

Code Review

2018 Changes to International Codes

IBC - GENERAL - SPECIAL OCC - SPECIAL OCC TAC

W A R N I N G

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W A R N I N G



2018 International Building Code (IBC – General) – Special Occupancy

Special Occupancy TAC

IBC-Special Occupancy Code Change No	IBC-Special Occupancy Section	Change Summary b/t 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC. Special Occupancy.	Change Summary b/t 2017 FBC and 2018 IBC. Special Occupancy.	Staff comments							
G117-15	412.3.7, 909.20.6.1, [F] 913.2.2, (IFC 913.2.2), [F] 2702.3, 3007.8.1, 3008.8.1, Chapter 35	Revises section 412.3.7 “Elevator protection,” section 909.20.6.1 [F] “Ventilation systems,” revises section 2702.3 [F] “Critical circuits,” revises section 3007.8.1 “Protection of wiring cables,” revises section 3008.8.1 “Protection of wiring cables” to provide consistency for the protection of cables and electrical circuits. The code change was further modified by public comment to address the addition of ASTM E 1725. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This code change will not increase the cost of construction since the intent of the code is not changed by this proposal.	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC								
TAC Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/>		Commission Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TAC</th> <th>Cmsn.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TAC	Cmsn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TAC	Cmsn.										
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G194-15	3001.2, TABLE 3001.2 (New)	Revises section 3001.2 “Referenced standards,” and revises TABLE 3001.2 “ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS” to provide standards that clarify the application of the code section. The code change was further modified by the Committee. The modification further clarifies the application of the proposal. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction due to the code	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC								

Rule 61G20-2.002 2. Technical amendments needed to accommodate the specific needs of this state include but are not limited to amendments to the Florida Building Code that provide for the following: a. Establish minimum life safety construction requirements to protect buildings and their occupants from fire, wind, flood, and storm surge using the latest technical research and engineering standards for buildings and materials products. b. Provide for flood protection provisions that are consistent with the latest flood protection requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. c. Maintain eligibility for federal funding and discounts from the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. d. Provide for energy efficiency standards for buildings that meet or exceed the national energy standards as mandated by Title III of the Energy Conservation and Protection Act. e. Maintain coordination with the Florida Fire Prevention Code. f. Provide for the latest industry standards and design

		already requires conformance with these standards. There may be a decrease in the cost of construction, due to providing clarity on what is required for specific equipment.		
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TAC Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		Commission Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>			TAC	Cmsn.
				<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G195-15	3001.2 (New)	<p>Adds new section 3001.2 “Emergency elevator communication systems for the deaf, hard of hearing and speech impaired” to provide more flexibility and options for manufacturers and for compliance. The code change was further modified by the Committee. The committee approved modifications are intended to provide more flexibility and options for manufacturers and for compliance.</p> <p>Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction due to the code already requires conformance with these standards. There may be a decrease in the cost of construction, due to providing clarity on what is required for specific equipment.</p>	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC	
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				<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G197-15	3004.2.2	<p>Revises section 3004.2.2 “Escalators” to clarify requirements for escalators undergoing alterations.</p> <p>Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. The exception to this section</p>	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC	
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		addresses requirements for escalators undergoing alterations. Such provisions should be in the IEBC, not the IBC.											
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G201-15	1020.1.1(IFC [BE] 1020.1.1) (New), 3006.2.1 (New)	Revises section 1020.1.1 “Hoistway opening protection,” and revises section 3006.2.1 “Rated corridors” to provide much needed clarity by adding a rating requirement. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This will not increase the cost of construction depending upon how this issue is being interpreted. This item will only increase construction if it had not been interpreted to require protection of the hoistway opening in rated corridors. This would involve having to comply with Section 3006.3.	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC										
TAC Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		Commission Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>TAC</th> <th>Cmsn.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		TAC	Cmsn.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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G202-15	405.4.3, 708.1, 716.5.9.3, [F] 907.5.2.1 (IFC 907.5.2.1), 3006.4, 3007.6, 3007.6.1, 3007.6.3, 3007.9, 3007.9.1,	Revises sections 405.4.3, 708.1, 716.5.9.3, [F] 907.5.2.1 (IFC 907.5.2.1), 3006.4, 3007.6, 3007.6.1, 3007.6.3, 3007.9, 3007.9.1, and 3008.6 to clarify the intent of previous editions of the code. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This is simply clarification of when elevator lobbies are enclosed.	This change is not similar to that of the FBC. The FBC provides for Florida specific changes to this section	Overlapping provision to be considered during step 2 of the code change process									

Rule 61G20-2.002.2. Technical amendments needed to accommodate the specific needs of this state include but are not limited to amendments to the Florida Building Code that provide for the following: a. Establish minimum life safety construction requirements to protect buildings and their occupants from fire, wind, flood, and storm surge using the latest technical research and engineering standards for buildings and materials products. b. Provide for flood protection provisions that are consistent with the latest flood protection requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. c. Maintain eligibility for federal funding and discounts from the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. d. Provide for energy efficiency standards for buildings that meet or exceed the national energy standards as mandated by Title III of the Energy Conservation and Protection Act. e. Maintain coordination with the Florida Fire Prevention Code. f. Provide for the latest industry standards and design

3008.6							
TAC Action		Commission Action		TAC	Cmsn.		
Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G203-15	3007.1	Revises section 3007.1 “General” to significantly clarify the intent of the code. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This will save money by not requiring FSAE elevators from the garage and clarifying that it is only the portion of the building above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access that need these elevators.	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC				
TAC Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		Commission Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G204-15	3007.3, 3008.3	Revises section 3007.3 “Water protection,” and revises section 3008.3 “Water protection” to clarify the code that addresses items that are commonly misinterpreted. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This is merely a clarification. It may be a savings if it was interpreted to include the activation of an automatic sprinkler system within the enclosed elevator lobby.	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC				

TAC Action		Commission Action		TAC	Cmsn.
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				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G207-15	3008.1, 3008.1.1 (New), 3008.8.1 (New)	Revises section 3008.1 “General,” adds new section 3008.1.1 “Number of occupant evacuation elevators,” and adds new section 3008.8.1 “Determination of standby power load” to provide a more reasonable performance-based approach but while retaining the capacity to evacuate buildings more quickly than with stairs alone. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This proposal will decrease the cost of construction as it will possibly reduce the number of elevators necessary for occupant evacuation and thus reduce the capacity necessary for standby power.	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC		
Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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G208-15	3008.1, 3008.6.1	Revises section 3008.1 “General,” and revises section 3008.6.1 “ Access to interior exit stairway or ramp” to help with the challenge of dealing with garages and open parking structures. Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. Will decrease the cost of construction. This will simplify the location of the stairway. This exception eliminates the need for an additional stairway or of the creation of a protected path from the occupancy evacuation elevator lobby to the stairway.	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC		

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				<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FS51-15	713.13, 713.14, 3002.1	<p>Revises section 713.13 “Waste and linen chutes and incinerator rooms,” revises section 713.14 “Elevator dumbwaiter and other hoistways,” and revises section 3002.1 “Hoistway enclosure protection” because the proposed references in Sections 713.13, 713.14 and 3002.1 to Section 712 are necessary to permit the use of the exceptions contained in Section 712 for shaft construction. By referencing only Section 713 from these sections it could be misunderstood that the exceptions of Section 712 are not applicable for waste and linen chutes and incinerator rooms of Section 713.13, for elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistways of Section 713.14, or for hoistway enclosures of Section 3002.1. Section 712 is where the exceptions for shaft enclosures were relocated in the 2012 IBC and the reference to that section from Sections 713.13, 713.14 and 3002.1 were overlooked for the 2015 code.</p> <p>Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. This change will have no bearing on the cost of construction for shafts because it permits the use of the exceptions contained in Section 712.</p>	Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC			
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				<input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G223-15	107.2.7 (New), 202 (New),	Adds new definition to section 202 “Relocatable buildings,” revises section 3101.1 “scope,” adds new	This change is not similar to that of the	Overlapping provision to be		
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	<p>3101.1, 3112 (New), 3112.1 (New), 3112.1.1 (New), 3112.2 (New), 3112.3 (New), 3112.4 (New)</p>	<p>section 107.2.7 “Relocatable buildings,” adds new section 3112 “RELOCATABLE BUILDINGS,” adds new section 3112.1 “General,” adds new section 3112.1.1 “compliance,” adds new section 3112.2 “Supplemental information,” adds new section 3112 “manufacturer’s data plate,” and adds new section 3112.4 “Inspection agencies” to remedy possible a misinterpretation of this section that is specific to relocatable structures used for commercial purposes that are designed to be moved.</p> <p>Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. There is no cost impact since it is a clarification as to what types of structures are applicable to this section. The IRC addresses manufactured housing used as dwellings.</p>	<p>FBC. The FBC provides for Florida specific changes to this section</p>	<p>considered during step 2 of the code change process</p>
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<p>TAC Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Commission Action Accommodate Florida Specific Need: YES (Select Criteria) <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> a. <input type="checkbox"/> b. <input type="checkbox"/> c. <input type="checkbox"/> d. <input type="checkbox"/> e. <input type="checkbox"/> f. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Explain): <input type="text"/></p>		<p>TAC</p>	<p>Cmsn.</p>	
		<p><input type="checkbox"/> No Action Needed</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	
		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping provisions</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	

