

**INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS
FOR
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL
REGARDING THE 2007 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 2.**

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

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

(Government Code Section 11346.2 requires a statement of specific purpose of each adoption, amendment or repeal and the rationale of the determination by the agency that EACH adoption, amendment or repeal is reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed.

- When repealing adopted California original standards, summarize the effect of the standards and explain why the standard is no longer necessary
- When amending a standard, explain the standard proposed to be modified, explain the effect of the proposed modification, explain the inadequacy of the standards being modified, and explain why the proposed amendment is necessary)

The specific purpose of this rulemaking effort by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) is to act accordance with Health and Safety Code section 18929.1, which requires all proposed regulations to specifically comply with this section in regards to the annual code adoption cycle.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code.

The general purpose of this proposed action is principally intended to update the California Building Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2) based upon updated information or recent actions of the SFM. This proposed action:

- Repeal amendments to the 2006 International Building Code and/or California Building Standards not addressed by the model code that are no longer necessary nor justified pursuant with Health and Safety Code 18930(a)(7).
- Adopt and implement additional necessary amendments to the 2006 International Building Code that address inadequacies of the 2006 International Building Code as they pertain to California laws.
- Bring forward previously existing California amendments, which represent no change in their effect from the 2001 California Building Code. Some of the existing California amendments will be amended as follows:
 - Renumbering in order to fit into the newly adopted text of the 2006 International Building Code.
 - Adding or changing the references to the application authority of SFM.
 - Language changes for clarification of existing law.
 - Not adopting into the text of the 2006 International Building Code .
- Codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments to the 2007 California Building Code.

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

CHAPTER 2

FIRE RETARDANT TREADED WOOD

SFM is repealing the SFM definition of Fire Retardant Treaded Wood (FRTW). This definition is no longer necessary as the 2006 International Building Code contains the same provisions for FRTW in 2303.2. SFM is proposing for adoption the provisions of IBC 2303.2 in this rulemaking package to replace the SFM definition. Additionally the provision of the last sentence of the last paragraph is being relocated to section 602.2, 602.3 and 602.4.

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LABORATORY

Laboratory definition is missing from code. Added to Chapter 2 instead of Section 443.2 since definition is also applicable to Group B occupancy laboratories. Definition loosely coincides with the NFPA-45 definition.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 3

302.1.4

Added clarifying language to reference the definition added to Chapter 2 instead of Section 443.2 since definition is also applicable to Group B occupancy laboratories. Definition loosely coincides with the NFPA-45 definition.

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304.1

313

313.1

Definition of Group L occupancy missing from Chapter 3. Section 304.1 currently identifies all labs as Group B – revised to include option for labs to be Group L occupancy.

Comments received during the Building Standards Commissions Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee suggested similar language proposed to 304.1 referencing other occupancy classifications be included. OSFM agrees and has included “*unless classified as a Group B or H occupancy*”.

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Table 307.1(2) footnote d

Table 307.1(2) footnote e

Eliminates allowable increases in hazardous materials for sprinklers consistent with Section 443.3.

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CHAPTER 4

403.10.2

403.11.1

SFM is proposing this amendment that places fire pumps under the requirement for emergency power rather than standby power. The fire pump is a life-safety appliance as it will protect the egress pathway, especially in a high-rise building. This amendment will help ensure that fire pumps will be available during and emergency event. Additionally this amendment coincides with proposed amendments to Title 24, Part 9 California Fire Code Section 604.

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414.1.1

Revised to include cross reference to Section 443.

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425.3,

425.5.1

Table 503

The purpose of this rulemaking effort by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) is to reduce conflict and confusion between state amendment and model code specific to Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE's). The current language as codified typically refers the user to Construction Tables within the Building Code for all occupancies when making requirements for construction type, height, and area. The RCFE's for more than six non-ambulatory persons (typically classified as I-1 and including bedridden persons) construction requirement is the only state regulated occupancy where the requirement is found else where in the code.

The requirements for RCFE's, as adopted in the California Building Code, allow bedridden persons above the first story when specific construction requirements are met. In comparison to national fire and life standards, the requirements of California are significantly less stringent whereas they do not address the "defend in place" concepts for bedridden persons unless they exceed 6,000 square feet. The proposed adoption introduces "smoke barrier walls" into the body of the code whenever bedridden persons are housed in an RCFE's housing more than six persons. With the growing number of RCFE's and the recognition of digressing physical abilities coupled with "transfer trauma" this proposal will greatly improve the fire and life safety standard for bedridden persons housed in RCFE's maintaining a level of consistency with national standards.

Since the conception of the occupancy classification known as Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE's), the Office of the State Fire Marshal had been charged with the adoption of fire safety standards within the California Building Standards Code specifically the California Building Code, Title 24 Part 2. Section 13131.5 Health and Safety Code specifically adopted building standards into state law that until the current adoption by the Building Standards Commission for 2008, the state law was in conflict with the California Building Code. In an effort to rectify this issue, the SFM adopted the provisions of Section 13131.5 Health and Safety Code into the body of the California Building Code thus ending the conflict with the California Building Code and the Health and Safety Code.

The code committee originally tasked with the development of the new Group I, Division 1 occupancies with the current CBC maintained a separate section for RCFE construction requirements in order to not apply the strict requirement of Section 13131.5 Health and Safety Code to all residential facilities housing more than six non-ambulatory. In meeting with stakeholders and the Department of Social Services through the SFM Residential Care Advisory Committee, it was clarified that facilities housing more than six non-ambulatory persons (including bedridden) are all classified as RCFE's.

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425.8.6.1

This change is editorial in nature. The original code developers mistakenly added Group R-4 occupancies to §425.8.6.1. This section was specifically intended to meet the requirements of RCFE per Health & Safety Code 13131.5 which address facilities housing more than six non-ambulatory clients above the first floor. Group R-4 may not house more than six non-ambulatory clients.

