# APPROVED MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE BUILDING BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR NOVEMBER 12, 2008 - 1:30 P.M. - SECOND FLOOR - COUNCIL CHAMBERS 100 N. FIFTH AVENUE, ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

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MEETING CALLED TO ORDER at 1:36 p.m. by Chair Kenneth Winters

# **ROLL CALL**

Members Present: (5) K. Winters, R. Hart, R. Reik,

P. Darling and S. Callan

Members Absent: (0)

Staff Present: (4) A. Savoni, K. Chamberlain, Vernon Pappas and

B. Acquaviva

#### **APPROVAL OF AGENDA A** -

A-1 Approved as Presented without opposition.

#### **B** -**APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

September 8, 2008 Draft Minutes B-1

Moved by R. Reik, Seconded by R. Hart, "to approve the September 10, 2008 Draft Minutes." (Note: There was no October meeting, and no minutes).

On a Voice Vote – MOTION PASSED – UNANIMOUS (Approved as Presented)

#### **C** -**APPEALS & ACTION**

#### C-1 **BBA08-010 – 711 Packard Road**

Sahba La'al, architect for for this property, is requesting a variance from Section 1008.1.1 of the 2003 Michigan Building Code.

# **Description and Petitioner Presentation**

The applicant is requesting a variance from section 1008.1.1 of the 2003 Michigan Building Code which states "The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a clear width of not less than 32 inches. Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop. with the door open 90 degrees." Further, exception 5 in this section states: "Door openings within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit shall not be less than 78 inches in height."

Petitioner has created an apartment in the truss space on the fourth floor in an existing building. This space was finished without permits and applicant is now obtaining permits to certify this space as legal rental space. The architect states that the existing trusses are adequate to support the floor and roof loads.

As shown on the submitted drawings, the corridor in the apartment is clipped off at the top corner, at the locations where it passes through the truss. This encroaches on the required minimum door width of 32 inches wide by 78 inches high.

It should be noted that petitioner is calling this a "door opening" even though a door does not exist at these locations. Section 1003.2 requires a minimum corridor height of 7 feet 0 (zero) inches. Protruding objects are allowed to extend below the required ceiling height provided a minimum ceiling height of 80 inches is provided for any walking surface. Section 1016.2 would require a minimum corridor width, within dwelling units, of 36 inches.

Mr. Sahba La'al, architect on the project, was present to speak on behalf of the appeal. He gave a history of this building, in which the owner, Mr. Lagos once operated a store on the ground floor level and had this particular space as an apartment and office for himself, in which he lived in the 1970's and 1980's. He stated that they have passed all of the building trade permits and fire inspections. Once it was decided that Mr. Lagos wanted to rent this unit, it was determined that some facets did not meet code. The site plan for this has been approved, but we need a variance for the headroom.

He added that there is a corridor in the lower level that opens to two other apartments (units 2 and 3) where the same condition exists as this proposed apartment. Those were approved in the 1980's without variances. Those spaces have less headroom than apartment 5 which we seek the variance for. This apartment has more width and height than the others (Note: Petitioner is referencing *Housing Code*, and not *Building Code*, which has different requirements. Had this apartment had legal permits, the building aspect of this would never have been allowed under past or current building code).

### Recommendation:

A. Savoni (Building Official) – Staff is not supportive of this request. The space the petitioner is providing does not meet minimum requirements for a corridor, which it is, nor does it meet the reduced minimum requirements for a door opening.

We would suggest that if the Board is supportive of granting any variance, a fully automatic, building wide smoke detection system be a condition of the variance.

K. Chamberlain (*Fire Marshal*) – The Fire Department concurs with the Building Department, and states that they have no record of a Fire Inspection at that location. (S. La'al – Stated that he had a copy of the Fire Inspection with him. *Note: Mr. La'al did not offer staff a copy of that document*). I have not found a record of an inspection at that location. Do you have a sprinkler system in that building? I was refused entry to check the sprinkler system prior to your occupancy. (No, it does not have a sprinkler system).

# **Comments and Questions from the Board**

R. Hart (To A. Savoni) – Is this looked at as a corridor or a doorway, and is this under the 2003 Code or the 2006 Code? (Even though they applied for this permit after the work had already been done, it was applied for during the effective dates of the 2003 Michigan Building Code. This situation has been ongoing. This is really a corridor with some penetrations or 'indentations;' it's not really a doorway).