<p>G12-16</p>	<p>202</p>	<p>Revises section 202 definition “Lowest floor” to make this definition consistent with the change to 2015 IRC R322.1.5 that was Approved as Submitted (RB182-13) to ensure consistency with the definition of the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <p>Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction. Modifying the definition does not change how the term is used or the requirements applicable to the term.</p>	<p>Same as change between 2015 IBC and 2018 IBC</p>	<p>Flood provision</p>
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Code Change No: **G117-15**

Original Proposal

Section(s): 412.3.7, 909.20.6.1, [F] 913.2.2, (IFC 913.2.2), [F] 2702.3, 3007.8.1, 3008.8.1, Chapter 35

Proponent: Robert Davidson (RJDCodeConcepts@aol.com)

Revise as follows:

~~412.3.7 Elevator protection.~~ Wires or cables that provide normal or standby power, control signals, communication with the car, lighting, heating, air conditioning, *ventilation* and fire detecting systems to elevators shall be protected by ~~construction having one of the following methods:~~

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour, or,
2. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be ~~circuit integrity cable having~~ tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725 and shall have a ~~fire-resistance~~ *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.

909.20.6.1 Ventilation systems. Smokeproof enclosure ventilation systems shall be independent of other building ventilation systems. The equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall comply with one of the following:

1. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located exterior to the building and directly connected to the smokeproof enclosure or connected to the smokeproof enclosure by ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.
2. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the smokeproof enclosure with intake or exhaust directly from and to the outside or through ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.
3. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the building if separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by not less than 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.

Exceptions-Exception:

1. Control wiring and power wiring ~~utilizing~~ located outside of a 2-hour ~~rated cable or cable system~~ fire barrier construction shall be protected using any one of the following methods:
 - 1.1 Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.
 - 1.2 Where encased with not less than 2 inches (51 mm) of concrete.
 - 1.3 Control wiring and power wiring protected by a listed electrical ~~Electrical~~ circuit protective ~~system~~ systems tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours. ~~Electrical circuit protective systems~~ shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.

[F] 913.2.2 Circuits supplying fire pumps. Cables used for survivability of circuits supplying fire pumps shall be protected using one of the following methods:

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.

[F] 2702.3 Critical circuits. Required critical circuits shall be protected using one of the following methods:

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.

3007.8.1 Protection of wiring or cables. Wires or cables that are located outside of the elevator hoistway and machine room and that provide normal or standby power, control signals, communication with the car, lighting, heating, air conditioning, *ventilation* and fire-detecting systems to fire service access elevators shall be ~~protected by construction having using one of the following methods:~~

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be a circuit integrity cable having tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours. ~~Electrical circuit protective systems shall be protected by a listed electrical protective system installed in accordance with their listing requirements.~~
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.

Exception: Wiring and cables to control signals are not required to be protected provided that wiring and cables do not serve Phase II emergency in-car operations.

3008.8.1 Protection of wiring or cables. Wires or cables that are located outside of the elevator hoistway, machine room, control room and control space and that provide normal or standby power, control signals, communication with the car, lighting, heating, air conditioning, *ventilation* and fire-detecting systems to occupant ~~evacuation~~ evacuation elevators shall be ~~protected by construction having using one of the following methods:~~

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours. ~~shall be circuit integrity cable having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours or shall be protected by a listed electrical circuit protective system having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.~~
2. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.

Exception: Wiring and cables to control signals are not required to be protected provided that wiring and cables do not serve Phase II emergency in-car operation.

Add new standard(s) as follows:**ASTM E 1725 "STANDARD TEST METHODS FOR FIRE TESTS OF FIRE-RESISTIVE BARRIER SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS"**

Reason: This series of code changes is intended to standardize the methods of protecting wiring or cables determined to be essential for the operation of systems and building services during emergency conditions. The basic intent of the code change proposals is already in the code, albeit somewhat random and inconsistent between sections. The change would permit protection of critical circuits using the most up to date technology based on current test methods while still recognizing the commonly used generic fire resistant materials constructed as an assembly already approved for use. Other than reformatting each section and adding a requirement for electrical circuit protective systems to be tested to the appropriate ASTM standard, there is no other significant change to what we believe is the intent of the code, and what the code already requires and/or permits.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This code change will not increase the cost of construction since the intent of the code is not changed by this proposal.

Analysis: A review of the standard proposed for inclusion in the code, ASTM E 1725 "STANDARD TEST METHODS FOR FIRE TESTS OF FIRE-RESISTIVE BARRIER SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS", , with regard to the ICC criteria for referenced standards (Section 3.6 of CP#28) will be posted on the ICC website on or before April 2, 2015.

**Report of Committee Action
Hearings**

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The proposal provides consistency for the protection of cables and electrical circuits. The five current locations addressing this issue have five unique sets of requirements. This proposal will provide consistency. It allows other methods that have been tested and proved effective. The concern raised is the term 'critical circuit'. The term is undefined and the terms used in the NEC are different.

Assembly Action:

None

Public Comments

Public Comment 1:

Jonathan Roberts, representing Underwriters Laboratories (jonathan.roberts@ul.com) requests Approve as Modified by this Public Comment.

Modify as follows:

412.3.7 Elevator protection. Wires or cables that provide normal or standby power, control signals, communication with the car, lighting, heating, air conditioning, *ventilation* and fire detecting systems to elevators shall be protected by one of the following methods:

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.

909.20.6.1 Ventilation systems. Smokeproof enclosure ventilation systems shall be independent of other building ventilation systems. The equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall comply with one of the following:

1. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located exterior to the building and directly connected to the smokeproof enclosure or connected to the smokeproof enclosure by ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.
2. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the smokeproof enclosure with intake or exhaust directly from and to the outside or through ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.

3. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the building if separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by not less than 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.

Exception:

1. Control wiring and power wiring located outside of a 2-hour fire barrier construction shall be protected using any one of the following methods:
 - 1.1 Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
 - 1.2 Where encased with not less than 2 inches (51 mm) of concrete.
 - 1.3 Electrical circuit protective systems ~~shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725~~ and shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.

[F] 913.2.2 Circuits supplying fire pumps. Cables used for survivability of circuits supplying fire pumps shall be protected using one of the following methods:

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems ~~shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725~~ and shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.

[F] 2702.3 Critical circuits. Required critical circuits shall be protected using one of the following methods:

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems ~~shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725~~ and shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 hour.

3007.8.1 Protection of wiring or cables. Wires or cables that are located outside of the elevator hoistway and machine room and that provide normal or standby power, control signals, communication with the car, lighting, heating, air conditioning, *ventilation* and fire-detecting systems to fire service access elevators shall be protected using one of the following methods:

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems ~~shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725~~ and shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.

Exception: Wiring and cables to control signals are not required to be protected provided that wiring and cables do not serve Phase II emergency in-car operations.

3008.8.1 Protection of wiring or cables. Wires or cables that are located outside of the elevator hoistway, machine room, control room and control space and that provide normal or standby power, control signals, communication with the car, lighting, heating, air conditioning, *ventilation* and fire-detecting systems to occupant evacuation elevators shall be protected using one of the following methods:

1. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits shall be listed in accordance with UL 2196 and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.
2. Electrical circuit protective systems ~~shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 1725~~ and shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours. Electrical circuit protective systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing requirements.
3. Construction having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours.

Exception: Wiring and cables to control signals are not required to be protected provided that wiring and cables do not serve Phase II emergency in-car operation.

Commenter's Reason: We agree with many of the updates in this proposal, which are reflected in this public comment. However we cannot support the addition of ASTM E 1725 in these sections. Cables used for survivability of required critical circuits should be tested to evaluate their functionality during a period of fire exposure. UL 2196 evaluates a cable's ability to function during the fire exposure test, including having voltage and current applied to the cable during the fire exposure portion of the test. It also includes specific conditions of acceptance to verify the cable's functionality, both during and after the fire exposure and a hose stream test.

