

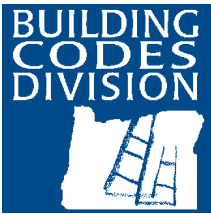
CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

FALL 2006

Administrator's message

by Mark Long



Oregon is a state with an imaginative, entrepreneurial spirit, a state with citizens, organizations, and businesses willing to try something new, something different, something pioneering. From wind power projects in Eastern Oregon, to green buildings in the Valley and Central Oregon, to new community development projects on the coast, the state's building industry has contributed much to the creative culture of the state, and continues to be at the forefront of innovative ideas for the future of Oregon.

Our job at the Building Codes Division is to keep pace with the building industry and continue to provide it with the elements necessary to create structures that are safe for our residents. At the same time, we help expedite the building process to save the industry time and money that could otherwise be invested in growth and economic development. During the past three years, we have created a more consistent and predictable construction process through streamlining and standardizing code adoption, and worked locally to solve problems and facilitate dispute resolution. And while consistency and predictability greatly simplify the building process, we know that more can be done, especially through technology, to simplify and to improve it.

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That is why we have been working with a task group of industry and local government stakeholders to explore the feasibility of a statewide e-permitting system. With statewide e-permitting, Oregon has the opportunity to become the first state in the nation to make e-commerce available to the construction industry throughout the state, a goal that underscores the governor's commitment to streamline state regulatory processes.

The division hired Willamette Consulting Inc./ Eclipse Solutions to conduct the feasibility study for the group. The consultants' research and study included a survey of local building department programs to gather information about current permitting practices and electronic permitting capabilities. The firm also held four regional information meetings and invited local building department personnel to attend. The draft report, which is available on the Web at www.Oregon-epermitting.info and discussed in more detail on page 3 of this issue of Code Link, cites the benefits,

challenges, and risks of a statewide system and concludes that a statewide e-permitting system is viable. The division is currently in the process of receiving input on the study from partners and stakeholders.

The draft report notes that a statewide e-permitting system would support the state's economic development goals by streamlining permitting practices across the state and making it easier to do business. Local governments would find it easier to share personnel for important projects and share best practices.

Creativity and innovation will help us keep pace with the state's building activity, and statewide e-permitting is a good example. Working with outstanding partners in local government and the construction industry, we are optimistic that we will continue to pilot new programs and ideas to advance both safe construction and the state's economic development goals. ■

Who you gonna call?



BCD has a new, handy tool to make it easier to find the person who can help you:

On the Web at www.bcd.oregon.gov: Go to [Contact Us](#) and click on "Building Codes Employee Phone Directory" to find a list of all BCD employees. You can search by section, program, or location and find e-mail addresses, phone numbers, and titles.

Division releases final report on feasibility of statewide e-permitting system



The next step in Governor Kulongoski's regulatory streamlining initiative makes purchasing a construction permit or scheduling an inspection as easy as a few clicks of your computer mouse.

The governor is leading the effort to develop a statewide interoperable e-permitting system, which would allow businesses and individuals to conduct building department business online, 24/7, with any city or county in the state. Such a system would support the state's economic development goals by streamlining permitting practices across the state, standardizing building department practices, saving the construction industry time and money, and creating a more predictable construction process.

The Building Codes Division hired Willamette Consulting Inc./Eclipse Solutions to help research options for the system. The company recently completed the report, which cites the benefits, challenges, and risks of a statewide system and concludes that a statewide e-permitting system is viable. The report is available on <http://www.oregon-epermitting.info/>.

As part of the study, consultants surveyed local building department programs to gather information about current permitting practices and electronic permitting capabilities. They held four regional information meetings and invited local building department personnel.

Report recommendations

Willamette Consulting Inc./Eclipse Solutions recommends that to move the initiative forward, the state should take the following steps:

- Define a funding mechanism.

- Standardize permitting processes and business rules statewide for all building departments.
- Conduct a competitive procurement for a system vendor.
- Develop a detailed budget analysis of the project.

Benefits of a statewide e-permitting system

The consultants' report outlines a number of benefits — for both local government and customers — that would be found in a statewide, interoperable, e-permitting system including:

- **Jurisdiction independence** — The system would standardize processes while allowing jurisdictions to continue to set rates and fees and collect and manage local revenue independently.
- **Building inspector pooling** — A statewide e-permitting system would enable jurisdictions to selectively and voluntarily pool building inspectors to support surges in inspection requests and building activity.
- **First responder support** — Emergency responders could have direct access to building information during fire, medical aid, and hazardous materials incidents, potentially reducing on-scene time and damage and preventing responder and citizen injuries.
- **Business continuity support** — Data on existing buildings and in-process construction would be available from the statewide system under almost all disaster scenarios because the systems and data would be housed in a location away

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from the disaster area. This is particularly beneficial since permit and inspection processes are critical to disaster recovery because they facilitate damage assessments, reconstruction efforts, and rehabilitation planning.

