013 CBC Section 433.

NFPA 130 Amendment	Justification
3.3.44.1.1	Merged from Section 433 Definition
5.2.2.1	Merged from CBC 433.2.1
5.2.2.1.2	Merged from CBC 433.2.1
5.2.2.1.3	Merged from CBC 433.2.1

5.2.2.2	Covered by amendment to NFPA 130- 5.2.2.1.3
5.2.4.3	Amended to use CBC instead of NFPA 101
5.2.4.3.1	Merged from CBC 433.2.2.2
5.2.4.5	CBC 433.2.2.2 and 433.2.2.3 was more restrictive, now defaulting to one hour minimum unless longer rating required by CBC.
5.3.1.1	Amended to use CBC instead of NFPA 101
5.3.2.1	Merged from CBC 433.3.1
5.3.3.5	Merged from CBC 433.3.5
5.3.3.7	CBC 433.3.2.1 was more restrictive, now defaulting to dead end corridor multiplier used in CBC.
5.3.11.1	Amended to use CBC instead of NFPA 101.
5.3.11.2	Amended to use CBC instead of NFPA 101
5.4.1.1	Amended section to direct user to CBC, instead of NFPA 72.
5.4.4.1	Maintain existing CBC Section 903 sprinkler requirements.
5.4.4.2	Maintain existing CBC Section 903 sprinkler requirements.
5.4.5.1	Maintain existing CBC Section 905 standpipe sprinkler requirements.
7.3.2.1	Merged from CBC 433.4.5.4.1
7.6.1.1	Merged from CBC 433.4.5.3
7.7.1	Merged from CBC 433.4.5.4.5
7.8.1	Amended to use CEC and CBC instead of NFPA 70.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2013 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[44 Group I-3 Separation]

SECTION 508 MIXED USE AND OCCUPANCY

The insertion of I-3 into Exception 1 of 508.2.4 is the result of a California amendment to the International Building Code (IBC) which was added when the CBC adopted the IBC as the model code. The inclusion of I-3 in the model code was due to fire and life safety concerns associated with occupancies where free egress is restricted.

It is important to clarify that the risk to fire and life safety posed by mixing other accessory occupancies within the I-3 occupancies comes from the non I-3 occupancies. The non I-3 occupancies have free egress and therefore evacuation can occur quickly for that group in the event of fire; the potential risk is to occupants in the I-3 occupancy area which cannot quickly exit.

The modifications to model code therefore provide an additional level of protection for I-3 occupants. However, the risk under the CBC is already mitigated by the following CBC provisions:

1. The CBC already has more restrictive requirements for the I-3 occupancy which ensures adequate fire and life safety for their occupants. For example, per CBC Table 503, I-3 occupancy groups can only be housed in Type I buildings (unless specific requirements that limit area and other elements are met), whereas in contrast, the IBC allows for I-3 groups to be housed in all types of construction, including Type V-B combustible construction per 508.2, accessory occupancies can only occupy less than 10 percent of the primary occupancy.
2. In conditions where I-3 is the primary occupancy and other occupancies are considered accessory:
 - a. Per CBC 308.5, if those accessory spaces do not have free egress, then they are already an I-3 occupancy and are not considered an accessory occupancy.
 - b. The accessory spaces must therefore meet the more stringent requirements of an I-3 occupancy – which is more restrictive than the accessory (B, S occupancy group) uses.
3. In conditions where I-3 is the primary occupancy and other incidental uses are located within the I-3:
 - a. CBC Table 509: Incidental Uses (either existing uses or amended with additional uses) provides the required separation of occupancies.
4. In conditions where the I-3 occupancy is the accessory use:
 - a. 10 percent is a minimal amount of space considering that CBC 508.2.1 limits the accessory areas to the tabular values of Table 503 without any increases.
 - b. CBC 508.2.2 still requires accessory occupancies to be individually classified and the requirements of that occupancy enforced; therefore CBC Section 408 applies even to accessory uses:

- i. Per 408.1.2, I-3 occupancies must be housed in Type I construction (unless the building is under 5,200 sf per the exception which would limit an accessory use to less than 10 percent or 520 sf;
- ii. Per 408.1.2.1, walls within cell complexes are non-combustible;
- iii. Per 404.3, these occupancies must meet stricter requirements for exiting addressed in Chapter 10;
- iv. Per 408.6, smoke barriers are required for uses where sleeping occurs or if the occupant load exceeds 50;
- v. Per 408.10, fire alarms are required;
- vi. Per 408.11, automatic sprinkler systems are required.

The Model Code also supports the proposed code revision as it does not require fire separation of other spaces with other occupancies or uses from the I-3 space. The Model Code makes no distinction in addressing detention facilities between staff, service providers, vendors or inmates. For example, a staff control room or group area with restricted egress is not treated differently than the inmate area it is controlling. It should be noted that in most detention facilities, staff do not even carry keys to functional areas and are only allowed in or out of a secure area by a custody officer who controls egress through the doors.

In previous years (prior to this insertion of I-3 into these sections) the OSFM historically considered the detention facility as having restricted egress but with a high level of fire resistive construction. Most support spaces were not considered as an accessory or different occupancy. This was emphasized in a published document "Fire and Life Safety in Local Juvenile and Adult Detention Facilities," dated June 2002, which was prepared in cooperation with California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and called Regulations and Guidelines for Construction of Detention Facilities. This document provided guidelines and explanation on why the particular section of CBC is written. For example; Section 326A.3 (code at the time) notes: Regardless of the provisions of Table 3-B, classrooms, multipurpose rooms, and conference rooms within the restraint area inside the building need not be separated.

The addition of the "I-3" group occupancies into exceptions for accessory occupancies resulted in interpretative terminology and concepts ("overlay occupancy groups") that have led to requirements for fire-rated separations between occupancy areas throughout the I-3 Facility which prior to the 2007 CBC change, did not have fire-rated separations.

