

2006/2007 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE CODE

Proposed changes to the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* are heard by the International Fire Code Committee. See the tentative order of discussion for the International Fire Code Committee.

WUIC1–06/07

101.2.1 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

101.2.1 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be “new” because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 101.2 of the *International Plumbing Code*, Section 101.3 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, Section 101.2.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Fire Code* and *International Mechanical Code*, Section R102.5 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 101.7.1 of the *International Existing Building Code*.

The code has several appendices which provide additional information regarding the provisions in the code and additional regulations that are available for adoption if desired by the adopting jurisdiction. This section makes it clear that, if the jurisdiction decides to include any of the appendices as part of the code, each of the appendices to be adopted must be specifically enumerated in the adopting ordinance.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC2–06/07

102

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 102 AUTHORITY OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

102.1 Powers and duties of the code official. The code official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code. The code official shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code. Such policies and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this code. ~~to administer and enforce this code, or designated sections thereof, and all ordinances of the jurisdiction pertaining to designated wildland-urban interface areas. For such purposes, the code official shall have the powers of a law enforcement officer.~~

102.2 Interpretations, rules and regulations. (No change to current text)

102.3 Liability of the code official. The code official, member of the board of appeals or employee charged with the enforcement of this code, acting in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance, shall not thereby be rendered personally liable for damages that may accrue to persons or property as a result of an act or by reason of an act or omission in the discharge of such duties. A suit brought against the code official or employee because of such act or omission performed by the code official or employee in the enforcement of any provision of such codes or other pertinent laws or ordinances implemented through the enforcement of this code or enforced by the code enforcement agency shall be defended by this jurisdiction until final termination of such proceedings, and any judgment resulting therefrom shall be assumed by this

jurisdiction. The code enforcement agency or its parent jurisdiction shall not be held as assuming any liability by reason of the inspections authorized by this code or any permits or certificates issued under this code.

102.4 Other agencies: (No change to current text)

102.5 Applications and permits. The code official is authorized to receive applications, review construction documents and issue permits for construction regulated by this code, issue permits for operations regulated by this code, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on the authority of the code official. A section-by-section discussion follows:

102.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 104.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 302.1 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions* the texts of which the AHC-Admin felt provide a more comprehensive and orderly approach than the current text of this section.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

102.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 104.8 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Existing Building Code*.

The revision will afford important protection to not only code enforcement staff but also to members of the appeals board who typically serve voluntarily and might not personally have the liability protection afforded by the revised text.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Fire Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

102.5: The purpose of this proposed change is to add an important administrative provision not that does not currently exist in the IWUIC, the general source text for which is Section 104.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 104.3 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*. The specific source text for it is Section 104.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

This section establishes the important authority and responsibility of the code official to receive, review and act on permit applications required by the code. It also requires that all premises for which permits are issued must be inspected either before or after the permit is issued to determine compliance with the code provisions and terms of the permit.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC3-06/07

102.4, 102.5 (Both New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

102.4 Subjects not regulated by this code. Where no applicable standards or requirements are set forth in this code, or are contained within other laws, codes, regulations, ordinances or policies adopted by the jurisdiction, compliance with applicable standards of other nationally recognized safety standards, as approved, shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with the intent of this code.

102.5 Matters not provided for. Requirements that are essential for the public safety of an existing or proposed activity, building or structure, or for the safety of the occupants thereof, which are not specifically provided for by this code shall be determined by the building official consistent with the necessity to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

Although both of these proposed sections provide a useful administrative provision, their content is very similar in that they both deal with those instances when the code or other adopted laws or standards simply do not provide adequate requirements for the protection of public safety. The primary difference between the two texts is that Section 102.4 uses any appropriate nationally recognized safety standard to fill the gap while Section 102.5 uses the judgement and authority of the code official.

Note that both of the proposed sections currently appear in the *International Fire Code*, as indicated in the individual reason statements below.

102.4: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IBC, the source text for which is Section 102.7 of the *International Fire Code* and Section 102.8 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The section will provide the code official with an effective tool to accomplish the task of reasonable enforcement by providing guidance for situations in which no specific standard or requirement is designated in the code or otherwise adopted by the jurisdiction.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

102.5: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IBC, the source text for which is Section 102.8 of the *International Fire Code* and Section 102.9 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Evolving technology in our society will sometimes result in a situation or circumstance that the code does not cover. The reasonable application of the code to such hazardous, unforeseen conditions will be provided through this section. Clearly, such a section is needed and the code official's experience and judgement must be used. The proposed section, however, would not override requirements that may be preferred when the code provides alternative methods. Additionally, the section can be used to implement the general performance-oriented language of the code in specific enforcement situations.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code* and *International Property Maintenance Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC4-06/07

102 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 102 **ENFORCEMENT AGENCY**

102.1 Creation of enforcement agency. The department of [NAME OF DEPARTMENT] is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the code official.

102.2 Appointment. The code official shall be appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction.

102.3 Deputies. In accordance with the prescribed procedures of this jurisdiction and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the code official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy(s). Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the code official.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposal is to provide a means for creating an agency within the adopting jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of the code. This section does not now exist in the IWUIC as it does in the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, and *International Property Maintenance Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

102.1: This section creates the enforcement agency for the code, provides the jurisdiction with the opportunity to name the agency and establishes that the official in charge of the agency will be named the "code official". In actuality, the person who is in charge of the agency could be the fire code official, building official or any other enforcement official that the jurisdiction chooses. For the purpose of the code, however, that person is referred to as the "code official."

102.2: This section establishes that the code official is to be appointed by the chief appointing officer of the adopting jurisdiction. This could be the mayor, city manager, county executive or other municipal executive with the legal authority to do so.

102.3: This section provides the code official with the authority to appoint one or more other individuals to assist with the administration and enforcement of the code. These individuals would have the authority and responsibility as designated by the code official.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC5-06/07

102 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 102 **APPLICABILITY**

102.1 General. Where, in any specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall govern

102.2 Other laws. The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

102.3 Application of references. References to chapter or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.

102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes & standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 7 and such codes and standards shall be considered as part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where the differences occur between provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall govern

Exception: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing of the equipment or appliance, the conditions of the listing and manufacturer's instructions shall apply.

102.5 Partial invalidity. In the event that any part or provision of this code is held to be illegal or void, this shall not have the effect of making void or illegal any of the other parts or provisions.

102.6 Existing Conditions. The legal occupancy or use of any structure or condition existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, the *International Property Maintenance Code* or the *International Fire Code*, or as is deemed necessary by the code official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new"

because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposal is to provide a section that establishes the applicability of the IWUIC that does not now exist in the IWUIC, the general source texts for which are Section 102 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 102 of the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, and *International Property Maintenance Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

102.1: This section establishes that the most restrictive requirement of the code is to apply where there may be different requirements in the code for a specific installation. This section also establishes that, in cases where the code establishes a specific requirement for a certain condition (i.e., a requirement of narrower scope), that requirement is applicable even if it is less restrictive than a general requirement elsewhere in the code.

102.2: This section addresses the fact that, in some cases, other laws enacted by the jurisdiction or the state or federal government may be applicable to a condition that is also governed by a requirement in the code. This section establishes that, in such circumstances, the requirements of the code are in addition to any other law that is still in effect, although the code official may not be responsible for its enforcement.

102.3: This section makes it clear that, in a situation where the code makes reference to a chapter or section number or to another code provision without specifically identifying its location in the code, then that referenced section, chapter or provision is in this code and not in a referenced code or standard.

102.4: This section establishes the principle that a referenced code, standard or portion thereof is an enforceable extension of the code as if the content of the standard were included in the body of the code. In those cases where the code references only portions of a standard, the use and application of the referenced standard is limited to those portions that are specifically identified. It is the intent of the code to be in harmony with the referenced standards. However, if conflicts occur because of scope, purpose or differing technical provisions on the same topic, the code text governs.

The exception recognizes the extremely unlikely but possible occurrence of the code requiring or allowing something less restrictive or stringent than the product's listing or manufacturer's instructions. This correlation will provide an added level of safety by recognizing and deferring to the expertise of the manufacturer and the independent testing laboratory process and fill a gap that currently exists in the code. The intent is for the highest level of safety to prevail.

102.5: This section provides for those instances in which a section of the code has been set aside as invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction by making it clear that such an action affects only the section in question and has no impact on the remainder of the code. This is essential to safeguard the application of the code text and preserves the legislative action that put the legal provisions in place.

102.6: This section establishes the principle that an existing building is not expected to be brought up to new code standards every time the code is updated, as long as its occupancy is considered legal and no regulated changes occur in the occupancy or building. If there are no previous code criteria to apply, the code official must apply those provisions that are reasonably applicable to existing buildings. A specific level of safety is, however, dictated by provisions dealing with hazard abatement in existing buildings and maintenance provisions, as contained in the IPMC and the IFC which are applicable and scoped to be applicable to existing buildings.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC6-06/07

103.4 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

103.4 Research reports. Supporting data, where necessary to assist in the approval of materials or assemblies not specifically provided for in this code, shall consist of valid research reports from approved sources.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 104.11.1 of the *International Building Code*.