- **Economies of scale** — The existence of a statewide standard building code presents an opportunity to implement a system that all jurisdictions can share at a fraction of the cost of each jurisdiction implementing its own.
- **Improved communication with customers** — Builders and homeowners are increasingly demanding that governments offer improved communication methods, especially in rural areas. A statewide system would allow access to and “real time” communication with a building department from any remote location, resulting in a significantly reduced need to travel from home or office to obtain a permit and the freedom to send and receive permit information 24/7.
- **Best business practices** — The system could make use of the best business practices used by jurisdictions statewide.
- **Improved customer service** — With routine communications and customer transactions automated through a statewide system, jurisdiction staffs are available to address higher-value, complex customer questions and issues.
- **Building industry benefits** — Because standardization of process and enhanced communication will save time and effort for building contractors, it would enable additional building activity, faster completion of building projects, and cash savings to the industry and consumers.
- **Inter-jurisdiction coordination** — In some cases, the approval of a permit granted by one jurisdiction is required for

another jurisdiction to grant a permit. For example, the county may need to issue a septic permit before the city issues a building permit. The statewide system could coordinate this activity among jurisdictions and make the process more transparent and less frustrating for customers. It also would allow customers to apply for and purchase multiple permits from multiple jurisdictions through one system.

- **Increased compliance** — The capability to obtain permits remotely may increase participation in the permit process, particularly for remote property owners.
- **Point-of-sale permits** — An opportunity exists to establish point-of-sale permitting at home improvement and building specialty stores for typical homeowner projects, such as water heater replacement, where permits are required. Improved compliance and additional permit revenue could result.
- **Property location and identification** — A statewide system would provide a central repository of property location and identification, making it easier for contractors and homeowners to find the building department serving them.

Statewide system features

The statewide e-permitting system would build on the success of BCD’s pilot project and Web site, www.buildingpermits.oregon.gov. The pilot site allows contractors to apply and pay for electrical, plumbing, and mechanical over-the-counter permits in one transaction. The statewide e-permitting system would offer the building and design industries working in Oregon a full spectrum of building department services including plan review and permit and inspection tracking. Some of the features would include:

-
- Online application and purchase of building permits
 - Online inspection scheduling
 - E-submission and tracking of plans and projects
 - E-tracking of inspections
 - E-notification to contractors of project status
 - Address locator
 - Consistent permitting processes statewide
 - Operational 24/7
 - Data-sharing among the state, local building departments, fire and other public safety departments
 - Integration (interoperation) with jurisdictions' existing permitting systems for seamless service delivery

Next steps

The division has received a \$250,000 appropriation from the federal government to pursue this e-commerce project, and is in the process of sending out an RFP to study the electronic transfer of construction plans.

Web site captures e-permitting workgroup progress

The latest news and developments of the statewide e-permitting project are available at www.Oregon-epermitting.info. Interested parties may sign up on the site to receive updates. ■

Division leads multi-agency enforcement sweep in Deschutes County



The Building Codes Division led a 17-person team representing four state agencies on an enforcement sweep covering primarily Deschutes County construction sites on Sept. 26 and 27. Participating entities included DCBS' Building Codes and Workers' Compensation divisions, the Construction Contractors Board, the Department of Revenue, and the Employment Department.

The team conducted checks at more than 200 construction sites in La Pine, Bend, Redmond, and in neighboring Crook County. The sites were evaluated for compliance with regulations administered by the agencies, such as proper licensing and employment documentation.

Initial results for BCD include five enforcement actions — three involving unlicensed electrical work and two involving unlicensed

plumbing work. Initial results from other state agencies were not yet available at the time of publication.

The BCD team found that most licensees were appreciative of the sweep and happy that the division was checking workers' licenses in the area. In addition to the sweep, the division held a training session with local building department representatives to demonstrate how to issue tickets for licensing violations, with the goal of increasing coordination with local government in enforcing licensing requirements in the field.

The division has hired a new manager of enforcement and licensing, Martin Pittioni. One of his goals is to build a stronger statewide enforcement presence. ■

Public hearings under way for specialty codes

By Twyla Knowles



As reported in the [last issue](#) of Code Link, the Building Codes Division is in the process of adopting two specialty codes: the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) and Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code (OMSC).