- K. Chamberlain Otherwise, it would still be considered as a part of the means of egress.
- 103 R. Hart (To S. La'al) Can you explain how you get in and out of this apartment? There is a stair that leads to a roof, then there's a stair to the street, then there's a spiral stair mid-way in

- the apartment? (S. La'al Yes. The spiral stair goes into a central stairway that the other four apartments have access to, and that goes all the way down to the south (or right) going to Packard Street). A top to bottom stair? (Yes. The other stair goes half way to a roof, then if you continue, there is another enclosed stair that goes directly to the parking lot and out).
- 110 R. Hart (To A. Savoni) Doesn't the spiral stair have to be rated? (Yes, it should be a rated stair). He has issues beyond the corridor egress if that stair is not completely enclosed).
- 113 K. Winters Enclosed meaning a fire door? (R. Hart Yes). 114
- S. Callan Any apartment building three stories and taller has to have an automatic fire sprinkler system. Now that they're using the third floor, it has to be brought up to code.
- A. Savoni The question is, when did you apply for the permit to do this work? (S. La'al About a year ago). A sprinkler system would be required as they are now required in any residential occupancies that are mixed with commercial use. You would have to have one. (Even though they would be fire separated from each other?) Yes. Anything other than a one or two family home now has to have a sprinkler system.
- K. Winters There is also the requirement that Bob brought up regarding the spiral stair being enclosed. At each floor level where you would gain access to it, you would have to have a door, and that is not part of this appeal. I'm not sure it's something that could be appealed.
- A. Savoni Basically, the work was done without permits, the owner lived in it, now we're trying to make this legitimate to make it a rental property. When it was originally reviewed, the fact that this was built illegally was not set forth.
- (Questions from the Board to the Architect regarding the submitted drawings and continued dialogue addressing the openings, the angles, the trusses and various aspects of the floor and proposed apartment as well).

# **Discussion:**

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- (Discussion by the Board on required ceiling heights (required is 7 ft) as opposed to the current 6'6 inches that exists. The corridor width is also a problem existing is 32 inches; code requires 36 inches. The projections are also projecting into the space more than a foot, which would make the head room at that juncture 5 ft., 4 inches).
- P. Darling (To S. La'al) We have three ways in which we can grant a variance; 1. The intent of the Code is not being interpreted correctly, 2. The version of the code is not being applied correctly, or 3. You can accomplish an alternative to this that is equal to or better than what the code requires. Which one of these three do you see that would fit your request for this appeal?
- S. La'al Better construction. We are going to provide a smoke detection system throughout the building, and we will provide additional emergency lighting in that corridor and mark these openings as lower, so that whoever is passing through would be aware of those.
- K. Winters (Asked the architect about conflicting information regarding the ridge line). Looking at the scale attached to this, something is wrong. (S. La'al That's an error in the drawing. I will have to revisit that). Does this ridgeline affect the spiral stair? (Everything would be moved to the bottom. I will have to re-measure those rooms for the distance to the parapet, though it won't affect the stairway clearances. The spiral stair is between the two truss lines). The building department would have to have a drawing that reflects the actual 'condition.'

S. Callan – You're also talking about just putting in a building wide smoke detection system, and we're advising you that you must have a building wide sprinkler system – that is not a choice, it's a requirement.

R. Hart – That is a 'minimum' requirement, but there are other latent issues that have come out. Is a 28" wide spiral stair ok for a four story building? (A. Savoni – Yes, because it's only one floor).

(After extensive discussion between the petitioner and the Board, it was determined that the petitioner needed to revisit his drawings and return at a later meeting to try to look at this more comprehensively. There are too many issues to solve with incorrect drawings and information).

R. Hart – Suggested that because this is going to become a rental property, drastic measures will have to be undertaken to solve this problem. (He suggested that it is not improbable or impossible to reconfigure the truss so that the opening is clean. The kingpost can be left where it is and reconfigure the cord). The entire issue needs to be re-evaluated.

### **MOTION**

Moved by S. Callan, Seconded by R. Hart, "To Table Appeal Number BBA08-010, 711 Packard Road, FOR SIXTY DAYS in order to allow the petitioner to revisit the site, remeasure the areas in question and propose a different solution.

On a Voice Vote - MOTION TO TABLE - PASSED - UNANIMOUS (Tabled for 60 Days)

# C-2 BBA08-011 – 1235 Bardstown Trail

# **Description and Petitioner Presentation**

Renewal by Anderson, contractor for this property, is requesting a variance from Section R310.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code.

The applicant is requesting a variance from Section R310.1 which states: "...Every sleeping room shall have at least one operable emergency escape and rescue opening. All emergency escape and rescue openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet. Grade floor openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5 square feet. The minimum net clear opening height shall be 24 inches. The minimum net clear opening width shall be 20 inches."

Petitioner has replaced the picture and awning style windows in this house with new double hung windows. Per the building code, the windows in all bedrooms must meet egress. The bedroom windows are required to have a net clear opening of 5.7 square feet. Petitioner states that they have a net clear opening of 4.317 square feet (approximately a 25% reduction from the required opening size.)

The policy of the Building Department for the years that this code requirement has been in effect states:

Appendix J (Existing Buildings & Structures) of the code states "Minor reductions in the clear opening dimensions of replacement doors and windows that result from the use of different materials shall be allowed, whether or not they are permitted by this code."

Mr. Robert Minush of Renewal by Anderson was present to speak on behalf of the appeal. He stated that they had done window replacement for the owner whereby they took out a combination window – a picture window on the top and an awning window on the bottom that 'cranked out.' He stated that they did bring samples with them to demonstrate what type of window was removed and what they replaced it with.