The section would provide a means for the code official to judge the suitability or equivalency of an alternative method being proposed. Reports providing evidence of this equivalency must be supplied by a source that the code official considers reliable and accurate.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

WUIC7-06/07 105

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 105 PERMITS

105.1 General. When not otherwise provided in the requirements of the building or fire code, permits are required in accordance with Section 105.

Exception: Where equipment replacements and repairs must be performed in an emergency situation, the permit application shall be submitted within the next working business day to the code official.

105.2 Permits required. (No change to current text)

105.2.1 Types of permits. There shall be two types of permits as follows:

1. Operational permit. An operational permit allows the applicant to conduct an operation or a business for which a permit is required by Section 105.6 for either:
 - 1.1. A prescribed period.
 - 1.2. Until renewed or revoked.
2. Construction permit. A construction permit allows the applicant to install or modify systems and equipment for which a permit is required.

105.2.2 Permits for the same location. When more than one permit is required for the same location, the code official is authorized to consolidate such permits into a single permit provided that each provision is listed in the permit.

105.3 Work exempt from permit. (No change to current text)

105.3.1 Public service agencies. A permit shall not be required for the installation, alteration or repair of generation, transmission, distribution or metering or other related equipment that is under the ownership and control of public service agencies by established right.

105.4 Permit application. (No change to current text)

105.4.1 Time limitation of application. An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned 180 days after the date of filing, unless such application has been pursued in good faith or a permit has been issued; except that the code official is authorized to grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 180 days each. The extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated.

105.4.2 Preliminary inspection. Before a permit is issued, the code official is authorized to inspect and approve the systems, equipment, buildings, devices, premises, and spaces or areas to be used.

105.5 Permit approval. (No change to current text)

105.6 Permit issuance. The application, plans, specifications and other data filed by an applicant for a permit shall be reviewed by the code official. If the code official finds that the work described in an application for a permit and the plan, specifications and other data filed therewith conform to the requirements of this code, the code official is allowed to issue a permit to the applicant.

When the code official issues the permit, the code official shall endorse in writing or stamp the plans and specifications ~~APPROVED.~~ "Reviewed for Code Compliance." Such ~~approved~~ plans and specifications shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the code official, and all work regulated by this code shall be done in accordance with the reviewed ~~approved~~ plans.

105.6.1 Refusal to issue a permit. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the code official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor.

105.7 Validity of permit. (No change to current text)

105.8 Expiration. (No change to current text)

105.9 Retention of permits. (No change to current text)

105.10 Revocation of permits. (No change to current text)

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on improving the permit requirements. A section-by-section discussion follows:

105.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 106.1 of the *International Mechanical Code* and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

The added exception would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool and enhance the reasonable application of the code by recognizing that emergencies do occur at odd hours when a permit cannot be obtained and allowing emergency work to proceed in a timely manner. The exception also makes it clear that this provision mandates code compliance with all emergency work done and that a permit must be obtained at the first opportunity.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

105.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide an administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 105.1.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

This section makes the distinction between operational permits, which may be issued and renewable indefinitely, and construction permits required by the code which are issued for a specific construction project involving code provisions. Section 105.2 provides a list of permits required.

105.2.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 105.1.3 of the *International Fire Code*.

This section would allow permits for several regulated activities at the same location to be included on a single permit in order to decrease the paperwork for all concerned. The combined permit must list in detail the activities that are covered by the combined permit.

105.3.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 105.2.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, and the *International Residential Code*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by making it clear that public utilities do not require permits for work involving equipment or appliances that they own and control. Utilities are typically regulated by other laws that give them specific rights and authority in this area. Any equipment or appliances installed or serviced by such agencies that are not owned by them and under their full control are not exempt from a permit.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

105.4.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC and to correlate with current Section 105.3.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 402.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

Abandoned permit applications and their accompanying documents can become an administrative burden and take up valuable storage space. The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool in the processing of permit applications by limiting the time between the review process and the issuance of a permit and reduce the burden of storing abandoned applications. It would also provide the authority to grant extensions of time when such extensions are justified.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Mechanical Code*.

105.4.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 402.4 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful tool in the permit process, especially in cases of permits being issued for an existing building. While the construction documents may show the scope and nature of work to be done, there may be other existing conditions in the building that could affect the continued safety profile of the building and the approval of a permit which could only be discovered by inspection.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Residential Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

105.6: The intent of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 106.3.1 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

The revision from "Approved" to "Reviewed for Code Compliance" is consistent with the duties ascribed to the code official in Section 102 of the code and thereby limits the responsibility of the code official to that of functions associated with evaluating design plans for code compliance only. Other aspects of design creation and development are peculiar to the design professions and outside the scope of code compliance, and therefore are not approved or disapproved in any circumstance.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

105.6.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 105.2.1 of the *International Fire Code*.

This section would provide an important authority for permit management by requiring that the code official not issue a permit if the application describes a use that does not conform to the requirements of the code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 106 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

106.1 General. Plans, engineering calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in at least two sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the code official is authorized to require additional documents to be prepared by a registered design professional. When such plans are not prepared by an architect or engineer, the code official may require the applicant submitting such plans or other data to demonstrate that state law does not require that the plans be prepared by a licensed architect or engineer. The code official may require plans, computations and specifications to be prepared and designed by an architect or engineer licensed by the state to practice as such even if not required by state law.

Exception: Submission of plans, calculations, construction inspection requirements and other data, if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that reviewing of plans is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.

106.2 Information on plans and specifications. (No change to current text)

106.3 Site plan. In addition to the requirements for plans in the *International Building Code*, site plans shall include topography, width and percent of grade of access roads, landscape and vegetation details, locations of structures or building envelopes, existing or proposed overhead utilities, occupancy classification of buildings, types of ignition-resistant construction of buildings, structures and their appendages, roof classification of buildings, and site water supply systems. The code official is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan when the application for permit is for alteration or repair or when otherwise warranted.

106.4 Vegetation management plans. (No change to current text)

106.5 Fire protection plan. (No change to current text)

106.6 Other data and substantiation. (No change to current text)

106.7 Vicinity plan. (No change to current text)

106.8 Retention of plans. (No change to current text)

106.9 Examination of documents. The code official shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying construction documents and shall ascertain by such examinations whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances.

106.10 Amended documents Changes made during that are not in compliance with the approved documents shall be resubmitted for approval as an amended set of construction documents.

106.11 Previous approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents, construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

106.12 Phased approval. The code official is authorized to issue a permit for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted, provided that adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with pertinent requirements of this code. The holder of such permit for the foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be “new” because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on construction documents. A section-by-section discussion follows:

106.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 106.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 106.3.1 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

The revisions to this section establish the requirement to provide the code official with construction drawings, specifications and other documents that are prepared by a registered design professional when required by state professional registration laws that apply to the preparation of construction documents. The section also provides the code official with the authority to require that design professional-prepared documents be submitted for special designs or other matters that the code official could classify as a “special condition”.

The AHC felt that the revised wording provided a more logical approach to the subject matter by simply requiring the submitter to comply with applicable design professional regulations rather than requiring the submitter to prove that those regulations do not apply.

106.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 106.2 of the *International Building Code* and Section 501.3 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The added text will provide the code official with flexibility in determining when the scope of work makes the submittal of a site plan unnecessary.

A similar correlation change has been proposed to the *International Residential Code*.

106.9: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IECC, the source text for which is Section 106.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*.

This section provides for examination of the construction documents by the code official or someone assigned by the code official to determine code compliance prior to issuance of a permit.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code* and *International Energy Conservation Code*.

106.10: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 106.4 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 504.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool for dealing with the common problem of tracking revisions to construction documents during the construction process by requiring that amendments to the original approved construction documents must be filed before constructing the amended item. This will reduce the likelihood of a significant amendment not being submitted resulting in an activity or change that is not approved and that causes a needless delay in obtaining approval of the finished work.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Fire Code* and *International Energy Conservation Code*.

106.11: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 106.3.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 502.2.1 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful tool to protect the continuity of permits issued under previous codes or code editions, as long as such permits are being actively executed subsequent to the effective date of the ordinance adopting this edition of the code.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Mechanical Code*.

106.12: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IECC, the source text for which is Section 106.3.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 502.2.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by providing the authority to issue a partial permit to allow for the practice of “fast tracking” a job. The section makes it clear that any construction under a partial permit is “at the holder’s own risk” and “without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted.” The code official is under no obligation to accept work or issue a complete permit in violation of the code, ordinances or statutes simply because a partial permit had been issued. The purpose is to proceed with construction while the design continues for other aspects of the work.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC9–06/07

107

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 107 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

107.1 Inspection.

107.1.1 General. (No change to current text)

107.1.2 Authority to inspect. (No change to current text)

107.1.2.1 Approved inspection agencies. The code official is authorized to accept reports of approved inspection agencies, provided such agencies satisfy the requirements as to qualifications and reliability.

107.1.2.2 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit or their duly authorized agent to notify the code official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

107.1.2.3 Approval required. Work shall not be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the approval of the code official. The code official, upon notification, shall make the requested inspections and shall either indicate the portion of the construction that is satisfactory as completed, or notify the permit holder or his or her agent wherein the same fails to comply with this code. Any portions that do not comply shall be corrected and such portion shall not be covered or concealed until authorized by the code official.