The Building Codes Structures Board and Mechanical Board committees have reviewed the new code change proposals, reviewed and evaluated the need to continue existing Oregon amendments, and evaluated the changes in the new national model code. Both the structural and mechanical committees forwarded recommendations to the Building Codes Structures Board and Mechanical Board in August. The boards approved the committee's recommendations for the changes to these two codes and have recommended to the BCD administrator that these changes be sent to public hearing. Upcoming public hearings for these code adoptions are scheduled for:

2007 OSSC

Oct. 17 at 10 a.m.

2007 OMSC

Oct. 17 at 9 a.m.

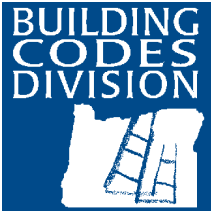
All hearings are held at the Building Codes Division, 1535 Edgewater St. NW, Salem, OR 97309, Conference Room A. Written comments may also be submitted to the division until Oct. 20 at 5 p.m. Depending on the results of the public hearing, the BCD administrator may adopt the final code in administrative rule or may return the entire code to boards for further modification.

The Mechanical Board will be updated on the hearing comments at its rescheduled meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 25 at 9:30 a.m. The Building Codes Structures Board will be updated on the hearing comments at its next meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 1 at 9:30 a.m.

Both the OSSC and OMSC are slated to be effective on April 1, 2007. BCD is using the 2006 International Building Code, 2006 International Mechanical Code, and 2006 International Fuel Gas Code as the base documents for these Oregon specialty codes. BCD is working with the International Code Council to publish these codes with Oregon amendments so they are available for the public at the beginning of 2007.

Information on the committees' recommendations can be viewed on BCD's Web site at <http://www.bcd.oregon.gov> by clicking on "committees." This link will allow you to pick the structural or mechanical committee and then review new proposals, committee minutes, and recommended findings. For more information about the technical aspects of the structural changes, contact Richard Rogers at (503) 378-4472. For questions about the mechanical code changes, contact Mike Ewert at (503) 373-7529. For more information about the code adoption process, contact Richard Blackwell at (503) 373-1227 or Richard Rogers. ■

Construction Claims Task Force developing recommendations



The 2005 Oregon Legislature created the Construction Claims Task Force to address increasing construction claims and rising contractor liability insurance premiums. The task force is unique in that it addresses issues relating to building codes, construction contractors, insurance, and energy — all in one setting. The Legislature directed the task force to deliver a report of its findings, including recommendations for possible legislation, to the 2007 Oregon Legislature.

The task force has gathered a wealth of information during the past year on construction and insurance issues. More than 30 experts in the construction and insurance fields have addressed the task force and offered recommendations for reducing construction claims and ensuring the availability of affordable liability insurance.

Based on discussion and analysis of more than 70 recommendations, the task force is considering a small number of recommendations for inclusion in the final legislative report. The task force will continue meeting through January to discuss and finalize the list of recommendations to the Legislature.

The following construction recommendations are under consideration:

1. Change building code requirements relating to moisture content, mechanical ventilation, and flashing.

2. Change Construction Contractors Board (CCB) enforcement authority and duties.
3. Establish a recovery fund for consumers.
4. Enhance consumer information and information availability.
5. Change regulations regarding permit issuance.
6. Increase certification and competency standards for contractors working on building envelope.
7. Require envelope design details on plans in order to obtain a building permit.

The following insurance issues are scheduled for discussion at the Oct. 25 task force meeting:

1. Adopt a first-party warranty program.
2. Require general liability insurance to cover completed operations.
3. Lower the limit for wrap projects.
4. Require specific data reporting from insurance companies.
5. Encourage voluntary loss control discounts by insurers.

For more information about the task force, visit the Construction Claims Task Force Web site at <http://egov.oregon.gov/DCBS/CCTF/> and sign up for regular updates. ■

New occupancy separation table reflects shift in theory



The Building Codes Division adopted a new occupancy separation table that became effective Feb. 1, 2006, as part of the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) mid-cycle amendment process. The new table comes from the 2006 International Building Code (IBC), which will be adopted in Oregon as the 2007 OSSC in the spring of 2007. The 2006 model code occupancy separation requirements have changed significantly from the 2003 model code requirements. Because of the substantial impact on the construction industry that this change creates — in terms of both cost savings and project durations — the division recommended early adoption.