This "overlay" concept is not defined in the CBC and would not be necessary if all areas with restricted egress were considered I-3 occupancies per CBC Section 308.5 or treated as such by CBC Section 508.3.1.

This has essentially created an overlay of occupancy groups where program spaces in jails must be considered a combined I-3/B occupancy, and where separation is required from the remainder of the housing unit.

Other Examples of separate occupancies that would require separation:

- a. Control stations, administration space, and miscellaneous support spaces;
- b. Nursing Stations, Clinician Workrooms, locked Medication Distribution Rooms and miscellaneous staff-only spaces;
- c. Juvenile classrooms;
- d. Kitchen or laundry areas. Inmates often work within the kitchen and it is locked without free exit. It is still an I-3 and, in the past, not a different occupancy. In at least the past four code cycles there, has been a comment within Section 408.2 (current location) to provide a 1-hour separation between these areas.

Requiring all of these interpreted occupancy separations has also led to potentially compromising safety and security from a custody detention standpoint. Glazed openings and doors for spaces with rated separation must have fire-rated glazing assemblies (90 minute for 2-hour fire ratings) in wall and door openings. This can significantly reduce glazing areas and obstruct the clear line of sight for custody/staff, as well as become cost prohibitive to obtain fire rated detention glazing, and often leads to these glazed openings being omitted from projects.

In discussions with design professionals practicing in other states including Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico, the local jurisdictions allow accessory occupancies and are in concurrence with subject clarification published in the IBC Handbook (2006, Douglas Thornburg).

In conclusion, the amendments to the CBC disallowing I-3 groups from using accessory, incidental, or nonseparated use provisions of the code has led to unintended design consequences and caused code language to be overly restrictive in California. Removing the exceptions for I-3 from 508.2.4 will clarify the code to align with model code, support a lengthy historical OSFM philosophy (with regard to a reasonable degree of fire and life safety within the I-3 environment), and actually create safer, more secure detention environments because clear unobstructed sightlines from custody/staff positions will not be reduced.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2013 International Building Code and published as the

2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

[45 OSHPD/SFM I-2 Updates]

SFM is moving the following code changes forward on behalf of OSHPD.

407.2.1, 407.2.3, 407.2.5

Rationale: SFM is proposing to correct and correlate references to automatic fire detection systems to clarify fire detection shall be in the form of smoke detection. Automatic fire detection could be heat detection or automatic sprinkler systems connected to the fire alarm system; in healthcare facilities with patients who have respiratory systems that are compromised and who require assistance from staff for relocation or evacuation, allowing fires to develop to the point that heat detectors or sprinklers are activated before staff are notified places patients at undue risk. SFM is also proposing to require use areas that are permitted to be open to exit access corridors to be provided with both automatic sprinklers and smoke detection; bed or stretcher patients are not readily evacuated on floors where fires originate and fires that originate in areas open to exit access corridors put patients at risk if not detected and controlled immediately.

407.2.6

Rationale: SFM is proposing to modify model code to clarify specific requirement for domestic cooking in facilities where the household model skilled nursing design in Section 1225.5.2 is proposed. Household model skilled nursing facilities, as opposed to traditional Institutional Model designs, creates “caring homes for meaningful lives” for elders where residents have private rooms and baths, can move freely through the home, build deep knowing relationships with each other more and even participate in preparing their own meals. It is based on a philosophy seeking to reverse the “enforced dependency” of life in a traditional nursing home by creating small intentional communities of a maximum of 30 elders (more often a maximum of 16 residents) designed to foster late-life development and growth. Homes typically include an open living/great room, kitchen and open dining area – all of which are open to the exit access corridor. According to NFPA, the leading cause of structure fires in healthcare occupancies – as much as 74% of all fires – is attributed to cooking equipment in kitchen or cooking areas. These proposed changes specify that cooking areas that will be used by patients and residents are not permitted to be open to exit access corridors and are limited by location and occupant load. It also clarifies these cooking facilities, which are not used for preparation of foods producing grease-laden vapors, do not require commercial fire suppression systems which would add an expense for installation and maintenance. It also specifies a fire extinguisher be installed in the area in accordance with the Fire Code.

407.3.1, 407.3.2

Rationale: SFM is proposing to carry forward existing amendments for corridor doors and windows in healthcare facilities. These amendments clarify that the exception for non-rated doors and windows and the omission of closers on sleeping and treatment doors is only permitted in fully-sprinklered buildings. In healthcare facilities with patients who have compromised respiratory systems or require assistance from staff for relocation or evacuation, allowing fires to develop and smoke to migrate into the exit access system places patients who must be moved through such environments at undue risk. The deletion of offices in the proposed change is to bring in the basic requirement in line with the intent of the 2001 code requirements of this Section; i.e. not to overburden the fire protection requirements of the doors in patient sleeping and treatment adjoin nonrated corridor systems that are in routine use but not allowing the basic smoke protection requirements to be compromised. The thought behind excluding support offices and similar rooms in the areas in question, was that the areas in question are not routinely monitored or in use as often, as are the sleeping and treatment rooms/area.

Wired glass has been banned by the federal Consumer Product Safety Council in areas subject to human impact. In healthcare occupancies where patients have limited stability when walking in corridors, coupled with the wide availability of fire-protection-rated glazing that does not pose a health hazard when impacted, wired glass in corridor walls is no longer desired. SFM proposes to delete the reference to wired glass and reference fire-protection-rated glazing.

407.4.1.1

Rationale: SFM is proposing to correct exception #2; exception 2 references a section in Chapter 10 that is not adopted.