The issue is that they took a non-compliant egress window and replaced it with the best possible solution to maximize the egress. They meet egress requirements with the width and height of the double-hung, but are slightly shy of the required 5.7 feet requirement for the opening. Even though we improved the opening, it does not meet code. There was no header or reconstruction done. We replaced it with what would fit into the existing opening.

Homeowner – Stated that there are four bedrooms with 8 windows – We would have to redo at least one window in every room. It's not just one window in question, but four windows.

### **Recommendation:**

A. Savoni (Building Official) – Mr. Savoni stated that he would read the policy that has been in effect with the Building Department for years, and also available to the public in the form of an informational printed hand-out.

"When replacing windows in current bedrooms or replacing windows in basements with habitable spaces which do not meet egress requirements, the homeowner or contractor is required to meet egress requirements if changing the style of the window. If window styles do not change, the homeowner or contractor is encouraged to make the opening as large as possible by enlarging the opening to the existing framing members; however, the Building Code does allow minor reductions in the clear openings of replacement windows. If the existing frames are left in place and new windows installed, the reduction in clear opening space must be no more than 10%."

Therefore, staff is not supportive of this request. The building code has specific requirements for egress windows in bedrooms. The Building Department has interpreted this to require egress windows in this situation. We would suggest that if the Board is supportive of granting any variance, a fully automatic, building wide smoke detection system be a condition of the variance.

K. Chamberlain (Fire Marshal) – The Fire Department concurs with the Building Department.

### **Comments and Questions from the Board**

S. Callan (To A. Savoni) – Clarify this for me? The windows are the correct height and width, but overall area is too small? (A. Savoni – Yes, but by 25%, not 10% as allowed by code).

Petitioner – Part of the logic of going with the double-hung window was to get some sort of egress. If we had put the same type of window back in place (picture over awning style), the homeowner would still not meet egress – but the homeowner would not be before you for a variance, because replacing like kind windows would pass inspection.

Homeowner – The alternative for us is that if this is not approved, we would have to go back and reinstall awning style windows.

K. Winters – If they put the same thing back, it's not required to meet egress? (A. Savoni – If you're not changing the 'style,' you're not required to meet egress. By Code, it's not considered

'new construction' which would trigger that it be brought up to current code standards of egress.

Since they changed the style of the window, it is considered 'new construction').

(Discussion between the Board and petitioner regarding previous and current windows).

S. Callan – Does the home have a building wide smoke detection system? (Homeowner – Just smoke detectors). How wide are the windows? (Petitioner – Clear opening width is currently 28 and 3/8 inches; clear opening height is 21 3/8). *The petitioner offered to show the samples that they brought with them.* After further discussion it was determined that the clear opening height also does NOT meeting code.

A. Savoni – Informed the petitioner that there is a double-hung window (all one piece) available that opens like a 'door' instead of a window, allowing greater clear space and meeting code. (Petitioner stated that Anderson windows does not make that style of window).

P. Darling – Asked how the window unlatches to allow the window to be opened for egress escape. Petitioner stated that the window can be moved up or down and can pop out. They are not glued shut.

(The Board and the Petitioner looked at the samples they brought with them and discussed opening techniques. P. Darling suggested that if the Board considered granting a variance for these windows, that instruction signage permanently attached nearby each window might suffice. Addition of smoke detectors would also be a contingency).

# **Discussion:**

# **MOTION**

 Moved by P. Darling, Seconded by S. Callan, "In regard to Appeal Number BBA08-011, 1235 Bardstown Trail, the Board grants a variance from Section R310.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code, to allow the use of replacement windows as egress windows out of the four current bedrooms that are less than what the current code requires for egress standards in the City of Ann Arbor, provided that an interconnected, building-wide smoke detection system be installed to the satisfaction of the Fire Marshall. In addition, a 3 x 5 inch sign shall be permanently affixed and posted next to at least one window in each bedroom, indicating how the upper sash can be removed to provide an enlarged, clear opening width that would meet the 5.7 feet of required square footage. We find this to be equivalent to what the code requires."

On a Voice Vote - MOTION PASSED - UNANIMOUS (Variances Granted)

# C-3 BBA08-012 – 201 South Main Street

Robert T. Gates, building manager for this property, is requesting a variance from Section 503.5.6.1 of the 2006 International Fuel Gas Code.

# **Description and Petitioner Presentation**

The applicant is requesting a variance from the following Section 503.5.6.1 of the 2006 International Fuel Gas Code which states: "Chimneys shall be lined in accordance with NFPA 211" The exception further states that "Existing chimneys shall be permitted to have their use continued when an appliance is replaced by an appliance of similar type, input rating, and efficiency.

The building has two boilers, one primary and one standby. For the past 24 years, the primary boiler has been the one used over 99% of the time. Petitioner is installing a new boiler on the pad occupied by the standby boiler and this will now become the primary boiler. The chimney for these boilers is not lined. The code requires that a liner be installed when a boiler is replaced unless the old and new boilers are of similar type. The new boiler is the same type as the primary boiler but is different from the standby boiler. Petitioner states the chimney has been inspected and shows no signs of deterioration.