The change reflects a shift in national theory for protecting one occupancy from another. Under the old separation table, each occupancy classification was separated based on the level of hazard that the individual occupancy posed. Under the new separation table, occupancies are grouped based on the similarity of hazards typically associated with them. The new occupancy separation requirements also take into consideration other safeguards such as sprinkler, alarm, and allowable area thresholds associated with the various occupancies.

The following is an example of the difference between the old and new occupancy separation tables:

A building is going to be constructed that houses a mixed occupancy of B and S-1/S-2

Under the old table: The separation required was 3 hours for B/S-1 and 2 hours for B/S-2.

Under the new table: The separation now required is 0 for B/S-1 and 1 hour or 2 hours for B/S-2, depending on whether automatic fire sprinklers are provided.

Notice in the example that there is no separation required between a B and S-1 occupancy but there is an occupancy separation required between a B and an S-2. That's because the B occupancy imposes a similar hazard level to F-1, S-1, and M occupancies but a higher hazard level than S-2 occupancies. Also note that the S-2 occupancy may be constructed with fewer built-in safeguards, compared with the S-1, because it is less hazardous. By requiring a separation from the B occupancy, the S-2 does not assume the higher risk of the B occupancy.

If you have any questions about the new separation requirements, please contact Shane Sumption, ADA, fire, life-safety specialist, at (503) 378-4635 or shane.r.sumption@state.or.us.

Code interpretations



BCD issues code interpretations, site-specific interpretations, and alternate method rulings to create a predictable construction environment for builders, design professionals, and local governments. Interpretations and alternate method rulings are legally binding in the same way as all other Oregon regulations or the state building code.

Note to local jurisdictions, builders, and the design community: If the information contained in a statewide code interpretation is cited as a basis for a plan review or field correction, the jurisdiction must cite the interpretation number.

Structural

No: 2004 OSSC Section 1621.1 and 2007 OSSC (effective on April 1, 2007) Section 1613.1

Subject: Construction requirements for suspended ceiling systems

Edition: 2004 and 2007 for OSSC and 2002 and 2005 for ASCE Standard 7

Sections: 2004 OSSC Section 1621.1, 2007 OSSC Section 1613.1, ASCE 7-02 Section 9.6.2.6, and ASCE 7-05 Section 13.5.6.2.2

Date: Aug. 23, 2006

Question

What are the minimum requirements of the Oregon Structural Specialty Code for the construction of suspended ceiling systems?

Answer

(A) The following options are available:

- [I]** Ceiling systems designed for appropriate forces
- [II]** Prescriptive construction for suspended ceiling systems is allowed as provided below, except for ceiling systems in structures classified as Occupancy category III or IV: (1) In Seismic Design Category *C*, construction in accordance with CISCA

standard for seismic zones 0-2. (2) In Seismic Design Categories *D* through *F*, construction in accordance with CISCA standard for seismic zones 3 and 4 with modifications as noted in ASCE 7-02 or ASCE 7-05 standard.

The following shall be applicable in addition to the requirements contained in CISCA standards:

- (i) Ceilings with interstitial spaces less than 12 inches to framing are not required to have lateral force bracing, and (ii) “Shot-in-anchors” when used as part of the prescriptive path in Seismic Design Categories *D*, *E*, and *F* shall have an ICC-ES approval for seismic applications and overhead installations and shall require “special inspection” irrespective of the type of “occupancy category” the structure is in.

[III] Effective April 1, 2007, (with the adoption of the 2007 OSSC) the following two additional options will be available based upon ASCE 7-05 Sections 13.2.5 and 13.2.6:

- 1) Shake table testing of components and their supports, to determine their seismic capacities, in accordance with ICC Acceptance criteria 156 (Section 13.2.5 of the ASCE 7-05) or 2) Seismic qualification by experience data based on nationally recognized procedure (Section 13.2.6 of the ASCE 7-05)

(B) Northwest Wall & Ceiling Bureau - Technical Bulletin 401 (NWCB TB 401): In structures other than those classified as Occupancy Category III or IV, suspended ceilings installed in accordance with the prescriptive provisions of NWCB TB 401 are deemed to comply with this interpretation. NWCB TB 401 contains

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information compiled from the different applicable documents such as ASCE Standard 7-02, IBC 2003, ASTM Standard C635, and CISCA and is available at the following Internet address: www.nwcb.org/files/401.pdf.