ASTM E1725, which is proposed as an alternate method for determining cable survivability does not evaluate the cable's ability to function during the fire test. Instead it includes acceptance criteria that does not allow temperatures on the cable from exceeding an average temperature 250°F above ambient or an individual thermocouple temperature from exceeding 325°F above ambient, both which are far in excess of the temperature ratings of most cables used in these applications. It also does not evaluate performance after hose stream test exposure.

Final Hearing Results

G117-15**AMPC1**

Code Change No: **G194-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 3001.2, TABLE 3001.2 (New)

Proponent: Edward Kulik, representing Building Code Action Committee (bcac@iccsafe.org)

Revise as follows:

3001.2 Referenced standards. Except as otherwise provided for in this code, the design, construction, installation, *alteration*, repair and maintenance of elevators and conveying systems and their components shall conform to ~~ASME A17.1/CSA B44, ASME A17.7/CSA B44.7, ASME A90.1, ASME B20.1, ANSI MH29.1, ALI ALCTV~~ the applicable standard specified in Table 3001.2 and ASCE 24 for construction in flood hazard areas established in Section 1612.3.

Add new text as follows:

TABLE 3001.2
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS

TYPE	STANDARD
<u>Elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, moving walks, material lifts</u>	<u>ASME A17.1/CSA B44</u>
<u>Belt manlifts</u>	<u>ASME A90.1</u>
<u>Conveyors and related equipment</u>	<u>ASME B20.1</u>
<u>Automotive lifts</u>	<u>ALI ALCTV</u>
<u>Platform lifts, stairway chairlifts, wheelchair lifts</u>	<u>ASME A18.1</u>

Reason: The referenced installation and design standards do not apply to all elevators and conveying systems and their components. Each standard is for a certain type. Although covered for accessibility in Section 1109.8, the installation standard for Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts, ASME A18.1, is not included in Chapter 30. ASME A18.1 is a separate standard, not covered by Section 1.1.2 of ASME A17.1.

This public proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC). The BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance an assigned International Code or portion thereof. This includes both the technical aspects of the codes as well as the code content in terms of scope and application of referenced standards. Since its inception in July, 2011, the BCAC has held 13 open meetings and numerous workgroup calls which included members of the BCAC as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes and the public comments. Related documentation and reports are posted on the BCAC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/BCAC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction due to the code already requires conformance with these standards. There may be a decrease in the cost of construction, due to providing clarity on what is required for specific equipment.

**Report of Committee Action
Hearings**

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify as follows:

**TABLE 3001.2
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS**

TYPE	STANDARD
Elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, moving walks, material lifts	ASME A17.1/CSA B44, <u>ASME A17.7/CSA B44.7</u>
Belt manlifts	ASME A90.1
Conveyors and related equipment	ASME B20.1
Automotive lifts	ALI ALCTV
Platform lifts, stairway chairlifts, wheelchair lifts	ASME A18.1
<u>Industrial scissors lifts</u>	<u>ANSI MH29.1</u>

Committee Reason: This proposal adds standards that clarify the application of the code section. The modification further clarifies the application of the proposal.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G194-15

AM

Code Change No: **G195-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 3001.2 (New)

Proponent: Andrew Cid, representing Private Citizen for The Initiative for Emergency Elevator Communication Systems for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing and Speech Impaired (andycid99@gmail.com)

Add new text as follows:

3001.2 Emergency elevator communication systems for the deaf, hard of hearing and speech impaired An emergency two-way communication system shall be provided that:

1. Is a visual text-based and a video-based live interactive system.
2. Is fully accessible by the deaf and hard of hearing and speech impaired, and
3. Is located between the elevator car and the local emergency authorities at a point outside of the hoistway.

Reason: The referenced installation and design standards do not apply to all elevators and conveying systems and their components. Each standard is for a certain type. Although covered for accessibility in Section 1109.8, the installation standard for Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts, ASME A18.1, is not included in Chapter 30. ASME A18.1 is a separate standard, not covered by Section 1.1.2 of ASME A17.1.

This public proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC). The BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance an assigned International Code or portion thereof. This includes both the technical aspects of the codes as well as the code content in terms of scope and application of referenced standards. Since its inception in July, 2011, the BCAC has held 13 open meetings and numerous workgroup calls which included members of the BCAC as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes and the public comments. Related documentation and reports are posted on the BCAC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/BCAC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction due to the code already requires conformance with these standards. There may be a decrease in the cost of construction, due to providing clarity on what is required for specific equipment.

Report of Committee Action Hearings

Committee Action:

Approved as Modified

Modify as follows:

3001.2 Emergency elevator communication systems for the deaf, hard of hearing and speech impaired. An emergency two-way communication system shall be provided that:

1. Is a visual and text-based and a video-based 24/7 live interactive system.
2. Is fully accessible by the: deaf and hard of hearing and the speech impaired, ~~the visually impaired,~~ and shall include voice-only options for hearing individuals.
3. ~~Is located between the elevator car~~ The ability to communicate with emergency personnel utilizing existing video conferencing technology, and the local emergency authorities at a point outside of the hoistway ~~chat / text software, or other approved technology.~~

Committee Reason: This belongs in the code. A significant part of the population is serviced by this proposal where currently there is a void. Current technologies should be able to be readily adapted to meet the requirements of this proposal. The committee approved modifications are intended to provide more flexibility and options for manufacturers and for compliance.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G195-15

AM

[Back](#)

Code Change No: **G197-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 3004.2.2

Proponent: David Collins, representing The American Institute of Architects (dcollins@preview-group.com)

Revise as follows:

3004.2.2 Escalators. Where provided in below-grade transportation stations, escalators shall have a clear width of not less than 32 inches (815 mm).

~~**Exception:** The clear width is not required in existing facilities undergoing alterations.~~

Reason: The exception to this section addresses requirements for escalators undergoing alterations. Such provisions should be in the IEBC, not the IBC.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

The exception to this section addresses requirements for escalators undergoing alterations. Such provisions should be in the IEBC, not the IBC.

Report of Committee Action Hearings

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This is appropriate for the IEBC and a corresponding/companion code change has been previously approved by the IEBC Committee.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G197-15

AS

Code Change No: **G201-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 1020.1.1(IFC [BE] 1020.1.1) (New), 3006.2.1 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPA, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee, representing Code Technology Committee (CTC@iccsafe.org)

Add new text as follows:

1020.1.1(IFC [BE] 1020.1.1) Hoistway opening protection Elevator hoistway openings shall be protected in accordance with Section 3006.2.1.

3006.2.1 Rated corridors. Where corridors are required to be fire resistance rated in accordance with Section 1020.1, elevator hoistway openings shall be protected in accordance with Section 3006.3.

Reason: During the 2012 cycle the CTC submitted a code change FS88-12 to clarify that it was not the intent to require protection of a hoistway opening in rated corridors. Instead, the elevator lobby requirements themselves addressed this issue. That proposal was not approved. Based upon that disapproval, it appears that it is within the intent to require protection of elevator hoistway openings based upon the requirement for rated corridor construction. Therefore, this requirement needs to be specifically clarified within Section 3006 to avoid the requirement being missed. A new section 3006.2.1 has been written to clarify that intent. Also, to further clarify this intent a Section 1020.1.1 has been provided as a pointer to these specific lobby requirements. It should be noted that this requirement has limited application. The following summarizes the buildings not already addressed by Section 3006.2 that are required to have rated corridors.

Unsprinklered buildings:

Both conditions below apply to require hoistway opening protection:

- Group A, B, E, F, M, S and U occupancies with an occupant load served by a corridor greater than 30.
- Hoistways connecting only 3 stories.

Sprinklered buildings

Both conditions below apply to require hoistway opening protection:

- Applicable Occupancies
 - o Group R greater than 10 served by corridor (.5 hr)
 - o Group H1, H-2, H-3 (1 hr)
 - o Group H4, H5 greater than 30 served by Corridor (1 hr)
- Non High rise buildings

The ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) has just completed its 10th year. The ICC Board has decided to sunset the CTC. The sunset plan includes re-assigning many of the CTC Areas of Study to the applicable Code Action Committee (CAC). The two remaining CTC Areas of Study are Care Facilities and Elevator Lobbies/WTC Elevator issues. This proposal falls under the Elevator Lobbies Area of Study. Information on the CTC, including: the sunset plan; meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the CTC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This will not increase the cost of construction depending upon how this issue is being interpreted. This item will only increase construction if it had not been interpreted to require protection of the hoistway opening in rated corridors. This would involve having to comply with Section 3006.3.

