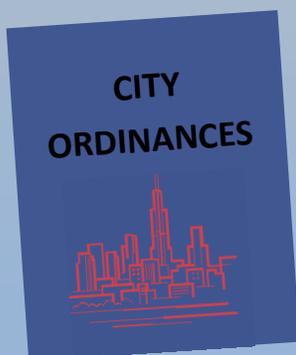


Code Book Fundamentals



Learn important fundamentals for the proper interpretation and application of laws, regulations, and building codes.



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Introduction and Purpose

This educational publication was created and made available by the California Building Standards Commission in hopes of helping users of laws, regulations, and code books make accurate interpretations and applications of requirements. This document is available at no charge at the CBSC's website <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/> .

Herein we will discuss six fundamentals or principles that should be understood when using and applying laws, regulations, ordinances or code book requirements. When some of these fundamentals are overlooked or not completely understood, mistakes will result. Of the fundamentals discussed herein, some are more important than others, but we urge you to understand and apply them all in your use of laws, regulations, ordinances and code books.

Throughout our discussions, we will use the word *Code* in as a generic word to mean any law, regulation, ordinance or model code that is part of the discussion.

Fundamental #1. Understand the Code’s Organization

Each code, be it federal law, state law, state regulation, local ordinance, a model code, or other code, has an organizational scheme. Unfortunately, no two are exactly alike. Each federal, state, county, city or private organization developing a code determines the method of organization; there is no standard method. The importance of understanding a code’s organizational scheme cannot be over emphasized. It is very important to the proper and effective use of the code’s contents.

Most codes are divided into segments in order that individual subjects may be addressed separately. The names given to the segments differ among the various codes. The reader must recognize the use of the segment identifying names in order to understand the limits of the code provisions. Some provisions of one segment may or may not apply to the subject of another segment of the same code. Some codes, because of their size, or subject matter, need extensive subdividing into small subject areas.

Words and numbers are used to identify code segments. The most common words used to subdivide codes are (no particular order):

- Chapter
- Title
- Article
- Part
- Division
- Section

The table that follows illustrates how seven codes are organized and the words used to identify an organizational segment, listed in descending order.

Federal Law	Code of Federal Regulations	California Law*	California Code of Regulations	Model Codes	
				IBC & UPC	NEC
Title Subtitle Chapter Subchapter Part Subpart Division Section	Title Part Subpart Section	Code Name Title Division Part Chapter Article Section Title is used occasionally	Title Division** Chapter Subchapter Article Subarticle Section	Chapter Part Section	Chapter Article Part Section

* Exceptions exist.

** Title 24 uses the word “Part” instead of “Division” for its first organizational level.

The above table illustrates that each code is organized differently, and that the organizational words (chapter, article, part, etc.) used in one code may not have the same stature in another code. The table contains the words in descending order that are currently used in the sample codes to organize the contents by subject matter. There is no standard methodology.

It is very important for users of the various codes to understand each code's own organizational scheme in order to properly navigate through the code and apply the provisions properly. For example, in many codes, you may not take requirements found in one segment and apply the requirements to construction that is actually the subject of another segment of the code. Then again, you may be allowed to do so; it depends on the organization and the preamble statement at the beginning of each segment that identifies the use of the segment.

For example, if a code is first divided into segments called chapters, and each chapter is divided into segments called "articles", and each "article" is divided into segments called "parts", and each "part" is finally divided into segments called "sections", you may or may not be able to use the requirements contained in say, Chapter 3, Article 2, Part 4, Section 697, in combination with the requirements found in another Chapter, Article, and Part. You must determine how the provisions of each segment apply. That is the next topic.

Note: Review exercises herein are intended to help you verify your understanding of the subject. Some questions will require access to Title 24 or state laws. All may be accessed as follows if you do not have access to printed copies.