The following shall be applicable in addition to the requirements contained in NWCB TB401:

- 1) Lateral force bracing is required for ceilings more than 144 square feet.
- 2) “Shot-in-anchors” when used as part of the prescriptive path in Seismic Design Categories D, E, and F shall have an ICC-ES approval for seismic applications and overhead installations and shall require “special inspection” irrespective of the type of “occupancy category” the structure is in.

(C) Suspended ceiling systems in structures classified as Occupancy Category III and IV are required to be both designed and have periodic special inspection of the anchorage to the structure in Seismic Design Categories D, E, and F in accordance with the provisions of the current edition of the Oregon Structural Specialty Code.

Analysis

The Building Codes Division staff has obtained clarifications from both the ASCE and CISCA staffs regarding the intent of the provisions in their respective standards. Both documents intended to allow the prescriptive construction of suspended ceilings in accordance with the methodology provided in the appropriate CISCA standard along with the modifications listed in ASCE 7.

Contact: Ravindra K. Mahajan, P.E.
Code facilities engineer
(503) 373-1354
ravindra.k.mahajan@state.or.us

No: 2004 OSSC 1009.43

Subject: Landing measurements

Edition: 2004 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC)

Section: 1009.4

Date: Aug. 22, 2006

Question

An exit stair is 48 inches wide and has a 36-inch-wide door at the bottom that swings in the same direction as the path of travel from the stairs. Should the 48-inch-long landing be measured from the nose of the last step to the face of the wall, exit door, or door panic hardware?

Answer

The landing is measured from the nose of the last step to the face of the wall.

Analysis

Section 1009.4 of the 2004 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) states: *“There shall be a floor or landing at the top and bottom of each stairway. The width of landings shall not be less than the width of the stairways they serve. Every landing shall have a minimum dimension measured in the direction of travel equal to the width of the stairway. Such dimension need not exceed 48 inches (1219 mm) where the stairway has a straight run.”* Code requires the landing to be “not less than the stairways they serve” so in this case, the landing must be 48 inches wide. The area within the threshold of the 36-inch-wide door does not meet the required width and therefore could not be included as part of the landing area.

Contact: Richard S. Rogers
Structural program chief
(503) 378-4472
richard.rogers@state.or.us ■

BCD rulemaking summary, permanent rules filings, and hearings



This year the Building Codes Division has been steadily working with stakeholders to draft rules that implement legislation, or clarify or amend existing rules. The division appreciates and thanks its customers and stakeholders for their important contributions of time, dedication, and expertise to the rulemaking process.

Summary of BCD's rulemaking activities to date

HB 2078

Construction Claims Task Force
Task Force – in progress

HB 2179

Regulatory streamlining: Emerging technology
Completed effective July 1, 2006

HB 2180

Regulatory streamlining: Prioritize elevator inspections
Completed effective Oct. 1, 2006

HB 2181

Regulatory streamlining: Consistent licensing and enforcement provisions
Completed effective July 1, 2006
Enforcement rules see HB 3273

HB 2303

Consistent code adoption for building codes: Streamlines electrical product regulations
Anticipated effective April 1, 2007
Completed effective Oct. 1, 2006

HB 2352

Regulatory streamlining: Eliminates used RV inspections
Completed effective Jan. 1, 2006

HB 2525

Amends state building codes to assist wineries
Completed effective Feb. 1, 2006

HB 2527

Add one meeting per year for Manufactured Structures and Parks Advisory Board
No rules necessary

HB 2579

Corrects manufactured housing dealer license renewals
No rules necessary

HB 2596

Regulatory streamlining: Electrical engineering requirements
Rules optional

HB3016

Local fee adoption procedures
Anticipated effective Jan. 1, 2007

HB 3092

Electrical and plumbing plan review
Completed effective Oct. 1, 2006

HB 3093

Plumbing backflow
Completed effective Oct. 1, 2006

HB 3097

E-permitting
No rules necessary

HB 3273

Expands enforcement tools
Anticipated effective Jan. 1, 2007

HB 3304

Alternate permitting choices
Rules optional

Permanent Rules

[Plumbing Backflow Prevention Device Training Rules](#)

Effective date: Oct. 1, 2006

Purpose: This rule implements House Bill 3093 (2005) by establishing a method for approval of training programs for Oregon journeyman plumbers or apprentice plumbers who test backflow prevention device assemblies and clarifies that Department of Health Services (DHS)-approved backflow tester training meets the continuing education requirements for journeyman plumbing license renewal.

Highlights: The rule lists the following state-approved training programs for journeyman or apprentice plumbers who test backflow prevention devices:

Continued on Page 12



- DHS-approved backflow tester training
- Division-approved continuing education course with backflow prevention device assembly-related subject matter

Citation: Adopts OAR 918-030-0140.

