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**IDAPA 07
TITLE 06
CHAPTER 01**

07.06.01 – RULES GOVERNING UNIFORM SCHOOL BUILDING SAFETY

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

The Administrator of the Division of Building Safety is authorized under Section 39-8007, Idaho Code, to promulgate rules concerning the enforcement and administration of the Idaho Uniform School Building Safety Act. (3-15-02)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

01. Title. These rules are titled IDAPA 07.06.01, “Rules Governing Uniform School Building Safety,” Division of Building Safety. (3-15-02)

02. Scope. These rules prescribe the Idaho Uniform School Building Safety Code and provide for enforcement and administration of the Idaho Uniform School Building Safety Act by the Administrator of the Division of Building Safety. (3-15-02)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.

The Division of Building Safety may have written interpretations of this chapter. These documents, if any, are available for public inspection and copying in the central office of the Division of Building Safety. (4-6-05)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

Administrative appeals may be taken from any finding made by the Administrator of the Division of Building Safety pursuant to this chapter as provided by Section 39-8010, Idaho Code. (3-15-02)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

01. Uniform Codes. The following uniform codes are hereby incorporated by reference into these rules as, and insofar as, the most recent editions have been adopted by the appropriate governing authority for the state of Idaho pursuant to Sections 39-4109, 41-253, 39-8614, 54-1001, 54-2601, 54-5001, and 72-508, Idaho Code: (3-29-10)

- a. International Building Code; (3-29-10)
- b. International Mechanical Code; (3-29-10)
- c. International Fuel Gas Code; (3-29-10)
- d. Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators (ASME/ANSI A17.1); (3-29-10)
- e. International Energy Conservation Code; (3-29-10)
- f. Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities (ICC/ANSI A117.1); (3-29-10)
- g. International Fire Code (IFC); (3-29-10)
- h. National Electrical Code (NEC); (3-29-10)
- i. Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC); (3-29-10)
- j. Pacific NW AWWA Manual for Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control; and (3-29-10)
- k. Idaho General Safety and Health Standards. (3-29-10)

02. Idaho Uniform School Building Safety Code. The codes set forth in Subsection 004.01 of this rule, together with the definitions contained therein and the written interpretations thereof, insofar as they are applicable to school facilities, constitute the Idaho Uniform School Building Safety Code. A copy of each of the

identified codes is available for review at the main office of the Division of Building Safety. (3-29-10)

005. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS.

- 01. Act.** The Idaho Uniform School Building Safety Act, Section 39-8001, et seq., Idaho Code. (3-15-02)
- 02. Administrator.** The Administrator of the Division of Building Safety for the state of Idaho. (3-15-02)
- 03. Building Code.** The Building Code specified in Paragraph 004.01.a. of these rules. (4-6-05)
- 04. Code.** The Idaho Uniform School Building Safety Code. (3-15-02)
- 05. Division.** The Idaho Division of Building Safety. (3-15-02)
- 06. Imminent Safety Hazard.** A condition that presents an unreasonable risk of death or serious bodily injury to occupants of a building. (3-15-02)
- 07. School Building or Building.** Any school building, including its structures and appurtenances necessary for the operation of the school building, and subject to the provisions of the Act. (3-15-02)
- 08. Serious Safety Hazard.** A condition that presents an unreasonable health risk or risk of injury to occupants of a building. (4-6-05)

011. -- 049. (RESERVED)

