

Code Technologies Committee Report ADA/IBC Coordination – Group A changes:

There are 11 areas of study currently listed under CTC.

1. Balanced Fire Protection
 - 1.1. Vertical Opening
 - 1.2. Roof Vents
2. Carbon Monoxide Detectors
3. Nursing Care Facilities
4. Child Window Safety
5. Climbable Guards
6. Elevator Lobby
7. Emergency Evacuation with Elevators
8. ADA/IBC Coordination
9. Fire rated glazing
10. Relocatable Modular Building
11. Unenclosed Exit Stairs

Following are code change proposals submitted through CTC from ADA/IBC Coordination study group and related changes.

ADA/IBC Coordination

Code Change #	Section	CTC (x) or Related (o)	Position					Comments
			Oppose & Testify	Oppose	No Position	Support	Support & Testify	
E010	1003.3	x						
E011	1003.4	o						
E012	1003.4.1	o						
E036	107.1	x						
E037	1007.1	o						
E038	1007.3	o						
E039	1007.3	x						
E040	1007.4	o						
E041	1007.5	x						
E042	1007.5	o						
E043	1007.5.1	x						
E044	1007.5.1	o						

E045	1007.6	o						
E046	1007.7	o						
E047	1007.7.6	o						
E048	1007.8	o						
E049	1007.8	o						
E052	1008.1.1	x						
E053	1008.1.1	o						
E058	1008.1.6	o						
E059	1008.1.6	o						
E060	1008.1.7	o						FHA issue?
E061	1008.1.8	o						
E062	1008.1.3	o						
E094	1009.7.5.3	x						
E095	1009.7.5	o						
E167	1101.1	x						
E168	1103.2.3	x						
E169	1103.2.2	x						
E170	1103.2.8	x						
E171	1103.2.8	o						
E172	1103.2.9	o						
E173	1103.2.10	x						
E174	1103.2.12	x						
E175	1103.2.13	x						
E176	1103.2.16	o						
E177	1104.1	x						
E178	1104.3	x						
E179	1104.3	x						Hospital doors
E180	1104.3.2	x						
E181	1104.4	x						
E182	1105.1.6	x						
E183	1106.2	x						
E185	1107.3	x						
E186	1107.5.1.1	o						
E187	1107.5.5.1	x						
E188	1107.6.1.1	x						
E189	1107.6.1.1.1	X						
E191	1107.6.2.1.1	x						
E194	1108.2.7.1	x						
E195	1108.2.9	x						
E196	1108.4.3	x						
E198	1109.2	x						

E199	1109.2	o						
E200	1109.2.3	x						
E201	1109.5.1	o						
E202	1109.8	x						
E204	1109.12.2	x						
E205	1109.13	x						
E206	1109.13.1	x						
E208	1110	x						Recreational Facilities
E209	1110.4.1	x						Area of Sports Activity
E210	1110.4.7	x						Animal containment
E211	1110.4.8	x						Amusement ride
E212	1110.4.9	x						Boating
E213	1110.4.10	x						Exercise machines
E214	1110.4.12	x						Minature golf
E215	1110.4.13	x						Play area
E216	1110.4.14	x						Swimming pool
E217	1110.4.16	x						Shooting facility
E218	1110.1	x						
E221	1110.2	x						
E223	1110.3	x						
E224	1110.3	o						
E225	E106	x						Golf
FS38	709.4	o						Area of refuge protection
FS39	709.4	o						Area of refuge protection
G038	310.1	o						Dormitories
G040	310.5	o						Related to G41
G041	310.6	o						Lodging houses to Group R-2
G060	406.3.1	o						Related to G59
G061	406.3.4	o						Related to G59
G184	3008.7.7.1	o						Two-way communication
G241	3411.8.4	x						
G242	3411.8.6	x						
G243	3411.8.11	x						
G245	3412.2.5	x						
P028	403.1	o						

E10-12/13

1003.3, 1003.3.3 (IFC [B] 1003.3, 1003.3.3)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1003.3 (IFC [B] 1003.3) Protruding objects. Protruding objects on circulations paths shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.4.