107.1.3 Reinspections. (No change to current text)

107.2 Enforcement.

107.2.1 Authorization to issue corrective orders and notices. (No change to current text)

107.2.2 Service of orders and notices. (No change to current text)

107.3 Right of entry. (No change to current text)

107.4 Compliance with orders and notices.

107.4.1 General compliance. (No change to current text)

107.4.2 Compliance with tags. (No change to current text)

107.4.3 Removal and destruction of signs and tags. (No change to current text)

107.4.4 Citations. (No change to current text)

107.4.5 Unsafe conditions. (No change to current text)

107.4.6 Prosecution of violation. If the notice of violation is not complied with promptly, the code official is authorized to request the legal counsel of the jurisdiction to institute the appropriate proceeding at law or in equity to restrain, correct or abate such violation, or to require the removal or termination of the unlawful occupancy of the building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code or of the order or direction made pursuant thereto.

107.4.7 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a [SPECIFY OFFENSE], punishable by a fine of not more than [AMOUNT] dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding [NUMBER OF DAYS], or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

107.4.8 Abatement of violation. In addition to the imposition of the penalties herein described, the code official is authorized to institute appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a structure or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business or occupancy of a structure on or about any premises.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new"

because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on enhancement of the inspections and enforcement provisions. A section-by-section discussion follows:

107.1.2.1: The purpose of this change is to provide a needed administrative tool not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is the current text of Section 109.4 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 106.2 of the *International Fire Code*, Section 109.2 of the *International Residential Code*, and Section 702.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This section would provide a useful administrative tool that makes it clear that the determination as to whether to accept an agency report rests with the code official and that the reporting agency must be acceptable to the code official.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

107.1.2.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 109.5 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 109.3 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 706.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that would make it clear that it is the responsibility of the permit holder to arrange for the required inspections when completed work is ready, thus providing sufficient time for the code official to schedule an inspection visit. It also establishes the responsibility for keeping work open for inspection and providing all means needed to accomplish the inspection.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

107.1.2.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 109.6 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 109.4 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 702.1.8 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that would enhance the code official's control over projects by establishing that work cannot progress beyond the point of a required inspection without the code official's approval and that any item not approved cannot be concealed until it has been corrected and approved by the code official.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

107.4.6: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 113.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 108.3 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

The section provides the code official with an important administrative tool by making a clear statement that violations will not be tolerated and that the code official has the authority to pursue legal means to correct the violation through the use of the legal counsel of the jurisdiction.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

107.4.7: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 113.4 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 108.4 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

The section provides the code official with an important administrative tool by prescribing a standard fine or other penalty as deemed appropriate by the jurisdiction. Additionally, the section codifies the principle that "each day that a violation continues . . . shall be deemed a separate offense" for the purpose of applying the prescribed penalty in order to facilitate the prompt resolution.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

107.4.8: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 109.3.1 of the IFC and Section 108.6 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

The section would make it clear that, despite the assessment of a penalty in the form of a fine or imprisonment against a violator, the violation itself must still be corrected. Failure to make the necessary corrections would result in the violator being subject to additional penalties as described in proposed Section 108.4.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Energy Conservation Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC10-06/07

107.1.4 through 107.1.4.3 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

107.1.4 Testing. Installations shall be tested as required in this code and in accordance with Sections 107.1.4.1 through 107.1.4.3. Tests shall be made by the permit holder and observed by the code official.

107.1.4.1 New, altered, extended or repaired installations. New installations and parts of existing installations, which have been altered, extended, renovated or repaired, shall be tested as prescribed herein to disclose defects.

107.1.4.2 Apparatus, instruments, material and labor for tests. Apparatus, instruments, material and labor required for testing an installation or part thereof shall be furnished by the permit holder.

107.1.4.3 Reinspection and testing. Where any work or installation does not pass an initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made so as to achieve compliance with this code. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted to the code official for inspection and testing.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is the current text of Sections 107.2, 107.2.1, 107.2.3 and 107.2.4 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, and *International Plumbing Code*.

The proposed sections would provide the code official with important tools to ensure that system and equipment installations affecting wildland-urban interface areas are properly tested for code compliance and to make sure that the system is free from defects. To the extent specified in the code, testing is also required for portions of existing systems that may have been altered, extended, renovated or repaired. These sections would also make it clear that the permit holder is responsible for performing tests as well as for supplying all of the labor and apparatus necessary to conduct the tests. Provision is also made for when a system or portion of a system does not pass the initial test or inspection.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final numbers of these new sections will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 107 of this code.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC11-06/07

107.1.4 through 107.1.4.3 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

107.1.4 Evaluation and follow-up inspection services. Prior to the approval of a prefabricated construction assembly having concealed work and the issuance of a permit, the code official shall require the submittal of an evaluation report on each prefabricated construction assembly, indicating the complete details of the installation, including a description of the system and its components, the basis upon which the system is being evaluated, test results and similar information and other data as necessary for the code official to determine conformance to this code.

107.1.4.1 Evaluation service. The code official shall designate the evaluation service of an approved agency as the evaluation agency, and review such agency's evaluation report for adequacy and conformance to this code.

107.1.4.2 Follow-up inspection. Except where ready access is provided to installations, service equipment and accessories for complete inspection at the site without disassembly or dismantling, the code official shall conduct the in plant inspections as frequently as necessary to ensure conformance to the approved evaluation report or shall designate an independent, approved inspection agency to conduct such inspections. The inspection agency shall furnish the code official with the follow-up inspection manual and a report of inspections upon re-request, and the installation shall have an identifying label permanently affixed to the system indicating that factory inspections have been performed.

107.1.4.3 Test and inspection records. Required test and inspection records shall be available to the code official at all times during the fabrication of the installation and the erection of the building; or such records as the code official designates shall be filed.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is the current text of Sections 107.1.2, 107.1.2.1, 107.1.2.2 and 107.1.2.3 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*. These proposed sections would provide the code official with an alternative to the physical inspection by the code official in the plant or location where prefabricated components are made by providing the code official with the option of accepting an evaluation report and special inspection services from an approved agency detailing such inspections. These evaluation reports could serve as the basis from which the code official will determine code compliance.

The provisions also require that all testing and inspection records related to a fabricated assembly would need to be filed with the code official in order to maintain a complete and legal record of the assembly of the building and its systems.

A similar correlation change has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final numbers of these new sections will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 107 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC12-06/07

107.4.5.1 through 107.4.5.6 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

107.4.5 Unsafe conditions. (No change to current text)

107.4.5.1 Record. The code official shall cause a report to be filed on an unsafe condition. The report shall state the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition.

107.4.5.2 Notice. If an unsafe condition is found, the code official shall serve on the owner, agent or person in control of the structure, a written notice that describes the condition deemed unsafe and specifies the required repairs or improvements to be made to abate the unsafe condition, or that requires the unsafe structure to be demolished within a stipulated time. Such notice shall require the person thus notified to declare immediately to the code official acceptance or rejection of the terms of the order.

107.4.5.2.1 Method of service. Such notice shall be deemed properly served if a copy thereof is (a) delivered to the owner personally; (b) sent by certified or registered mail addressed to the owner at the last known address with the return receipt requested; or (c) delivered in any other manner as prescribed by local law. If the certified or registered letter is returned showing that the letter was not delivered, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place in or about the structure affected by such notice. Service of such notice in the foregoing manner upon the owner's agent or upon the person responsible for the structure shall constitute service of notice upon the owner.

107.4.5.3 Placarding. Upon failure of the owner or person responsible to comply with the notice provisions within the time given, the code official shall post on the premises or on defective equipment a placard bearing the word "Condemned" and a statement of the penalties provided for occupying the premises, operating the equipment or removing the placard.

107.4.5.3.1 Placard removal. The code official shall remove the condemnation placard whenever the defect or defects upon which the condemnation and placarding action were based have been eliminated. Any person who defaces or removes a condemnation placard without the approval of the code official shall be subject to the penalties provided by this code

107.4.5.4 Abatement. The owner, operator, or occupant of a building, or premises or equipment deemed unsafe by the code official shall abate or cause to be abated or corrected such unsafe conditions either by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or other approved corrective action.

107.4.5.4.1 Summary abatement. Where conditions exist that are deemed hazardous to life and property, the code official is authorized to abate summarily such hazardous conditions that are in violation of this code.

107.4.5.5 Structural hazards. When an apparent structural hazard is caused by the faulty installation, operation or malfunction of any of the items or devices governed by this code, the code official shall immediately notify the building official.

107.4.5.6 Evacuation. The code official shall be authorized to order the immediate evacuation of any occupied building deemed unsafe when such building has hazardous conditions that present imminent danger to building occupants. Persons so notified shall immediately leave the structure or premises and shall not enter or reenter until authorized to do so by the code.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on improved unsafe conditions provisions. A section-by-section discussion follows:

107.4.5.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 115.2 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 901.4 of the *ICC Electrical Code--Administrative Provisions*.

The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by requiring the filing of a report on each investigation of unsafe conditions, stating the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition. This report would then provide the basis for the notice described in Section 107.4.5.2.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

107.4.5.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is current Section 115.3 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 901.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code--Administrative Provisions*.

