## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

FILED SENATE
May 14, 2014
S.B. 739
PRINCIPAL CLERK
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## SENATE DRS25111-TPz-9B\* (05/09)

Short Title:	Amend Hotel Carbon Monoxide Alarm Requirement.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senator Jackson (Primary Sponsor).	
Referred to:		
HOTELS, COMMIS	SION.	ARMS IN REVIEW
"SECTIO (b) of this sec (ii) subsection SE "(b2) Ca requiring the alarmsdetecto appliance, or a provisions recestablishment	Assembly of North Carolina enacts:  CCTION 1. Section 19(c) of S.L. 2013-413 is repealed.  CCTION 2. Section 19(e) of S.L. 2013-413 reads as rewritten:  ON 19.(e) This section is effective when it becomes law, except that—(i) attion becomes effective October 1, 2013.2013, and expires October 1, an	provisions monoxide heater, all contain a lodging ction shall
the rules shall	in accordance with subsection (h) of this section and G.S. 143-139. In provide:	particular,
(1)	For dwelling units, carbon monoxide <u>alarmsdetectors</u> shall be thos a nationally recognized testing laboratory that is OSHA-approved certify to American National Standards Institute/Underwriters La Standards ANSI/UL2034 or ANSI/UL2075 and shall be in accordance with either the standard of the National Fire Association or the minimum protection designated in the man instructions, which the property owner shall retain or provide as compliance. A carbon monoxide <u>alarmdetector</u> may be comb smoke detectors if the combined <u>alarmdetector</u> does both of the (i) complies with ANSI/UL2034 or ANSI/UL2075 for carbon alarms and ANSI/UL217 for smoke detectors; and (ii) emits an amanner that clearly differentiates between detecting the presence monoxide and the presence of smoke.	to test and aboratories stalled in Protection ufacturer's s proof of ined with following: monoxide alarm in a of carbon
(2)	For lodging establishments, <u>including tourist homes that</u> <u>accommodations for seven or more continuous days (exterestablishments)</u> , and bed and breakfasts inns and bed and breakfast <u>defined in G.S. 130A-247</u> , carbon monoxide <u>alarms</u> detectors	nded stay t homes as



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installed in every dwelling unit or sleeping unitenclosed space having a combustionfossil fuel burning heater, appliance, or fireplace and in every dwelling unit or sleeping unitary enclosed space, including a sleeping room, that shares a common wall, floor, or ceiling with a roomwith an enclosed space having a combustion fossil fuel burning heater, appliance, or fireplace. Carbon monoxide alarms<del>detectors</del> shall be (i) listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory that is approved OSHA-approved to test and certify to American National Standards Institute/Underwriters Laboratories (ANSI/UL) Standards ANSI/UL2034 or ANSI/UL2075, (ii) installed in accordance with either the standard of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the minimum protection designated in the manufacturer's instructions, which the lodging establishment shall retain or provide as proof of compliance, (iii) receive primary power from the building's wiring, where such wiring is served from a commercial source, and (iv) receive power from a battery when primary power is interrupted. A carbon monoxide alarmdetector may be combined with smoke detectors if the combined alarm<del>detector</del> complies with the requirements of this subdivision for carbon monoxide alarms and ANSI/UL217 for smoke alarms.<del>detectors.</del> In lieu of the carbon monoxide alarms required by this subsection, a carbon monoxide detection system, which includes carbon monoxide detectors and audible notification appliances installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 720, shall be permitted. The carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed as complying with ANSI/UL2075. For purposes of this subsection, "lodging establishment" means any hotel, motel, tourist home, or other establishment permitted under authority of G.S. 130A-248 to provide lodging accommodations for pay to the public, public, and "combustion heater, appliance, or fireplace" means any heater, appliance, or fireplace that burns combustion fuels, including, but not limited to, natural or liquefied petroleum gas, fuel oil, kerosene, wood, or coal, for heating, cooking, drying, or decorative purposes, including, but not limited to, space heaters, wall and ceiling heaters, ranges, ovens, stoves, furnaces, fireplaces, water heaters, and clothes dryers. For purposes of this subsection, candles and canned fuels are not considered to be combustion appliances.

The Building Code Council shall modify the NC State Building Code (Fire Prevention) to regulate the provisions of this subsection in new and existing lodging establishments, including hotels, motels, tourist homes that provide accommodations for seven or more continuous days (extended stay establishments), and bed and breakfast inns and bed and breakfast homes as defined in G.S. 130A-247; provided nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Building Code Council from establishing more stringent rules regulating carbon monoxide alarms or detectors for new lodging establishments, including hotels, motels, tourist homes that provide accommodations for seven or more continuous days (extended stay establishments), and bed and breakfast inns and bed and breakfast homes as defined in G.S. 130A-247. The Building Code Council shall modify the NC State Building Code (Fire Prevention) minimum inspection schedule to include annual inspections of new and existing lodging establishments, including hotels, motels, and tourist homes that provide accommodations for seven or more continuous days (extended stay establishments), and bed and breakfast inns and bed and

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50 51 breakfast homes as defined in G.S. 130A-247 for the purpose of compliance with this subsection.