407.4.4.3, 407.4.4.3.1, 407.4.4.3.2, 407.4.4.5, 407.4.4.5.1, 407.4.4.5.2, 407.4.4.5.3, 407.4.4.6, 407.4.4.6.1 and 407.4.4.6.2

Rationale: SFM is proposing to modify model code and to carry forward existing amendments for care suites. These provisions address exit access through intervening rooms to limit the travel distance to the suite boundary when passing through more than one intervening room; moves a model code requirement for an automatic smoke detection system to the specific section where special allowances apply; addresses situations where existing, non-sprinklered facilities constructed prior to 1972 may continue to have and remodel existing suites; relocates and adopts model code provisions allowing sleeping room suites to be increased to 7,500 sq. ft. or 10,000 sq. ft. where sprinklers and/or automatic smoke detection systems are installed; and carries forward an amendment that limits the travel distance in sleeping room suites to 100 feet. These provisions are intended to balance the provisions that allow non-rated exit access corridor construction with requirements for increased surveillance of the areas by trained facility staff who can take an immediate action in the event of a fire. SFM proposes not to adopt model code which would allow treatment room suites to have areas up to 15,000 sq. ft.; healthcare facilities that receive federal reimbursement from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) are required to comply with the Life Safety Code as a condition of participation. NFPA specifically refused to adopt proposed code language in NFPA 101 allowing these area increases. If the California codes do not correlate with the Life Safety Code, conflicts with California Department of Public Health and the Joint Commission for Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations enforcing CMS provisions will occur.

407.5

CAC Public Comment: SFM received a three public comments regarding Section 407.5. Since the SFM is moving this proposal forward on behalf of OSHPD, OSHPD worked with the commenter to resolve the issue. The concerns were addressed and changes were made to the section to make it clearer and a more concise code.

Rationale: SFM is proposing to add a new exception to clarify confusion pertaining to where smoke barriers are required on floors in a healthcare facility that do not contain Group I occupancies. These provisions are also intended to address conflicts between the California Codes and the Life Safety Code where NFPA 101 requires smoke barriers but the California Codes do not in order to make the California Codes mirror NFPA 101. Healthcare facilities that receive federal reimbursement from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for Medicare and Medi-Cal services are required to comply with the Life Safety Code as a condition of participation. CMS develops Conditions of Participation (CoPs) and Conditions for Coverage (CfCs) that health care organizations must meet in order to begin and continue participating in the Medicare and Medi-Cal programs. These health and safety standards are the foundation for improving quality and protecting the health and safety of beneficiaries throughout the United States. CMS also ensures that these standards meet or exceed the Medicare standards set forth in 42 CFR 482.623. Previous editions of the California codes did not correlate with the Life Safety Code, resulting in confusion and conflicts with California Department of Public Health and the Joint Commission for Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations enforcing CMS provisions will occur.

Table 508.4

Rationale: SFM is proposing to add a footnote to Table 508.4 reducing the required fire-protection rating of fire barriers separating kitchens not associated with a dining room from 3-hours to 2-hours. SFM Footnote 'e' requires Central Utility Plants and other moderate-hazard factory occupancies (Group F-1) to be separated from Group I and Group R-2.1 occupancies by a 3-hour separation. When model code added 'Food processing and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities' to the definition of F-1 occupancies, an unintended consequence was created. Current code allows restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities (including associated commercial kitchens) to be separated with a 2-hour separation (Group A-2 to Group I and R-2.1) and food processing establishments and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities not more than 2,500 square feet (232 m²) in area to be separated with a 2-hour separation (Group B to Group I and R-2.1). This proposed new amendment will coordinate the three provisions and provide a level of protection consistent with the hazard.

509.3

Rationale: SFM is proposing to clarify that the area of Incidental Use Areas is based on the aggregate area of all Incidental use Areas on the floor, not the area of the individual Incidental Use Area. This change is editorial and has been the basis of enforcement in previous editions of the CBC.

905.7.2

Rationale: SFM is proposing to add a provision that would allow standpipe cabinets to be locked in mental health and psychiatric areas of Group I-2 occupancies. Allowing psychiatric patients to have access to hose cabinets could pose a ligature hazard, could result in tampering with the fire protection equipment rendering it inoperable and could also be used by patients as weapons against facility staff. Staff are required to be in possession of keys at all times which gives them immediate access to the equipment in the event of an emergency.

906.1

Rationale: SFM is proposing to add an additional location where fire extinguishers are required. This language is necessary to correlate provisions in Section 407.2.6.

906.2

Rationale: SFM is proposing to add a provision that would allow fire extinguishers in mental health and psychiatric areas of Group I-2 occupancies to be located in staff locations. Allowing psychiatric patients to have access to fire extinguishers could result in tampering with the fire protection equipment rendering it inoperable and could also be used by patients as weapons against facility staff. Staff would also have immediate access to the equipment in the event of an emergency.

907.5.2.3

Rationale: SFM is proposing to not adopt a model code provision allowing visible notification appliances to be omitted in critical care areas of Group I-2 occupancies. This conflicts with other provisions that allow visible notification devices to be allowed in lieu of audible devices in patient areas. Critical care areas consist of ICUs, CCUs, NICUs and operating rooms. Providing audible devices in these areas have shown to adversely affect newborn and premature babies; when a procedure is underway in an operating room, it is not always possible for a surgeon to immediately respond to a fire alarm located elsewhere within the building; often the procedure must continue unabated or, at best, be brought to a point where the procedure can be safely delayed without placing the patient in undue peril. Since the potential for distracting the surgeon is high when the fire alarm activates, possibly resulting in harmful outcomes, locating the audible notification appliance within the operating room is not recommended. Typically, the omission of audible devices and the installation of visible devices is the preferred means of notification in operating rooms and NICUs.