1. Title 24: Access this code by entering, or copy and paste, the CBSC website <http://www.bsc.ca.gov> in your browser address block. Select *Codes* from the menu bar then select the applicable Part of Title 24. The questions may be answered from either stated Part of Title 24 or the model code used as the basis for the Part of Title 24.
2. Health and Safety Code: Access this code by entering, or copy and paste the website address <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml> in your browser address block. Select *Health and Safety Code* from the listing of state laws. Then select *Division 13* and then scroll to the desired section number. It is very easy. Otherwise, consult our publication *Accessing State Laws Online* available at our website under *Publications*.

Review Exercise #1

If you believe you understand Fundamental #1, complete the following exercise. You may use the applicable Parts of Title 24 or the stated codes to answer these questions. First, see the note at the end of this exercise.

1. The organization of the California Building Code (Part 2 of Title 24 in the California Code of Regulations, based on the International Building Code), is mostly by:
 - a. Chapter, Article, Section
 - b. Article, Section
 - c. Volume, Chapter, Section
 - d. Division, Article, Chapter, Section

2. The organization of the California Electrical Code (Part 3 of Title 24, California Code of Regulations) based on the National Electrical Code is by:
 - a. Chapter, Article, Section
 - b. Article, Chapter, Section
 - c. Chapter, Section
 - d. Division, Article, Chapter, Section

3. The organization of most chapters of the California Plumbing Code (Part 5 of Title 24, California Code of Regulations) based on the Uniform Plumbing Code is by:
 - a. Chapter, Article, Section
 - b. Article, Section
 - c. Chapter, Section
 - d. Division, Article, Chapter, Section

4. The organization of the state laws in the Health and Safety Code is most often by:
 - a. Chapter, Article, Section
 - b. Title, Article, Section
 - c. Chapter, Section
 - d. Division, Part, Chapter, Article, Section

The answers and references are provided in Appendix 3 at the end of this document.

Fundamental #2. Understand Application Limitations

At the beginning of most codes and each segment of the code, such as a Division, Chapter, or Article, there is most often a preamble statement given to identify the purpose, use and/or limitations of the provisions to follow within the code or code segment. It is generally among the first sections of a segment and may be titled “Application”, “Scope”, “Use”, “ Intent”, “Purpose” or “Application and Scope” or similar words or combination of these words.

Let’s use “Application and Scope” because it may best explain its purpose. The section “Application and Scope” will explain the permissible application of the code or code segment to follow. For example, it may read as in the following fictitious example:

Chapter 6 Roofs

Article 1 Wood Shakes

Section 6-100.1 Application and Scope

- a. The provisions of this Article apply throughout the state, and preempt any code, ordinance or other requirement on the same subject by any city, county, or city and county government.*
- b. The provisions of this Article apply only to existing one and two story buildings, used as dwellings, with wood shake roofs.*
- c. The provisions of this Article do not apply to residential buildings located within a Severe High Fire Hazard Zone designated by the State Fire Marshal.*

In the above (fictitious) example of an “Application and Scope” preamble, we learned the provisions of fictitious Section 6-100.1 apply to only existing one and two-story buildings used as dwellings with wood shake roofs. It does not apply to new dwellings, or to dwellings of more than two-stories, or to dwellings with other than wood shake roofs or that are located in a Severe High Fire Hazard Zone. The provisions will preempt any local code.

Now, recall the discussion above in “Code Organization”. The provisions of Article 1 are limited by the “Application and Scope” in Section 6-100.1, and may not be applied to buildings subject to the other articles within Chapter 6, unless they specifically say so by making the cross reference in their respective preamble statement. Again, this discussion is to emphasize the importance of recognizing a code’s organizational scheme, and the preamble statements of each segment of the code organization.

Review Exercise #2 (See the Note on Page 3.)