050. VIOLATION OF CODE.

- 01. Duty to Act.** The Administrator must immediately undertake the steps set forth in the Act whenever he finds a violation of the Code. (3-15-02)
- 02. Imminent Safety Hazard.** Code violations that constitute an imminent safety hazard, include, but are not limited to, the following: (3-15-02)
- a.** Whenever any door, aisle, passageway, stairway or other means of exit is not of sufficient width or size or is not so arranged as to provide safe and adequate means of exit in case of fire or panic; (3-15-02)
- b.** Whenever the walking surface of any aisle, passageway, stairway or other means of exit is so warped, worn, loose, torn or otherwise unsafe as to not provide safe and adequate means of exit in case of fire or panic; (3-15-02)
- c.** Whenever the stress in any materials, member or portion thereof, due to all dead and live loads, is more than one and one half (1-1/2) times the working stress or stresses allowed in the Building Code for new buildings of similar structure, purpose or location; (3-15-02)
- d.** Whenever any portion thereof has been damaged by fire, earthquake, wind, flood or by any other cause, to such an extent that the structural strength or stability thereof is materially less than it was before such catastrophe and is less than the minimum requirements of the Building Code for new buildings of similar structure, purpose or location; (3-15-02)
- e.** Whenever any portion or member or appurtenance thereof is likely to fail, or to become detached or dislodged, or to collapse and thereby injure persons or damage property; (3-15-02)
- f.** Whenever any portion of a building, or any member, appurtenance or ornamentation on the exterior

thereof is not of sufficient strength or stability, or is not so anchored, attached or fastened in place so as to be capable of resisting a wind pressure of one-half (1/2) of that specified in the Building Code for new buildings of similar structure, purpose or location without exceeding the working stresses permitted in the Building Code for such buildings; (3-15-02)

g. Whenever any portion thereof has wracked, warped, buckled or settled to such an extent that walls or other structural portions have materially less resistance to winds or earthquakes than is required in the case of similar new construction; (3-15-02)

h. Whenever the building or structure, or any portion thereof, because of: (3-15-02)

i. Dilapidation, deterioration or decay; (3-15-02)

ii. Faulty construction; (3-15-02)

iii. The removal, movement or instability of any portion of the ground necessary for the purpose of supporting such building; (3-15-02)

iv. The deterioration, decay or inadequacy of its foundation; or (3-15-02)

v. Any other cause, is likely to partially or completely collapse; (3-15-02)

i. Whenever any building or structure has been constructed, exists or is maintained in violation of any specific requirement or prohibition applicable to such building or structure provided by the building regulations of this jurisdiction, as specified in the Building Code, or of any law or ordinance of this state or jurisdiction relating to the condition, location or structure of buildings; (4-6-05)

j. Whenever any building or structure which, whether or not erected in accordance with all applicable laws and ordinances, has in any nonsupporting part, member or portion less than fifty percent (50%), or in any supporting part, member or portion less than sixty-six percent (66%) of the: (3-15-02)

i. Strength; (3-15-02)

ii. Fire-resisting qualities or characteristics; or (3-15-02)

iii. Weather-resisting qualities or characteristics required by law in the case of a newly constructed building of like area, height and occupancy in the same location; (3-15-02)

k. Whenever any building or structure, because of obsolescence; dilapidated condition; deterioration; damage; inadequate exits; lack of sufficient fire-resistive construction; faulty electric wiring, gas connections or heating apparatus; or other cause, is determined by the state fire marshal to be a fire hazard; (3-15-02)

l. Whenever a building or structure, because of inadequate maintenance; dilapidation; decay; damage; faulty construction or arrangement; inadequate light, air or sanitation facilities; or otherwise, is determined to be unsanitary, unfit for human occupancy or habitation, or in such a condition that is likely to cause accidents, sickness, or disease; (3-15-02)

m. Whenever any building or structure, because of dilapidated condition; deterioration; damage; inadequate exits; lack of sufficient fire-resistive construction; faulty electric wiring, gas connections, or heating apparatus; or other cause, is determined by the state fire marshal to be a fire or life safety hazard; and (3-15-02)

n. Whenever there is, within the building, the presence of vapors, fumes, smoke, dusts, chemicals, or materials in any form (natural or man made) in quantities that have been established by national health organizations to be a threat to the health or safety of the building occupants. This does not include materials stored, used, and processed in accordance with nationally recognized safety standards for the materials in question. (3-15-02)

051. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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