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425.8.7.1

425.8.8

SFM is proposing editorial revisions to these sections to correct the missing language for the measurements. Section 425.8.7 is missing the word 'square' following the 1,296 measurement. Section 428.8 is missing the metric measurement indicator of 'm' following the 0.28.

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425.10

Section 425.2.3 is being removed from the general provisions of section 425 and more appropriately placed as a stand-alone section. This revision is only to the section number and location, no change to the intent or application of this section is being proposed.

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430.1

During the promulgation of the 2007 California Building Code, the referenced Title 14 Article 1 was incorrect. This amendment corrects the reference to Article 17 where automatic sprinkler and fire alarm system requirements reside.

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443

443.1

SFM is revising this section to clarify the specific scope of Group L occupancies and further revision are made to be consistent with IBC formatting. Scope is further revised to clarify that the intent of Section 443 L occupancy provisions is for statewide application where it is applicable to both public and privately owned and operated laboratories.

OSFM intent in drafting these provisions is for the design and enforcement community to have additional tools in the code to address a growing industry here in California. These provisions are an option to B occupancy control areas or an H classification.

During the Building Standards Commissions, Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee, concern was express with the proposed revisions to the scope of California Building Code §443.1 as it relates to the L occupancy provisions. Concern expressed was that SFM expanded the authority to regulation hazardous material construction standards beyond the statutory authority and jurisdiction of SFM. A request from the committee was made requesting SFM to obtain a legal opinion in which SFM was in concurrence.

SFM has since sought legal council on the authority to regulate hazardous materials for buildings under its jurisdiction or for statewide application. Due to time constrictions, SFM and legal council have been unable to determine that SFM does not have the authority to promulgate statewide regulations for hazardous materials. SFM has move forward under the premise that SFM does have the authority in accordance with Health and Safety Codes 13143.9, 13210 and 18949. Should SFM and legal council conclude that the scope must be revised, SFM will make comment to such and make necessary modifications for further public comment.

443.2

SFM has revised this section to defines terms specific to L occupancies as well as include terms defined in the CFC, consistent with IBC formatting.

443.2.1

Relocated to Section 443.7 "Hazardous Materials".

443.2.2

Relocated to Section 443.7 "Hazardous Materials".

443.2.3

Reference to 10,000 sq. ft. limitation relocated to Section 443.3 "Laboratory Suite Requirements" subsection 1. Reference to one-hour boundary relocated to Section 443.4 "Construction" subsection 1. Reference to maximum allowable quantity addressed in Section 443.2 "Definitions" – Laboratory Suite.

443.2.4

Relocated to Section 443.4 "Construction" subsection 6, and expanded to clarify systems required to be supported by emergency power.

443.2.5

Section deleted since construction types and limitations are already addressed in Section 503. Allowable heights and areas in Table 503 modified to be consistent with original intent where allowable heights and areas for H8 correspond to those for H7 occupancies.

443.2.6

Relocated to Section 443.4 "Construction" subsection 5. Definition of "Liquid Tight" also added to Section 443.2. Revised to clarify intent and correct erroneous and misleading ASTM references. ASTM D-2843 is Standard Test Method for Density of Smoke from the Burning or Decomposition of Plastics. ASTM E-84 is Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.

443.2.7

Section deleted since requirements are addressed elsewhere. Requirement for separation from corridors is addressed in Table 1017.1. Incompatible uses addressed in other code provisions for separation of incompatible materials. Separation of *classrooms* and offices is not required as addressed in Section 443.2 - laboratory suite definition

443.2.8

Relocated to Section 443.4.7 "Ventilation", subsection 2 and reformatted to clarify intent that fume exhaust ducts shall be within fire rated assemblies once they penetrate the laboratory suite boundary.

443.2.9

Relocated to Section 443.4 "Construction" subsection 4.

443.3 – 443.3.3

Relocated to Section 443.7 "Hazardous Materials" subsection 3 "Percentage of Maximum Allowable Quantities" and revised to table format consistent with IBC format for control area restrictions by floor.

443.3

443.3.1

Relocated from Section 443.2.3 and modified for clarification, of "gross square footage" of an individual laboratory suite .

443.3.2

Added to address multi-tenant laboratory buildings.

443.4

443.4.1

Relocated from Section 443.2.3. Revised to reference Table 508.3.3 instead of specific requirement for 1-hour separation since some separations may require more than 1-hour. For example, H-2:L separation would require 2-hour rated separations. Existing requirements for the separation of laboratories from other laboratories have been brought into this section from 443.2.3.

443.4 – 443.4.2.2

Whereas the 2001 CBC clearly identifies the categories based on occupancy, the 2007 CBC is too vague and unclear. It is too subjective in evaluating if the quantities are sufficient "to be dangerous to the public if released".

443.4.3 – 443.4.3.2

Relocated from Section 443.6.5 "Horizontal Exits" and revised to clarify and be consistent with IBC terminology and concepts. The original intent of the H8 was to divide the floor area 70:30. However, the group felt that this would not preclude putting all the lab suites on one side of the barrier. So, Section 443.3.3 was added to limit the number of lab suites, and therefore the quantity of chemicals, on each side of the fire barrier.

443.4.4

Relocated from Section 443.2.9. Clarify that area needs to be outside the lab suite and accessible.

443.4.5

Relocated from Section 443.2.6 "Floor Construction". The original reference to 4 inch containment curb was replaced with reference to CFC 2704.2.

443.4.6 – 443.4.6.1

Relocated from Section 443.2.4 and expanded to clarify systems required to be on emergency power.

443.7 – 443.4.7.2

Relocated to Section 443.4.1 "General Ventilation requirements to 443.4 "Construction" subsection 7 "Ventilation", reformatted and revised to clarify damper provisions. The specific requirements for perchloric acid hoods and associated exhaust ducts is addressed in NFPA Standard 45.

443.4.7.3

Relocated from 443.4 Ventilation and revised to reference CMC Chapters 5 and 6, which addresses duct materials and construction requirements.

443.4.7.4

Relocated from section 443.4 Ventilations and requirements reformatted as a separate section and expanded to clarify requirements for combining fume exhaust ducts from different laboratory suites.