1. Which of the following sections from the International Building Code provides application and scope for the related chapter?
 - a. 801

- b. 1003.1
 - c. 1402.1
 - d. All of the above
2. Health and Safety Code Section 17920 provides the application and scope for the provisions within Part 1 of Division 13. It establishes that the provisions:
- a. apply throughout the state
 - b. preempt any local ordinance on the subject
 - c. apply to employee housing
 - d. all of the above
3. Health and Safety Code Section 17950 provides application and scope for the provisions within:
- a. Part 1.5 of Division 13
 - b. all of the Health and Safety Code
 - c. all of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code
 - d. none of the above
4. Section 101.2 of the Uniform Plumbing Code establishes that the code provisions apply to plumbing systems:
- a. Only when newly constructed
 - b. Only when being altered
 - c. That are either new or existing
 - d. When altered but not repaired.

The answers and references are provided in Appendix 3 at the end of this document.

Fundamental #3. Recognize and Understand Definitions

Terms, words, titles, and sometime phrases are defined within a code in order to clarify the application, or limit the application of requirements. This allows the code writers to apply code requirements specifically. To apply the code correctly, we must seek out the definitions and keep them in mind while applying the code requirements.

Definitions are generally found in three locations within a code.

1. First, and most commonly, definitions are located near the beginning of the code in a separate segment such as a chapter. With this method the definitions generally apply throughout the code.
2. Second, definitions may be found in a code segment where the use is applicable only within the provisions of that segment. For example, a chapter within a code may provide definitions of words being used in that chapter but the code writers want the definition to apply only in that chapter and nowhere else in the code. This may be written as:

The following definitions will apply in this chapter.

That statement would mean that the words have the provided meaning only within that chapter. Otherwise, the code will say:

The following definitions apply in this code.

3. Third, definitions may be found in a single section and apply only within that section and nowhere else in the code. This method may appear as:

For the purposes of this section, house shall mean a detached single-family dwelling.

In the segment of any code that is set aside to contain the definitions, there is generally an opening sentence or paragraph identifying the application of the definitions to follow. For example, it may read:

The following definitions apply throughout this code; or, The following definitions apply within this chapter (or article, section or some other segment name).

If there are additional definitions located elsewhere within the code, the opening statement may say: *Except as provided elsewhere in this code (or article, chapter, etc) the following definitions apply throughout this code.* This is a flag to mean that additional definitions are provided within other areas of the code, and may only apply within the segment they are located. Read all the preamble statements in order to understand the intended application of the definitions.

If the organizational scheme of a code is, in descending order, *Chapter, Article, Section*, there may be definitions that apply throughout the code placed within the first or second chapter. Then, when necessary, there may be additional definitions provided in the individual articles of the chapters, or individual sections. There too, there will be a preamble or paragraph announcing the application of the definitions.

Sometimes only general definitions are contained in the first segment of the code with other more specific definitions provided in other segments so the definition is located along with the code requirements for the subject.

Let's look at some examples of styles:

1. In Volume 1 of the California Building Code in Part 2 of Title 24, which is based on the International Building Code, definitions are provided in Chapter 2, and apply throughout the code. Then many other chapters have a listing of words and terms that are defined in Chapter 2. Section 201.3 within Chapter 2 states that words and terms that are not defined, but are defined in the California Fire, Mechanical or Plumbing codes, apply within the California Building Code.

The provisions of Section 201 of Chapter 2 illustrate how important it is to read the application and scope provisions at the beginning of a code segment.

2. In the California Electrical Code in Part 3 of Title 24 based on the National Electrical Code, definitions that apply throughout the code are provided in Part 1 of Article 100 of Chapter 1. Definitions that apply to only systems with 600-volts or more are provided in Part II of Article 100, Chapter 1. There are additional definitions in several other articles of the NEC that apply in that article and wherever used in the code as explained in "Scope" of Article 100. For example, Articles 240, 250 and other articles provide definitions of terms used in those articles.

Now, let's look at an example of how one basic word has been defined within one code differently.

1. In California Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1.5, known as the State Housing Law, section 17920 (a) reads in part:

"17920. Definitions

As used in this part:

(a) Approved, means acceptable to the department".

Notice the use of the word "part" defines the limits of the definition of the word "approved" to within Part 1.5. In this law, the word "department" is defined to mean

the California Department of Housing and Community Development. So, whenever something must be approved, the Department of Housing and Community Development must approve it. But, as the discussion continues below, this is not always true.