909.5.3, 909.5.3.1

Rationale: SFM is proposing to amend model code to coordinate and clarify the requirements for openings in smoke barriers. Section 407.5 references Section 716.5.3 for protection of openings in smoke barriers, and 716.5.3 references Section 907.5; however the sections conflict with one another, do not address special requirements for power-operated horizontal sliding fire doors and do not address provisions in Chapter 10 for doors in a means of egress. This proposal also coordinates a Life Safety Code provision that requires all smoke barrier doors to close whenever any smoke barrier doors are closed by the activation of the fire alarm system.

1003.3.1

Rationale: SFM is proposing to amend model code to prohibit protruding objects on ceilings of I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies that are provided with smoke barriers. Passive smoke control where patients are relocated from one smoke compartment to another require additional volume and capacity at ceilings to accommodate smoke intrusion during movement. Signs, soffits and other protruding objects that would be permitted to reduce the ceiling volume by 50% would cause the smoke compartments where patients are relocated to fill with smoke faster, potentially requiring additional vertical relocation or evacuation to the exterior of the building, placing patients at further risk.

1010.1.1, 1011.2

Rationale: SFM is proposing to amend model code to change references from 'litter' patients to 'stretcher' patients as the term litter is not used anymore.

1010.1.2

Rationale: SFM is proposing to carry forward and amend an existing amendment relating to pivot or balanced doors in Group I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies. Panic hardware is required on all egress doors in I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies serving an occupant load of 50 or more. Panic hardware on balanced doors and pivot doors is not practical, particularly where bed and stretcher patients are moved through the openings or where opening forces are limited.

1010.1.10

Rationale: SFM is proposing to amend model code to coordinate changes to the California Electrical Code that require panic hardware on doors to electrical rooms with equipment rated 800 amperes or more.

1016.2

Rationale: SFM is proposing to amend model code to prohibit exit access through elevator lobbies for Group I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies. Elevator lobbies are a component of passive smoke control and smoke compartmentation; lobbies are required to prevent smoke from migrating to other floors from the floor of fire origin, however some floors are not required to be provided with lobbies, assuming smoke will be contained in lobbies on the other floors. Passing patients through or relocating patient to elevator lobbies will expose them to products of combustion and could be detrimental to patients with compromised respiratory systems.

SFM is also proposing to relocate exception 6 to exception 3 allowing locked doors in the means of egress for

detention and correctional facilities.

1020.1

Rationale: SFM is proposing to amend model code to clarify that an automatic sprinkler system is not required for existing healthcare facilities containing care suites.

1022.2.3

Rationale: SFM is proposing to carry forward an amendment to refer to the section where basement exits in I-2 occupancies has been relocated to section 407.

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****PART 2****

[46]

The SFM carrying forward previously existing California building standards or amendments, which represent no change in their effect from the 2013 California Building Code and is displayed for context and for the convenience of code users. Furthermore, the SFM proposes to codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments from the format based upon the 2012 International Building Code to the format of the 2015 International Building Code.

CHAPTER 1

SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

**DIVISION I
CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATION**

**SECTION 1.1
GENERAL**

1.1 – 1.1.12

The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained Sections 1.1 through 1.1.12 without modification.

**SECTION 1.11
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL**

1.11 – 1.11.10

The SFM is proposing to maintain the adoption of those existing California regulations contained Sections 1.11 through 1.11.10 without modification.

1.11.5

The SFM is updating the sections adopted in Chapter 1 Division 2. The sections numbers were changed and missed during the 2012 IBC adoption.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

**DIVISION II
SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

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

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

**CHAPTER 2
DEFINITIONS**

201.3

201.4

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

Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

202 Definitions

AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION
BEDRIDDEN PERSON.
BUILDING.
CARE AND SUPERVISION.
CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED.
CELL.
CELL COMPLEX.
CELL TIERS.
CENTRAL CONTROL BUILDING.
CHARTER SCHOOL.
CHILD CARE CENTER.
CHILD OR CHILDREN.
CHRONICALLY ILL.
CLIMATE ZONE.
CLINIC, OUTPATIENT.
COMMUNITY CARE FACILITY.
CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES.
CONGREGATE RESIDENCE.
CONTROL AREA.
COURTROOM DOCK.
COURTHOUSE HOLDING FACILITY.
DAY BOX.
DAY-CARE.
DAY-CARE HOME, FAMILY.
DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY.
DAY-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY.
DAY ROOM.
DETENTION ELEVATOR .
DETENTION TREATMENT ROOM.
DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES.
DORMITORY.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE.
ENFORCING AGENCY.
FIRE APPLIANCE.
FIRE-SMOKE BARRIER.
FIRE-RETARDANT TREATED WOOD.
FOSTER CARE FACILITIES.
FOSTER FAMILY HOME.
FULL-TIME CARE.
GROUP HOME.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
HIGH-RISE BUILDING.
Existing high-rise structure.
High-rise structure.
New High-rise Building.
New high-rise structure.
HIGH-RISE BUILDING ACCESS.
HOLDING FACILITY.
HOSPITALS AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS.

HOUSING UNIT.
INFANT.
LABORATORY
LABORATORY SUITE.
LISTED.
LIQUID TIGHT FLOOR.
LOBBY.
MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION STUDIO SOUND STAGES, APPROVED PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND PRODUCTION LOCATIONS.
NONAMBULATORY PERSONS.
NONCOMBUSTIBLE.
NURSING HOMES.
ORGANIZED CAMPS.
PERMANENT PORTABLE BUILDING
PERSONAL CARE SERVICE.
PHYSIOLOGICAL WARNING THRESHOLD LEVEL.
PROTECTIVE SOCIAL CARE FACILITY.
RELOCATABLE BUILDING (PUBLIC SCHOOL).
RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI).
RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE).
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF).
RESTRAINT.
SECURE INTERVIEW ROOMS:
SMALL MANAGEMENT YARD.
STATE-OWNED/LEASED BUILDING.
TEMPORARY HOLDING CELL, ROOM or AREA.
TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY.
TENABLE ENVIRONMENT.
TERMINALLY ILL.
WAITING ROOM.
WINERY CAVES.