The liner forms the flue passageway and is the actual conductor of all products of combustion. The chimney liner must be able to withstand exposure to high temperatures and corrosive chemicals. The chimney lining protects the masonry construction of the chimney walls and allows the chimney to be constructed gas tight. This section of the code regulates liners and relining systems. Liners are often used to salvage a masonry chimney or allow connection of higher efficiency appliances.

The exception is intended to allow an unlined chimney to serve a new appliance that is installed to replace a previously served appliance if the new appliance does not create any different operating conditions in the chimney; that is the volume, water vapor content and dilution air content of the new appliance flue gasses are the same as those of the old appliance.

Mr. John Teeter (substituting for petitioner Mr. Robert Gates) of First Martin Corporation and Dennis Skomack of Peter Bass and Associates were present to speak on behalf of the appeal. Mr. Teeter stated that there is a 1985 cast sectional boiler, which is the primary boiler for heating the building. There was a 1929 Pacific steel boiler that was the stand-by boiler in the building, and that one is being replaced with another boiler that is basically identical to the other 1985 boiler which will now serve as the primary boiler, leaving the other one as the back-up boiler.

What is trigging the demand for the liner is that the Code states that a liner must be installed when a boiler is replaced unless the old and new boilers are of a similar type. The boiler that has been running since 1985 is identical to the new one we're installing, but different from the one being replaced (the 1929 model). We had looked at other products that might have different efficiencies, but we would have to excavate out into the sidewalk into Washington Street to create a path into the building to put one in, and this is why we're requesting the variance. He concluded that they have had the chimney inspected and it is in good condition.

### **Recommendation:**

Vernon Pappas – Mechanical Inspector - Staff is not supportive of the request to not line the chimney. The exception to lining states "Existing chimneys shall be permitted to have their use continued when an appliance is replaced by an appliance of similar type, input rating and efficiency". The applicant was requested to provide a full report regarding the efficiency of the existing boiler. Absent documentation, we cannot assume the efficiency of a much older boiler to be equivalent to today's efficiencies. The petitioner also cites hardship as the reason for not lining the chimney.

The Code does not allow this as a reason for appeal. In essence, the 1929 boiler that was removed is being replaced with another boiler that is not the same efficiency rating. This can cause subsequent problems to the chimney and cause degradation in the overall condition of the building. This is a 60 percent efficiency boiler being replaced with an 80 percent efficiency model. The chimney must be resized to accommodate the new boiler. This code changed in the year 2000. In trying to improve efficiency in today's boilers, you also create condensation which can change flue temperatures and the mortar in the brick absorbs the condensation and becomes a 'wick.' Once the exterior temperatures drop, that condensation will freeze, expand

and 'blow out' the bricks in the chimney and cause the chimney to come down, thereby plugging up the flue – this is the reason for the liner.

If the boilers were wired so that only one boiler can operate at a time, you can resize the chimney to a much smaller size and you can install a smaller liner that would not require the extensive construction that the petitioner cites.

K. Chamberlain – The Fire Department concurs with the Building Department.

## **Comments and Questions from the Board**

S. Callan – This is heat coming out of the new boiler or the vapors that are of concern? (V. Pappas – Both – byproducts of gas are carbon dioxide and water going up the chimney. With 80% efficient boilers, the flue temperatures are about 350 degrees. On the old boilers at 60 % efficiency, the temperatures were nearly doubled – 700 degrees, so they were able to keep that brick dry and the moisture could not develop within the chimney. Now with the reduced flue gas temperature, the moisture would just collect and suck in the moisture. I spoke with the contractor that evaluated the chimney, and they're recommendation is also to line the chimney with a new liner. There is also pressure differential from outside air that will affect these conditions as well).

Dennis Skomack (Contractor) – Stated that they are not disputing that the boiler they're installing has a higher efficiency than the one that is being replaced, but the boiler that has been operating using this chimney has not experienced those problems. The inspection that we had done showed no problems with the brick and mortar currently in place. We don't expect that these boilers will run simultaneously.

(The Board asked questions regarding the intent of the code and the code change in the year 2000. Inspector Pappas stated that the code changed specifically due to chimney disasters due to exactly this type of situation. The code says you *must* line all chimney's when a new 'appliance' is installed. We require this even on homes that replace a gas burning appliance – the chimney must be lined).

- P. Darling How often do you currently do chimney inspections Annually, semi-annually? (Petitioner We don't do that on a schedule. We did this one because of the replacement boiler). If we were to allow a variance to replace this boiler without the chimney liner, I think we would want to see more frequent inspections of the chimney to be certain that it's not deteriorating. (If that's something you'd want to do, I'd say that annually is probably excessive and that the time period should be stretched out a bit more than that). Is the cost factor the biggest reason for not wanting to line it? (The cost would be about \$30,000.00 and \$35,000.00).
- S. Callan What does it cost to do a chimney inspection? (The cost was \$100.00).
- V. Pappas I want to emphasize that the 'exceptions' mentioned mean that you must meet all three conditions not one, but all three in order for the exception to apply. This doesn't meet the efficiency.
- P. Darling In my mind, they've been using a similar boiler for 25 years and don't see any problems with that is reassuring to a point. The fact that this is a secondary boiler that may not run at the same time if we're granting a variance, we want to make sure that it doesn't deteriorate, bricks fall in blocking the draft. So, an additional inspection turned into the city might be a consideration as an alternate method.
- 426 R. Reik (To V. Pappas) Would it be prudent to put a lock on one so that only one runs at a 427 time? Would that be a benefit at all?