2. The section 17920(a) definition above for the word “approved” would apply throughout Part 1.5 except that section 17921.1 (m), only a few sections away but still within Part 1.5, reads:

“Approved,” when used in connection with any material, type of construction, or appliance in this section, means meeting the approval of the enforcement agency as the result of investigation and tests conducted by the agency or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, technical, health, or scientific organizations or agencies.

So, in this section 17921.1, the word “approved” has a specific and much narrower meaning than established by section 17920(a) for Part 1.5.

3. In just a few more sections away, and still in Part 1.5, Section 17960.5 reads in part:

For the purposes of this section, “approval” includes, but is not limited to, approval or conditional approval of a tentative subdivision or tentative parcel map or parcel map pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410) of Title 7 of the Government Code), condominium plan or other permit for a residential housing project.

Therefore, in Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1.5, establishing California’s housing construction laws, the terms “approved” and “approval” are defined differently for three different situations. The code user must use considerable caution when considering what the words “approved” and “approval” mean.

Code users must read definitions carefully and understand to what segment of the code the definition applies. It may have significant bearing on the application of the code requirements. Learn to recognize words that may be defined within the code you are using. Learn to look at each code for the locations of the definitions.

An experienced code user will recognize words within a code sentence that are most likely defined. This code user will stop and seek out the definitions before making a determination as to the application of the code requirement.

Review Exercise #3. (See the Note on Page 3.)

1. The definitions that apply throughout the California Building Code in Part 2 of Title 24 based on the International Building Code are located in:
 - a. Chapter 1
 - b. Chapter 2
 - c. Appendix 1

2. In the California Building Code in Part 2 of Title 24 based on International Building Code, if no definition is provided for a particular word, but there is a definition provided for that word in the California Plumbing, Mechanical, or Fire Code it will:
 - a. only apply in the code where the definition is found
 - b. not apply in the IBC
 - c. also apply in the IBC

3. In the California Plumbing Code in Part 5 of Title 24 based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, the definitions in Chapter 2 apply:
 - a. Throughout the code
 - b. Only in Chapter 2 of the code
 - c. May be used interchangeably in any other Parts of Title 24

4. Definitions provided in Section 18905 of the Health and Safety Code are located in:
 - a. Chapter 1, and apply throughout Chapter 1
 - b. Chapter 1, Article 2, and apply throughout Part 2.5 of Division 13
 - c. Article 2 of Part 2.5 and apply throughout the Article

5. The definition of "press box" in Health and Safety Code Section 18934.9, applies:
 - a. Throughout Part 2.5
 - b. Throughout Division 13
 - c. Only in Section 18934.9

The answers and references are provided in Appendix 3 at the end of this document.

Fundamental #4. Use Section Identifiers Correctly

Much like our discussions above about a code's organizational scheme, each code uses its own style of numbering its sections, generally the smallest and last segment of the organization. Unfortunately, there is no standard method. Some codes use section numbers that identify the segment number where the section is located. The International Building Code uses such a method. The IBC section number "1202" is located in Chapter 12.

The National Electrical Code uses the article number as part of the section number and the first digit of the article number will identify the chapter number. For example, Section 250.52 is located in Article 250 of Chapter 2 of the NEC. There are several other numbering schemes used by published codes.

Once the code has established the scheme for numbering the sections, the contents of each section may need to be organized in a numbering scheme of its own. Some use alphabetical identifications, numerical, or a combination of alternating alphabetical and numerical identifications to identify elements of the section, sometimes called subsections or subdivisions. Here is a fictitious example (only the titles are shown, the regulatory text is not shown).