Report of Committee Action Hearings

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This proposed change provides much needed clarity by adding a rating requirement. Further modification in the Public Comment process may be beneficial.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G201-15

AS

Code Change No: **G202-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 405.4.3, 708.1, 716.5.9.3, [F] 907.5.2.1 (IFC 907.5.2.1), 3006.4, 3007.6, 3007.6.1, 3007.6.3, 3007.9, 3007.9.1, 3008.6

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPA, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee, representing Code Technology Committee (CTC@iccsafe.org)

Revise as follows:

405.4.3 Elevators. Where elevators are provided, each compartment shall have direct access to an elevator. Where an elevator serves more than one compartment, an enclosed elevator lobby shall be provided and shall be separated from each compartment by a *smoke barrier* in accordance with Section 709. Doors shall be gasketed, have a drop sill and be automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 716.5.9.3.

708.1 General. The following wall assemblies shall comply with this section.

1. Separation walls as required by Section 420.2 for Groups I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3.
2. Walls separating tenant spaces in *covered and open mall buildings* as required by Section 402.4.2.1.
3. Corridor walls as required by Section 1020.1.
4. Enclosed_Elevator lobby separation as required by Section 3006.2.
5. Egress balconies as required by Section 1019.2

716.5.9.3 Smoke-activated doors. Automatic-closing doors installed in the following locations shall be automatic-closing by the actuation of smoke detectors installed in accordance with Section 907.3 or by loss of power to the smoke detector or hold-open device. Doors that are automatic-closing by smoke detection shall not have more than a 10-second delay before the door starts to close after the smoke detector is actuated:

1. Doors installed across a *corridor*.
2. Doors installed in the enclosures of *exit access stairways* and *ramps* in accordance with Sections 1019 and 1023, respectively.
3. Doors that protect openings in *exits* or *corridors* required to be of fire-resistance-rated construction.
4. Doors that protect openings in walls that are capable of resisting the passage of smoke in accordance with Section 509.4.
5. Doors installed in *smoke barriers* in accordance with Section 709.5.
6. Doors installed in *fire partitions* in accordance with Section 708.6.
7. Doors installed in a *fire wall* in accordance with Section 706.8.
8. Doors installed in shaft enclosures in accordance with Section 713.7.
9. Doors installed in waste and linen chutes, discharge openings and access and discharge rooms in accordance with Section 713.13. Loading doors installed in waste and linen chutes shall meet the requirements of Sections 716.5.9 and 716.5.9.1.1.
10. Doors installed in the walls for compartmentation of underground buildings in accordance with Section 405.4.2.
11. Doors installed in the enclosed elevator lobby walls of underground buildings in accordance with Section 405.4.3.
12. Doors installed in smoke partitions in accordance with Section 710.5.2.3.

[F] 907.5.2.1 Audible alarms. Audible alarm notification appliances shall be provided and emit a distinctive sound that is not to be used for any purpose other than that of a fire alarm.

Exceptions:

1. Audible alarm notification appliances are not required in critical care areas of Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancies that are in compliance with Section 907.2.6, Exception 2.
2. A visible alarm notification appliance installed in a nurses' control station or other continuously attended staff location in a Group I-2 Condition 2 suite shall be an acceptable alternative to the installation of audible alarm notification appliances throughout the suite in Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancies that are in compliance with Section 907.2.6, Exception 2.
3. Where provided, audible notification appliances located in each enclosed occupant evacuation elevator lobby in accordance with Section 3008.9.1 shall be connected to a separate notification zone for manual paging only.

3006.4 Means of egress. Elevator lobbies shall be provided with at least one means of egress complying with Chapter 10 and other provisions in this code. Egress through an enclosed elevator lobby shall be permitted in accordance with Item 1 of Section 1016.2.

3007.6 Fire service access elevator lobby. The fire service access elevator shall open into ~~a~~ an enclosed fire service access elevator lobby in accordance with Sections 3007.6.1 through 3007.6.5. Egress is permitted through the enclosed elevator lobby in accordance with Item 1 of Section 1016.2.

Exception: Where a fire service access elevator has two entrances onto a floor, the second entrance shall be permitted to ~~open into an elevator lobby~~ be protected in accordance with Section 3006.3.

3007.6.1 Access to interior exit stairway or ramp. The enclosed fire service access elevator lobby shall have direct access from the enclosed elevator lobby to an enclosure for an *interior exit stairway* or *ramp*.

Exception: Access to an *interior exit stairway* or *ramp* shall be permitted to be through a protected path of travel that has a level of fire protection not less than the elevator lobby enclosure. The protected path shall be separated from the enclosed elevator lobby through an opening protected by a smoke and draft control assembly in accordance Section 716.5.3.

3007.6.3 Lobby doorways. Other than doors to the hoistway, elevator control room or elevator control space, each doorway to ~~a~~ an enclosed fire service access elevator lobby shall be provided with a ³/₄-hour *fire door assembly* complying with Section 716.5. The *fire door assembly* shall comply with the smoke and draft control door assembly requirements of Section 716.5.3.1 with the UL 1784 test conducted without the artificial bottom seal.

3007.9 Standpipe hose connection. A Class I standpipe hose connection in accordance with Section 905 shall be provided in the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* having direct access from the enclosed fire service access elevator lobby.

3007.9.1 Access. The *exit* enclosure containing the standpipe shall have access to the floor without passing through the enclosed fire service access elevator lobby.

3008.6 Occupant evacuation elevator lobby. Occupant evacuation elevators shall open into an enclosed elevator lobby in accordance with Sections 3008.6.1 through 3008.6.6. Egress is permitted through the elevator lobby in accordance with Item 1 of Section 1016.2.

Reason: This proposal is simply clarifying where elevator lobbies are intended to be enclosed. In some cases an elevator lobby is simply the area where the elevators open onto and no enclosure of the space is necessary. This does not necessarily mean the hoistway opening is not protected but instead that there is not a physical lobby enclosure. It should be noted that there are some sections such as Section 909.21.6 that are not necessarily intending to address whether such lobbies are enclosed or unenclosed.

The ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) has just completed its 10th year. The ICC Board has decided to sunset the CTC. The sunset plan includes re-assigning many of the CTC Areas of Study to the applicable Code Action Committee (CAC). The two remaining CTC Areas of Study are Care Facilities and Elevator Lobbies/WTC Elevator issues. This proposal falls under the Elevator Lobby Area of Study. Information on the CTC, including: the sunset plan; meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the CTC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction
This is simply clarification of when elevator lobbies are enclosed.

Report of Committee Action Hearings
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Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee approved this proposal as it clarifies the intent of previous editions of the code.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G202-15

AS

Code Change No: **G203-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 3007.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPA, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee, representing Code Technology Committee (CTC@iccsafe.org)

Revise as follows:

3007.1 General. Where required by Section 403.6.1, every floor above and including the lowest level of fire department vehicle access of the building shall be served by fire service access elevators complying with Sections 3007.1 through 3007.9. Except as modified in this section, fire service access elevators shall be installed in accordance with this chapter and ASME A17.1/CSA B44.

Exception: Elevators that only service an open or enclosed parking garage and the lobby of the building shall not be required to serve as fire service access elevators in accordance with Section 3007.

Reason: There are two aspects that this proposal addresses. The first is that it was not the intention that FSAEs be available in the levels of the building below the lowest level of fire department access. Typically the fire department is more concerned with travelling high into the building and does not require that the same facilities be provided in the lower levels of the building. Most fire departments will likely not take an elevator below grade to a fire when the stairs are manageable. This will likely only affect buildings on steep grades where the lowest level of fire department access differs greatly from the main entrance. The second aspect addresses the issue that FSAEs are not necessary in parking garages. As noted the fire department is more likely to use FSAEs due to the height of the building. In addition, fire fighters typically are not willing to take an elevator past the fire floor. Instead in such cases they would prefer the use of the stairway.

The ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) has just completed its 10th year. The ICC Board has decided to sunset the CTC. The sunset plan includes re-assigning many of the CTC Areas of Study to the applicable Code Action Committee (CAC). The two remaining CTC Areas of Study are Care Facilities and Elevator Lobbies/WTC Elevator issues. This proposal falls under the WTC Area of Study. Information on the CTC, including: the sunset plan; meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the CTC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This will save money by not requiring FSAE elevators from the garage and clarifying that it is only the portion of the building above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access that need these elevators.