V. Pappas – It won't benefit us without resizing the chimney. I'd feel more comfortable if they were both operating at the same time – one first stage, the other second stage, so they would be operational at the same time to provide enough heat up the chimney without having a problem. I believe the Board would be making an error to grant this variance, as the code doesn't give you that option.

R. Hart – We're being asked to rule on the exception in this code, correct? Not the fact that the code 20 plus years ago might have warranted resizing the chimney because of a higher efficiency appliance in 1985. The essence is that the code says if you're replacing the appliance, spec for spec, it will allow the unlined condition to continue? (Correct)

K. Winters – What size is the chimney at present? (V. Pappas –  $26 \frac{1}{2} \times 30$  is what it appears per their paperwork. This is also an outside chimney, and that's another code problem – all outside chimney's are to be lined).

R. Reik – The changes they made in 1985 was under different code. If they had made those changes under this current code, it would have had to been have been lined. Since 1985, there is enough evidence that the design changes mandate these changes due to better efficiencies in appliances. The fact is, this stack was designed for a different boiler. There is enough evidence to say that this circumstance has caused problems with other chimneys. My concern is letting them be 'grandfathered in' for this second boiler – when it's the lining and sizing. We're trying to prevent these types of situations from occurring, not inspect and see whether or not they're happening. I think it should be sized correctly and a liner installed.

V. Pappas (To Petitioner) – When the chimney was last inspected, did they provide you with a video inspection, or just provide the one picture you've given us? (We don't have one, we can find out if they have one). A video of the whole chimney would give us a better idea of the condition of the chimney after the last 24 years of operation. As you get to the top of the chimneys, this is where you see most deterioration, caused by condensation.

R. Hart – We're being asked to rule on the exception in the code, correct? Not that the code 20 odd years ago may have warranted resizing the chimney in 1985? The essence of the variance states that if you have an unlined chimney, and you replace the appliance 'spec for spec' that it will allow the unlined condition to continue, is that correct? (V. Pappas – Correct).

### **MOTION**

Moved by R. Hart, Darling Seconded by R. Reik, "In regard to Appeal Number BBA08-012, 201 South Main Street, the Board grants a variance from Section 503.5.6.1 of the 2006 International Fuel Gas code, whereby an existing unlined masonry chimney is allowed to remain in that condition, provided that the new boiler that is replacing the existing standby boiler, is the exact same specification as the current primary boiler (i.e, meeting identical operating conditions; volume, water vapor content, dilution air content and flue gases, etc.) and have an identical efficiency rating. The current alternating sequence of operation between the permanent and standby boiler be maintained.

An annual video inspection of the chimney will be conducted as a part of this variance to demonstrate non-deteriorated condition of the masonry. The results of these inspections shall be given to the building department in actual video form as provided by the inspections company. If deterioration is found, a code compliant lining will be required at that time. We find this to be equivalent to the intent of the Code.

On a Voice Vote – MOTION PASSED – 3 Yes, 2 No YES (3) – R. Hart, P. Darling, S. Callan NO (2) – K. Winters, R. Reik (Variance Granted)

### C-4 BBA08-013 – 1111 Olivia Avenue

Philip A. Duncan of Hamilton Building, contractor for this property, is requesting a variance from Sections R305.1 R311.4.2.1 and R311.5.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code.

### **Description and Petitioner Presentation**

The applicant is requesting a variance from the following sections of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code:

• Section R305.1 that requires a 7 foot 0 (zero) inch ceiling height in a basement with habitable space, and allows beams/girders not less than 4 feet on center to project below, a maximum of 6 inches.

• Section R311.4.2.1 which states that "Interior doors shall be not less than 24 inches width and 6 feet, 6 inches in height."

  Section R311.5.1 which states that "Stairways shall not be less than 36 inches in clear width at all points above the permitted handrail height and below the required headroom height."

Petitioner is creating a finished playroom in the basement. This space will contain an egress window. The code violations requiring the variances are as follows:

• The finished ceiling height in this room is 6 foot 10-1/2 inches. The ceiling height under the soffit will be 6 foot 3-1/2 inches. Petitioner does not show the exact location of the soffit on the submitted plans.

• The stair down to the basement is 30 inches wide. Code requires a minimum 36" width.

 • There are two doors located under the soffit that are 6 foot 0 (zero) inches in height. Code requires a minimum height of 6 foot 6 inches.

Phillip Duncan was present to speak on behalf of the appeal. He stated that the homeowner was aware that the renovation they wanted to do would require moving the furnace, which they did at significant cost. All of the ducts are now run through a single soffit which gained as much ceiling height as possible through about 80 % of the basement. They are about 1 ½ inches from the 7 foot minimum. The existing staircase running down into the basement didn't meet rise and run, so they ripped that out and rebuilt that. In order to make the stairs completely compliant at 36", we would have had to completely rebuild the foyer upstairs that runs from the main floor to the second floor, which is cost prohibitive.