The above Definitions as amended or California definitions are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The above definitions as amended or definitions containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. The definition of Electric Vehicle is being relocated from chapter 4 to chapter 2. Editorial and formatting revisions have been made that relocated the above definition from other chapters to chapter 2 due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 3 USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS

302.1	310.2
303.1	AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION.
303.2	BEDRIDDEN PERSON.
303.7	CARE AND SUPERVISION.
303.8	CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED.
305.1	CHILD-CARE CENTER.
305.2	CHILD OR CHILDREN.
305.2.2	CHRONICALLY ILL.
305.2.3	CONGREGATE LIVING HEALTH FACILITY (CLHF).
306.2	CONGREGATE RESIDENCE.
307.1	DAY CARE.
Table 307.1(1)	DAY-CARE HOME, FAMILY.

Table 307.1(2)	DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY.
307.1.1	DAY-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY.
307.1.2	FULL-TIME CARE.
308.1	INFANT.
308.3	LODGING HOUSE.
308.3.1	NONAMBULATORY PERSONS.
308.3.2	RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI).
308.3.3	RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE).
308.3.4	RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF).
308.4	TERMINALLY ILL.
308.4.2	
308.5	310.3
308.5.6	310.4
308.5.7	310.4.1
308.5.8	310.5
308.6	310.5.1
308.6.1	310.5.2
308.6.1.1	310.6
308.6.2	310.7
308.6.3	313
308.6.4	313.1
310.1	314
	314.1

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY

403	408.6
403.1	408.6.1
403.1.1	408.8
HIGH-RISE BUILDING.	408.8.1
HIGH-RISE BUILDING ACCESS.	408.8.2
NEW HIGH-RISE BUILDING.	408.8.3
403.2.1	408.9
403.2.1.1	408.9.1
403.3	408.12
403.3.1	408.13
403.3.2.1	408.14
403.3.3	408.15
403.3.5	408.15.1
403.4.5	408.15.2
403.4.7	408.15.3
403.4.7.1	408.15.3.1
403.5.3	408.15.3.2
403.5.4	408.15.4
403.6	408.15.5
403.7	409.3
404.2	411.1
404.5	412.1
404.6	412.6.1

404.11	412.6.6
406.7	413.1
406.8	414.1.1
406.8.2	414.1.2
406.8.4	414.1.2.1
406.9	414.2
406.9.1	414.2.5
406.9.2	Table 414.2.5(1)
406.9.3	Table 414.2.5(2)
407.1	414.3
407.2	414.5
407.2.2	414.5.1
407.3	Table 414.5.1
407.4	414.5.2
407.4.1.2	414.5.3
407.4.2	414.5.4
407.4.4	414.5.6
407.4.4.2	414.6
407.5.2	415.1
407.6	415.6
407.6.1	415.6.1
407.8	415.6.1.1
407.9	415.6.1.4
407.11	Table 415.6.2
407.11.1	415.9
407.11.2	415.9.1
407.11.3	415.9.1.3
407.11.4	415.9.1.4
408.1.1 Definitions	415.9.1.6
CELL.	415.9.1.7
CELL COMPLEX.	415.9.1.8
CELL TIERS.	415.9.2
CENTRAL CONTROL BUILDING.	415.9.3
COURTROOM DOCK.	415.10
COURTHOUSE HOLDING FACILITY.	415.11
DAY ROOM.	415.11.1.7
DETENTION ELEVATOR.	415.11.4
DETENTION TREATMENT ROOM.	415.11.7.2
DORMITORY.	415.11.9.3
HOLDING FACILITY.	415.11.10.1
HOUSING UNIT.	415.11.11
RESTRAINT.	415.12 through 415.12.1.5
SALLYPORT.	415.13 through 415.13.3
SMALL MANAGEMENT YARD.	416.1
SECURE INTERVIEW ROOMS.	416.2.2
TEMPORARY HOLDING CELL, ROOM OR AREA.	416.3
TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY.	416.4
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408.1.2.1	420
408.1.2.2	420.1
408.1.2.3	420.4
408.1.2.4	420.5
408.1.2.5	420.6
408.1.2.6	420.10
408.1.2.7	426.1
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408.2.1	435 through 435.10
408.3.1.1	436 through 436.1
408.3.6	439 through 439.1

408.3.6.1	440 through 440.1
408.3.6.2	441 through 441.2
408.3.6.3	442 through 442.2.4
408.3.6.4	443 through 443.5
408.3.6.5	444
408.3.8.1	446 through 446.15
408.3.9	449 through 449.4
408.3.10	450 through 450.8
408.3.11	452 through 452.1.6
408.4	453 through 453.9
408.4.3	455 through 455.8
408.5.1	

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

403.3.2-No change in regulatory effect. SFM is maintaining the 120 feet threshold from the 2013 CBC. This recommendation came from the OSFM's High Rise Task Force.

403.3.3- The 100 GPM provision is existing state amendment and was never intended to be repealed in the 2013 CBC and CFC. An error occurred during the drafting of the 2013 codes and was not found and is being reinstated.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 5 GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS

503.1	506.2.3	Table 508.4
Figure 5-1	506.2.4	Table 509
Table 504.3	507.4	510.10
Table 504.4	507.11	

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

Tables 504.3, 504.4, 506.2 and Sections 506.2.3 and 506.2.4 replace Table 503 and Sections 504.2, 506.3, 506.4.1 and 506.5.2. The existing SFM modifications are being carried forward without amendment. These modifications are necessary to fit within the new format of the 2015 IBC. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Table 504.3, 506.2

Justification: The SFM is proposing to move forward a proposed code change to the 2018 IBC. Proposal G133 was proposed at the Committee Action Hearings (CAH) and will be voted on in Long Beach during the Public Comment Hearings (PCH) in October 2015. SFM is moving this change forward now because the SFM agrees with the changes. The proposal provides the intent and clarifying provisions for R-3 and R-4 occupancies.