Section 100. Buildings

- a. Large Buildings, 5,000 or more square feet*
 - 1. Publicly owned*
 - 2. Privately owned*
 - A. Commercial Use*
 - B. Residential Use*
- b. Small Buildings, less than 5,000 square feet*
 - 1. Publicly owned*
 - 2. Privately owned*
 - A. Commercial Use*
 - B. Residential Use*
 - 1. multi-family rental housing*
 - 2. single family dwelling*
 - i) owner low income program assisted*
 - ii) No public funding assistance*

The provisions of the example Section 100 above are organized by means of alternating alphabetical and numerical identifications. The numbering scheme of this type is used in many Titles of the California Code of Regulations and other codes. Notice how the scheme alternates from lower case alpha, to numerical, to upper case alpha then to numerical, then finally to lower case Roman numerals.

Let's look at another method of section numbering. In some codes the contents of Section 100 above would be organized into a numerical identification scheme without alpha identifiers. For example, the provisions of Section 100 (b)(2)(B)(2)(ii) above, would be numbered Section 100.2.2.2.2. The entire provisions of Section 100 would be broken into the following scheme as used by several codes.

Section 100. Buildings

100.1 Large Buildings, 5,000 square feet or more

100.1.1 Large Buildings, Publicly Owned

100.1.2 Large Buildings, Privately Owned

100.1.2.1 Large Buildings, Privately Owned, Commercial Use

100.1.2.2. Large Buildings, Privately Owned, Residential Use

100.2. Small Buildings, less than 5,000 square feet

100.2.1 Small Buildings, Publicly Owned

100.2.2. Small Buildings, Privately Owned

100.2.2.1 Small Buildings, Privately Owned, Commercial Use

100.2.2.2 Small Buildings, privately Owned, Residential Use

100.2.2.2.1. Small Buildings, Privately Owned, Residential Use, Multi-family rental housing

100.2.2.2.2. Small Buildings, Privately Owned, Residential Use, Single family dwelling

100.2.2.2.2.1 Small Buildings, Privately Owned, Residential Use, Single family dwelling, owner low income program assisted

100.2.2.2.2.2 Small Buildings, Privately Owned, Residential Use, Single Family Dwelling, No public funding assistance

The critically important factor is to recognize the section's organizational scheme, whatever it may be. It determines the proper application of a section's provisions. The provisions of Section 100(b)(2)(A), may not apply to any apartment building. Therefore, it is important to use all identifications when citing the provisions of a section in oral or written communications.

For example, if you were to cite a 2,500 square foot residential building as being in violation of section 100 (B) above in the first example, you would be in error because there are two provisions identified by the capital letter "B". The two provisions identified by the letter "B" are substantially different. For that size and type of structure, the correct citation would be section 100(b) (1) (B). Never skip any part of the section numbering.

In a legal proceeding, incorrect code references may be enough to have the case terminated without a adjudication or decision.

Review Exercise #4. (See the Note on Page 3.)

1. Which of the following best describes the section numbering methods of the California Building Code in Part 2 of Title 24 based on the International Building Code?
 - a. 100.1.1
 - b. 100.A.1
 - c. 100(a)(1)

2. Which of the following best illustrates the section numbering methods of the California Plumbing Code in Part 5 of Title 24 based on the Uniform Plumbing Code?
 - a. 100.1a
 - b. 100.1.1
 - c. 100(a)(1)

3. Which of the following best illustrates the section numbering method used in Health and Safety Code Section 18930 is:
 - a. 18930.1.1.2
 - b. 18930.1,a,1.2
 - c. 18930(a)(1)

The answers and references are provided in Appendix 3 at the end of this document.

Fundamental #5. Recognize the Exceptions

Previously we have discussed how the application and scope provisions within a code are used to limit or apply code requirements specifically to a subject. Another form of a provision that limits or alters the application of a code provision is the exception. There are generally three forms of exceptions that must be recognized and understood. The first is obvious but the latter two are not so obvious.

1. As said, the first form of an exception is obvious. It generally follows a code provision as shown in the following example.

Fictitious Example:

Section 3456. Doorbell Required. All buildings must be provided a doorbell at the primary entrance that is powered by an electrical circuit of the building.