Report of Committee Action Hearings

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This proposal significantly clarifies the intent. However, the ability to move fire equipment between floors may also be a concern.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G203-15

AS

Back

Code Change No: **G204-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 3007.3, 3008.3

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPA, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee, representing Code Technology Committee (CTC@iccsafe.org)

Revise as follows:

3007.3 Water protection. ~~An approved method to prevent water~~ Water from the operation of an automatic sprinkler system outside the enclosed lobby shall be prevented from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure from the operation of the automatic sprinkler system outside the enclosed fire service access elevator lobby shall be provided in accordance with an approved method.

3008.3 Water protection. ~~An approved method to prevent water~~ Water from the operation of an automatic sprinkler system outside the enclosed lobby shall be prevented from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure from the operation of the automatic sprinkler system outside the enclosed occupant evacuation elevator lobby shall be provided in accordance with an approved method.

Reason: As currently written it is often misinterpreted that water protection should be provided from sprinklers activating within the enclosed lobby itself. In fact, this provision is specifically looking only at sprinkler activation outside the lobby. If a sprinkler was activated within the lobby itself then there are larger concerns about the safety of the elevator operations. Also if sprinklers have activated within the lobby the lobby smoke detection would have also activated and recalled the elevators to the lobby. This section is not intended to include fire fighter hose stream.

The ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) has just completed its 10th year. The ICC Board has decided to sunset the CTC. The sunset plan includes re-assigning many of the CTC Areas of Study to the applicable Code Action Committee (CAC). The two remaining CTC Areas of Study are Care Facilities and Elevator Lobbies/WTC Elevator issues. This proposal falls under the WTC Area of Study. Information on the CTC, including: the sunset plan; meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the CTC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This is merely a clarification. It may be a savings if it was interpreted to include the activation of an automatic sprinkler system within the enclosed elevator lobby.

Report of Committee Action Hearings

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: This is a necessary clarification to the code that addresses items that are commonly misinterpreted.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G204-15

AS

Code Change No: **G207-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 3008.1, 3008.1.1 (New), 3008.8.1 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPA, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee, representing Code Technology Committee (CTC@iccsafe.org)

Revise as follows:

3008.1 General. ~~Where elevators are to be Elevators used for occupant self-evacuation during fires, all passenger elevators for general public use shall comply with Sections 3008.1 through 3008.10. Where other elevators are used for occupant self-evacuation, those elevators shall comply with these sections.~~

Add new text as follows:

3008.1.1 Number of occupant evacuation elevators. The number of elevators available for occupant evacuation shall be determined based on an egress analysis that addresses one of the following scenarios

1. Full building evacuation where the analysis demonstrates that the number of elevators provided for evacuation results in an evacuation time less than one hour.
2. Evacuation of the 5 consecutive floors with the highest cumulative occupant load where the analysis demonstrates that the number of elevators provided for evacuation results in an evacuation time less than 15 minutes.

A minimum of one elevator in each bank shall be designated for occupant evacuation. Not less than two shall be provided in each occupant evacuation elevator lobby where more than one elevator opens into the lobby. Signage shall be provided to denote which elevators are available for occupant evacuation.

3008.8.1 Determination of standby power load. Standby power loads shall be based upon the determination of the number of occupant evacuation elevators in Section 3008.1.1.

Reason: The alternative to the 3rd stair in Section 403.5.2 is to use occupant evacuation elevators. This is a viable and more efficient option, but can require an excessive amount of standby power. As currently written, all passenger elevators must be used to comply with Section 3008 and Section 3008.8 would require 2 hours of standby power for every elevator simultaneously. In a building with many elevators, this becomes excessive and may be much more conservative than necessary where occupant loads are low. This proposal provides a more reasonable performance-based approach but while retaining the capacity to evacuate buildings more quickly than with stairs alone.

Two options are provided to determine the number of occupant evacuation elevators necessary to meet the performance intent. The first focuses upon full building evacuation. This does not mandate full building evacuation but instead is a benchmark to use for analysis. The use of 1 hour sets an upper limit on evacuation time and is based upon concerns during review of events such as the WTC bombing in 1993 that buildings should not take longer than an hour to evacuate. The 1 hour criterion is consistent with the upper limit that the elevator industry typically uses to determine the use of elevators during the busier times of the day within buildings during normal operation. It is also consistent with the basis for the current code language. The second option is more closely associated with a more typical phased evacuation. This 15 minute criterion intends to remove occupants from the area to which the fire department will respond. In reviewing a number resources the time of arrival of most fire departments in a typical city is likely around 4 minutes. This does not include time for set-up at the scene. NFPA 1710 specifically requires a 240 second arrival time to 90 percent of the incidents in a jurisdiction. Again this is only arrival time of the first due company. Several fire service officers have stated that an additional 10 minutes are needed to begin incident assessment, leading to the 15 minute criterion. Using the highest occupant load for 5 consecutive floors will provide a safety factor for the required number of occupant evacuation elevators.

In addition since the initial publication of occupant evacuation elevator requirements, ASME A17.1 has been updated and revised to address occupant evacuation elevators. This also includes the interface with the fire department features on elevators. Elevators can now be individually recalled by the fire department thus leaving more elevators available for evacuation if necessary.

ASME A17.1 also provides requirements for the prioritization of elevators during emergencies. This provides another level of rigor to the concept.

The ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) has just completed its 10th year. The ICC Board has decided to sunset the CTC. The sunset plan includes re-assigning many of the CTC Areas of Study to the applicable Code Action Committee (CAC). The two remaining CTC Areas of Study are Care Facilities and Elevator Lobbies/WTC Elevator issues. This proposal falls under the WTC Area of Study. Information on the CTC, including: the sunset plan; meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the CTC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Bibliography: Fire Master Plan, Olympia Washington, Chapter 4 Emergency response – response times. [Response times - Chapter 4 Fire Master Plan Olympia, WA](#)
 NYC City wide fire report -2014. [NYC response times](#)
 NFPA 1710 – 2010

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This proposal will decrease the cost of construction as it will possibly reduce the number of elevators necessary for occupant evacuation and thus reduce the capacity necessary for standby power.

Report of Committee Action Hearings
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Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: Where there are many elevators in a building, it should be possible to evaluate what the real need for emergency power requirements is.

The addition of the number of occupant self evacuation elevators is beneficial.

The committee recommends that the CTC or other parties submit public comments to: 1) Clarify Item 2 to give a start time for the 15 minute evacuation period; 2) Indicate the signage that is required, beyond what is already required; 3) Indicate the percentage of disabled occupants that should be assumed in the analysis.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G207-15

AS

Code Change No: **G208-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 3008.1, 3008.6.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPA, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee, representing Code Technology Committee (CTC@iccsafe.org)

Revise as follows:

3008.1 General. Where elevators are to be used for occupant self-evacuation during fires, all passenger elevators for general public use shall comply with Sections 3008.1 through 3008.10. Where other elevators are used for occupant self-evacuation, those elevators shall comply with these sections.

3008.6.1 Access to interior exit stairway or ramp. The occupant evacuation elevator lobby shall have direct access from the enclosed elevator lobby to an *interior exit stairway* or *ramp*.

Exception-Exceptions:

1. Access to an *interior exit stairway* or *ramp* shall be permitted to be through a protected path of travel that has a level of fire protection not less than the elevator lobby enclosure. The protected path shall be separated from the enclosed elevator lobby through an opening protected by a smoke and draft control assembly in accordance Section 716.5.3.
2. Elevators that only service an open parking garage and the lobby of the building shall not be required to provide direct access in accordance with this section.

Reason: Requiring occupant evacuation elevators to extend from a parking garages to the main lobby was not contemplated or intended to be addressed by the requirements for occupant evacuation elevators. Such elevators were intended to address portions of the building where height became an issue for evacuation. However it was felt that these elevators should still be available for occupant evacuation but the direct access requirement was felt to be overly restrictive for open parking garages. The direct access requirement often affects the location of the stairways and possibly leading to an additional stairway. There is an exception to Section 3008.6.1 if you provide protection to that stairway but in an open parking garage smoke accumulation is much less due to the open nature of the structure. The additional construction required to create that protected path would serve little benefit. The ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) has just completed its 10th year. The ICC Board has decided to sunset the CTC. The sunset plan includes re-assigning many of the CTC Areas of Study to the applicable Code Action Committee (CAC). The two remaining CTC Areas of Study are Care Facilities and Elevator Lobbies/WTC Elevator issues. This proposal falls under the WTC Area of Study. Information on the CTC, including: the sunset plan; meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the CTC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction
Will decrease the cost of construction. This will simplify the location of the stairway. This exception eliminates the need for an additional stairway or of the creation of a protected path from the occupancy evacuation elevator lobby to the stairway.