This proposed section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by setting forth the procedures for issuing notices of violation when a building or structure is deemed unsafe as a first step in correcting the violation. The section would also require the immediate response of the owner or agent.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

107.4.5.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 115.4 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

The section would provide the code official with useful guidance on what are generally recognized as legally sound methods of service of violation notices. The notice must be delivered personally to the owner however, if the owner or agent cannot be located, additional procedures are established, including posting the unsafe notice on the premises in question.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Residential Building Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

107.4.5.3, 107.4.5.3.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC, the source texts for which are Sections 108.4 and 108.4.1 of the *International Property Maintenance Code*.

These sections would provide the code official with a useful administrative and enforcement tool by providing for the posting of an unsafe system as being condemned and also the means for having such designation removed by the code official. Because the safety of the occupants may depend on the warning signs posted by the code official remaining in place, proposed Section 107.4.5.3.1 would be an important tool placing any other person who removes or defaces a placard in violation of the code and subject to its penalties.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

107.4.5.4: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 110.4 of the *International Fire Code*.

The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by making it clear that the responsible party must take action to abate hazardous systems or conditions. The section also provides guidance on acceptable abatement measures.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Property Maintenance Code*.

107.4.5.4.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 110.3 of the *International Fire Code*.

In the usual circumstance in which a building has such critical violations that it is declared unsafe by the code official, the owner, operator or occupant should take immediate abatement measures to correct the unsafe condition. If this is not done promptly, however, this section would give the code official the authority to take the extreme but necessary measure of summarily abating the unsafe conditions in the interest of public safety.

107.4.5.5: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 110.1.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

This section would enhance public safety by requiring that the code official notify the building official of building damage or structural instability caused by anything regulated by the IWUIC.

107.4.5.6: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 110.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

The proposed section would provide the code official with an important tool in the event that a building or system in a building is determined to be in such condition that life safety is compromised and immediate evacuation is needed. The severe and immediate danger anticipated in this proposed section dictates such extreme measures to protect public health, safety and welfare.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Property Maintenance Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 107 of this code.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 108 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

108.1 General. (No change to current text)

108.2 Certificate of occupancy. Issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other pertinent laws and ordinances of the jurisdiction. Certificates presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other laws or ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

Exceptions:

1. Certificates of occupancy are not required for work exempt from permits under Section 105.3.
2. Accessory buildings or structures.

108.3 Temporary occupancy. The code official is authorized to issue a temporary certificate of occupancy before the completion of the entire work covered by the permit, provided that such portion or portions shall be occupied safely. The code official shall set a time period during which the temporary certificate of occupancy is valid.

108.4 Revocation. The code official is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a certificate of occupancy or completion issued under the provisions of this code wherever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure, premise, or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on certificates of occupancy and completion. A section-by-section discussion follows:

108.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section R110.1 of the *International Residential Code* by providing practical exceptions to the requirement for issuance of a certificate of occupancy. Since much of the construction in wildland-urban interface areas is residential in nature and regulated by the IRC, correlating the certificate of occupancy requirement exceptions with that code is appropriate.

108.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to add a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 110.3 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section R110.4 of the *International Residential Code*.

The section would regulate those circumstances where a portion of a building is intended to be occupied prior to occupancy of the entire structure and authorizes the code official to issue a temporary certificate of occupancy. The section also provides that, prior to issuance of a temporary certificate of occupancy, the code official must determine that the portions to be occupied provide the minimum levels of safety required by the code. In addition, the code official must establish a definitive length of time for the temporary certificate of occupancy to be valid.

108.4: The purpose of this proposed change is to add a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 110.4 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*.

The section would provide an important administrative tool by giving the code official the authority to revoke a certificate of completion for the reasons indicated in the text. The code official may also suspend the certificate until any code violations are corrected.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC14-06/07

109 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 109 **TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND USES**

109.1 General. The code official is authorized to issue a permit for temporary structures and temporary uses. Such permits shall be limited as to time of service, but shall not be permitted for more than 180 days. The code official is authorized to grant extensions for demonstrated cause.

109.2 Conformance. Temporary structures and uses shall conform to the structural strength, fire safety, means of egress, accessibility, light, ventilation and sanitary requirements of this code as necessary to ensure the public health, safety and general welfare.

109.3 Temporary utilities. The code official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply utilities before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in the code.

109.4 Termination of approval. The code official is authorized to terminate such permit for a temporary structure or use and to order the temporary structure or use to be discontinued.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on proposed temporary structures and uses provisions in the IWUIC. The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 107 of the *International Building Code, International Existing Building Code and International Residential*.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code, International Plumbing Code, International Private Sewage Disposal Code and International Fuel Gas Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

109.1: In the course of construction or other activities, structures and uses that have a limited service life are often necessary. This section contains the administrative provisions that allow the code official to issue permits for such temporary structures and uses and for them to exist without full compliance with the code requirements for permanent installations.

109.2: This section prescribes those categories of the code that must be complied with, despite the fact that the structure, equipment or system will be removed or the use discontinued at some time in the future. These criteria are essential for measuring the safety of any structure or use, temporary or permanent. Therefore, the application of these criteria to a temporary structure cannot be waived.

109.3: Commonly, the utilities on many construction sites are installed and energized long before all aspects of the building project are completed. This section would allow such temporary or pre-certification systems to continue provided that they comply with the applicable safety provisions of the code.

109.4: This section provides the code official with the necessary authority to terminate the permit for temporary equipment, systems and uses if conditions of the permit have been violated or if they pose an imminent hazard to the public. This text is important because it allows the code official to act quickly when time is of the essence in order to protect public health, safety and welfare.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC15-06/07

109 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 109
FEES

109.1 Fees. A permit shall not be issued until the fees prescribed in Section 108.2 have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.

109.2 Schedule of permit fees. A fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule as established by the applicable governing authority.

109.3 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee established by the code official, which shall be in addition to the required permit fees.

109.4 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, alteration, removal, or demolition of work done in connection to or concurrently with the work or activity authorized by a permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law

109.5 Refunds. The code official is authorized to establish a refund policy.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections.

This proposal focuses on proposed permit fee provisions in the IWUIC. The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 108 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

109.1: This section requires that all fees be paid prior to permit issuance or release of an amendment to a permit. Since department operations are usually intended to be supported by fees paid by the user of department activities, it is important that these fees are received before incurring any expense.

109.2: This section authorizes the establishment of a schedule of fees by the jurisdiction. The fees are usually established by law, such as in an ordinance adopting the code, a separate ordinance or legally promulgated regulation, as required by state or local law and are often based on a valuation of the work to be performed.

109.3: The department will incur certain costs (i.e., inspection time and administrative) when investigating and citing a person who has commenced work without having obtained a permit. This section authorizes the code official to recover those costs by establishing a fee, in addition to that collected when the required permit is issued, to be imposed on the responsible party.

109.4: This provision would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that makes it clear that all applicable fees of the jurisdiction for regulated work that is done collateral to the work being done under this code's permit, such as sewer connections, water taps, driveways, signs, etc.) must be paid.

109.5: This section authorizes the code official to establish a policy to regulate the refund of fees, which may be full or partial, typically resulting from the revocation, abandonment or discontinuance of a building project for which a permit has been issued and fees have been collected.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC16-06/07
109 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 109
SERVICE UTILITIES

109.1 Connection of service utilities. No person shall make connections from a utility, source of energy, fuel or power to any building or system that is regulated by this code for which a permit is required, until released by the code official.

109.2 Temporary connection. The code official shall have the authority to authorize the temporary connection of the building or system to the utility source of energy, fuel or power.

109.3 Authority to disconnect service utilities. The code official shall have the authority to authorize disconnection of utility service to the building, structure or system regulated by this code and the referenced codes and standards set forth in Section [to be inserted] in case of emergency where necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to life or property or when such utility connection has been made without the approval required by Section [to be inserted]. The code official shall notify the serving utility and whenever possible the owner and occupant of the building, structure or service system of the decision to disconnect prior to taking such action if not notified prior to disconnection. The owner or occupant of the building, structure or service system shall be notified in writing as soon as practical thereafter.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections.

This proposal focuses on proposed service utility provisions in the IWUIC. The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 111 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

109.1: This section establishes the authority of the code official to approve utility connections to a building for items such as water, sewer, electricity, gas and steam. The approval of the building official is required before a connection can be made from a utility to a building system that is regulated by the code, including utilities supplying water, sewer, electricity, gas and steam services.

109.2: This section authorizes the code official to issue temporary authorization to make connections to the public utility system prior to the completion of all work. This acknowledges that, because of seasonal limitations, time constraints or the need for testing or partial operation of equipment, some building systems may be safely connected even though the building is not suitable for final occupancy.

109.3: This section authorizes the code official to take definitive action to abate hazards caused by or contributed by utilities by means of disconnection of one or more of a building's utility services where all other lesser remedies have proven ineffective. This section also provides that such an action must be preceded by written notice to the utility and the owner and occupants of the building. When the hazard to the public health, safety or welfare is so imminent as to mandate immediate disconnection, this section makes it clear that the code official has the authority and even the obligation to cause disconnection without notice.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section (including the section numbers "to be inserted" in Section 109.3) will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC17-06/07

109 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 109 **STOP WORK ORDER**

109.1 Authority. Whenever the code official finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner either contrary to the provisions of this code or dangerous or unsafe, the building official is authorized to issue a stop work order.