Contact: Terry Swisher
Chief plumbing inspector
terry.l.swisher@state.or.us
(503) 373-7488

Plumbing and Electrical Plan

Review Rules

Effective date: Oct. 1, 2006

Purpose: These rules clarify plumbing and electrical code plan review requirements, and provide customers with more options.

Highlights: The rules provide a definition of complex structures in both the plumbing and electrical program areas.

A complex structure for plumbing is defined as a plumbing system designed, constructed, or reconstructed to accommodate any of the following:

- The installation or alteration of a medical gas and vacuum system for health care facilities
- The installation or alteration of chemical drainage waste and vent systems containing chemical agents potentially detrimental to the integrity of a plumbing system
- The installation or alteration of wastewater pretreatment systems for building sewers
- The installation of vacuum drainage waste and vent systems
- The installation or alteration of reclaimed wastewater systems
- The installation of a commercial booster pump system needed to maintain a minimum residual water pressure in a structure supplied by a municipal source
- The installation of a plumbing system requiring a building water service line with an interior diameter or nominal pipe size

of 2 inches or greater except those 2-inch systems that have been designed and stamped by a licensed engineer

- The installation of any multipurpose sprinkler system under standards adopted by the department

A complex electrical structure is defined as an electrical system designed, constructed, or reconstructed with any of the following:

- Ampacity: A service or feeder beginning at 400 amps where the available fault current exceeds 10,000 amps at 150 volts or less to ground or exceeds 14,000 amps for all other installations
- Installation of a 150 KVA or larger separately derived system as defined in Article 100 of the National Electrical Code (NEC)
- Addition of a new motor load of 100 HP or more
- Fire pump installations as defined in Article 695 of the NEC
- Emergency systems installations as defined in Article 700 of the NEC
- A service or feeder rated at 600 amps or more
- Voltage: more than 600 supply volts nominal
- Height: more than three stories
- Occupancy: Six or more residential units in one structure
- An “A” (Assembly) occupancy, “E” (Educational) occupancy, or “I-2” or “I-3” (Institutional) occupancy as defined in the adopted Oregon Structural Specialty Code
- Any of the following special occupancies as described in Chapter 5 of the NEC adopted by the board in OAR 918-305-0100:
 - (i) Hazardous (Classified) locations as defined in Articles 500 to 516
 - (ii) Installations in patient care areas of health care facilities as defined in Article 517

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- (iii) Agricultural buildings used for commercial purposes, as defined in Article 547
- (iv) Floating buildings as defined in Article 553
- (v) Marinas and boat yards as defined in Article 555

- Recreational vehicle park: A new recreational vehicle park, or any addition or alteration to an existing park.

Citation: Amends 918-311-0030, 918-311-0040, 918-780-0040

Contacts:

Plumbing: Terry Swisher
Chief plumbing inspector
terry.l.swisher@state.or.us
(503) 373-7488

Electrical: Dennis Clements
Interim chief electrical inspector
dennis.l.clements@state.or.us
(503) 373-7509

[Boiler and Pressure Vessel Class 5 Licensing Rule](#)

Effective date: Sept. 5, 2006

Purpose: Allows applicants for the Class 5 Pressure Piping Mechanic license to count brazing experience as qualifying experience for licensure.

Citation: Amends OAR 918-225-0691

Contact: Mike Graham
Chief boiler inspector
mike.d.graham@state.or.us
(503) 559-0843

[Upcoming rule hearings](#)

All hearings take place at the Building Codes Division, 1535 Edgewater St. NW, in Salem, Conference Room A. Written comments may also be submitted until Oct. 20 at 5 p.m.

Contact: Richard Rogers
Structural program chief
richard.rogers@state.or.us
(503) 378-4472

[Adoption of 2007 Oregon Structural Specialty Code](#)

Date: Oct. 17 at 10 a.m.

Purpose: These rules adopt the 2007 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC). The 2007 OSSC consists of the 2006 edition of the International Building Code (IBC) with Oregon amendments. The proposed effective date is April 1, 2007.

Citations: OAR 918-460-0010 and 918-460-0015

[Adoption of 2007 Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code](#)

Date: Oct. 17 at 9 a.m.

Purpose: These proposed rules adopt the 2007 Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code (OMSC). The OMSC consists of the 2006 edition of the International Mechanical Code (IMC), Oregon amendments, and the 2006 International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC) as an appendix. The proposed effective date is April 1, 2007.