The third issue is the interior door height - a door going into a small bathroom that was a part of the addition. The bathroom is located where it is because of proximity to plumbing in the basement. They looked at two alternative places to put a door, but both ran ino the same problem – they were both underneath the new soffit. That door height is 72". As a proactive measure to this, they did install a fully-automatic, building wide smoke protection system.

# **Recommendation:**

A. Savoni - Staff is supportive of the ceiling height request in the room. With regard to the stair width, Staff would be supportive of granting this request based on Appendix J of the code which states: "Where compliance with these provisions or with this code as required by these provisions is technically infeasible or would impose disproportionate costs because of structural, construction or dimensional difficulties, other alternatives may be accepted by the building official."

Staff is not supportive of the door height and would like to see the space reworked to avoid this condition. The door height is too low and could impede rescue efforts in the case of an emergency. We would suggest that if the Board is supportive of granting any variance, a fully automatic, building wide smoke detection system be a condition of the variance.

K. Chamberlain – The Fire Department concurs with the Building Department. I don't have a problem with the door width, but the door height is a problem. I also don't know where the soffit starts. It appears from the bathroom area trying to reach the stairwell, is there another soffit drop that you have to negotiate? Also, from the playroom, is this a condition there as well?

Petitioner – Yes, the soffit runs under that area (showing information on plans).

So you DO have to go under that soffit to get to the playroom from the stairs? (Correct). Is there any soffit in the bathroom as well? Is there a continuous drop, or a higher ceiling in the bathroom? (The soffit does narrow as it comes in, but the soffit runs over that bathroom door. Once you're in the bathroom, the ceiling height does increase). I have concerns at that restriction as that is an additional impediment to egress. (Petitioner – Stated there is also an additional egress window on that side of the basement as well).

# **Comments and Questions from the Board**

(K. Winters – Asked the petitioner to clarify some indications of the soffit on the drawing.)

K. Winters – What is the size of the soffit? (Petitioner – I don't have those numbers with me, probably less than 40"). We'll need to know that information to consider a variance. (Petitioner stated this is 40" wide and headroom is 6'3"). (More questions to the petitioner regarding the door height) It might be better to have you work with the homeowner on a better height at that door. You can work with less furring and trim and work to resize that ductwork by pushing it up two inches. 6'3" will not pass here. (This was all reengineered when they moved the furnace).

R. Hart – If you take a section through the soffit and the beam next to it, what is the absolute bottom of the beam and the duct, do you know? (Petitioner – I don't know. I just measured to the finish). If there was a possibility there is 1 ½ of furring which is dictating the current height, if the door disappeared off the playroom and an open corridor and at 6'4" as a passageway? That might be one option. It's hard to comment on the bathroom door without knowing what is underneath that soffit. You could put in a door that has no casing at the top to gain a few inches. Instead of drywall, possibly a piece of painted plywood? A few ideas without causing additional inordinate costs.

K. Winters – Suggested that the Board table this issue to allow the petitioner time to consult with the home owner on how they would like to resolve the door and bathroom soffit/head room issue. (The Board conveyed to the applicant that they would be willing to grant the other variances requested when the petitioner returns by January 2009).

### **MOTION**

Moved by P. Darling, Seconded by R. Hart, "In regard to Appeal Number BBA08-013, 1111 Olivia Avenue, the Board Tables this Appeal for no more than sixty days in order to review the case with new sectional drawings of the areas in question (soffit/door head height).

On a VOICE VOTE - MOTION TO TABLE - PASSED - UNANIMOUS (Tabled)

(Appeal to be reheard (if required) no later than the January 14, 2009 Regular Session)\*

### C-5 BBA08-014 - 411 West Jefferson Street

H Scott Diels, architect for this property, is requesting a variance from Section R311.5.1 of the 2006 Michigan Residential Code.

### **Description and Petitioner Presentation**

The applicant is requesting a variance from Section R311.5.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code which states that "Stairways shall not be less than 36 inches in clear width at all points above the permitted handrail height and below the required headroom height."

The petitioner is relocating a basement stair under an existing stair from the first to second floor. A portion of the new basement stair will have a width of 30-1/2 inches. This stair accesses a recreation room in the basement. This is the only finished space. This Petitioner is adding an egress window to the habitable space in the basement.

Mr. Scott Diels was present to speak on behalf of the appeal. He stated that this house had been gutted by fire, and that he was contracted by the owners to help them restore as much of the home as possible as well as renovate it. They are looking at relocating the stairs under the second floor. They would like to keep the stair the way it is, but the stair below is reduced to 30" wide due to a foundation wall. The new stair is 36" wide, but is 30 at it's narrowest.

# **Recommendation:**

A. Savoni - Staff would be supportive of granting this request for the reduced stair width based on Appendix J of the code which states: "Where compliance with these provisions or with this code as required by these provisions is technically infeasible or would impose disproportionate costs because of structural, construction or dimensional difficulties, other alternatives may be accepted by the building official."