109.2 Issuance. The stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property involved, or to the owner's agent, or to the person doing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order, and the conditions under which the cited work will be permitted to resume.

109.3 Emergencies. Where an emergency exists, the code official shall not be required to give a written notice prior to stopping the work.

109.4 Failure to comply. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable to a fine of not less than [AMOUNT] dollars or more than [AMOUNT] dollars

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be “new” because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections.

This proposal focuses on proposed stop work order provisions in the IWUIC. The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 111 of the *International Fire Code* and Section 114 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*. A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Energy Conservation Code* and the *International Property Maintenance Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

109.1: This section provides for the suspension of work for which a permit was issued, pending the removal or correction of a severe violation or unsafe condition identified by the code official. Stop work orders are issued when enforcement can be accomplished no other way or when a dangerous condition exists.

109.2: This section makes it clear that, upon receipt of a violation notice from the building official, all construction activities identified in the notice must immediately cease, except as expressly permitted to correct the violation.

109.3: This section gives the code official the authority to stop the work in dispute immediately when, in his or her opinion, there is an unsafe emergency condition that has been created by the work. The need for the written notice is suspended for this situation so that the work can be stopped immediately.

109.4: This section establishes consequences for when the stop work order is disregarded and the person responsible continues the work that is at issue, other than abatement work. The dollar amounts for the minimum and maximum fines are to be specified in the adopting ordinance.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC18-06/07

202

Proponent: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International, representing American Fire Safety Council

1. Delete definition and substitute as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

~~**FLAME SPREAD RATING.** As used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified by a nationally recognized standard.~~

FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2. Revise definition as follows:

NONCOMBUSTIBLE. As applied to building construction material means a material that, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to ASTM E 136 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.
2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick, which has a flame spread ~~rating index~~ of 50 or less. Flame spread ~~rating index~~ as used herein refers to rating a flame spread index obtained according to tests conducted as specified in ASTM E 84.

“Noncombustible” does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible that is subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread ~~rating index~~, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

Reason: This proposal is purely editorial. The correct terminology is “flame spread index” and not “flame spread rating”. There is a definition for

flame spread index in chapter 8 of the IBC, which is the one proposed. This definition is consistent with that used in other codes and in ASTM standards, including ASTM E 84, the relevant fire test. ASTM E 84 is already referenced in the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC19-06/07 202

Proponent: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International, representing American Fire Safety Council

Delete definition and substitute as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

~~**FLAME SPREAD RATING.** As used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified by a nationally recognized standard.~~

FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2. Revise definition as follows:

NONCOMBUSTIBLE. As applied to building construction material means a material that, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to ASTM E 136 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.
2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick, which has a flame spread rating index of ~~50~~ 25 or less. Flame spread rating index as used herein refers to rating a flame spread index obtained according to tests conducted as specified in ASTM E 84.

“Noncombustible” does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible that is subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread rating index, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

Reason: In this proposal, the flame spread index of surfacing layers for noncombustible materials is reduced from 50 to 25. It is not really appropriate to consider that a material that is 1/8 of an inch thick and exhibits a fairly high flame spread index (Class A performance requires a flame spread index not to exceed 25) be still part of a noncombustible material. Such a fairly thick material would be able to spread flame and release heat reasonably fast and should not be used in noncombustible construction.

This proposal is a companion to a proposal that is purely editorial. The correct terminology is “flame spread index” and not “flame spread rating”. There is a definition for flame spread index in chapter 8 of the IBC, which is the one proposed. This definition is consistent with that used in other codes and in ASTM standards, including ASTM E 84, the relevant fire test. ASTM E 84 is already referenced in the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC20-06/07 202

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

1. Add new definition as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

IGNITION-RESISTANT MATERIAL is any product which, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 for a period of 30 minutes, shall have a flame spread of not over 25 and show no evidence of progressive combustion. In addition, the

flame front shall not progress more than 10 1/2 feet (3200 mm) beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test. Materials shall pass the accelerated weathering test and be identified as Exterior type, in accordance with ASTM D 2898 and ASTM D 3201. All materials shall bear identification showing the fire performance rating thereof. That identification shall be issued by ICC-ES/ICBOES or other approved testing facility. Fire-Retardant Pressure-Treated Wood or noncombustible materials shall satisfy the intent of this section. The code official may use other definitions of ignition-resistant material that reflect wildfire exposure to building materials and/or their materials performance in resisting ignition.

2. Add standards to Chapter 7 as follows:

ASTM

<u>D 2898-04</u>	<u>Standard Test Methods for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing</u>
<u>D 3201-94</u>	<u>Standard Test Methods for Hygroscopic Properties of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood and Wood-Base Products</u>

Reason: Add new requirements to the code. The resistance to ignition of building materials in wildland urban interface situations is more important than the longer term fire resistance rating of those materials. Most building fire loss in wildland urban interface areas is a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Adding this factor to the UWIC formula allows more accurate determination of relative fire protection values.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC21-06/07

504.2

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

504.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall ~~have a Class A roof covering or~~ be covered with a Class A roof assembly. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers, or have one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet installed over the combustible decking.

Reason: Clarify the Code; and provide revised material for current provisions of the Code.

Roof failures in wildland-urban interface fire situations, including roofs with Class A or noncombustible coverings, are usually a result of spacing, fastening, edges, valleys, underlayments, etc. (above and beyond the obvious issue of combustibility). Requiring all roofs in wildland-urban interface situations to be tested to, and installed according to, “assembly” criteria will significantly reduce that result. The second change to this section recognizes the potential weak point with respect to fire intrusion, where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking. The addition of an ASTM cap sheet will provide needed protection, where firestopping is not feasible.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC22-06/07

504.2.1 (New)

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Add new text as follows:

504.2.1 Roof valleys. When provided, valley flashings shall be not less than 0.016-inch (0.41 mm) (No. 28 galvanized sheet gage) corrosion-resistant metal installed over a minimum 36 inches (914 mm) wide underlayment consisting of one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet running the full length of the valley.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code.

Analysis of fire loss data has shown valleys to be a point of acute vulnerability. These valleys collect debris and retain moisture. Erosion and corrosion combine to attack this weak point and the subsequent fire burns through the minimum underlayment. This change addresses both the durability of the surface of the valley and the redundant protection afforded by enhanced underlayment.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC23-06/07

504.3

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

504.3 Protection of eaves. Eaves and soffits shall be protected on the exposed underside by ignition-resistant materials or by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, 2-inch (51 mm) nominal dimension lumber, or 1-inch (25.4 mm) nominal fire-retardant-treated lumber or 3/4-inch (19 mm) nominal fire-retardant-treated plywood, identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*. Fascias are required and shall be protected on the backside by ignition-resistant materials or by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or 2-inch (51 mm) nominal dimension lumber.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code.

Experience and testing indicates eave and soffit failures in wildland-urban interface fire situations are a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short-term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC24-06/07

504.4

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

504.4 Gutters and downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material. Gutters shall be provided with an approved means to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris in the gutter.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code.

Debris accumulated in gutters can ignite and carry fire to particularly vulnerable roof edge features. Providing a means or device which prevents or removes such accumulation should significantly reduce such fire extension.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology – exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC25-06/07

504.5

Proponent: Joseph Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Revise as follows:

504.5 Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Reason: Add fire-retardant-treated wood to the list of recognized materials.

The purpose of the code is to increase the survivability of a structure in a wildland fire scenario. The requirements reduce the possibility of fire penetrating the structure via the wall, deck, roof, and eaves by mandating ignition-resistant construction. In addition the code requires an automatic fire sprinkler system, if the structure is penetrated by fire the sprinkler system is activated.

FRTW is recognized as an ignition-resistance material. Fire-retardant-treated wood is permitted for the roof, eave, and for appendages and projections in the WUI code. This exposure is similar to the exposure expected for appendages and projections.

There are two exposures to the structure from a wildland fire: flying brands and heat from the vegetation. According to Appendix G, the flame front from the wildfire moves through an area very quickly, usually no more than 6 minutes. FRTW will perform very well under the conditions found in this type of fire. It has a very low flame spread, less than 25 (typically in the 10 to 15 range), and will self extinguish once the source of ignition is removed or consumed. In addition, a fire cannot be started with FRTW. Insurance companies consider the product slow burning. Because of the enhanced fire protection requirements of Section 504 the fire load will be very low preventing continued burning once the fire has passed through.

In addition, it will not propagate fire. Burning brands will be consumed in a short time period and the exposed FRTW will self extinguish. This application is already recognized for the wildland areas in California.

Bibliography: Emergency express terms by the California Department of Forestry (CDF) & Fire Protection Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24 California Building Code (CBC), Part 2 and the California Referenced Standards Code (CRSC), Part 12 regarding Phase II - Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas Building Standards. Attached

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. It may save money. It gives designers and building owners another method to comply with the code requirements.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC26-06/07

504.5

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

504.5 Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with ignition-resistant materials or with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side, or constructed with heavy timber or log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: ~~Heavy timber or log wall construction.~~

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code, and clarify the Code by elimination of the Exception.