- Upon discovery of a violation of this subsection that poses an imminent <u>(4)</u> hazard and that is not corrected during an inspection of a lodging establishment subject to the provisions of G.S. 130A-248, the code official responsible for enforcing the NC State Building Code (Fire Prevention) shall immediately notify the local health director for the county in which the violation was discovered or his designee by verbal contact and shall also submit a written report documenting the violation of this subsection to the local health director for the county in which the violation was discovered or his designee on the next working day following the discovery of the violation. Within one working day of receipt of the written report documenting a violation of this subsection, the local health director for the county in which the violation was discovered or his designee shall investigate and take appropriate action regarding the permit for the lodging establishment, as provided in G.S. 130A-248. Lodging establishments having five or more rooms that are exempted from the requirements of G.S. 130A-248 by G.S. 130A-250 shall be subject to the penalties set forth in the NC State Building Code (Fire Prevention).
- (5) Upon discovery of a violation of this subsection that does not pose an imminent hazard and that is not corrected during an inspection of a lodging establishment subject to the provisions of G.S. 130A-248, the owner or operator of the lodging establishment shall have a correction period of three working days following the discovery of the violation to notify the code official responsible for enforcing the NC State Building Code (Fire Prevention) verbally or in writing that the violation has been corrected. If the code official receives such notification, the code official may reinspect the portions of the lodging establishment that contained violations, but any fees for reinspection shall not exceed the fee charged for the initial inspection. If the code official receives no such notification, or if a reinspection discovers that previous violations were not corrected, the code official shall submit a written report documenting the violation of this subsection to the local health director for the county in which the violation was discovered or his designee within three working days following the termination of the correction period or the reinspection, whichever is later. The local health director shall investigate and may take appropriate action regarding the permit for the lodging establishment, as provided in G.S. 130A-248. Lodging establishments having five or more rooms that are exempted from the requirements of G.S. 130A-248 by G.S. 130A-250 shall be subject to the penalties set forth in the NC State Building Code (Fire Prevention)."

**SECTION 4.** G.S. 130A-248 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 130A-248. Regulation of food and lodging establishments.

. . .

(b) No establishment shall commence or continue operation without a permit or transitional permit issued by the Department. The permit or transitional permit shall be issued to the owner or operator of the establishment and shall not be transferable. If the establishment is leased, the permit or transitional permit shall be issued to the lessee and shall not be transferable. If the location of an establishment changes, a new permit shall be obtained for the establishment. A permit shall be issued only when the establishment satisfies all of the requirements of the <u>rules.rules</u> and the requirements of subsection (g) of this section. The Commission shall adopt rules establishing the requirements that must be met before a

transitional permit may be issued, and the period for which a transitional permit may be issued. The Department may also impose conditions on the issuance of a permit or transitional permit in accordance with rules adopted by the Commission. A permit or transitional permit shall be immediately revoked in accordance with G.S. 130A-23(d) for failure of the establishment to maintain a minimum grade of C. A permit or transitional permit may otherwise be suspended or revoked in accordance with G.S. 130A-23.

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(g) All hotels, motels, tourist homes, and other establishments that provide lodging for pay shall comply with the requirements of G.S. 143-138(b2)(2). Upon notification of a violation of G.S. 143-138(b2)(2) by the code official responsible for enforcing the NC State Building Code (Fire Prevention) in accordance with G.S. 143-138(b2)(4), the local health department is authorized to suspend a permit issued pursuant to this section in accordance with G.S. 130A-23. install either a battery-operated or electrical carbon monoxide detector in every enclosed space having a fossil fuel burning heater, appliance, or fireplace and in any enclosed space, including a sleeping room, that shares a common wall, floor, or ceiling with an enclosed space having a fossil fuel burning heater, appliance, or fireplace. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory that is OSHA-approved to test and certify to American National Standards Institute/Underwriters Laboratories Standards ANSI/UL2034 or ANSI/UL2075, and installed in accordance with either the standard of the National Fire Protection Association or the minimum protection designated in the manufacturer's instructions, which the establishment shall retain or provide as proof of compliance. A carbon monoxide detector may be combined with smoke detectors if the combined detector complies with the requirements of this subdivision for carbon monoxide alarms and ANSI/UL217 for smoke detectors."

**SECTION 5.** This act is effective when it becomes law.