We would suggest that if the Board is supportive of granting the variance, a fully automatic, building wide smoke detection system be a condition of the variance.

K. Chamberlain – The Fire Department concurs with the Building department.

# **Comments and Questions from the Board**

P. Darling – Is the foundation wall in question in good shape? (Diels – It's in good shape. It's cut fieldstone. We may glue a layer of finish over the top of it, depending on how much area we can get.

K. Winters – One thing to remember is that structurally, you're taking the floor away that is bracing that side wall, leaving the stair so that the top of the stone wall has no bracing. We see a lot of this where the wall is deteriorated because it's not braced – and it moves. If you were able to put a 4 x 8 on top of that wall as a sill to help span and anchor that to the wall, this would improve that condition.

Owner – The basement wall will push in? (K. Winters – Yes).

### **MOTION**

 Moved by R. Hart, Seconded by P. Darling, "In the matter of BBA08-014, 411 West Jefferson Street, the Board grants a variance from Section R311.5.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code, permitting a new relocated basement stair for total width of 30 ½ inches, and we find this to be equivalent to Appendix "J" of the Code. Further, a fully-automatic, building wide smoke detection system shall be installed as a condition of the variance to the satisfaction of the Fire Marshall."

On a Voice Vote - MOTION TO APPROVE - PASSED - UNANIMOUS

**Note:** Due to the fire, the kitchen remodeling permits were never closed out. A. Savoni stated the petitioner only need to submit a record stating that any unfinished permits be closed out, as new ones are being submitted to replace those.

## D - OLD BUSINESS

## D-1 BBA08-006 - 2841 2849 Whitewood Street

(The following is PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED INFORMATION FROM THE SEPTEMBER 2008 REGULAR SESSION):

John Fialkowski of Cornerstone Contractors, contractor for this property, is requesting a variance from Sections R305.1, R311.4 and R311.5.1 of the 2003 Michigan Building Code.

## **Description and Petitioner Presentation**

The applicant is requesting a variance from the following sections of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code:

- Section R305.1 that requires a 7 foot 0 (zero) inch ceiling height in a basement with habitable space, and allows beams/girders not less than 4 feet on center to project below, a maximum of 6 inches.
- Section R311.4 which states that "Interior doors shall be not less than 24 inches width and 6 feet, 6 inches in height."
- Section R311.5.1 which states that "Stairways shall not be less than 36 inches in clear width at all points above the permitted handrail height and below the required headroom height."

 Petitioner is creating a finished room in the basement. This room will contain an egress window. The finished ceiling height in this room is 6 foot 10 inches. The stair down to the basement is 32-1/4 inches wide. The finished ceiling height at the beams at the bottom of the stairs is 6 foot 1-1/2 inches. While it appears that the door into the finished area meets the 6 foot 6 inch minimum door height requirement, from the picture provided, one must pass under the low beam to enter/exit the room.

John Fialkowski and Brian Brighton, owner, were present to speak on behalf of the appeal.

The contractor stated that they currently have a basement headroom of 6'10" with finished drywall and carpeting.

The door entering into that room in the basement is 79 inches in height. The current basement stairway clear width is currently at 32 ¼" (these were the old 'Pittsfield' condos that were there for many years). There are block walls on each side that appear original. Everything has been

finished and continues all the way up into the hallway going into the kitchen and rooms so it's a 'fixed frame' unit. The contractor stated that he didn't see much room to make that area any wider. (The contractor expounded on various other code problems they are dealing with).

(Discussion between the Board and the petitioner as to how the beam can be reduced in order to increase the headroom heights. A replacement with a 4" steel beam was suggested, as well as reducing the size of the ductwork. It was proposed that the petitioner go back and investigate these possibilities).

THE FOLLOWING MOTION WAS PASSED AT THE SEPTEMBER 2008 REGULAR SESSION:

### **PREVIOUS MOTION**

Moved by P. Darling, Seconded by S. Callan, "That Appeal Number BBA08-008, 2849 Whitewood Street be tabled for no more than 60 days (the November 2008 Regular Session of the Building Board of Appeals) in order to allow the petitioner adequate time to investigate the beam and ductwork in question and find a way to rework those areas to provide a head clearance of no less than 6 feet, 4 inches."

On a Voice Vote – MOTION TO TABLE - PASSED – UNANIMOUS (Tabled to the November 2008 Regular Session)

# NOTE: Petitioner has contacted the Building Official, and he reported the following:

A. Savoni – Stated that the petitioner has now decided that it would be too costly to alter the beam that the Board stated he needed to modify in order to turn that basement study room into a bedroom; he has now resubmitted new drawings showing that room as only 'storage.' Under those conditions, the Board will have to deny the variance on the current outstanding appeal. This is a rental property, and if the Housing Inspector should find a bed in that room then the situation will have to be dealt with accordingly. Since he has not 'withdrawn' the variance, the Board will have to deny that request.