Experience and testing indicates wall failures in wildland-urban interface fire situations are a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short-term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures. This text change eliminates the need for the exception by including the heavy timber and /or log wall as affirmative options.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology – exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC27-06/07

504.6

Proponent: Joseph Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Revise as follows:

504.6 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls in accordance with Section 504.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction or fire-retardant-treated wood. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.

Reason: Add fire-retardant-treated wood to the list of recognized materials.

The purpose of the code is to increase the survivability of a structure in a wildland fire scenario. The requirements reduce the possibility of fire penetrating the structure via the wall, deck, roof, and eaves by mandating ignition-resistant construction. In addition the code requires an automatic fire sprinkler system, if the structure is penetrated by fire the sprinkler system is activated.

FRTW is recognized as an ignition-resistance material. Fire-retardant-treated wood is permitted for the roof, eave, and for appendages and projections in the WUI code. This exposure is similar to the exposure expected for appendages and projections.

There are two exposures to the structure from a wildland fire: flying brands and heat from the vegetation. According to Appendix G, the flame front from the wildfire moves through an area very quickly, usually no more than 6 minutes. FRTW will perform very well under the conditions found in this type of fire. It has a very low flame spread, less than 25 (typically in the 10 to 15 range), and will self extinguish once the source of ignition is removed or consumed. In addition, a fire cannot be started with FRTW. Insurance companies consider the product slow burning. Because of the enhanced fire protection requirements of Section 504 the fire load will be very low preventing continued burning once the fire has passed through.

In addition, it will not propagate fire. Burning brands will be consumed in a short time period and the exposed FRTW will self extinguish.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. It may save money. It gives designers, and building owners another method to comply with the code requirements.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC28-06/07

504.10

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

504.10 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents, or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm), or shall be designed and approved to prevent flame or ember penetration into the structure.

Attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical. Other vent designs shall be permitted to be used provided they resist the intrusion of flame and burning embers into the attic area of the structure.

Reason: Clarify the code.

Vents are now, arguably, the primary conduit into structures within the wildland-urban interface. This change adds performance language that allows and therefore encourages the development of new vent designs.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC29-06/07

504.11

Proponent: Joseph Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Revise as follows:

504.11 Detached accessory structures. Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible materials or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.

When the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 504.5 or underfloor protection in accordance with Section 504.6.

Exception: The enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy-timber construction or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.

See Section 504.2 for roof requirements.

Reason: Add fire-retardant-treated wood to the list of recognized materials.

The purpose of the code is to increase the survivability of a structure in a wildland fire scenario. The requirements reduce the possibility of fire penetrating the structure via the wall, deck, roof, and eaves by mandating ignition-resistant construction. In addition the code requires an automatic fire sprinkler system, if the structure is penetrated by fire the sprinkler system is activated.

FRTW is recognized as an ignition-resistance material. Fire-retardant-treated wood is permitted for the roof, eave, and for appendages and projections in the WUI code. This exposure is similar to the exposure expected for appendages and projections.

There are two exposures to the structure from a wildland fire: flying brands and heat from the vegetation. According to Appendix G, the flame front from the wildfire moves through an area very quickly, usually no more than 6 minutes. FRTW will perform very well under the conditions found in this type of fire. It has a very low flame spread, less than 25 (typically in the 10 to 15 range), and will self extinguish once the source of ignition is removed or consumed. In addition, a fire cannot be started with FRTW. Insurance companies consider the product slow burning. Because of the enhanced fire protection requirements of Section 504 the fire load will be very low preventing continued burning once the fire has passed through

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. It may save money. It gives designers and building owners another method to comply with the code requirements.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC30-06/07

504.12 (New)

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

1. Add new text as follows:

504.12 Decking. Decking, surfaces, stair treads, risers, and landings of decks, porches, and balconies where any portion of such surface is within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the primary structure shall comply with one of the following methods. The use of paints, coatings, stains, or other surface treatments shall not be considered an approved method of protection as required in this chapter:

1. Shall be constructed of Ignition Resistant Materials and pass the performance requirements of SFM 12-7A-4, Parts A and B.
2. Shall be constructed with heavy timber, exterior fire retardant treated wood or approved non-combustible materials.
3. Shall pass the performance requirements of SFM 12-7A-4, Part A, 12-7A-4.7.5.1 only with a net peak heat release rate of 25kW/sq-ft for a 40 minute observation period and:
 - 3.1. Decking surface material shall pass the accelerated weathering test and be identified as Exterior type, in accordance with ASTM E 84; and
 - 3.2. The exterior wall covering to which it the deck is attached and within 10 (3048 mm) feet of the deck shall be constructed of approved noncombustible or ignition resistant material.

Exception: Walls are not required to comply if the decking surface material conforms to ASTM E-84 Class B flame spread.

2. Add referenced standard to Chapter 7 as follows:

SFM California Department of Forestry & Fire Prevention
Office of the State Fire Marshal
PO Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2450

12-7A-4 Decking Test Standard.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code. This change reflects the increased concern with decks contributing to structural losses in the wildland-urban interface. Testing and experience with catastrophic fires during the last decade, combined with the proliferation of synthetic decking materials, resulted in the California State Fire Marshal's Office developing Chapter 7A of the California Building Code. This section is a verbatim result of that three-year effort which included stakeholder input from across the country.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Results of the review of the proposed standard will be posted on the ICC website by August 20, 2006.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC31-06/07

505.2

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have at least a ~~Class B roof covering~~, Class B roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers, or have one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet installed over the combustible decking.

Reason: Clarify the Code; and provide revised material for current provisions of the Code.

Roof failure in wildland-urban interface fire situations, including roofs with Class A or noncombustible coverings, are usually a result of spacing, fastening, edges, valleys, underlayments, etc. (above and beyond the obvious issue of combustibility). Requiring all roofs in wildland-urban interface situations to be tested to, and installed according to, "assembly" criteria will significantly reduce that result. The second change to this section recognizes the potential weak point with respect to fire intrusion, where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking. The addition of an ASTM cap sheet will provide needed protection, where firestopping is not feasible.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC32-06/07

505.2.1 (New)

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Add new text as follows:

505.2.1 Roof valleys. When provided, valley flashings shall be not less than 0.016-inch (0.41 mm) (No. 28 galvanized sheet gage) corrosion-resistant metal installed over a minimum 36 inches (914 mm) wide underlayment consisting of one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet running the full length of the valley.

Reason: Add new requirements to the Code.

Analysis of fire loss data has shown valleys to be a point of acute vulnerability. These valleys collect debris and retain moisture. Erosion and corrosion combine to attack this weak point and the subsequent fire burns through the minimum underlayment. This change addresses both the durability of the surface of the valley and the redundant protection afforded by enhanced underlayment.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC33-06/07

505.4

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.4 Gutters and downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material. Gutters shall be provided with an approved means to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris in the gutter.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code.

Debris accumulated in gutters can ignite and carry fire to particularly vulnerable roof edge features. Providing a means or device which prevents or removes such accumulation should significantly reduce such fire extension.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology – exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC34-06/07

505.5

Proponent: Joseph Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Revise as follows:

505.5 Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Reason: Add fire-retardant-treated wood to the list of recognized materials.

The purpose of the code is to increase the survivability of a structure in a wildland fire scenario. The requirements reduce the possibility of fire penetrating the structure via the wall, deck, roof, and eaves by mandating ignition-resistant construction. In addition the code requires an automatic fire sprinkler system, if the structure is penetrated by fire the sprinkler system is activated.

FRTW is recognized as an ignition-resistance material. Fire-retardant-treated wood is permitted for the roof, eave, and for appendages and projections in the WUI code. This exposure is similar to the exposure expected for appendages and projections.

There are two exposures to the structure from a wildland fire: flying brands and heat from the vegetation. According to Appendix G, the flame front from the wildfire moves through an area very quickly, usually no more than 6 minutes. FRTW will perform very well under the conditions found in this type of fire. It has a very low flame spread, less than 25 (typically in the 10 to 15 range), and will self extinguish once the source of ignition is removed or consumed. In addition, a fire cannot be started with FRTW. Insurance companies consider the product slow burning. Because of the enhanced fire protection requirements of Section 505 the fire load will be very low preventing continued burning once the fire has passed through.

In addition, it will not propagate fire. Burning brands will be consumed in a short time period and the exposed FRTW will self extinguish. This application is already recognized for the wildland areas in California.

Bibliography: Emergency express terms by the California Department of Forestry (CDF) & Fire Protection Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24 California Building Code (CBC), Part 2 and the California Referenced Standards Code (CRSC), Part 12 regarding Phase II - Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas Building Standards.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. It may save money. It gives designers and building owners another method to comply with the code requirements.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC35-06/07

505.5

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.5 Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with ignition-resistant materials or with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side, or constructed with heavy timber or log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

~~**Exception:** Heavy timber or log wall construction.~~

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code, and clarify the Code by elimination of the Exception.

Experience and testing indicates wall failures in wildland urban interface fire situations are a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures. This text change eliminates the need for the exception by including the heavy timber and /or log wall as affirmative options.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC36-06/07

505.6

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.6 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to ~~the~~ ground grade, with exterior walls in accordance with Section 505.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, ignition-resistant materials or heavy timber construction.