1003.3.3 (IFC [B] 1003.3.3) Horizontal projections. ~~Structural elements, fixtures or furnishings shall not project horizontally from either side more than 4 inches (102 mm) over any walking surface between the heights of 27 inches (686 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) above the walking surface. Objects with leading edges more than 27 inches (685 mm) and not more than 80 inches (2030 mm) above the floor shall not project horizontally more than 4 inches (100 mm) into the circulation path.~~

Exception: *Handrails* are permitted to protrude 4 1/2 inches (114 mm) from the wall.

Reason: All existing buildings using the performance compliance alternative should meet the accessibility provisions for existing building, not just those undergoing a change of occupancy.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E10-12

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

1003.3.3-E-Baldassarra.docx

E11 – 12

1003.4, Chapter 35 (IFC [B] 1003.4, Chapter 80)

Proponent: J. George Sotter, Sotter Engineering Corp., representing self (sottergeo@aol.com)

Revise as follows:

~~**1003.4 (IFC [B] 1003.4) Floor surface.** Walking surfaces of the means of egress shall have a slip-resistant surface and be securely attached.~~

1003.4 (IFC [B] 1003.4) Slip resistance. For a level floor that can get wet due to tracked-in precipitation, dripping raincoats, frequent spills, automatic sprinklers, condensation, buyer shall give consideration to a non-mandatory minimum British Pendulum Number (BPN) as specified by the HB197, Tables 2 and 3.

If anti-slip strips are used to provide the necessary slip resistance, they shall be placed perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel and no more than 1.5 inches (38 mm) apart and shall be maintained in good condition.

The minimum slip resistance shall be maintained throughout the lifetime of the flooring, whether the flooring is wet (if appropriate) or dry, clean or dirty.

If the British Pendulum Number of the flooring in use is up to 11 units lower than the minimum in the guidelines (e.g. BPN of as low as 24 when the minimum specified is 35) special actions should be considered: e.g. provide at least 15 feet of absorbent matting to dry shoes before pedestrians reach the bare floor; provide umbrella bags at entrances from outdoors; deploy warning notices; dry frequently with an oil-free dry mop; and/or mandate use of adequate anti-slip footwear the treads of which are in good condition. If BPN is lower than the action level the floor should be considered hazardous.

Add new standard to IBC Chapter 35, and IFC Chapter 80.

Standards Australia
GPO Box 5420
Sydney NSW 2001, Australia.

HB197:1999 “An Introductory Guide to the Slip Resistance of Pedestrian Surface Materials.”
1003.4(IFC [B] 1003.4)

Reason: Purpose is to prevent slip-fall injuries and the resulting damages and litigation, as well as to prevent investment in flooring that is hazardous in its intended use.

The present Code relies on *static* coefficient of friction, which has been scientifically proven to be an unreliable indicator of slip resistance for a walking pedestrian. This leads to slippery floors being purchased and installed, and eventually often results in injuries and lawsuits costing up to multiple millions of dollars. Previous recommended slip resistance safety standards quoted by the U.S. Department of Justice Access Board and based on static coefficient of friction were inadequate for assessing safety and were withdrawn by the Access Board (Starnes, 2011). There at present is no rational safety criterion for builders to use.

The British Pendulum *dynamic* method used for testing by the referenced standard has been endorsed by Ceramic Tile Institute of America since 2001. Through European Standard EN-13036-4, the pendulum method (invented by the U.S. National Bureau of Standards) is now a national standard in 49 nations, on four continents, many of which are part of or affiliated with the European Union.

The pendulum was most recently again validated vs. human traction tests (23 males, 57 females) in a University of California Biomechanics Research Laboratory study published by Powers, et al. in *J. Forensic Sci*, March 2010, Vol. 55, No. 2 (interscience.wiley.com).

A BPN minimum of 35 or higher for level floors has been endorsed by the UK government's Health and Safety Executive for many years, has been in continuous use in the UK since 1971, and has been endorsed by Ceramic Tile Institute of America since 2001. It was first published by the Greater London Council in 1971 and reaffirmed in 1985 after a 25-year study involving 3500 realworld field tests correlated with accident history.