### **MOTION**

Moved by R. Reik, Seconded by S. Callan, "In the matter of BBA08-008, 2849 Whitewood Street, that a variance be granted from Sections R305.1, R311.4 and R311.5.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code, to allow a finished ceiling height of 6'10", a stair down to the basement which is 32 ¼" wide, and a finished ceiling height at the beam at the bottom of the stairs of 6'1 ½", provided that a hard-wired, interconnected smoke detection system be installed to the satisfaction of the Fire Marshal as a condition of the variances. We find this to be equivalent to what the Code requires."

On a VOICE VOTE - MOTION TO APPROVE - FAILED - UNANIMOUS (Variances Denied)

# C-2 BBA08-005 - 1939 Peppermill Way

(The following is PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED INFORMATION FROM THE AUGUST 2008 REGULAR SESSION):

Diego Ascani, owner of this property and Harold Klee, contractor, are requesting a variance from Sections R305.1 and R311.4.2.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code.

## **Description and Petitioner Presentation**

The applicant is requesting a variance from the following sections of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code:

- Section R305.1 that requires a 7 foot 0 (zero) inch ceiling height in a basement with habitable space, and allows beams/girders not less than 4 feet on center to project below, a maximum of 6 inches.
- Section R311.4.2.1 that states "Interior doors shall be not less than 24 inches in width and 6 feet, 6 inches in height."

Petitioner is remodeling the basement constructing a family room, office, den and bathroom. Per the petition:

- The finished ceiling in a majority of the basement will be 6 foot 11-1/2 inches.
- The finished soffit under the ductwork has a ceiling height of 6 foot 1-3/4". The soffit is 48-1/2 inches wide.
- There are 4 door openings/pass throughs in a wall located under the existing beam. Two openings are 6 foot 2-1/2 inches high. Two door openings are 6 foot 3-1/2 inches high.

(The Board discussed the areas near the projection of the ceiling heights. The petitioner stated that the contractor framed this incorrectly. Staff stated that they were unaware that this variance was any kind of 'continuation' of the former variance granted to this address, and was not presented to the Board in that way. Petitioner stated he was unaware that he needed to do that. Staff provided the Board with impromptu copies of the former variance information granted to this address).

# THE FOLLOWING MOTION WAS PASSED AT THE AUGUST 2008 REGULAR SESSION:

# **PREVIOUS MOTION**

Moved by R. Reik, Seconded by S. Callan, "In regard to Appeal Number BBA08-005, 1939 Peppermill Way, that the Board TABLES this issue for sixty (60) days to allow the petitioner time to reevaluate the project and find alternative ways to achieve at least 6 feet four inches in ceiling height everywhere in the basement as was specified in the previously approved Appeal Number 2008-B-009 as well as 6 feet four inch clearances on all of the doors."

On a Voice Vote - MOTION TO TABLE - *PASSED - (Tabled for 60 Days).*(Appeal to be reheard (if required) no later than the October 2008 Regular Session)\*

Since there was NO October 2008 Regular Session, petitioner had until the November 2008 Regular Session to resubmit data as put forth by the Board in the previous motion. Petitioner failed to contact staff and provide any new information regarding this appeal. The Board took the following action:

A. Savoni – Stated that the petitioner had been in to speak with him regarding turning some of this space into storage space, but has never submitted new plans. The Board needs to deny the variance since it's still active, and there is finished space in that basement that is currently illegal.

# **MOTION**

Moved by R. Reik, Seconded by S. Callan, "In regard to Appeal Number BBA08-005, 1939 Peppermill Way, that the Board grants a variance from Sections R305.1 and R311.4.2.1 of the 2003 Michigan Residential Code, to permit a finished ceiling height of 6' 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", a finished soffit under the duct work of 6' 1  $\frac{3}{4}$ " for a soffit 48  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, and 4 door openings – two of which are 6'2  $\frac{1}{2}$ " high and two that are 6'3  $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, provided that a hard-wired, interconnected smoke detection system be installed to the satisfaction of the Fire Marshal as a condition of the variances. We find this to be equivalent to what the Code requires."

On a VOICE VOTE - MOTION TO APPROVE - FAILED - UNANIMOUS (Variances Denied)

**E - NEW BUSINESS** – Discussion on City Hall Construction.

 K. Winters – Stated that the Board had received information from staff that due to the new City Hall construction that will take place in the next 24 months, the Building Board of Appeals meetings will be held at 200 North Main Street (County Building), in the lower level conference room. Meetings will still be held at 1:30 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Building Department gets a lot of traffic. There will be an addition onto this building, and we will be moving to 2000 South Industrial. Staff also mentioned that the city is no longer issuing parking passes. Staff has inquired as to where Board members can park during their meetings, but there has been no communication to that effect as of this date.

The Building official also stated that as of December 2008, the Board is no longer handling the "Dangerous Buildings' cases. These will be handled solely by the City Attorney's Office.

F - REPORTS & COMMUNICATIONS

**G** - <u>AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION – GENERAL</u> – None.

# <u>ADJOURNMENT</u>

The meeting was adjourned without opposition at 3:42 p.m.

Minutes prepared by B. Acquaviva, Administrative Support Specialist V