Exceptions:

1. *Buildings with entry doors that are not locked and remain open to the general public at all times need not be provided doorbells.*
2. *Doorbells may be energized by solar energy with backup battery capability complying with Section 6789.*

The above format included the basic code requirement followed by the word “Exception” and the listed exceptions to the basic requirement. This is a common format and it is obvious.

2. The second form of exception is made by referencing another section that may have other requirements or allowances.

Fictitious Example:

Except as provided in Section 1234, all buildings must be provided a doorbell at the primary entrance that is powered by an electrical circuit of the building.

To properly apply the requirement for a doorbell, the code user must also read Section 1234. It will most likely provide an exception, or some additional matter to be considered. It may exempt buildings that have doors that are unlocked at all times. The referenced section may provide alternatives to the basic requirement.

The important thing is to recognize the phrase “except as provided in”, which is the sign that there is more to consider than just the provisions of the section at hand. If ignored, the code may be applied in error.

3. The third type of exception comes in the form that refers to another code provision that is being superseded by the provisions to follow.

Fictitious Example:

Notwithstanding Section 2345, all buildings of three stories or less must be provided a doorbell at the primary entrance that is powered by an electrical circuit of the building.

The word “notwithstanding” means that regardless of what Section 2345 requires, this section takes precedence and all buildings must be provided the specified doorbell. Code writers use this method when the other section still has a purpose for some applications. Law makers use this method when enacting new laws and want to be sure that some other existing law would not conflict with or preempt the new requirements. The truth is when it comes to California state laws, it is impossible to be sure there is not some existing provision on the subject that is lost in the vast expanse of the laws.

Learn to resist the temptation to ignore the latter two forms of exceptions and you will apply the code correctly as intended by the code writer.

Review Exercise #5. (See the Note on Page 3.)

1. The provisions of Section 307.1 of the California Building Code (Part 2 of Title 24, California Code of Regulations) establishing the Group H Occupancy, do not include a liquor store without bulk storage.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. According to Health and Safety Code Section 17921(a), only the Department of Housing and Community Development shall propose for adoption, all building standards that are to apply to residential dwellings.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Health and Safety Code Section 18960(c)(1) overrides the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 18945(b).
 - a. True
 - b. False

The answers and references are provided in Appendix 3 at the end of this document.

Fundamental #6. Utilize the Author's Assistance

In some codes, the authority creating and publishing the code may provide assistance to the code user. The assistance will be information that the publishing entity believes is important to the proper understanding and use of the code. Code users must take full advantage of this assistance. There are three common forms of assistance that we should recognize.

1. **Margin Marks.** In some codes, typically model codes such as the International Building Code or the National Electrical Code as two examples of model codes, the author may provide assistance in the form of margin marks that can be very helpful. Margin marks are not common in laws, regulations or ordinances by government entities.

Margin marks are used to identify new code provisions that are new since the previous edition of the code. These marks can also identify amendments and deletions from the previous edition. The marks can be very helpful when reviewing a new edition of a code to learn of the changes. If the code you are using provides margin marks, learn their meaning to take advantage of the assistance. The explanation of provided margin marks is most likely provided at the beginning of the code before the Table of Contents.

2. **Preamble Pages.** In many published codes there are pages provided before the Table of Contents that should not be overlooked. These pages often provide important background information about the code, the organization publishing the code, how the code may be adopted and applied, and if there are any accompanying publications that provide instructional information such as a handbook or study guide. There may be information as to how to obtain interpretations and clarifications from the publishing organization. There may also be information on how to submit proposed code changes to the publishing organization.

In the case of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, known as the California Building Standards Code, the preamble pages before the Table of Contents in the published binders provide information about how to distinguish a California Amendment from the model code text. There is also information explaining how to use the Matrix Adoption Tables and read margin marks.

Do not overlook the preamble pages, they may be very helpful.

3. **Index.** If the code provides an index, typically at the end of the published code, it may be very helpful when searching for the requirements for a particular subject. However, a code user should not become completely dependent on the index. The index is no substitute for learning the code.

We have discussed three common methods of providing user assistance. There are others, such as highlighting used in the National Electrical Code to illustrate changes. Make a practice of looking for any and all means of assistance the author may have provided.