Report of Committee Action Hearings

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: It is a big challenge dealing with garages and open parking structures and this proposal helps. Open parking structures in particular are very low hazard.

Assembly Action

None

Final Hearing Results

G208-15

AS

Back

Code Change No: **FS51-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 713.13, 713.14, 3002.1

Proponent: Lee Kranz, City of Bellevue, WA, representing Lee Kranz

Revise as follows:

713.13 Waste and linen chutes and incinerator rooms. Waste and linen chutes shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 82, Chapter 5 and shall meet the requirements of Sections 712 and 713.13.1 through 713.13.6. Incinerator rooms shall meet the provisions of Sections 713.13.4 through 713.13.5.

Exception: Chutes serving and contained within a single dwelling unit.

713.14 Elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistways. Elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistway enclosures shall be constructed in accordance with ~~Section~~ Sections 712, 713 and Chapter 30.

3002.1 Hoistway enclosure protection. Elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistway enclosures shall be *shaft enclosures* complying with ~~Section~~ Sections 712 and 713.

Reason: The proposed references in Sections 713.13, 713.14 and 3002.1 to Section 712 are necessary to permit the use of the exceptions contained in Section 712 for shaft construction. By referencing only Section 713 from these sections it could be misunderstood that the exceptions of Section 712 are not applicable for waste and linen chutes and incinerator rooms of Section 713.13, for elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistways of Section 713.14, or for hoistway enclosures of Section 3002.1. Section 712 is where the exceptions for shaft enclosures were relocated in the 2012 IBC and the reference to that section from Sections 713.13, 713.14 and 3002.1 were overlooked for the 2015 code.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction
This change will have no bearing on the cost of construction for shafts because it permits the use of the exceptions contained in Section 712.

Report of Committee Action Hearings

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that reference to Section 712 at these locations is necessary to permit the use of the exceptions contained in Section 712 for shaft construction.

Assembly Action:

None

Final Hearing Results

FS51-15

AS

Code Change No: **FS74-15**

Original Proposal

Section: 1023.3.1, 3007.6.3, 3008.6.3, 3008.6.3.1, 402.8.6.1, 405.4.2, 405.4.3, 407.3.1, 408.3.8, 410.3.5, 510.2, 705.8.2, 706.8, 3104.10, 722.2.4.4, 909.20.3.1, 909.20.3.2

Proponent: John Woestman, Kellen Company, representing Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA) (jwoestman@kellencompany.com)

Revise as follows:

402.8.6.1 Exit passageways. Where *exit passageways* provide a secondary *means of egress* from a tenant space, doorways to the *exit passageway* shall be protected by 1-hour *fire door assemblies* that comply with Section 716 and are self- or automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 716.5.9.3.

405.4.2 Smoke barrier penetration. The compartments shall be separated from each other by a *smoke barrier* in accordance with Section 709. Penetrations between the two compartments shall be limited to plumbing and electrical piping and conduit that are firestopped in accordance with Section 714. Doorways shall be protected by *fire door assemblies* that comply with Section 716 and shall be that are automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 716.5.9.3 and are installed in accordance with NFPA 105 and Section 716.5.3. Where provided, each compartment shall have an air supply and an exhaust system independent of the other compartments.

405.4.3 Elevators. Where elevators are provided, each compartment shall have direct access to an elevator. Where an elevator serves more than one compartment, an elevator lobby shall be provided and shall be separated from each compartment by a *smoke barrier* in accordance with Section 709. ~~Doors~~ Doorways in the smoke barrier shall be gasketed—protected by fire door assemblies that comply with Section 716, have a drop sill shall comply with the smoke and draft control assembly requirements of Section 716.5.3 with the UL 1784 test conducted without an artificial bottom seal, and shall be automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 716.5.9.3.

407.3.1 Corridor doors. *Corridor doors*, other than those in a wall required to be rated by Section 509.4 or for the enclosure of a vertical opening or an *exit*, shall not have a required *fire protection rating* and shall not be required to be equipped with *self-closing* or automatic-closing devices, but shall provide an effective barrier to limit the transfer of smoke and shall be equipped with positive latching. Roller latches are not permitted. Other doors shall conform to Section ~~746.5-716.~~

408.3.8 Interior exit stairway and ramp construction. One *interior exit stairway* or *ramp* in each building shall be permitted to have glazing installed in doors and interior walls at each landing level providing access to the *interior exit stairway* or *ramp*, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The *interior exit stairway* or *ramp* shall not serve more than four floor levels.
2. *Exit doors* shall be not less than $3/4$ -hour *fire door assemblies* complying with Section ~~746.5-716~~
3. The total area of glazing at each floor level shall not exceed 5,000 square inches (3.2 m²) and individual panels of glazing shall not exceed 1,296 square inches (0.84 m²).
4. The glazing shall be protected on both sides by an *automatic sprinkler system*. The sprinkler system shall be designed to wet completely the entire surface of any glazing affected by fire when actuated.
5. The glazing shall be in a gasketed frame and installed in such a manner that the framing system will deflect without breaking (loading) the glass before the sprinkler system operates.

6. Obstructions, such as curtain rods, drapery traverse rods, curtains, drapes or similar materials shall not be installed between the automatic sprinklers and the glazing.

410.3.5 Proscenium curtain. Where a proscenium wall is required to have a *fire-resistance rating*, the *stage* opening shall be provided with a fire curtain complying with NFPA 80, horizontal sliding doors complying with Section ~~746.5-2716~~ having a fire protection rating of at least 1 hour, or an *approved* water curtain complying with Section 903.3.1.1 or, in facilities not utilizing the provisions of smoke-protected assembly seating in accordance with Section 1029.6.2, a smoke control system complying with Section 909 or natural *ventilation* designed to maintain the smoke level not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the floor of the *means of egress*.

510.2 Horizontal building separation allowance. A building shall be considered as separate and distinct buildings for the purpose of determining area limitations, continuity of *fire walls*, limitation of number of *stories* and type of construction where all of the following conditions are met:

1. The buildings are separated with a *horizontal assembly* having a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 3 hours.
2. The building below the *horizontal assembly* is of Type IA construction.
3. *Shaft, stairway, ramp* and escalator enclosures through the *horizontal assembly* shall have not less than a 2-hour *fire-resistance rating* with opening protectives in accordance with Section ~~746.5-716~~.

Exception: Where the enclosure walls below the *horizontal assembly* have not less than a 3-hour *fire-resistance rating* with opening protectives in accordance with Section ~~746.5-716~~, the enclosure walls extending above the *horizontal assembly* shall be permitted to have a 1-hour *fire-resistance rating*, provided:

1. The building above the *horizontal assembly* is not required to be of Type I construction;
2. The enclosure connects fewer than four *stories*; and
3. The enclosure opening protectives above the *horizontal assembly* have a *fire protection rating* of not less than 1 hour.
4. The building or buildings above the *horizontal assembly* shall be permitted to have multiple Group A occupancy uses, each with an *occupant load* of less than 300, or Group B, M, R or S occupancies.
5. The building below the *horizontal assembly* shall be protected throughout by an *approved automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, and shall be permitted to be any occupancy allowed by this code except Group H.
6. The maximum *building height* in feet (mm) shall not exceed the limits set forth in Section 504.3 for the building having the smaller allowable height as measured from the *grade plane*.

705.8.2 Protected openings. Where openings are required to be protected, ~~*fire doors* and *fire shutters*~~ *opening protectives* shall comply with Section ~~746.5~~ and ~~*fire window assemblies*~~ shall comply with Section ~~746.6-716~~.

Exception: Opening protectives are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the exterior openings are protected by a water curtain using automatic sprinklers *approved* for that use.

706.8 Openings. Each opening through a *fire wall* shall be protected in accordance with Section ~~746.5-716~~ and shall not exceed 156 square feet (15 m²). The aggregate width of openings at any floor level shall not exceed 25 percent of the length of the wall.

Exceptions:

1. Openings are not permitted in party walls constructed in accordance with Section 706.1.1.

2. Openings shall not be limited to 156 square feet (15 m²) where both buildings are equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

722.2.4.4 Columns built into walls. The minimum dimensions of Table 722.2.4 do not apply to a reinforced concrete column that is built into a concrete or masonry wall provided all of the following are met:

1. The *fire-resistance rating* for the wall is equal to or greater than the required rating of the column;
2. The main longitudinal reinforcing in the column has cover not less than that required by Section 722.2.4.2; and
3. Openings in the wall are protected in accordance with ~~Table 716.5~~ Section 716.