Reason: Clarify the Code; and add new requirements to the Code.

The change from using the term, “the ground”, to using the word “grade” is editorial and consistent with common code usage. The change adding “ignition-resistant materials”, is simply recognition of testing and experience which indicates structures in the wildland urban interface fail as a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC37-06/07

505.6

Proponent: Joseph Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Revise as follows:

505.6 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground, with exterior walls in accordance with Section 505.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction or fire-retardant-treated wood. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.

Reason: Add fire-retardant-treated wood to the list of recognized materials.

The purpose of the code is to increase the survivability of a structure in a wildland fire scenario. The requirements reduce the possibility of fire penetrating the structure via the wall, deck, roof, and eaves by mandating ignition-resistant construction. In addition the code requires an automatic fire sprinkler system, if the structure is penetrated by fire the sprinkler system is activated.

FRTW is recognized as an ignition-resistance material. Fire-retardant-treated wood is permitted for the roof, eave, and for appendages and projections in the WUI code. This exposure is similar to the exposure expected for appendages and projections.

There are two exposures to the structure from a wildland fire: flying brands and heat from the vegetation. According to Appendix G, the flame front from the wildfire moves through an area very quickly, usually no more than 6 minutes. FRTW will perform very well under the conditions found in this type of fire. It has a very low flame spread, less than 25 (typically in the 10 to 15 range), and will self extinguish once the source of ignition is removed or consumed. In addition, a fire cannot be started with FRTW. Insurance companies consider the product slow burning. Because of the enhanced fire protection requirements of Section 505 the fire load will be very low preventing continued burning once the fire has passed through.

In addition, it will not propagate fire. Burning brands will be consumed in a short time period and the exposed FRTW will self extinguish. This application is already recognized for the wildland areas in California.

Bibliography: Emergency express terms by the California Department of Forestry (CDF) & Fire Protection Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24 California Building Code (CBC), Part 2 and the California Referenced Standards Code (CRSC), Part 12 regarding Phase II - Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas Building Standards. Attached.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. It may save money. It gives designers and building owners another method to comply with the code requirements.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC38-06/07

505.7

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.7 Appendages and projections. Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, ~~such as decks,~~ shall be constructed of ignition-resistant materials or be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or constructed of approved noncombustible materials or fire-retardant-treated wood identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.

When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to ~~within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground grade,~~ with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 505.5.

Reason: Add new requirements to the Code; and clarify the Code.

The first change, the removal of "such as decks" is dependant on the approval of proposed new Section 505.12 which addresses decks separately. The second change, adding "constructed of ignition-resistant materials or be", is simply recognition of testing and experience which indicates structures in the wildland-urban interface fail as a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures. The third change, eliminating the 6-inch opening under such structures, should afford greater protection for the structures against surface fires and wind driven rolling burning material.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC39–06/07

505.7, Chapter 7

Proponent: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International, representing American Fire Safety Council

1. Revise as follows:

505.7 Appendages and projections. Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be constructed of one of the following:

1. Approved noncombustible materials,
2. A minimum of 1-hour fireresistance-rated construction,
3. Heavy timber construction, ~~or constructed of approved noncombustible materials or~~
4. Fire-retardant-treated wood identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code ~~or-~~
5. Listed materials that:
 - 5.1. Exhibit the following performance when tested in accordance with Part A of the California Office of State Fire Marshal standard SFM 12-7A-5 test: a heat release rate per unit surface not exceeding 25 kW/ft² (269 kW/m²), no falling particles that are burning, no sustained flaming or glowing combustion at the conclusion of the 40 minute test observation period and no structural failure of any deck board,
 - 5.2. Exhibit the following performance when tested in accordance with Part B of the California Office of State Fire Marshal standard SFM 12-7A-5 test: no falling particles that are burning, no sustained flaming or glowing combustion at the conclusion of the 40 minute test observation period and no structural failure of any deck board,
 - 5.3. Achieve the fire performance requirements listed above without the use of coating materials, and
 - 5.4. Exhibit no change in the fire performance in accordance with the California Office of State Fire Marshal test SFM 12-7A-5 after the material has been subjected to the standard rain test ASTM D 2898.

When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 505.5.

2. Add referenced standards to Chapter 7 as follows:

SFM California Department of Forestry & Fire Prevention
Office of the State Fire Marshal
PO Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2450

12-7A-5 Fire Resistance Standards for Decks and Other Horizontal Ancillary Structures

ASTM

D2898–04 Standard Test Methods for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing

Reason: The California Office of the State Fire Marshal has issued a change in the regulations affecting new buildings in the wildland urban interface area. In order to provide for such regulations, a fire test was developed by the University of California at Berkeley, which then became SFM 12 7A-5. This standard contains two test methods: (a) a heat release test where a sand burner (300 mm x 300 mm, or 1 ft by 1 ft, similar to the burner in room-corner tests such as NFPA 286) at an output of 80 kW is placed 690 mm (27 in.) under the deck and (b) a burning brand test, similar to ASTM E 108. In the heat release test, measurements of heat release are made by oxygen consumption calorimetry. A material passes if the peak heat release rate is less than 269 kW/m² (note the correct conversion of units to 269 kW/m² from 25 kW/ft²), there is no evidence of sustained flaming or glowing combustion of any kind at the end of the 40 minute observation period and there is no structural failure of any deck board.

This SFM 12 7A-5 test is being used by nationally recognized test laboratories to develop results for materials that exhibit a good fire performance, and the materials listed would protect the building from an exterior wildland fire in a manner similar to that of fire retardant treated wood.

The use of coating materials is not appropriate for exterior decks as the only way of improving fire performance of flooring materials for long-term use, as it may not have sufficient long-term durability.

The suggested added weathering test, ASTM D 2898 (Standard Test Methods for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing), is already referenced in the International Building Code and has been the standard weathering test in codes for many years, and is therefore not attached, but can be obtained from ASTM headquarters if required for information by the committee.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Results of the review of the proposed standards will be posted on the ICC website by August 20, 2006.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC40-06/07

505.9

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.9 Exterior doors. Exterior doors shall be approved noncombustible construction, solid core wood not less than 1 3/4-inches thick (45 mm), or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Section 505.8.

Exception: Noncombustible or exterior fire-retardant-treated wood vehicle access doors.

Reason: Clarify the Code.

Experience and testing indicates vehicle access doors contribute to building loss. Requiring a minimum of noncombustible or FR wood should reduce such loss by articulating acceptable alternatives. This change to the exception recognizes the value of exterior fire retardant treated wood as defined in the Code.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: This code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC41-06/07

505.10

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.10 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) or shall be designed and approved to prevent flame or ember penetration into the structure.

Attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical. Other vent designs shall be permitted to be used provided they resist the intrusion of flame and burning embers into the attic area of the structure.

Reason: Clarify the Code.

Vents are now, arguably, the primary conduit into structures within the wildland-urban interface. This change adds performance language that allows and therefore encourages the development of new vent designs.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: This code change proposal will increase the cost of construction

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC42–06/07

505.11

Proponent: Joseph Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products

Revise as follows:

505.11 Detached accessory structures. Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible materials or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.

When the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 505.5 or underfloor protection in accordance with Section 505.6.

Exception: The enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy-timber construction or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.

See Section 505.2 for roof requirements.

Reason: Add fire-retardant-treated wood to the list of recognized materials.

The purpose of the code is to increase the survivability of a structure in a wildland fire scenario. The requirements reduce the possibility of fire penetrating the structure via the wall, deck, roof, and eaves by mandating ignition-resistant construction. In addition the code requires an automatic fire sprinkler system, if the structure is penetrated by fire the sprinkler system is activated.

FRTW is recognized as an ignition-resistance material. Fire-retardant-treated wood is permitted for the roof, eave, and for appendages and projections in the WUI code. This exposure is similar to the exposure expected for appendages and projections.

There are two exposures to the structure from a wildland fire: flying brands and heat from the vegetation. According to Appendix G, the flame front from the wildfire moves through an area very quickly, usually no more than 6 minutes. FRTW will perform very well under the conditions found in this type of fire. It has a very low flame spread, less than 25 (typically in the 10 to 15 range), and will self extinguish once the source of ignition is removed or consumed. In addition, a fire cannot be started with FRTW. Insurance companies consider the product slow burning. Because of the enhanced fire protection requirements of Section 505 the fire load will be very low preventing continued burning once the fire has passed through.

In addition, it will not propagate fire. Burning brands will be consumed in a short time period and the exposed FRTW will self extinguish. This application is already recognized for the wildland areas in California.

Bibliography: Emergency express terms by the California Department of Forestry (CDF) & Fire Protection Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24 California Building Code (CBC), Part 2 and the California Referenced Standards Code (CRSC), Part 12 regarding Phase II - Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas Building Standards. Attached.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. It may save money. It gives designers and building owners another method to comply with the code requirements.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC43–06/07

505.12 (New)

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

1. Add new text as follows:

505.12 Decking. Decking, surfaces, stair treads, risers, and landings of decks, porches, and balconies where any portion of such surface is within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the primary structure shall comply with one of the following methods. The use of paints, coatings, stains, or other surface treatments are not an approved method of protection as required in this chapter:

1. Shall be constructed of ignition resistant materials and pass the performance requirements of SFM 12-7A-4, Parts A and B.
2. Shall be constructed with heavy timber, exterior fire retardant treated wood or approved non-combustible materials.
3. Shall pass the performance requirements of SFM 12-7A-4, Part A, 12-7A-4.7.5.1 only with a net peak heat release rate of 25kW/sq-ft for a 40 minute observation period and:
 - 3.1. Decking surface material shall pass the accelerated weathering test and be identified as Exterior type, in accordance with ASTM E 84; and
 - 3.2. The exterior wall covering to which it the deck is attached and within 10 (3048 mm) feet of the deck shall be constructed of approved noncombustible or ignition resistant material.