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CHAPTER 6 TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Table 601	603.1	603.1.2
602.1	603.1.1	603.1.3
Table 602		

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

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

702.1 Definitions.	SMOKE COMPARTMENT.
ANNULAR SPACE.	SMOKE DAMPER.
BUILDING ELEMENT.	SPLICE.
CEILING RADIATION DAMPER.	T RATING.
COMBINATION FIRE/SMOKE DAMPER.	THROUGH PENETRATION.
CORRIDOR DAMPER.	THROUGH-PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM.
DAMPER.	705.5
DRAFTSTOP	705.8.1
F RATING.	705.8.5
FIRE BARRIER.	705.12
FIRE DAMPER.	Table 706.4
FIRE DOOR.	707.1
FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY.	Table 707.3.10
FIRE PARTITION.	708.3
FIRE PROTECTION RATING.	708.4
FIRE-RATED GLAZING.	709.5
FIRE RESISTANCE.	710.2
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING.	710.8
FIRE-RESISTANT JOINT SYSTEM.	712.1.3
FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE.	712.1.9
FIRE-SMOKE BARRIER.	713.13
FIRE WALL.	713.14.1
FIRE WINDOW ASSEMBLY.	716.5.3
FIREBLOCKING.	716.5.5
FLOOR FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY.	716.5.7.1
HORIZONTAL ASSEMBLY.	716.5.9.3
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L RATING.	717.5.2
MEMBRANE PENETRATION.	717.5.4
MEMBRANE-PENETRATION FIRESTOP.	717.5.4.1
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SHAFT.	718.5
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SMOKE BARRIER.	720.7

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

**CHAPTER 7A
MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR
EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE**

701A through 710A.4

The above Chapter containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

**CHAPTER 8
INTERIOR FINISHES**

Table 803.11	804.4.2	806.1
804.4	804.4.3	806.7
804.4.1		

The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. Editorial and formatting revisions that revise section numbers, references to other sections or relocated specific sections have been made due to the restructuring of the model code provisions. There is no change in regulatory effect.

Table 803.11

Justification: The SFM is proposing to move forward a proposed code change to the 2018 IBC. Proposal G133 was proposed at the Committee Action Hearings (CAH) and will be voted on in Long Beach during the Public Comment Hearings (PCH) in October 2015. SFM is moving this change forward now because the SFM agrees with the changes. The proposal provides the intent and clarifying provisions for R-3 and R-4 occupancies.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

**CHAPTER 9
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

901.2	903.2.17.2.1	907.2.24
901.3	903.2.17.2.2	907.2.24.1
901.5	903.2.17.2.3	907.2.24.2
901.6.2	903.2.17.2.4	907.2.24.3
902.1 Definitions	903.2.17.2.5	907.2.24.4
ALARM NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE.	903.2.17.2.6	907.2.24.4.1
ALARM SIGNAL.	903.2.18	907.2.24.4.2
ALARM VERIFICATION FEATURE.	903.2.19	907.2.24.4.3
ANNUNCIATOR.	903.2.19.1	907.2.25
AUDIBLE ALARM NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE.	903.2.19.1.1	907.2.25.1
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AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM.	903.3	907.2.26.1
AUTOMATIC SMOKE DETECTION SYSTEM.	903.3.1.1	907.2.26.2
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM.	903.3.1.1.1	907.2.26.3
AUTOMATIC WATER MIST SYSTEM.	903.1.2	907.2.26.4
AVERAGE AMBIENT SOUND LEVEL.	903.3.2	907.2.26.4.1
CARBON DIOXIDE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS.	903.3.5	907.2.26.4.2
CEILING LIMIT.	903.3.7	907.2.27
CLEAN AGENT.	903.3.9	907.2.28
COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE.	903.4.2	907.2.28.1
CONSTANTLY ATTENDED LOCATION.	903.4.3	907.2.29

DELUGE SYSTEM.	903.5	907.2.29.1
DETECTOR, HEAT.	904.2.2	907.2.29.2
DRY-CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHING AGENT.	904.3.1	907.2.29.3
ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.	904.5	907.2.29.4
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EMERGENCY ALARM SYSTEM.	904.7	907.3.1
EMERGENCY VOICE/ALARM COMMUNICATIONS.	904.8	907.3.2
FIRE ALARM BOX, MANUAL.	904.9	907.3.2.1
FIRE ALARM CONTROL UNIT.	904.10	907.3.2.2
FIRE ALARM SIGNAL.	904.11.1.3	907.3.2.3
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.	904.12	907.3.2.4
FIRE APPLIANCE.	905.1	907.3.3
FIRE AREA.	905.2	907.4.2.1
FIRE COMMAND CENTER.	905.3	907.4.2.2
FIRE DETECTOR, AUTOMATIC.	905.3.1	907.4.2.7
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM.	905.3.6	907.5.2.1.3
FIRE SAFETY FUNCTIONS.	905.3.9	907.5.2.2
FOAM-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM.	905.3.10	907.5.2.3.1
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INITIATING DEVICE.	905.5	Table 907.5.2.3.2
MANUAL FIRE ALARM BOX.	Table 906.3(1)	907.5.2.3.3
MULTIPLE-STATION ALARM DEVICE.	906.3.2	907.5.2.3.4
MULTIPLE-STATION SMOKE ALARM.	Table 906.3(2)	907.5.2.4
NOTIFICATION ZONE.	906.3.4	907.5.2.5
NUISANCE ALARM.	907.1.2	907.6.1
PRIVATE GARAGE.	907.1.3	907.6.1.1
RECORD DRAWINGS.	907.1.4	907.6.4
SINGLE-STATION SMOKE ALARM.	907.1.5	907.6.4.1
SMOKE ALARM.	907.2	907.6.4.1.1
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VISIBLE ALARM NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE.	907.2.5	909.18.9
WET-CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM.	907.2.5.1	909.20
WIRELESS PROTECTION SYSTEM.	907.2.6	909.20.1
ZONE.	907.2.6.1	909.20.2.2
ZONE, NOTIFICATION.	907.2.6.1.1	909.20.2.3
903.2	907.2.6.2	909.20.2.4
903.2.1.2	907.2.6.2.1	909.20.2.5
903.2.1.3	907.2.6.2.2	909.20.3
903.2.3	907.2.6.3	909.20.3.1
903.2.4.1	907.2.6.3.3	909.20.3.2
903.2.5.4	907.2.6.3.4	909.20.3.3
903.2.6	907.2.9	909.20.4