443.4.7.5

Specific performance requirement added since referencing CMC is vague and does not adequately address ventilation requirements based on occupancy. Six air exchanges per hour added to address labs with ceiling heights

greater than 10 ft. Revision is consistent with CBC 1203.5, CFC 27, 34 and CMC 4, 5, 6, 14. Section 1203.5 revised to include cross-reference to Section 443.4.7 ventilation requirements.

443.4.7.6

Revised to clarify intent of requirement to enable exhaust to be operated at “half speed” under emergency power. Previous assumption was that “half speed” would be sufficient to maintain the pressure within the lab below pressure outside the lab, i.e. negative to the surrounding area.

443.4.7.7

Subsection added to stress requirement for balancing and clarify existing requirements to the design community related to egress door operating forces.

443.5 – 443.5.1

Special hazardous reference to CFC deleted since it is unnecessary and superfluous.

443.5

Reference to Chapter 9 Fire Protection Systems for continuity of IBC format and section numbering.

443.6 – 443.6.1

The area of a lab suite requiring two exits was changed from 200 since the intent of the original H8 was to be consistent with the requirements for Group H7 occupancy. However, current H4 occupancy requirements (previously H7) correlates the requirement for two exits to an occupant load of ten which, based on an occupant load factor of one person per one hundred square feet, equates to 1,000 sq. ft. before two exits are required – which the task group felt was too great. The committee considered equating it to an H2 or H3 occupancy, which requires two exits for an occupant load of 3 or more, e.g. 300 sq.ft., but compromised on 500 to be consistent with NFPA-45 for high-hazard laboratories.

Reference to Section 1014.2 was also added to clarify egress through intervening spaces.

443.6.2

Added limitation within laboratory suite to combine intent of original H8 egress requirements with IBC requirements, which are based on common path of travel distance (75 ft.) and exit access travel distance (300 ft.).

443.6.3 – 443.6.5

Relocated requirements for 2-hour fire barrier to Section 443.4 “Construction” subsection 3, while maintaining requirement for separate exits on each side of the fire barrier under Section 443.6 “Means of Egress”.

443.6.6

Repealed – section not necessary as CBC section 1017 and Table 1017.1 addresses corridors.

443.7

443.8

Sections relocated to 443.5 for continuity of section numbering and revised to Reference Chapter 9 in general.

443.7 – 443.7.1

Relocated from Section 443.2.2 “Requirement for report”.

443.7.2

Relocated from Section 443.2.1.

443.7

Table 443.7.3.1

Relocated from Section 443.3 and revised to table format consistent with IBC format for control area restrictions by floor. Also revised quantities for 3rd basement levels and below to prohibit laboratory suites on the 3rd basement level and below in accordance with control area concept that prohibits control areas on the 3rd basement level.

443.8

Allowable heights and areas in Table 503 modified to be consistent with original intent where allowable heights and areas for H8 correspond to those for H7 occupancies of the 2001 CBC.

Table 443.1(1) and 443.1(2)

Tables relocated to 3414 for existing L occupancies. For new L occupancies the provisions have been relocated to Section 443.7 "Hazardous Materials" subsection 3 "Percentage of Maximum Allowable Quantities" and revised to table format consistent with IBC format for control area restrictions by floor.

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CHAPTER 5

Table 503

See Initial Statement of Reasons for sections 425 through 425.5.1 for amendments related to I-1 occupancies. See Initial Statement of Reasons for sections 443 through 443.8 for amendments related to L occupancies. Allowable heights and areas in Table 503 modified to be consistent with the H4 occupancies. The original intent for L occupancies were to allow the heights and areas for H8 occupancies to correspond to those for H7 occupancies of the 2001 CBC which are now H4 occupancies in the 2007 CBC. Footnote 'f' is being added to reference the appropriate section regarding the provisions where restraint may be used.

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508.3.2.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to correct omission of Group L occupancies to coordinate with the revision to section 443. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 6

Table 601 Footnote c

Footnote c of Table 601 SFM added A and E to the occupancies where the 20' exemption for fire protection of roof construction does not apply. Unfortunately this prohibited what was allowed by section 303.2.2.1 of the previous CBC where a church, gym or auditorium did not require a one hour roof framing system if the system was one story and did not contain concealed spaces. SFM is proposing to reinstate this allowance with footnote c.3.

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602.2, 602.3, 602.4

Amendments proposed to these provisions of the IBC have been relocated from the last sentence of the SFM definition of fire retardant wood (FRTW) proposed for repeal. SFM is proposing to continue the requirement of FRTW

not being considered as noncombustible for certain types of construction as originally intended with these modifications.

Comments received from the Building Standards Commissions Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee recommend that the proposed amendments to 602.2, 602.3 and 602.4 be disapproved. OSFM disagrees with the committee recommendation for the reasons outlined in the rational above. Furthermore these provisions are not new as they are only being relocated from the definition. SFM is not repealing the last sentence to continue the requirement of FRTW not being considered as noncombustible for certain types of construction as originally intended with these modifications. Language being relocated has no change in regulatory affect

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CHAPTER 7

704.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to further clarify the intent of the original SFM amendment to 704.5 to that of what was required in the previous editions of the CBC. 2001 CBC Table 5-A limited these provisions to 20 feet from the property line except where noncombustible construction was required. This proposed amendment brings the exterior fire exposure back to what was previously required for building location and separation .