Review Exercise #6 (See the Note on Page 3.)

1. Within the California Building Code, Volume 1, which page provides an explanation of the margin marks:
 - a. xxi
 - b. xvi and vx1
 - c. v and xvii
 - d. vi

2. Within the California Building Code, Volume 1, an explanation of the Matrix Adoption Tables begins on page:
 - a. vi
 - b. xix
 - c. xx
 - d. xvi

3. Within the California Building Code, Volume 1, the Index begins on page:
 - a. 745
 - b. 678
 - c. 897
 - d. 634

4. Within the California Building Code, Volume 1, which page provides a listing of the state agencies and contact information?
 - a. v
 - b. 1v
 - c. Vi
 - d. iv

The answers and references are provided in Appendix 3 at the end of this document.

We are hopeful you found this publication by the CBSC helpful and we welcome your comments. You may comment by completing our *Feedback* form available at our website <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/> under *Contact Us*.

Please see our listing of other CBSC educational documents and resources listed in Appendix 1 and 2 on the pages to follow.

Appendix 1. Other CBSC Educational Documents

The California Building Standards Commission has developed a variety of educational materials and publications that are available on the CBSC website <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/>. The materials may be accessed at no cost and read online or printed for your use and distribution. Look on our website home page under the *Education* or *Publications* for the following materials.

- How to Use our Website
- Glossary of Terms
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Guide to Title 24 (based on the 2013 edition of Title 24)
- Guide to the (Non-Residential) 2010 California Green Building Standards Code
- Guide to the (Non-Residential) 2013 California Green Building Standards Code
- Guide to California Green Building Standards Code, Non-Residential (Commissioning)
- Guide to Filing Permit Surcharge Fees (Green Fees)
- Guide for Local Amendments and Filings of Building Standards (For Local Jurisdictions)
- Local Code Ordinances –Webinar via YouTube and a Webinar slide presentation
- It's Your Building Department (For Local Jurisdictions)
- Accessing State Regulations Online
- Accessing State Laws Online
- Accessing State Legislation Online
- Guide for Creating Proposed Building Standards (For State Agencies)

Appendix 2. Other CBSC Resources

Other items available at our website include:

- Codes Online, Title 24 (find under the CBSC *Home* page)
- Building Standards Information Bulletins
- CALCode Quarterly, an e-publication online newsletter
- Zero-Emission Vehicles in California: Community Readiness Guidebook (Published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research)
- Meeting schedules
- Code Adoption Cycle Timeline
- Proposed Building Standards

Sign up at our website *Contact Us* feature. Add your name to the CBSC **Database** and receive meeting notices, information bulletins, quarterly newsletters, and more. The provided contact information will be used only by CBSC for the purpose of notifying you with CBSC information or documents.

Appendix 3. Review Exercise Answers

Exercise	Question	Answer	Reference
1	1	c	California Building Code Table of Contents
	2	b	California Electrical Code Table of Contents
	3	c	California Plumbing Code Table of Contents
	4	d	Health and Safety Code online Index
2	1	d	California Building Code
	2	d	Health and Safety Code Section 17920
	3	a	Health and Safety Code Section 17950
	4	c	Health and Safety Code Section 17950
3	1	b	California Building Code Chapter 2
	2	c	California Building Code Ch. 2 Section 201.3
	3	a	California Plumbing Code Chapter 2
	4	b	Health and Safety Code Section 18905
	5	c	Health and Safety Code Section 18934.5
4	1	a	California Building Code
	2	b	California Plumbing Code
	3	c	Health and Safety Code Section 18930
5	1	a	California Building Code Section 307.1
	2	b	Health and Safety Code Sec.179219(a), 18945(b)
	3	a	HSC 18960(c)(1)
6	1	c	Volume 1 of the California Building Code
	2	b	
	3	a	
	4	d	

Note: The questions where the reference is to a California code (other than the Health and Safety Code) may be answered using the related model code.

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