Where openings in the wall are not protected as required by Section ~~716.5~~ 716, the minimum dimension of columns required to have a *fire-resistance rating* of 3 hours or less shall be 8 inches (203 mm), and 10 inches (254 mm) for columns required to have a *fire-resistance rating* of 4 hours, regardless of the type of aggregate used in the concrete.

909.20.3.1 Balcony doors. Where access to the *stairway* or *ramp* is by way of an open exterior balcony, the door assembly into the enclosure shall be a *fire door assembly* in accordance with Section ~~716.5~~ 716.

909.20.3.2 Vestibule doors. Where access to the *stairway* or *ramp* is by way of a vestibule, the door assembly into the vestibule shall be a *fire door assembly* complying with Section ~~716.5~~ 716. The door assembly from the vestibule to the *stairway* shall have not less than a 20-minute *fire protection rating* complying with Section ~~716.5~~ 716.

Add new text as follows:

1023.3.1 Extension. Where interior exit stairways and ramps are extended to an exit discharge or a public way by an exit passageway, the interior exit stairway and ramp shall be separated from the exit passageway by a fire barrier constructed in accordance with Section 707 or a horizontal assembly constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both. The fire-resistance rating shall be not less than that required for the interior exit stairway and ramp. A fire door assembly complying with Section 716 shall be installed in the fire barrier to provide a means of egress from the interior exit stairway and ramp to the exit passageway. Openings in the fire barrier other than the fire door assembly are prohibited. Penetrations of the fire barrier are prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Penetrations of the fire barrier in accordance with Section 1023.5 shall be permitted.
2. Separation between an interior exit stairway or ramp and the exit passageway extension shall not be required where there are no openings into the exit passageway extension.

Revise as follows:

3008.6.3 Lobby doorways. Other than the doors to the hoistway, elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, control rooms and control spaces within the lobby enclosure smoke barrier, each doorway to an occupant evacuation elevator lobby shall be provided with a ³/₄-hour *fire door assembly* complying with Section ~~716.5~~ 716. The *fire door assembly* shall comply with the smoke and draft control assembly requirements of Section 716.5.3.1, and tested in accordance with the UL 1784 test conducted without the an artificial bottom seal.

3008.6.3.1 Vision panel. A vision panel shall be installed in each *fire door assembly* protecting the lobby doorway. The vision panel shall consist of fire-protection-rated glazing and shall comply with the requirements of Section 716 and shall be located to furnish clear vision of the occupant evacuation elevator lobby.

3007.6.3 Lobby doorways. Other than doors to the hoistway, elevator control room or elevator control space, each doorway to a fire service access elevator lobby shall be provided with a ³/₄-hour *fire door assembly* complying with Section ~~716.5~~716. The *fire door assembly* shall comply with the smoke and draft control door assembly requirements of Section 716.5.3.1, and tested in accordance with the UL 1784 test conducted without the an artificial bottom seal.

3104.10 Tunneled walkway. Separation between the tunneled walkway and the building to which it is connected shall be not less than 2-hour fire-resistant construction and openings therein shall be protected in accordance with ~~Table 716.5~~Section 716.

Reason: This proposal is an effort to review all I-Code references that "point" IBC Section 716 and its subsections.

In many locations, the references to a subsection of IBC 716 many need only an editorial update to the new location of the references requirements based on the reorganized text.

In other locations, it seems appropriate to clarify and / slightly revise the text and the reference.

These proposed revisions may, in some cases, be considered technical revisions. But, the goal of the proposed revisions is to be consistent with what is understood to be the intent of the code.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

There should be no cost increase, if the proposed revisions are consistent with the intent of the code.

Report of Committee Action Hearings
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Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that the correlation of references provided for more effective application and enforcement of the provisions.

Assembly Action:

None

Final Hearing Results

FS74-15

AS

Code Change No: **G223-15**

Original Proposal

Section(s): 107.2.7 (New), 202 (New), 3101.1, 3112 (New), 3112.1 (New), 3112.1.1 (New), 3112.2 (New), 3112.3 (New), 3112.4 (New)

Proponent: Edward Kulik, representing Building Code Action Committee (bcac@iccsafe.org)

Add new text as follows:

107.2.7 Relocatable buildings. Construction documents for relocatable buildings shall comply with this section and Section 3112.

Add new definition as follows:

RELOCATABLE BUILDING. A partially or completely assembled building constructed and designed to be reused multiple times and transported to different building sites.

Revise as follows:

3101.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern special building construction including membrane structures, temporary structures, *pedestrian walkways* and tunnels, automatic *vehicular gates, awnings and canopies, marquees, signs, and towers, antennas,* and ~~antennas-relocatable buildings.~~

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 3112 **RELOCATABLE BUILDINGS**

3112.1 General. The provisions of this section shall apply to relocatable buildings. Relocatable buildings manufactured after the effective date of this code shall comply with the applicable provisions of this code.

3112.1.1 Compliance. A newly constructed relocatable building shall comply with this code for new construction. An existing relocatable building that is undergoing alteration, addition, change of occupancy or relocation shall comply with Chapter 13 of the *International Existing Buildings Code*.

3112.2 Supplemental information. Supplemental information specific to a relocatable building shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction. It shall, as a minimum, include all of the following in addition to the information required by Section 105.

1. Manufacturer's name and address.
2. Date of manufacture.
3. Serial number of module.
4. Manufacturer's design drawings.
5. Type of construction in accordance with Section 602.
6. Design loads including: roof live load, roof snow load, floor live load, wind load and seismic site class, use group and design category.
7. Additional building planning and structural design data.
8. Site built structure or appurtenance attached to the relocatable building.

3112.3 Manufacturer's data plate. Each relocatable module shall have a data plate that is permanently attached on or adjacent to the electrical panel, and shall include the following information:

1. Occupancy group.
2. Manufacturer's name and address.
3. Date of manufacture.
4. Serial number of module.
5. Design roof live load, design floor live load, snow load, wind and seismic design.
6. Approved quality assurance agency or approved inspection agency.
7. Codes, and standards of construction.
8. Envelope thermal resistance values.
9. Electrical service size.
10. Fuel burning equipment and size.
11. Special limitations if any.

3112.4 Inspection agencies. The building official is authorized to accept reports of inspections conducted by approved inspection agencies during off-site construction of the relocatable building, and to satisfy the applicable requirements of Sections 110.3 through 110.3.10.1.

Reason: In July/2014 the ICC Board decided to sunset the activities of the Code Technology Committee (CTC). This is being accomplished by re-assigning many of the CTC Areas of Study to the applicable Code Action Committee (CAC). This proposal falls under the CTC Area of Study entitled Relocatable Modular Buildings. Information on the CTC, including: the sunset plan; meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the CTC website.

This public proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC). The BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance an assigned International Code or portion thereof. This includes both the technical aspects of the codes as well as the code content in terms of scope and application of referenced standards. Since its inception in July, 2011, the BCAC has held 13 open meetings and numerous workgroup calls which included members of the BCAC as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes and the public comments. Related documentation and reports are posted on the BCAC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/BCAC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Unlike site-built buildings, which are typically intended to remain on their original site for the life of the building, relocatable modular buildings are designed and intended for relocation, reuse and/or repurposing. Many states have statutes that govern the building and relocating of relocatable modular buildings. For those that do not have state mandated requirements, much confusion and inconsistency exists about the requirements for relocatable modular buildings as existing buildings.

The Modular Building Institute (MBI) (www.modular.org) estimates that there are over 600,000 code compliant relocatable buildings in use in North America today. While it is impossible to determine the exact amount owned by the public at large, MBI estimates that public school districts across North America collectively own and operate about 180,000 relocatable classrooms with the industry owning and leasing an additional 120,000. Additionally, the industry owns and leases approximately 280,000 relocatable buildings for various other business occupancies, including construction site offices and temporary sales offices. Unique characteristics of relocatable modular buildings that are unlike site-built buildings include:

- There are sections of the IBC that are applicable equally to both site-built and relocatable modular buildings, particularly for new construction.
- There are sections of the conflicting code sections that cannot be applied to both site-built and relocatable modular buildings, specifically related to construction documents, inspection, and relocation.

The IBC does not have specific requirements on how to treat these buildings. In the absence of clear definitions and requirements that are specific to both new and existing relocatable modular buildings, many code officials attempt to apply similar, but non-related sections of the building code intended for site built buildings to the relocatable modular industry. There are unique attributes to relocatable modular buildings that warrant their own requirements in a new chapter in this code.