Exception: Walls are not required to comply where the decking surface material conforms to ASTM E-84 Class B flame spread.

2. Add referenced standard to Chapter 7 as follows:

SFM California Department of Forestry & Fire Prevention
Office of the State Fire Marshal
PO Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2450

12-7A-4 Decking Test Standard

Reason: Add new requirements to the Code.

This change reflects the increased concern with decks contributing to structural losses in the wildland-urban interface. Testing and experience with catastrophic fires during the last decade, combined with the proliferation of synthetic decking materials, resulted in the California State Fire Marshal's Office developing Chapter 7A of the California Building Code. This section is a verbatim result of that three-year effort which included stakeholder input from across the country.

Substantiation: This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Results of the review of the proposed standard will be posted on the ICC website by August 20, 2006.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
 Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC44-06/07

506.2

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

506.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have at least a Class C roof covering, Class C roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers, or have one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet installed over the combustible decking.

Reason: Add new requirements to the Code.

Roof failures in wildland-urban interface fire situations, including roofs with Class A or noncombustible coverings, are usually a result of spacing, fastening, edges, valleys, underlayments, etc. (above and beyond the obvious issue of combustibility). Requiring all roofs in wildland-urban interface situations to be tested to, and installed according to, "assembly" criteria will significantly reduce that result. The second change to this section recognizes the potential weak point with respect to fire intrusion, where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking. The addition of an ASTM cap sheet will provide needed protection, where firestopping is not feasible.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC45–06/07

506.2.1 (New)

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Add new text as follows:

506.2.1 Roof valleys. When provided, valley flashings shall be not less than 0.016-inch (0.41 mm) (No. 28 galvanized sheet gage) corrosion-resistant metal installed over a minimum 36 inches (914 mm) wide underlayment consisting of one layer of No. 72 ASTM cap sheet running the full length of the valley.

Reason: Add new requirements to the Code.

Analysis of fire loss data has shown valleys to be a point of acute vulnerability. These valleys collect debris and retain moisture. Erosion and corrosion combine to attack this weak point and the subsequent fire burns through the minimum underlayment. This change addresses both the durability of the surface of the valley and the redundant protection afforded by enhanced underlayment.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC46–06/07

506.3

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

506.3 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to ~~the~~ ground grade with exterior walls in accordance with Section 505.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, ignition-resistant materials or heavy timber construction.

Reason: Clarify the Code; and add new requirements to the Code.

The change from using the term, “the ground”, to using the word “grade” is editorial and consistent with common Code usage. The change adding “ignition-resistant materials”, is simply recognition of testing and experience which indicates structures in the wildland urban interface fail as a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC47-06/07

506.4

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

506.4 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, soffit vents, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm). Other vent designs shall be permitted to be used provided they resist the intrusion of flame and burning embers into the attic area of the structure.

Reason: Clarify the Code.

Vents are now, arguably, the primary conduit into structures within the wildland-urban interface. This change adds performance language that allows and therefore encourages the development of new vent designs.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology – exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC48-06/07

506.4 (New)

Proponent: Kate Dargan, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, representing Office of the State Fire Marshal

Add new text as follows:

506.4 Gutters and downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material. Gutters shall be provided with an approved means to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris in the gutter.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code.

Debris accumulated in gutters can ignite and carry fire to particularly vulnerable roof edge features. Providing a means or device which prevents or removes such accumulation should significantly reduce such fire extension.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology – exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire at the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC49-06/07

603.2

Proponent: Lawrence Brown, CBO, National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)

Revise as follows:

603.2 Fuel modification. In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space for the purpose of Table 503.1, for individual buildings or structures on a property, fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 603.2. For all other purposes, the fuel modification distance shall not be less than 30

10 feet (91 467 30 489 mm) or to the property line, whichever is less. Distances specified in Table 603.2 shall be measured on a horizontal plane from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure as shown in Figure 603.2. Distances specified in Table 603.2 may be increased by the code official because of a site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the fire protection plan.

Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing nonfire-resistive vegetation on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.

Trees are allowed within the defensible space, provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and crowns of trees and structures, overhead electrical facilities or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet (3048 mm). Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

Where ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants are used as ground cover, they are allowed to be within the designated defensible space, provided they do not form a means of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

Reason: The change made last cycle, that of changing the minimum fuel modification distance from 10 feet to 30 feet, should be reconsidered. There was some question as to why this minimum distance was set in the first place, how it related to other factors that needed to be considered in relationship to Table 503 and the other sections of the IWUIC, and what are "all other purposes". To find the answer I contacted Carl Marberry, the staff liaison for the 1997-2001 IFCI Urban-Wildland Interface Code (UWIC) development. The change that added this minimum fuel modification distance is from proposal Item 74 (Approved as Revised) as shown in the 1997 Annual Report of the Uniform Fire Code (UFC) and Urban-Wildland Interface Code (UWIC) Code Development Committees on the changes to the 1997 UWIC.

The following is the modified text of the 1997 UWIC, and the proponent's "Reason" to support including a new minimum fuel modification distance as shown in the report.

603.2 Fuel modification. In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space for the purpose of Table 503.1, fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 603.2. For all other purposes, the fuel modification distance shall not be less than 30 feet (91 467 mm) or to the property line, whichever is less. Distances specified in Table 603.2 shall be measured along the grade from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure as shown in Figure 603.2.

"Table 503, Ignition-resistant Construction, contains categories for both nonconforming and conforming defensible space to determine the appropriate ignition-resistant construction to be provided based on the fire hazard severity and the available water supply. This code is intended to work as a system to factor in the variable components that will be used to determine the type of ignition-resistant construction required by Table 503. Thus, Section 603.2 should apply to those situations that qualify for a conforming defensible space in order to be inputted into Table 503. If the defensible space cannot be provided to meet the requirements for conforming, then it would be considered nonconforming in the application of Table 503. However, the code also provides for the nonconforming case where there should be at least a minimum fuel modification distance around all buildings or structures to provide for a clear area for fire suppression operations. This minimum distance, which should be provided no matter what type of ignition-resistant construction is provided, has been arbitrarily set at 10 feet. This distance would be consistent with Section 604.4 for the minimum horizontal clearances for tree crowns and Appendix I-A, Section 2.2* for clearance adjacent to fire apparatus access roads and driveways. This appears to be a reasonable minimum distance for providing a minimum conforming defensible space around all buildings or structures located within an urban-wildland interface space."

(* 2006 IWUIC Appendix A102.2)

Considering that the 10 foot dimension "fuel modification distance" will apply to all buildings or structures, and is not used for determining a "conforming defensible space", 10 foot is an appropriate minimum distance as it relates to minimum dimensions of other provisions of the IWUIC. The distance would still need to conform to Table 603.2 to be considered a conforming defensible space.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC50-06/07 606.2

Proponent: Jakki MacLean, Yakima County Fire Protection Bureau, Washington, representing Washington State Association of Fire Marshals

Revise as follows:

606.2 Location of containers or tanks. LP-gas containers or tanks shall be located within the defensible space in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

Reason: Previous omission of the word "tank" implies that the requirements apply only to containers which by definition are 60 gallons or less.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC51-06/07

606.2.1 (New)

Proponent: Jakki MacLean, Yakima County Fire Protection Bureau, Washington, representing Washington State Association of Fire Marshals

Add new text as follows:

606.2.1 Extreme hazard areas. LP-gas tanks installed in extreme hazard areas shall be located underground in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

Reason: Firefighting operations in extreme risk areas are complicated by increased fuels and potential flame lengths. Above-ground LP- tanks are more susceptible to flame impingement, thereby increasing the chance of BLEVE and risk to firefighters. When appropriate, the code would still allow for practical difficulties or alternate methods and materials.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction, due to the additional cost and installation of underground tanks.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

WUIC52-06/07

Chapter 7

Proponent: Standards writing organizations as listed below.

Revise standards as follows:

ASTM

ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

Standard
reference
number

Title

E 84-05e01 04

Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

E 136-04 99e04

Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C

Reason: The *ICC Code Development Process for the International Codes (Procedures)* Section 4.5* requires the updating of referenced standards to be accomplished administratively, and be processed as a Code Proposal. In May 2005, a letter was sent to each developer of standards that are referenced in the I-Codes, asking them to provide ICC with a list of their standards in order to update to the current edition. Above is the list received of the referenced standards under the maintenance responsibility of the IUWIC Committee.

***4.5 Updating Standards:** The updating of standards referenced by the Codes shall be accomplished administratively by the appropriate code development committee in accordance with these full procedures except that multiple standards to be updated may be included in a single proposal.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF