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705.1.2

See InitialStatement of Reasons for amendments proposed to CCR Title 24, Part 9 California Fire Code , Sections 903.2.1.2, 903.2.1.3, 903.2.2, 903.2.3.1 and 903.2.6

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707.14.1

The purpose of the proposed amendment to exception 4 for elevator shaft door opening protection utilizing elevator lobbies basically exempts this protection feature for any building that does not qualify as a high-rise building or a Group I-3 occupancy, when the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R. We do not believe it is appropriate to exempt this very important protection feature which is intended to prevent smoke migration from floor to floor via the elevator shaft hoistway in multistory buildings even where a complete automatic sprinkler system is installed. It has been well documented that elevator hoistways are a prime pathway for smoke to travel from the fire floor to floors remote from the fire floor. This is due to the fact that the doors used to provide fire protection to the door openings in these hoistway enclosures are not smoke tight, even though they can resist the passage of fire. It has also been well documented that even in sprinklered fires, large quantities of smoke are still generated and then migrate through the elevator hoistways to floors remote from the fire floor, causing potentially untenable conditions which threaten the occupants and their evacuation paths. This important protection feature should be provided not only in high-rise buildings, but also in those buildings that are less than high-rise in height, even when protected with an automatic sprinkler system.

We are also concerned that this exception allows the omission of elevator hoistway door opening protection when the building is protected with an NFPA 13R sprinkler system which is only a partial sprinkler system. This system will

allow many concealed spaces and small rooms to be unsprinklered which could certainly result in very large quantities of smoke being produced before the fire is brought under control by the responding fire department. Since smoke has been documented to be the major killer in fires, it follows that adequate protection should be provided for the elevator shaft hoistway door openings to minimize the spread of smoke throughout the building via the elevator shafts, even during a sprinklered fire.

Additionally this proposal will make the 2007 California Building Code consistent with the 2007 Supplement to the International Codes. During the most recent ICC code development cycle, Code Change FS52-06/07 was approved. It included the Group I-2 occupancy in this Exception 4 so that those occupancies would still be required to have enclosed elevator lobbies in accordance with Section 707.14.1 even though the building is protected throughout with an NFPA 13 sprinkler system. Please refer to the Reason statement for that code change for more technical supporting documentation for this proposal.

The editorial change to exception 7 is to correct the reference to the appropriate Evaluation Service that developed and maintains AC 77. When the ICBO Evaluation Service (ES) was merged with the other two model code evaluation services, it became the ICC (International Code Council) Evaluation Service (ES). The same AC number designation was retained.

Additional editorial amendments are proposed to the main paragraph to reinstate 'more than' for the occupancies not regulated by SFM.

Comments received from the Building Standards Commissions Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee recommend that the proposed amendments to exception 4 be disapproved. OSFM disagrees with the committee recommendation for the reasons outlined in the rationale above. This was a 4 to 2 committee vote with one of the committee members being recused due to Building Standards Commission policy. Furthermore, one committee member was absent, we believe that the outcome would have been different with the full committee present.

However, OSFM has revised exception 4 to be more specific to certain occupancies. As revised, this Exception focuses its application to eliminate the automatic sprinkler system trade-off for an NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R sprinkler system which deletes the requirement for enclosed elevator lobby protection for those State Fire Marshal regulated occupancies where 1 hour fire-resistance ratings are required for corridors, even in buildings protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system, based on the occupant load thresholds specified in Table 1017.1. Presently, Table 1017.1 has been amended by previous OSFM amendments made during the adoption of the 2006 International Building Code which became the basis for the 2007 California Building Code (CBC). In particular, 1 hour corridors in sprinklered buildings were required for Group R, Group I, and Group E occupancies based on the number of occupants served by the corridor as specified in Table 1017.1. This was to provide the same level of protection for the means of egress as was previously required by the 2001 CBC. This revision to Exception 4 makes the enclosed elevator lobby protection requirement consistent with the 1 hour corridor protection and the protection that was previously afforded by the 2001 CBC which did not allow the automatic sprinkler trade-off to eliminate or reduce the required 1 hour fire-resistance rating for corridors and the protection of elevator door openings into such corridors.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

708.1

The purpose of this proposed amendment to the 2007 California Building Code (CBC) is to require the walls that separate enclosed tenant spaces in buildings of rated construction types, i.e., Types I, IIA, IIIA, IV, and VA, to be constructed as fire partitions which are required to have a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating. This would be consistent with Table 6-A of the 2001 CBC which requires all interior permanent partitions to have a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating in the comparable types of fire rated construction. It should also be noted that the other legacy model building codes which include the 1999 BOCA National Building Code (NBC) and 1999 SBCCI Standard Building Code (SBC) also required tenant separation walls in their comparable types of construction to have a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating. In fact, the SBC required all tenant separation walls in multi-tenant buildings to be constructed with a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating regardless of the construction type.

It is appropriate to require the 1-hour rating between tenants in these rated types of construction because these buildings are allowed to be larger than the non-rated types of construction. Thus the necessity for compartmentation to help the fire department contain and control a fire that starts in a tenant space. This also protects the adjacent

tenants from the immediate effects of a fire which allows them more time to react and exit the building. It assists the fire department in containing and controlling the fire since they will have more time to stop the fire at the tenant separation wall before it can spread to adjacent tenants. The fire partition is especially important since it will be constructed through the concealed ceiling space to the underside of the floor or roof deck above, thus cutting off another avenue for fire to spread throughout the building. The only exception to this is if the entire story in which the tenant space is located has a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rated floor-ceiling assembly where the ceiling forms a part of the fire-resistance rating. In that case, the ceiling also helps to prevent the fire from spreading into the concealed space at least in the early stages of the fire before the fire department can arrive to take appropriate action.

This is most certainly a property protection issue which has the added benefits of providing additional safety to the occupants of adjacent tenant spaces and relatively safe areas in which the fire fighters can stage their fire fighting efforts behind the 1-hour fire partition in an effort to contain the fire from spreading beyond the tenant space of fire origin.

Comments received from the Building Standards Commissions Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee recommend that the proposed amendments be disapproved. OSFM disagrees with the committee recommendation for the reasons outlined in the rational above. This was a 4 to 2 committee vote with one of the committee members being recused due to Building Standards Commission policy. Furthermore, one committee member was absent, we believe that the outcome would have been different with the full committee present.

Additional rational has been provided as follows:

This proposed amendment focuses on those situations where it is most likely that enclosed tenant spaces would be encountered in buildings and occupancies regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal. Basically, these include high-rise buildings and other buildings of Types I, IIA, IIIA, IV, and VA construction which are used for the other applications listed in Section 111 as regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal such as state occupied buildings.

Also, in response to the main reason given by the Building, Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee (CAC) for disapproving the original amendment because the fire partitions specified for the enclosed tenant spaces require protection of openings which is more restrictive than the 2001 California Building Code (CBC), we offer the following. These same fire partitions are currently required for walls separating dwelling units, as well as walls separating sleeping units, in Groups R-1, R-2, and I-1 occupancies as specified in Items 1 and 2 of Section 708.1. These walls would be comparable to the 1-hour fire-resistive construction required by Table 6-A Line Item 5 Partitions-Permanent of the 2001 CBC. Yet there was no suggestion that these 1-hour walls be eliminated because they also require opening protection, whereas the 2001 CBC did not.

The 1-hour fire-resistive requirement for these tenant separations is further substantiated by the special provisions in Section 601.5.2 Fixed Partitions of the 2001 CBC which allow other interior non-load-bearing partitions within stores, offices, or similar places occupied by one tenant only to not be constructed of 1-hour fire-resistive construction. This is based on the tenant separation wall having a 1-hour fire-resistance rating. A similar provision is also included in Section 601.5.2 for interior non-load-bearing partitions within individual dwelling units and apartment houses and within guest rooms or suites in hotels when the dwelling units, guest rooms, or suites are separated from each other by not less than 1-hour fire-resistive construction. In that case those internal partitions would not be required to be with 1-hour fire-resistive construction even though Line Item 5 of Table 6-A of the 2001 CBC specified that they must be 1-hour fire-resistive construction for the fire-resistance rated types of construction previously noted.

Furthermore, the only significant cost impacts that the requirements for fire partitions would have in the 2007 CBC as compared to the 2001 CBC are as follows:

- Air transfer openings located above the ceiling in these partitions would require protection with fire dampers where the ceiling is not part of a fire-resistance rated floor/roof-ceiling assembly.
- Duct openings located above the ceiling in these partitions would require protection with fire dampers in nonsprinklered buildings where the ceiling is not part of a fire-resistance rated floor/roof-ceiling assembly provided the duct is protected as a through-penetration.
- Joints at the intersection of these partitions and floor or roof decks above, as well as with other walls, would be required to have protection as required for fire-resistive joints.

The protection of door and window openings in such tenant separation walls is a moot point basically because tenant separation walls generally do not contain doors or windows for obvious reasons. It should also be noted that smoke dampers would not be required in any case for any duct or air transfer openings in these partitions. However,

protection of penetrations would be required for these partitions in any case, regardless of whether the code being applied was the 2001 CBC or the 2007 CBC as proposed to be amended.

Therefore, the cost impact of the additional opening protective measures being proposed for these types of partitions is not considered to be significant in regard to our stated goal of maintaining the level of protection previously provided by the 2001 CBC for the separation of adjacent tenant spaces in multi-tenant buildings. And it is certainly comparable to that presently required by the 2007 CBC for the 1-hour fire-resistance rated separations of dwelling units and sleeping units.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 7A

701A.3.2

The following information is evidence that the amendments to Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code (CBC), Section 701A.3.2 as proposed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety or general welfare of the public.

Assembly Bill 1216 was approved by the Governor on October 8, 2003 and filed with the Secretary of State on October 9, 2003. This act adds Section 51189 to the Government Code and amends Section 1308.5 of the Health and Safety Code relating to building construction in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and SFM proposed a revised mandatory effective date of July 1, 2008 for those areas where local government has responsibility for wildland fire protection (LRA) for the following reasons:

- CAL FIRE, is conducting a review and update of fire hazard severity zones pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 4201 – 4204 and Government Code Sections 51175 – 51189. CAL FIRE has completed the initial public hearings for the adoption of Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) for those areas of California where the state has fiscal responsibility for wildland fire protection, known as State Responsibility Areas (SRA). CAL FIRE's intent is to complete the SRA FHSZ adoption by December, 2007. CAL FIRE also intends to prepare recommendations for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) in those areas where local government has responsibility for wildland fire protection (LRA) and transmit those recommendations to local agencies in early 2008.

During the SRA hearings, several local government officials asked for clarification of authorities and responsibilities associated with the adoption of these LRA VHFHSZ recommendations. Basic authorities and responsibilities for the LRA VHFHSZ are found in Government Code Sections 51175 – 51189. The purpose of this Government Code chapter is to classify lands in accordance with whether a very high fire hazard severity is present so that public officials are able to identify measures that will retard the rate of spread, and reduce the potential intensity, of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life, or property, and to require that those measures be taken.

The Government Code chapter defines responsibilities for CAL FIRE and for the local agency. In summary, Section 51178 and 51181 defines the CAL FIRE Director's responsibility to identify very high fire hazard severity zones, transmit this information to local agencies, and to periodically review the recommendations. In part, Section 51178.5 and 51179 defines the local agency's responsibility to make the recommendation available for public review and to designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction.

CAL FIRE is taking additional steps to ensure that the recommended very high fire hazard severity zones are as accurate as possible. Draft copies of the proposed VHFHSZ have been under field review and validation since January, 2007. An updated draft LRA recommendation will be made available in early fall, 2007. This update will also reflect the comments received during the SRA FHSZ public hearings that may

impact LRA zones. Unit level CAL FIRE staff have been instructed to assist local agencies in the review of the draft recommendations.

CAL FIRE staff have been directed to develop a CCR Title 14 regulation to clarify an update and maintenance process for the fire hazard maps, both in the SRA and in the LRA. It is anticipated that this regulation will include update triggers initiated by CAL FIRE or by local agencies. Such triggers may be based on improvements in hazard mapping data or associated fire science, changes in land ownership (specifically conversions of federal land to private ownership), changes in land use of significant size to influence fire hazard, changes in wildland fire protection responsibility, or other significant factors.

CAL FIRE staff have been directed to develop a model ordinance for the adoption of the very high fire hazard zones. This model ordinance will include optional sections for the adoption of other very high fire hazard zones, and/or wildland urban interface areas within the local jurisdiction and sample findings of substantial conformance.

The very high fire hazard severity zones trigger ignition resistant building standards, maintenance of defensible space, and natural hazard disclosure at the time of sale. Health and Safety Code 13108.5 (c) and GC 51179 (b) provide insight on flexibility local agencies may have to exclude these fire protection building standards and defensible space requirements once VHFHSZs are adopted. While these sections of law do not provide exemptions for adopting the maps, they may provide authority to exclude certain fire protection requirements otherwise triggered by the map designations.

- The FHSZ maps that determine the application of effective area are being widely vetted and adopted by both cities and counties. This additional time allows for a more widely accepted and understood maps in the LRA.
- During this delayed effectiveness period CAL FIRE and the SFM will be providing training and education to the enforcing agencies, public, design professionals and building industry. These interested parties will also become educated on how to identify and work comfortably with performance based construction alternatives in their communities.
- These regulations contained in CBC Chapter 7A will not be mandatory in SRA FHSZ until January 1, 2008 and LRA FHSZ July 1, 2008, but voluntary and there will be a higher understanding that any new building constructed in a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area will be designed and constructed with the intent of lessening the vulnerability of a building to resist the intrusion of flames and burning embers projected during a conflagration or wildfire.

Policy Statement Overview

The broad objective of the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area Building Standards are to establish minimum standards for materials and material assemblies and provide a reasonable level of exterior wildfire exposure protection for buildings in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas. The use of ignition resistant materials and design to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire (wildfire exposure) will prove to be the most prudent effort California has made to try and mitigate the losses resulting from our repeating cycle of interface fire disasters.

The specific objective of these regulations is to establish a systematic approach to reducing the loss of lives and fire fighters, the built environment and natural resources in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas in the event of a conflagration.

The Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area Building Standards will continue to be voluntary for 2008, and then mandatory on July 1, 2008. After consulting with the Director of CAL FIRE and key stakeholders both internally and externally, SFM has concluded that this appropriate action to take to keep us on schedule with the Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map rollout and provide enough time for developers, builders, and building officials to know where and how the codes apply.

This will not change any project timelines; it merely lets those jurisdictions that are ready to adopt locally on January 1, 2008 to do so and the other jurisdictions have adequate time to prepare and adopt after the FHSZ maps are finalized and published.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

SECTION 702A

DEFINITIONS

Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area

SFM is proposing to delete the last sentence, due to the provisions of Government Code and the Public Resources Code sections where never brought into the CBC Chapter 7A. This revisions is editorial clean up only.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

704A.1.3

SFM is proposing this change to use industry standard language for the cap sheet. This amendment does not change the requirement or type of cap sheet required by this section. Additionally this change was proposed by SFM to the 2006 International Wildland Urban Interface Code during the 2006/2007 code cycle and approved.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

704A.2.1

SFM is correlating the provisions for attic ventilation screen opening size with that of the 2006 IBC. During the development of CBC Chapter 7A for inclusion into the 2001 CBC it was recommended that 1/8 inch opening screen mesh be the standard, however, that change was not proposed as a conflict and concern with general ventilation of attics of the 1997 UBC. With the adoption of the 2006 IBC the 1/8 inch opening is permitted as part of the model code provisions for attic.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

704A.3.2.2

SFM is proposing to replace the ASTM standard with the appropriate NFPA standard 257 as well as provide a reference to CBC section 715 for alternate conformance for fire-resistance rating of glazing assemblies. This action is necessary as a result of ASTM E 2010 being withdrawn by ASTM without replacement. See information below from ASTM:

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WITHDRAWN STANDARD: E2010-01 Standard Test Method for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Window Assemblies (Withdrawn 2007)

WITHDRAWN, NO REPLACEMENT

Developed by Subcommittee: E05.11

Withdrawn Rationale:

This test method covers fire-test-response applicable to window assemblies, including glass block and other light transmitting assemblies, for use in walls or partitions to retard the passage of fire.

This standard is being withdrawn due to the limited use of the standard by the producer, authority having jurisdiction and certification communities and the availability of similar standards published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL).

Formerly under the jurisdiction of Committee E05 on Fire Standards, this test method was withdrawn in April 2007.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

704A.3.2.3

SFM is proposing to replace the ASTM standard with the appropriate NFPA standard 252 as well as provide a reference to CBC section 715 for alternate conformance for fire-resistance rating of glazing assemblies. This action is necessary as a result of ASTM E 2074 being withdrawn by ASTM without replacement. See information below from ASTM:

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WITHDRAWN STANDARD: E2074-00e1 Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, Including Positive Pressure Testing of Side-Hinged and Pivoted Swinging Door Assemblies (Withdrawn 2007)

WITHDRAWN, NO REPLACEMENT

Developed by Subcommittee: E05.11

Withdrawn Rationale:

This fire-test-response standard is applicable to door assemblies for use in walls to retard the passage of fire.

This standard is being withdrawn due to the limited use of the standard by producers, authority having jurisdiction and certification communities, and the availability of similar standards published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL).

Formerly under the jurisdiction of Committee E05 on Fire Standards, this test method was withdrawn in April 2007.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 8

803.5, 804.4.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to correct omission of Group L occupancy from Table 803.5 and section 804.4.1. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 9

903.2.1.2, 903.2.1.3, 903.2.2, 903.2.3.1, 903.2.6, 903.2.7, 903.4.2, 907.2.12.1, 907.2.12.2, 907.2.28, 907.11, 907.10.1, 910.1, 910.3.1,

SFM is proposing these amendments that are derived from the SFM amendments proposed to the CFC. The promulgation and format of the IFC and IBC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Building Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments. **For the specific purpose and rationale for the proposed amendments to the sections listed above see the Initial Statement of Reason for CCR, Title 24, Part 9 California Fire Code.**

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 10

Table 1004.1.1.