903.2.6.1	907.2.9.1	909.20.4.1
903.2.6.2	907.2.9.4	909.20.4.2
903.2.7	907.2.9.4.1	909.20.4.2.1
903.2.7.1	907.2.11	909.20.4.3
903.2.8.1	907.2.11.1.1	909.20.4.3.1
903.2.8.4	907.2.11.2	909.20.4.4
903.2.10	907.2.11.2.1	909.20.5
903.2.11.4	907.2.11.2.2	909.20.6
Table 903.2.11.6	907.2.11.2.3	909.20.6.1
903.2.12	907.2.11.3	909.20.6.2
903.2.13	907.2.11.4	909.20.6.3
903.2.14	907.2.11.6	911.1
903.2.14.1	907.2.11.8	911.1.6
903.2.14.2	907.2.11.9	911.1.7
903.2.15	907.2.13	912.4
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903.2.16	907.2.13.1.2	913.6
903.2.16.1	907.2.13.2	916.1
903.2.17.1	907.2.15	
903.2.17.2	907.2.16	

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CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS

1001.3	1010.1.1.1	Table 1020.1
1001.4	1010.1.4.4.1	Table 1020.2
1003.1	1010.1.9.1	1020.4
1003.2	1010.1.9.6	1020.5
1003.3	1010.1.9.10	1020.5.1
1003.3.3.1	1010.1.9.12	1020.6
1003.5	1010.1.11	1023.2
Table 1004.1.2	1011.2	1023.9
1005.3.2	1011.5.2	1023.9.1
1005.7.1	1011.6	1023.11
1005.7.2	1011.11	1023.11.1
1006.2.1	1013.1	1023.11.2
Table 1006.2.1	1013.2	1024.2
1006.2.2.3	1013.4	1026.4
1006.2.2.4	1013.7	1028.1
1006.2.2.6	1013.8	1028.5
Table 1006.3.2(1)	1014.8	1029.1
Table 1006.3.2(2)	1015.3	1029.2
1008.2	1015.4	1029.3
1009.1	1016.2	1029.3.1
1009.4	1016.2.2	1029.6.4
1009.5	Table 1017.2	1029.9.1
1009.6.3	1019.3	1030.1
1009.8.1	1019.4	1030.4
1009.8.2	1020.1	
1009.12		

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Table 1006.2.1, 1006.2.2, 1006.2.2.6, Table 1017.2, Table 1020.1

Justification: The SFM is proposing to move forward a proposed code change to the 2018 IBC. Proposal G133 was proposed at the Committee Action Hearings (CAH) and will be voted on in Long Beach during the Public Comment Hearings (PCH) in October 2015. SFM is moving this change forward now because the SFM agrees with the changes. The proposal provides the intent and clarifying provisions for R-3 and R-4 occupancies.

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**CHAPTER 12
INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT**

1203.1	1203.5.2	1205.4.1
1203.2.1	1203.5.2.1	1206.3.3
1203.4.2	1203.6	1209.3

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

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**CHAPTER 15
ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES**

1503.4	1505.1.2	1505.6
Table 1505.1	1505.1.3	1512.1
1505.1.1	1505.1.4	

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**CHAPTER 21
MASONRY**

2113.9.2	2113.11.1.2	2113.15
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The above Sections as amended or Sections containing California regulations are brought forward without modification. There is no change in regulatory effect.

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**CHAPTER 21A
MASONRY**

2113A.9.2

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

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**CHAPTER 26
PLASTIC**

2603.4.1.12

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

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

**CHAPTER 27
ELECTRICAL**

2701.1

2702.1

2702.1.2

2702.2.3

2702.2.8

2702.2.9

2702.2.12

2702.2.13

2702.2.17

2702.4

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

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**CHAPTER 28
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS**

2801.1

2802

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

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

**CHAPTER 30
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS**

3001.2	3003.3	3007.2
3001.4	3005.4.1	3007.6.1
3001.5	3005.5	3007.6.4
3002.4a. through 3002.4.7a	3006.1	3008.1.2
3002.5	3006.2	3008.2
3002.10 through 3002.10.5	3006.3	3008.2.1
3003.2 through 3003.2.1.2	3007.1	

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

3005.4.1- Section revised for clarify and has no regulatory change in effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

3102.1	3111.2.1	3111.2.3
3102.3.1	3111.2.2	3111.2.3.1
3103.1	311.2.2.1	3111.2.3.2
3105.4	3111.2.2.2	3111.2.3.3
3111.1	3111.2.2.3	3111.3
3111.1.1	3111.2.2.4	
3111.2	3111.2.2.5	

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

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 33 SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

3309.2

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

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2015 International Building Code and published as the 2016 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

