

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Act 53, Session Laws
- 2 of Hawaii 2017, extended the prohibition of the adoption of any
- 3 codes or regulations by the counties that requires the
- 4 installation of residential fire sprinklers in one- or two-
- 5 family dwellings, except to meet firefighting road access or
- 6 water supply requirements. Because of their reliability and
- 7 effectiveness in suppressing a fire in its initial stages, both
- 8 national residential building codes have required residential
- 9 fire sprinklers since 2009.
- 10 The legislature also finds that it is against the best
- 11 interest of public health and safety to prohibit any local
- 12 measure that may reduce fire losses and improve the fire
- 13 survivability of community residents by eighty per cent.
- 14 Further, residential fire sprinklers greatly reduce the spread
- 15 of fire, thereby significantly lessening property damage and
- 16 loss. The legislature also finds that the intensity, severity,
- 17 and the spread of fire in residential buildings is directly



- 1 related to the contents and furnishings of buildings, and
- 2 although improvements have been made in building construction,
- 3 design, and materials, the volatility and toxicity of today's
- 4 synthetic materials allows untenable conditions to be reached
- 5 more rapidly.
- 6 The legislature further finds that the respective county
- 7 jurisdictions face unique challenges and issues relating to fire
- 8 protection, including population density, proximity of
- 9 structures, infrastructure, access, and limited fire protection
- 10 resources. Therefore, this Act recognizes and establishes
- 11 individual county authority, or "home rule," as the appropriate
- 12 application of requirements. Home rule is recognized,
- 13 acknowledged, and supported by the evidence presented by the
- 14 National Fire Protection Association's fire sprinkler
- 15 initiative. While California and Maryland have statewide
- 16 requirements for residential fire sprinklers in new one- and
- 17 two-family dwellings, eighteen states have no statewide
- 18 requirements, allowing local jurisdictions to require
- 19 residential fire sprinklers. Additionally, the state building
- 20 code council, which was created in 2007, is responsible for
- 21 reviewing and adopting the latest editions of national model

building codes for the State and it is the forum building code 1 experts use to discuss the various fields of building design, 2 construction, safety, and health. On November 13, 2018, the 3 state building code council adopted the state residential code 4 that requires all State construction of new one- and two-family 5 dwellings to install residential fire sprinklers. 6 SECTION 2. Section 46-19.8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 7 8 repealed. ["[§46-19.8] Fire sprinklers; residences. No county shall 9 require the installation or retrofitting of automatic fire 10 sprinklers or an automatic fire sprinkler system in: 11 (1) Any new or existing detached one or two family 12 dwelling unit in a structure used only for residential 13 14 purposes; and (2) Nonresidential agricultural and aquacultural buildings 15 and structures located outside an urban area; 16 provided that this section shall not apply to new homes that 17 require a variance from access road or firefighting water supply 18 19 requirements."] SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed 20 21 and stricken.

1	SECTION	4.	This Act	shall	take	effect	upon	its	approval.		
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Report Title:

State Fire Council Package; Public Safety; Fire Protection; Sprinklers

Description:

Authorizes the counties to adopt codes and regulations that would require the installation of residential fire protection sprinkler systems and re-establishes the county "home rule" concept.

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