Occupant load factors added to correct omission of Group L occupancy. See additional amendments to Section 443.

1008.1.2

SFM is relocating the provisions from item 9 of the exceptions make a new paragraph of this section as this provisions is a requirement not a exception to the rule. Additionally SFM is providing a cross-reference to Group L Occupancy, where only exit and exit-access doors serving areas with hazardous materials are required to swing in the direction of egress see additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.8.6

1008.1.9

Added to provide cross-reference to Group L Occupancy and to exclude use of delayed egress locks. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1015.1

This existing 2001 CBC provision was inadvertently omitted from the 2007 CBC . The occupant load factor of 20 or more shall apply to all places of detention including; local detention facilities, prisons and juvenile halls. This criteria was established in these facilities that provide 24/7 supervision and a manageable ratio between custody officers and the inmates.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

TABLE 1015.1.

Added to provide cross reference to Section 443.6.1 for Group L occupancies. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

TABLE 1016.1

Table 1016.1 revised to clarify overall travel distance to exit consistent with B occupancies for Group L occupancies. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

TABLE 1017.1

Table 1017.1 to be revised to be consistent with H4 (formerly H7) Occupancy for Group L occupancies. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1017.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to correct where 8 foot corridors are required in I-2 occupancies. As currently written item 7 of 1017.2 conflicts with the provisions of 425.8.4 for I-1, R-3.1 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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1017.4

During the amendment and adoption of the 2006 IBC the SFM amendment to Section 1017.4 was intended "to further clarify the restrictions on the use of a corridor as an air plenum as required by the California Mechanical Code." However, the requirements of the California Mechanical Code are based on the 1-hour fire-resistive requirements for corridors under the previous editions of the CBC which were based on the Uniform Building Code. Those codes did not have the current provisions in Table 1017.1 of the 2006 International Building Code (IBC)/2007 CBC that allow for the elimination of the 1-hour fire-resistive corridor in certain occupancies when the building is protected with an automatic sprinkler system. So it was always presumed that when the occupant load threshold was exceeded to trigger the 1-hour fire-resistive rating requirement for corridors, the corridors would always be provided with a 1-hour fire-resistive rating. That is not the case any more since Table 1017.1 of the 2007 CBC allows for the 1-hour corridor to be omitted in many occupancies.

The current provisions in the adopted model building code (the 2006 IBC) for Section 1017.4 are appropriate for the prohibition of using corridors as an air plenum except for the exceptions indicated. This is a very important life safety feature which, in essence, prohibits corridors from pulling air out of an occupied space which may be on fire and, thus, introducing smoke directly into the corridor which serves as the means of egress for the occupants attempting to escape the building during the fire emergency. Therefore, SFM believes it is appropriate to delete the current amendment to this section and retain the requirement in the adopted model building code.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1025.3.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to further clarify when an exit is required to discharge to street or public way by moving the first paragraph to the end of the last paragraph sentence. This proposed amendment revises the scope

of this section to apply only when Group A occupancies have an occupant load of 100 or more and less than 300. further more the phrase "that is not used to access the main exit" is being removed to correlate the provisions in 1025.1 and 1025.2 as this amendment is not necessary for OL less than 300.

Comments received from the Building Standards Commissions Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee recommend that the proposed amendment be further clarified. OSFM agrees with the committee recommendation and has revised the language to remove the reference to the "main exit" and replace it with "other required exit".

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 12

1203.5

Added cross reference to Section 443.4.7 for clarification purposes for Group L occupancies. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 23

2303.2 - 2303.2.6

SFM is repealing the SFM definition of Fire Retardant Treaded Wood (FRTW) in chapter 2 and proposing for adoption the provisions of IBC 2303.2 related to FRTW to replace the SFM definition. See additional amendments proposed to section 603.1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 27

2702.2.21

Added to provide cross reference to Section 443.4.6 for Group L occupancies. See additional amendments to Section 443.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 30

3002.4a.4, 3002.9.5

SFM is proposing to correct the section references resulting in the repeal of sections 3003.2.1 through 3003.2.4. These amendments further coordinate the SFM regulations with the 2006 IBC and ASME A17.1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3003.2.1 through 3003.2.4

SFM is proposing the repeal of sections 3003.2.1 through 3003.2.4. These provisions have been incorporated the latest editions of ASME A17.1 as adopted by SFM in the 2007 CBC.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3003.2.5 through 3003.2.7

SFM is proposing to renumber these sections resulting from the proposed repeal of sections 3003.2.1 through 3003.2.4.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3006.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to correlate with the renumbering of NFPA 72 (2007), Elevator Shutdown.

3006.5.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to specify that elevator power shunt-trip will not activate prior to the completion of elevator Phase I emergency recall operation to the designated recall floor, so that occupants and rescue personnel will not be trapped inside an elevator car during a fire. Without completing the recall to the designated floor or alternate floor, the elevator car is prone to "suddenly stop dead" wherever it may be in the hoistway upon activation of the elevator power shunt-trip. Building occupants may not be aware of a fire on another floor until they are inside the elevator car. Most elevators will continue to function normally above and below the fire floor until recalled by a smoke detector located at the fire floor elevator lobby, hoistway or machine room, or through manual intervention. Once the elevator power shunt-trip is activated, it can not be over-ridden and will cause the elevators to immediately stop. The affected elevators are rendered inoperable even for firefighters, and worse has the potential to trap the rescue personnel inside the elevator shafts. NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code (2002 and (2007 Editions), recommend that upon activation of the heat detector used for elevator power shutdown, there should be a delay of the activation of the elevator power shunt trip and that his delay should be the time it takes the elevator cab to travel from the top of the hoistway to the lowest recall level.

3006.5.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to help ensure that the emergency personnel are not trapped inside elevator cars during a fire. This amendment will require that the elevator power shunt-trip circuit to be disengaged where emergency personnel are using Phase II emergency in-car operation.

During the Building Standards Commissions Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee, OSFM provided editorial modifications to this section replacing the word "in" with "during".