Citation: Amends OAR 918-440-0010

[Low-Rise Multiple-Family Dwelling Construction, Appendix N](#)

Effective date: Oct. 17, 2006

NEED TIME

Purpose: This proposed rule moves Appendix N of the 2005 Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC), entitled “Low-Rise Multiple-Family Dwelling Construction,” to the 2007 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC).

Citation: Amends OAR 918-480-0010 ■

Compliance report

The Electrical and Elevator Board found the following violations of the Oregon electrical safety laws in July 2006:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Bend	David John Young III	No electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$2,000
Eugene	Harding Electric Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation (4 violations), failing to continuously employ a signing supervising electrician	\$5,000
Eugene	Diversified Electronics Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$1,000
Eugene	Christopher T. Clugston	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Eugene	Tim Cramblit	No electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$2,000
Harrisburg	Scott H. Newman	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$3,000
Keizer	Mark E. Ong	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure individuals had proper licenses to make electrical installation	\$1,000
Medford	Robert W. Campbell	No supervising or journeyman license (3 violations)	\$2,575
Medford	Robert W. Campbell B&B Alarms Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation (3 violations), no electrical contractor license (3 violations), no electrical permit (3 violations)	\$7,725
Medford	Jeremiah Landers	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$3,000
Molalla	Country Wide Electric & Construction Inc.	Unsafe installation	\$1,000
Molalla	Thomas E. Bonnie	Unsafe installation	\$1,000
Oceanside	David Hunt	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000

Portland	Robert K. Carlson	No supervising or journeyman license (2 violations).....	\$1,000
Portland	Arcadia Enterprises Inc.....	No operating permit.....	\$1,000
Portland	Darren L. Luethe	Directing, making, or controlling the making of an electrical installation without a supervising electrician license, no electrical contractor license, provided false information on a permit	\$3,000
Roseburg	Jeremy Hunt dba Jeremy Hunt Building Co.	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$3,000
Roseburg	Douglas Services Inc.	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$2,000
Roseburg	Genesis Electric Inc.	Permits are nontransferable	\$1,000
Salem	Willamette Plumbing & Mechanical	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$1,000
Silverton	David N. Marinos	As general signing supervising electrician, failed to ensure all electrical installations meet minimum safety standards	\$1,000
Springfield	Darrell W. Rosin.....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained.....	\$1,000
Springfield	Eric S. Mahaffy	No electrical permit, worked outside the scope of the journeyman license by working without a general supervising electrician.....	\$2,000
Sweet Home	Bobby Ray Wood..... Oakwood Electric	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, as supervising electrician, failed to ensure individuals had proper licenses to make electrical installation	\$2,000
Sweet Home	Harry Voss	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Miles P. Minsker.....	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Wilsonville	Dale K. Campbell..... Campbell Contracting	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$2,000

Wilsonville Mark Akutagawa No supervising or
journeyman license,
unsafe installation \$2,000

The Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Codes
in August 2006:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Banks	Malmedal Enterprises Inc.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000
Banks	Drew Davis	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Battle Ground, WA	Alan A. Adams Bud's Plumbing	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000
Beaverton	Silver Mountain Plumbing Inc.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000
Bend	Scott V. Hiatt Rainbow Restoration	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency, no plumbing permit	\$3,000
Boring	Roy Johnson	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Canby	Michael Bryan McKee	No plumbing business certificate of registration (2 violations)	\$10,000
Eugene	Michael J. Quartararo	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Eugene	Consider It Done Construction LLC	No plumbing business certificate of registration	\$1,000
Hillsboro	Clinton E. Lopez	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Hillsboro	The Mullen Company	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000
Lebanon	William J. Newton	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Lincoln City	Thomas E. Ware EveryWare Construction	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$2,000
Portland	Beaudoavid R. Lewis	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Portland	Michael P. Bondarenko	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000

Portland	Mac Plumbing LLC.....	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000
Roseburg	Jeremy D. Hunt	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$2,000
	Jeremy Hunt Building Co.		
Saint Paul, MN.....	Ecolab Inc.....	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations, no plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing permit	\$8,000
Salem	Reliant K. Plumbing Inc.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Aaron Padgett	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Nikolay Mirgorodskiy	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Robert J. Wasson	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Peter J. Moran	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$2,000
	Superior Choice Plumbing		
West Linn.....	Rose City Plumbing LLC	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations (2 violations).....	\$4,000
West Linn.....	Arnold A. Khemchan	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000

The director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in August 2006:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Canby	Michael Bryan McKee	Violated a final order (2 violations), failed to obtain a permit (2 violations).....	\$18,000
Maupin.....	Dale Haner.....	Violated a final order, failed to obtain a permit.....	\$3,000
Roseburg	Jeremy D. Hunt	No permit.....	\$1,000
	Jeremy Hunt Building Co.		
Saint Paul, MN.....	Ecolab Inc.....	Violated a final order	\$1,000

Division suspends contractor licenses



The Building Codes Division is continuing to aggressively pursue repeat licensing violators.