CHAPTER 34 RESERVED

CHAPTER 35 REFERENCED STANDARDS

ASME
A17.1/CSA B44—2007
BPE – 2009

SFM
SFM 12-3
SFM 12-7-3

ASTM

E648-04
E662-09

FM

3260-00
3011-99
4430-80

ICC

ICC ES AC 331
ICC ES AC77
ICC/ANSI A117.1-09
~~IECC-15~~
~~IFC-15~~
~~IFGC-15~~
~~IMC-15~~
~~IPC-15~~
~~IPMC-15~~
~~IPSDC-15~~
~~IRC-15~~
~~IWUIC-15~~

NFPA

~~40-10~~
13-13
13R-13
13D-13
13R-13
14-13
24-13
25-06 CA
32-07
37-10
54-15
72-13
2001-15

SFM 12-7A-1
SFM 12-7A-2
SFM 12-7A-3
SFM 12-7A-4
SFM 12-7A-4A
SFM 12-7A-5
SFM 12-8-100
SFM 12-10-1
SFM 12-10-2
SFM 12-10-3

UBC

UBC Standard 15-2
UBC Standard 15-3
UBC Standard 15-4

UL

13-96
38-99
193-04
199-95
217-06
228-97
260-04
262-04
268A-98
312-04
346-05
464-03
497B-04
521-99
539-00
632-00
753-04
813-96
864-03

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

NFPA 32

Rationale: Adding clarifying language. The previous amendments were showing items struck out in the express terms and therefore not printed in the CBC/CFC. Editorial language added to make previous conditions clear so that code user will know what items in the model code is removed.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The Rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2012 International Building Code and published as the 2013 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, 17921, and 18949.2.

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

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

STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS:

The SFM believes that the amendments to the model code any additional building standards proposed are offered in typically both a prescriptive and performance base. The nature and format of the model code adopted by reference afford for both methods, the following is a general overview of the model codes proposed to be adopted by reference as well as state modifications:

This comprehensive fire code establishes minimum regulations for fire prevention and fire protection systems using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new system designs.

This code is founded on principles intended to establish provisions consistent with the scope of a building and fire code that adequately protects public health, safety and welfare; provisions that do not unnecessarily increase construction costs; provisions that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction; and provisions that do not give preferential treatment to particular types or classes of materials, products or methods of construction.

The International Building, Residential and Fire Code provisions provide many benefits, among which is the model code development process that offers an international forum for building and fire safety professionals to discuss performance and prescriptive code requirements. This forum provides an excellent arena to debate proposed revisions. This model code also encourages international consistency in the application of provisions.

CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

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

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

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

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

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

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT OF REGULATIONS UPON JOBS AND BUSINESS EXPANSION, ELIMINATION OR CREATION

(Government Code Sections 11346.3(b)(1) and 11346.5(a)(10))

The Office of the State Fire Marshal has assessed whether or not and to what extent this proposal will affect the following:

The creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California.

These regulations will not affect the creation, or cause the elimination, of jobs within the State of California.

- The creation of new businesses or the elimination of existing businesses within the State of California.

These regulations will not affect the creation or the elimination of existing business within the State of California.

- The expansion of businesses currently doing business with the State of California.

These regulations will not affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California.

- The benefits of the regulation to the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the state's environment.

These regulations will update and improve minimum existing building standards, which will provide increased protection of public health and safety, worker safety and the environment.

ESTIMATED COST OF COMPLIANCE, ESTIMATED POTENTIAL BENEFITS, AND RELATED ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR BUILDING STANDARDS

The OSFM does not anticipate a cost of compliance with most of the proposed building standards, however, clear benefits are included in the purpose and rationale and further noted below. Comments provided during the CAC brought up concerns about the OSFM's existing statements. The following is an updated justification. Items proposed in this rulemaking provide the following:

- Items 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 34, 44 are proposals that add clarity to existing regulations, correct publication errors and missing standards adopted, repeal state amendments that are now part of the model code, and correlate Title 24 with statute. No cost of compliance associated, benefit is provided by having clear, concise, complete and update text of the regulations and standards.
- Group I-2 Occupancy Conditions will not be proposed to not be adopted by the SFM. SFM is maintaining the 2013 CBC/CFC requirements for I-2. Maintaining the existing provision will have no cost of compliance associated with it.
- Items 9 and 37 provides for the adoption of newer ASTM testing methods for buildings constructed in the WUI. Currently requirements require CA specific testing. By allowing these new ASTM testing methods, products can be tested to the CA specific testing or the national ASTM testing method. These nationally based standards meet and/or exceed the fire safety features currently ensured by the California Standards. Since this is an alternate test there is no additional cost of compliance.
- Item 11 (Large Family Day Care) will have a cost of \$520 to \$680 plus permit fees. By requiring a listed fire alarm and pull station there will be no confusion in how to activate the fire alarm, nor will there be confusion on the sound coming from the fire alarm. Several AHJ's across the state are already requiring a listed pull station and listed fire horn/bell.
- Item 11- Carbon Monoxide Detection requirements are being co-adopted with HCD. HCD is taking the lead on this adoption. For estimate cost, please refer to HCD's ISOR.
- Item 43 provides for the adoption of NFPA 130 will provide current standards for the design, construction and enforcement community for fixed guideway transit and passenger rail systems. Currently the majority of projects designed to the 2013 CBC Section 433 are using NFPA 130 by means of alternate means of protection or best engineering practices. The NFPA 130 adoption will provide for uniform design and enforcement, furthermore these nationally based standards will provide for the fire safety features currently implemented through alternates and nationally recognized standards.

- Item 45 are proposals that add clarity to existing regulations, and to correlate Title 24 with NFPA 101 for I-2s which must meet NFPA 101 for federal funding. No cost of compliance associated, benefit is provided by having clear, concise, complete and update text of the regulations and standards.

DUPLICATION OR CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

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