3006.5.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to provide a means to alert emergency personnel inside the elevator call that fire sprinklers in the associated elevator hoistway or elevator machine room have activated, allowing the emergency personnel to take appropriate action.

During the Building Standards Commissions Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Committee, OSFM provided modifications to this section to include missing language and added "smoke detectors" to the sentence.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 34

3414.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to clarify that additions, alterations or repairs made to existing laboratory suites shall comply with the current requirements of the code.

3414.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to clarify that additions, alterations or repairs made to existing laboratory suites shall not cause the existing building to be in violation of any of the provisions of this code, nor to become unsafe.

3414.7

SFM is proposing to delete this amendment which is no longer necessary for existing Group L occupancies and to correlate with SFM proposed amendments to Section 443 and Table 503 with does not limit new Group L occupancies to only 10 stories.

3414.7

TABLES 3414.7(1) and 3414.7(2)

SFM is proposing the Tables to coincide with the amendments to section 443 and 3414 as currently the 2007 CBC does not reference tables for "exempt amounts" for existing facilities, these tables have been relocated from section 443 and furthermore SFM is proposing to restore the footnotes from the 2001 CBC Tables 3-D1 and 3-I.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 35 CBC

ASTM E2010 and E2074

ASTM E2010 and E2074 referenced standards as a result of amendments made to 704A. See Initial Statement of Reasons for 704A.3.2.2 and 704A.3.2.3.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

FM 4430-80

Reference standard FM 4430-80 Heat and Smoke Vents added resulting from amendments made to 910.3.1. See Initial Statement of Reasons for 910.3.1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

ICC ES AC77

Reference standard ICC ES AC77 Acceptance Criteria for Smoke Containment Systems Used with Fire-resistance-rated Elevator Hoistway Doors and Frames added resulting from amendments made to 707.14.1. See Initial Statement of Reasons for 707.14.1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

ICC ES AC 333

Reference standard ICC ES AC 333 Acceptance Criteria for Smoke and Heat Vents added resulting from amendments made to 910.3.1. See Initial Statement of Reasons for 910.3.1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

2007 NFPA 14 Amendments

Section: 6.3.7.1

SFM is proposing these amendments that are derived from the SFM amendments proposed to the CFC. The promulgation and format of the IFC and IBC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Building Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments. **For the specific purpose and rational for the proposed amendments to the sections listed above see the Initial Statement of Reason for CCR, Title 24, Part 9 California Fire Code.**

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

2007 NFPA 24 Amendments

Sections: 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.2.1, 5.9.1.2, 5.9.5.1, 10.6.5, 10.9.1

SFM is proposing these amendments that are derived from the SFM amendments proposed to the CFC. The promulgation and format of the IFC and IBC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Building Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments. **For the specific purpose and rational for the proposed amendments to the sections listed above see the Initial Statement of Reason for CCR, Title 24, Part 9 California Fire Code.**

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

2007 NFPA 72 Amendments

Sections: 4.4.4.3, 4.4.4.4, 4.4.5, 5.13.4, 5.13.8, 5.14, 6.4.2.2.2, 6.8.5.1.2, 6.8.5.4.1, 6.8.5.4.1, 7.4.1.2, 7.4.3.1, 11.7.2.1, 11.7.5.7.1,

SFM is proposing these amendments that are derived from the SFM amendments proposed to the CFC. The promulgation and format of the IFC and IBC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Building Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments. **For the specific purpose and rationale for the proposed amendments to the sections listed above see the Initial Statement of Reason for CCR, Title 24, Part 9 California Fire Code.**

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

NFPA 80

SFM is proposing to update NFPA 80 from the 1999 edition to the 2007 without further amendment. The 2007 edition includes a major reorganization in accordance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents and a title change to accommodate the broader scope of the document. New chapters on fabric fire safety curtains and the installation, testing, and maintenance of fire dampers have been added. Major technical changes pertain to the maximum clearance permitted under the bottom of doors, new provisions regarding the care and maintenance of fire doors and fire windows, the option for developing performance-based maintenance activities provisions, and provisions regarding chute doors, fire shutters, rolling steel doors, and service counter doors. New information concerning floor fire door assemblies and ratings associated with glazing materials also has been added. It is noted that the 8-year gap between the 1999 and 2007 editions was due to NFPA 80 being returned to committee during the Fall 2002 revision cycle.

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 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 1

SFM is proposing to adopt only those Sections in Appendix Chapter 1 listed in the matrix adoption table.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

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

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(2) requires an identification of each technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar document, if any, upon which the agency relies in proposing the regulation(s).)

None

CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(A) requires a description of reasonable alternatives to the regulation and the agency's reason for rejecting those alternatives. In the case of a regulation that would mandate the use of specific technologies or equipment or prescribe specific action or procedures, the imposition of performance standards shall be considered as an alternate)

None. There were no alternatives available to SFM. SFM is required by statute to adopt model codes by reference.

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

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(B) requires a description of any reasonable alternatives that have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the agency that would lessen any adverse impact on small business. Include facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence upon which the agency relies to support an initial determination that the action will not have a significant adverse impact on business.)

SFM has determined that this regulatory action would have no significant adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

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

(Government Code Section 11346.2(B)(4) requires the facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the agency relies in to support an initial determination that the action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on business)

None.

DUPLICATION OR CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(5) requires a department, board, or commission within the Environmental Protection Agency, the Resources Agency, or the Office of the State Fire Marshal to describe its efforts, in connection with a proposed rulemaking action, to avoid unnecessary duplication or conflicts with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations addressing the same issues. These agencies may adopt regulations different from these federal regulations upon a finding of one or more of the following justifications: (A) The differing state regulations are authorized by law and/or (B) The cost of differing state regulations is justified by the benefit to human health, public safety, public welfare, or the environment. It is not the intent of this paragraph to require the agency to artificially construct alternatives or to justify why it has not identified alternatives)

These regulations neither duplicate nor conflict with federal regulations.