Two proposals have been submitted on the subject of relocatable modular buildings. One proposal for new construction (this proposal) and a second proposal to address the relocation of modular buildings (proposal to the IEBC). This proposal includes:

- The definition has been reproduced from the definition that was added to the 2015 IEBC last cycle.
- Identification and inclusion of relocatables into Special Construction, Chapter 31. This chapter applies to new relocatable buildings, and also new site built structures.

Moving this document forward through the ICC code development process will help the modular building industry comply with the intent of the code, provide a clear and consistent path for enforcement professionals, and for compliance by owners of relocatable buildings who wish to re-use or repurpose their existing buildings.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

This code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction due to the re-usable/relocatable nature of such buildings.

Report of Committee Action Hearings
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Committee Action:**Approved as Submitted**

Committee Reason: This is consistent and needed given what was just approved regarding relocatable buildings for the International Existing Building Code. The Commonwealth of Virginia has a program that is very similar to this and it works. Guidance in the code for this is welcome. We have had difficulty approving relocatable buildings and this would help significantly. We need to know what information should be required for approval for these types of structures.

Assembly Action:**None**

Public Comments

Public Comment 1:

Vickie Lovell, InterCode Incorporated, representing Modular Building Institute (vickie@intercodeinc.com) requests Approve as Modified by this Public Comment.

Modify as follows:

107.2.7 Relocatable buildings. Construction documents for relocatable buildings shall comply with this section and Section 3112.

Exception: Manufactured housing used as dwellings.

3112.1 General. The provisions of this section shall apply to relocatable buildings. Relocatable buildings manufactured after the effective date of this code shall comply with the applicable provisions of this code.

Exception:-This section shall not apply to manufactured housing used as dwellings.

Commenter's Reason: The committee correctly identified a possible misinterpretation of this section that is specific to relocatable structures used for commercial purposes that are designed to be moved. This section should not be confused with or applied to transportable manufactured housing that is identified in Appendix E of the IRC or NFPA 501. The manufacture, use, and transport of those units are governed by other regulatory documents, including federal, state and/or local requirements.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction.

There is no cost impact since it is a clarification as to what types of structures are applicable to this section. The IRC addresses manufactured housing used as dwellings.

Final Hearing Results

G223-15**AMPC1**

Back

Code Change No: G12-16

Original Proposal

Section: 202

Proponent: Gregory Wilson, Federal Emergency Management Agency
(gregory.wilson2@fema.dhs.gov); Rebecca Quinn (rcquinn@earthlink.net)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC STRUCTURAL COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

Revise as follows:

[BS] LOWEST FLOOR. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including *basement*, but excluding any unfinished or floodresistant enclosure, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of Section 1612.

Reason: This proposal is editorial. It will make this definition consistent with the change to 2015 IRC R322.1.5 that was Approved as Submitted (RB182-13) to ensure consistency with the definition of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction
Modifying the definition does not change how the term is used or the requirements applicable to the term.

**Report of Committee Action
Hearings**

Committee Action:

Approved as Submitted

Committee Reason: Committee's approval is based on this change to the definition of "lowest floor" providing consistency with requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Assembly Action

None

Final Action Results

G12-16

AS

2018 IBC (General) Overlapping Provisions

G133-15

Table 1006.2.1 Space with one exist or exit access doorway. Revise as follow:

Change the “Maximum occupant load of space” for both “R-2” and “R-3” from “10” to “49”.

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM
A, E, F-1, M, R, S-	200	250 ^b
S-1	200	400 ^b

No change to the remaining text within the table and footnotes

G137-15

505.2.1 Area limitation. (No Change)

Exceptions:

1. – 2. (No Change)
3. In sprinklered Group S2 occupancies of Type III construction, the enclosed and unenclosed areas under mezzanines shall be allowed to be included when calculating the permissible size of mezzanines.

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505.2.1 Area limitation. (No Change)

Exceptions:

1. – 2. (No Change)
3. In sprinklered Group S2 occupancies of Type III construction, the enclosed and unenclosed areas under mezzanines shall be allowed to be included when calculating the permissible size of mezzanines.

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3007.6 Fire service access elevator lobby. The fire service access elevator shall open into a fire service access elevator lobby in accordance with Sections 3007.6.1 through 3007.6.5. Egress is permitted through the elevator lobby in accordance with Item 1 if Section 1016.2.

Exceptions:

1. Where a fire service access elevator has two entrances onto a floor, the second entrance shall be permitted to open into an elevator lobby in accordance with Section 3007.6.1.
2. Where a fire service access elevator is required, a 1-hour fire-rated fire service access elevator lobby with direct access from the fire service access elevator is not required if the fire service access elevator opens into an exit access corridor that is no less than 6 feet wide for its entire length and is at least 150 square feet with the exception of door openings, and has a minimum 1-hour fire rating with three- quarter hour fire and smoke rated openings; and during a fire event the fire service access elevator is pressurized and floor- to-floor smoke control is provided.

Exception: Where transient residential occupancies occur at floor levels more than 420 feet above the level of fire service access, a 1-hour fire-rated service access elevator lobby with direct access from the fire service access elevator is required.

3007.9.1 Access. The *exit* enclosure containing the standpipe shall have access to the floor without passing through the fire service access elevator lobby.

Exception: Group R1 and R2 occupancy buildings. Standpipes in high-rise buildings of Group R1 or R2 must be located in stairwells and are subject only to the requirements of the Florida Fire Prevention Code and NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipes and Hose Systems, adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

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3105.3.4.1

Fabric used for awnings or fabric-covered frames shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 or have a *flame spread index* not greater than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723.

Exception: Awnings or fabric-covered frames used in conjunction with Group R-3 occupancies.

3105.3.4.2

Supports for fabric awnings and fabric-covered frame shall be of metal or similar durable material.

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SECTION 458
MANUFACTURED BUILDINGS

Change Section 458.1 to read as shown:

458.1 General. The following administrative requirements for inspection and plan review apply to manufactured buildings including factory-built schools. Additional technical requirements for factory-built schools can be found in Section 453.

Note: See Department of Business and Professional Regulation Rule 61-41 9B-4, *Florida Administrative Code* and Chapter 553, *Florida Statutes*.

G32-16

TABLE 1604.5
RISK CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

RISK CATEGORY	NATURE OF OCCUPANCY
I	Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural facilities. • Certain temporary facilities. • Minor storage facilities. • <u>Screen enclosures.</u>
II	Buildings and other structures except those listed in Risk Categories I, III and IV
III	Buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and other structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300. • Buildings and other structures containing Group E occupancies with an occupant load greater than 250. • Buildings and other structures containing educational occupancies for

	<p>students above the 12th grade with an occupant load greater than 500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group I-2 occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or more resident care recipients but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities. • Group I-3 occupancies. • Any other occupancy with an occupant load greater than 5,000a. • Power-generating stations, water treatment facilities for potable water, waste water treatment facilities and other public utility facilities not included in Risk Category IV. • Buildings and other structures not included in Risk Category IV containing quantities of toxic or explosive materials that: Exceed maximum allowable quantities per control area as given in Table 307.1(1) or 307.1(2) or per outdoor control area in accordance with the <i>International Florida Fire Prevention Code</i>; and Are sufficient to pose a threat to the public if releasedb.
IV	<p>Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group I-2 occupancies having surgery or emergency treatment facilities. • Fire, rescue, ambulance and police stations and emergency vehicle garages. • Designated earthquake, hurricane or other emergency shelters. • Designated emergency preparedness, communications and operations centers and other facilities required for emergency response. • Power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup facilities for Risk Category IV structures. • Buildings and other structures containing quantities of highly toxic materials that: Exceed maximum allowable quantities per control area as given in Table 307.1(2) or per outdoor control area in accordance with the <i>International Florida Fire Prevention Code</i>; and

Are sufficient to pose a threat to the public if releasedb.

- Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangars.
- Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions.
- Water storage facilities and pump structures required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression.

a. For purposes of occupant load calculation, occupancies required by Table 1004.1.2 to use gross floor area calculations shall be permitted to use net floor areas to determine the total occupant load.

b. Where approved by the building official, the classification of buildings and other structures as Risk Category III or IV based on their quantities of toxic, highly toxic or explosive materials is permitted to be reduced to Risk Category II, provided it can be demonstrated by a hazard assessment in accordance with Section 1.5.3 of ASCE 7 that a release of the toxic, highly toxic or explosive materials is not sufficient to pose a threat to the public.