BCD suspended Harding Electric Inc.'s license from Sept. 1-15, and fined the company \$5,000 for licensing violations. Harding Electric is an electrical contractor working primarily in the Eugene-Springfield area. The company has violated Oregon's licensing laws five times since 2002, including allowing unlicensed individuals to perform work for the company. Company officials worked with BCD to develop a compliance plan that includes a two-week suspension and a six-month monitoring period. During the two-week suspension period, Harding Electric was prohibited from taking out permits or performing any electrical work. Harding has appealed the department's ruling to the State Court of Appeals.

BCD also suspended the boiler license of Spirit Enterprises Inc., doing business as Stan the Hot Waterman, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 12, and fined the company \$5,000 for violations. Spirit Enterprises is a boiler contractor work-

ing primarily in the Portland metro area. The company has violated Oregon's licensing and permitting laws numerous times since 1999, including allowing unlicensed individuals to perform work for the company. Company officials worked with BCD to develop a compliance plan that includes a 30-day boiler license suspension. During the suspension period, Spirit Enterprises is prohibited from performing boiler work or taking out boiler permits. The company also holds limited maintenance specialty contractor and plumbing business licenses that were not affected by the division's action.

The division has been issuing news releases about its compliance actions to get the word out that companies and individuals must be licensed to make electrical installations in Oregon.

"Only licensed, permitted work will help ensure that an installation is done according to safety standards," said Martin Pittioni, BCD's enforcement and licensing manager. ■

2006 and 2007 BCD board meeting dates

	Sun	Mon
1		2
8		9

ELECTRICAL & ELEVATOR BOARD

Meets on the fourth Thursday of every other month:

- Nov. 16

2007

- Jan. 25
- March 22
- May 24
- July 26
- Sept. 27
- Nov. 29

BOARD OF BOILER RULES

Meets quarterly on the first Tuesday of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th months:

- Dec. 5

2007

- March 6
- June 5
- Sept. 11
- Dec. 4

BUILDING CODES STRUCTURES BOARD

Meets quarterly on the first Wednesday of the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months:

- Nov. 1

2007

- Feb. 7
- May 2
- Aug. 1
- Nov. 7

MECHANICAL BOARD

Meets quarterly on the first Wednesday of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th months:

- Dec. 6

2007

- March 7
- June 6
- Sept. 12
- Dec. 5

STATE PLUMBING BOARD

Meets on the third Friday of every other month:

- Dec. 15

2007

- Feb. 16
- April 20
- June 15
- Aug. 17
- Oct. 19
- Dec. 14

MANUFACTURED STRUCTURES & PARKS BOARD

- Nov. 8

2007

- March 8
- Sept. 13

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES BOARD

Meets on the first Wednesday of each quarter:

- Dec. 1

2007

- Jan. 10
- April 4
- July 11
- Oct. 3

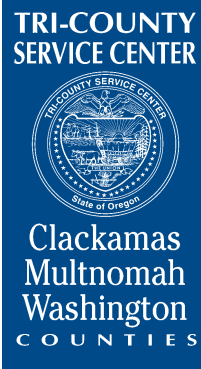
MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE BCD CONFERENCE ROOM AT 1535 EDGEWATER ST. NW, SALEM

Meetings begin at 9:30 a.m. Meetings may be canceled or rescheduled.

This calendar reflects adjustments to the regular meeting schedule to accommodate for holidays.

All board information is posted on the BCD Web site: www.bcd.oregon.gov/boards.html.

Tri-county code forums Q&A



Tri-county code forums give Portland metro-area contractors, architects, engineers, inspectors, and building officials the opportunity to discuss and agree on code clarifications. The tri-county building officials have agreed to use the forum code clarifications for inspection standards. Anyone working in a jurisdiction outside of the tri-county region should contact the local building official for inspection standards. You can find more information about code forums on the division's Web site, <http://www.bcd.oregon.gov/programs/tricounty/codeforums.html>. ■

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CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

Code Link is a publication of the Building Codes Division, Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services

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