More detailed minimum BPN safety standards based on the pendulum method have been used in Australia and New Zealand under AUS/NZ Standard HB 197–1999 for 11 years, following German standards that have been in effect even longer. These are not “one size fits all,” but have appropriate proven consensus standards for different situations: e.g. external stair nosings,

bathrooms in hospital and aged care facilities, food courts, swimming pool decks, entry foyers, etc

The referenced Australian standard is needed because there is no native standard in the USA that has the proven validity, plus over a decade of experience in commercial use, of the standards developed in Australia, New Zealand, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

The current ICC code in effect specifies a non-valid test method (static coefficient of friction) for assessing safety, but gives no guidance as to what minimum test result is needed for safety in any particular situation. It therefore calls upon manufacturer and purchaser of flooring to apply expertise for which there is no common trustworthy reference other than the proposed standard.

Bibliography: References below are attached to this Email as separate files in pdf form.

1. American Society for Testing and Materials, Standard E303-93 (reapproved 2008), ASTM International, Standard Test Method for Measuring Surface Frictional Properties Using the British Pendulum Tester, <http://www.astm.org/Standards/E303.htm>
2. British Standards, "Pendulum Testers," BS 7976, ISBN 0 580 40146 4, 20 August 2002, <http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/results>, excerpt from part 3 attached
3. Ceramic Tile Institute of America Inc., Floor Safety Report #1: "Endorsement of Portable Test Methods and Slip Prevention Standards For Existing Flooring," <http://www.ctioa.org/reports/cof18.html>
4. Powers, C, Blanchette, M., et al., "Validation of Walkway Tribometers: Establishing a Reference Standard," *J. Forensic Sci.* March 2010, Vol. 55, No. 2, available online at: www.interscience.wiley.com
5. Sotter, G., Stone, S., et al., "Analysis of Floor-Shoe Static Friction Needed to Control a Wheelchair, Gurney, or Pallet Jack on a Ramp Manually," Proceedings of the XIX Annual International Occupational Ergonomics and Safety Conference, ISOES, Las Vegas, NV, USA, 27-29 June 2005, <http://isoes.info>, or available at no charge from J.G. Sotter at sottergeo@aol.com
6. Starnes, N., Chairperson, U.S. Access Board, letters to J. George Sotter of Sotter Engineering Corporation (Mission Viejo, CA) dated March 22, 2011 and May 17, 2011, available at no charge from J.G. Sotter at sottergeo@aol.com
7. Standards Australia, HB 197:1999: "An introductory guide to the slip resistance of pedestrian surface materials," <http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/Details.aspx?productid=568795>
8. Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4586:2004, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand, 2004.
9. UK Slip Resistance Group 2011, "The Assessment of Floor Slip Resistance: The UK Slip Resistance Group Guidelines, Issue 4.0, September 2011", http://www.ukslipresistance.org.uk/index.php?id=guidelines_order
10. Greater London Council, GLC Bulletin No. 43, March 1971, London, United Kingdom, available in pdf form at SafetyDirectAmerica.com, "Testing and Instruments — Pendulum"
11. Greater London Council, GLC Bulletin 145, February 1985, *ibid*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction. This is a cost-saving change for builders/building owners. Flooring manufacturers will supply pendulum test data for flooring that meets the above criteria. They presently provide static coefficient of friction data (inadequate for assessing safety, as discussed above) on many flooring products at no cost. *Static coefficient data are unnecessary and misleading*, and pendulum tests can be conducted instead by flooring manufacturers or preferably independent laboratories at the same cost. The pendulum tester is not patented or proprietary, and there are several manufacturers that supply it. In the 49 nations that specify the pendulum tester as a national standard for pedestrian slip resistance, no static coefficient of friction test is required.

Costs of damages and personal injury litigation to building owners will be substantially reduced. Liability insurance premiums will potentially be reduced for some owners. In addition, this code change will prevent ill-advised investment in flooring that is hazardous in its intended use.

Analysis: A review of the standard proposed for inclusion in the code, HB197, with regard to the ICC criteria for referenced standards (Section 3.6 of CP#28) will be posted on the ICC website on or before April 2, 2012.

E11-12

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

1003.4-E-Sotter.doc

E12 – 12

1003.4.1 (New) [IFC [B] 1003.4.1 (New)]

Proponent: Eric Astrachan, Executive Director, Tile Council of North America, Inc.
(eastrachan@tileusa.com)

Add new text as follows:

1003.4.1 (IFC [B] 1003.4.1) Ceramic and Porcelain Tile. Tiles specified for interior floor surfaces of the means of egress shall comply with ANSI A137.1, Section 6.2.2.1.10.

Reason: Currently, Section 1003.4 requires that walking surfaces of the means of egress be "slip resistant" with no method of measurement, quantitative threshold, or general principles to help the specifier, end-user, and code official.

The purpose of this revision is to provide these criteria for ceramic tiles used for interior floor surfaces of the means of egress. Section 6.2.2.1.10 of the ANSI A137.1-2012 standard for ceramic tile sets forth a quantitative minimum threshold, means of measurement, and general principles regarding slip resistance based on the consensus of a broad range of stakeholders.

Cost Impact: None

E12-12

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

1003.4.1(new)-E-Astrachan.doc

E36-12

1007.1 (IFC [B] 1007.1)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1007.1 (IFC [B] 1007.1) Accessible means of egress required. *Accessible means of egress* shall comply with this section. *Accessible* spaces shall be provided with not less than one *accessible means of egress*. Where more than one *means of egress* are required by Section 1015.1 or 1021.1 from any *accessible* space, each *accessible* portion of the space shall be served by not less than two *accessible means of egress*.

Exceptions:

1. *Accessible means of egress* are not required to be provided in ~~alterations to~~ existing buildings.
2. One *accessible means of egress* is required from an *accessible mezzanine* level in accordance with Section 1007.3, 1007.4 or 1007.5.
3. In assembly areas with sloped or stepped *aisles*, one *accessible means of egress* is permitted where the common path of travel is *accessible* and meets the requirements in Section 1028.8.

Reason: The intent is to revise Section 1007.1 for consistency with the language in IBC 3411.6, and IEBC 410.6 and 705.

1. The language in these three sections reads as follows:
2. Accessible means of egress required by Chapter 10 of the *International Building Code* are not required to be provided in existing *facilities*.

The text in 1007.1 could be read to require accessible means of egress in existing buildings undergoing a change or occupancy. While there may be situations where accessible means of egress should be provided in existing buildings, this must be addressed separately. It was not the intent of the provisions in the four sections in the IBC and IEBC to have different requirements.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E36-12

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

1007.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E37 – 12

1007.1 (IFC [B] 1007.1)

Proponent: Gene Boecker, AIA, Code Consultants, Inc, representing self
(geneb@codeconsultants.com)

Revise as follows:

1007.1 (IFC [B] 1007.1) Accessible means of egress required. Accessible means of egress shall comply with this section. Accessible spaces shall be provided with not less than one accessible means of egress. Where more than one means of egress are required by Section 1015.1 or 1021.1 from any accessible space, each accessible portion of the space shall be served by not less than two accessible means of egress.

Exceptions:

1. Accessible means of egress are not required in alterations to existing buildings.
2. One accessible means of egress is required from an accessible mezzanine level in accordance with Section 1007.3, 1007.4 or 1007.5.
3. In assembly areas with sloped or stepped aisles, one accessible means of egress is permitted where the common path of travel is accessible and meets the requirements in Section 1028.8.
4. Accessible means of egress are not required from levels of parking garages that do not contain accessible parking spaces.

Reason: According to Section 1105.1.1 and 1106.6 of the IBC, accessible parking is required on levels that have a direct connection to the building. Van accessible parking is allowed to be limited to the ground floor level. Hence accessible parking is not required on all levels of a parking garage.

It is often unclear whether an accessible means of egress, once provided for the accessible parking spaces within a garage on a single level, should be applied throughout the structure. Because the intent for accessible means of egress is to provide access for individuals with mobility disabilities, this would not be necessary on parking garage levels without accessible parking spaces.

Section 1007.2.1 of the IBC requires an elevator to serve as an accessible mean of egress in buildings where a required accessible floor is more than four stories above the level of exit discharge (a five story building). While accessible parking is not required on the upper levels of a garage (without access to the building on those levels) that does not mean that the upper levels are not to be designed for accessibility. It simply means that they are not required to be designed for mobility disabilities. The floors must still be designed for other types of disabilities. Protruding objects/headroom obstructions are still required to be addressed for visual disabilities and a telephone bank would need to provide units for the hearing impaired. Tactile exit signs are unaffected by this proposal because they are required under Section 1011.4 and are not a part of the accessible means of egress provisions in Section 1007.

Similarly, although the code contains an exemption for areas of refuge for parking garages, a 48 inch clear width between handrails would still be required since an open parking garage is usually without sprinklers. The purpose of the 48 inch clear width is to facilitate fire fighter capability to carry a wheelchair down the stairs. If there is no accessible parking on the upper levels, this too should not be a requirement.

While accessible parking may be provided on multiple levels because building entrances are provided at various levels, full compliance should not be necessary at levels where mobility accessibility is not an issue. If accessible parking is provided on all levels, then the accessible means of egress should be provided on all levels as well. However, if accessible parking is provided on only the grade level of an eight-level parking garage, the requirements for an accessible means of egress elevator should not apply and the stairways serving the upper levels should be designed based on required capacity rather than a blanket 48 inch between handrail requirement.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will reduce the cost of construction in some instances.

E37-12

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

1007.1 #2-E-Boecker.doc

E38-12

1007.3 (IFC [B] 1007.3)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1007.3 (IFC [B] 1007.3) Stairways. In order to be considered part of an *accessible means of egress*, a *stairway* between stories shall have a clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum between *handrails* and shall either incorporate an *area of refuge* within an enlarged floor-level landing or shall be accessed from either an *area of refuge* complying with Section 1007.6 or a *horizontal exit*. *Exit access stairways* that connect levels in the same story are not permitted as part of an *accessible means of egress*.

Exceptions:

1. Areas of refuge are not required at exit access stairways where a two-way communication is provided at the elevator landing in accordance with Section 1007.8.
24. The clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) between *handrails* is not required in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
32. *Areas of refuge* are not required at *stairways* in buildings equipped throughout by an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
43. The clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) between *handrails* is not required for *stairways* accessed from a *horizontal exit*.
54. *Areas of refuge* are not required at *stairways* serving *open parking garages*.
65. *Areas of refuge* are not required for smoke protected seating areas complying with Section 1028.6.2.
76. The *areas of refuge* are not required in Group R-2 occupancies.

Reason: In an unsprinklered building with unenclosed exit access stairways permitted between stories an area of refuge is required to serve the stairway, which will result in a closet type area of refuge at the top of the stairway with two-way communication inside. At this location, the area of refuge would not be connected to a stairway enclosure, and there is a real chance that it will end up being used as a closet. From a technical point of view, where do you put this area of refuge in relation to the open exit access stairway and how close does it have to be to the open stairway? Does the stair have to be enclosed because of the connection requirements in 1007.3? Since the two-way communication is now required at the elevator lobby it would be more logical to allow the occupants with mobility impairments to move to the elevator landing and use that communication device and move them away from the open stairway.

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Cost Impact: None

E38-12

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

1007.3-E-BALDARRASSA-CTC.docx

E39-12

1007.3, 1007.4 (IFC [B] 1007.3, 1007.4)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1007.3 (IFC [B] 1007.3) Stairways. In order to be considered part of an *accessible means of egress*, a *stairway* between stories shall have a clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum between *handrails* and shall either incorporate an *area of refuge* within an enlarged floor-level landing or shall be accessed from either an *area of refuge* complying with Section 1007.6 or a *horizontal exit*. *Exit access stairways* that connect levels in the same story are not permitted as part of an *accessible means of egress*.

Exceptions:

1. The clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) between *handrails* is not required in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. *Areas of refuge* are not required at *stairways* in buildings equipped throughout by an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
3. The clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) between *handrails* is not required for *stairways* accessed from a *horizontal exit* from a refuge area in conjunction with a horizontal exit.
4. *Areas of refuge* are not required at *stairways* serving *open parking garages*.
5. *Areas of refuge* are not required for smoke protected seating areas complying with Section 1028.6.2.
6. ~~The~~ *Areas of refuge* are not required at stairways in Group R-2 occupancies.
7. *Areas of refuge* are not required at stairways in Group I-3 facilities.
8. *Areas of refuge* are not required for stairways accessed from a refuge area in conjunction with a horizontal exit.

1007.4 (IFC [B] 1007.4) Elevators. In order to be considered part of an *accessible means of egress*, an elevator shall comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of ASME A17.1. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 and Section 3003. The elevator shall be accessed from either an *area of refuge* complying with Section 1007.6 or a *horizontal exit*.

Exceptions:

1. ~~Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area~~ *Areas of refuge or horizontal exit are not required at the elevator* in *open parking garages*.
2. *Areas of refuge* are not required at elevators in Group I-3 facilities.
- ~~32. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area~~ *Areas of refuge or horizontal exit* in are not required in buildings and facilities equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
- ~~43. Areas of refuge are not required at~~ Elevators not required to be located in a shaft in accordance with Section 712 ~~are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit.~~
- ~~54. Areas of refuge are not required at~~ Elevators ~~are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit for~~ serving smoke protected seating areas complying with Section 1028.6.2.
6. *Areas of refuge* are not required for elevators accessed from a refuge area in conjunction with a horizontal exit.

Reason: This proposal is for the most part editorial and makes the language in the exceptions consistent. There is with one new item added and one relocation for added clarity.

"Areas of refuge are not required at stairways/elevators in Group I-3 facilities" is a new exception to coordinate with the DOJ 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The Department of Justice (ADA 207.2 Exception 2) had concerns that areas of refuge could pose security risks in correctional facilities due to their enclosed nature, and a building designer has the option of locating a facility's accessible spaces such that an elevator need never be used as part of an accessible means of egress.

"Areas of refuge are not required for stairways/elevators accessed from a refuge area in conjunction with a horizontal exit" clarifies that a redundant area of refuge is not needed immediately adjacent to the elevator where a refuge area and horizontal exit to the elevator are provided.

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Cost Impact: None

E39-12

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

1007.3 #2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E40 – 12

1007.4 (IFC [B] 1007.4)

Proponent: Brian Black, BDBlack Codes, Inc representing National Elevator Industry Inc.
(bdbblack@neii.org)

Revise as follows:

1007.4 (IFC [B] 1007.4) Elevators. ~~In order to be considered~~ Where elevators are part of an accessible means of egress, ~~an elevator shall comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of ASME A17.1.~~ Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 and Section 3003. The elevator shall be accessed from either an area of refuge complying with Section 1007.6 or a horizontal exit.

Exceptions:

1. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in open parking garages.
2. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in buildings and facilities equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
3. Elevators not required to be located in a shaft in accordance with Section 712 are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit.
4. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit for smoke protected seating areas complying with Section 1028.6.2.

Reason: All new elevators must comply with the emergency operation and signalling device requirements of Section 2.27 of ASME A17.1 so this language is unnecessary. See Section 3001.2

Cost Impact: None

E40-12

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

1007.4-E-Black.doc

E41-12

1007.5 (IFC [B] 1007.5)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1007.5 (IFC [B] 1007.5) Platform lifts. Platform (~~wheelchair~~) lifts shall ~~not be permitted to serve as part of an accessible means of egress, except where allowed as part of a required accessible route in Section 1109.8, Items 1 through 9 except for Item 10.~~ Standby power for the platform lift shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 ~~for platform lifts permitted to serve as part of a means of egress.~~

Reason: This is an editorial cleanup of this existing requirement. With the current language people often interpret Item “1 through 9” as a typo instead of not allowing #10. The reason to change “items 1 through 9 [excepting 10]” to specifically exempting Item 10 is to clarify that it is not appropriate to permit a platform lift installed due to exterior site constraints to serve as assessable means of egress. Whereas Items 1 through 9 in Section 1109.8 address very small spaces with minimal occupant loads, Item 10 would permit a platform lift to serve as an accessible route into a health care facility, senior apartment building, assisted living project, and other occupancies that may hold dozens of persons who need an accessible means of egress from the facility. The slow speed and long cycling time of a platform lift would make its use as an accessible means of egress for more than a few persons impracticable in an emergency.

The remaining changes are editorial cleanup. (ADA 207.2)

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E41-12

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

1007.5-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E42 – 12

1007.5 (IFC [B] 1007.5)

Proponent: Jerome Seville, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania representing self (Jseville@pa.gov)

Revise as follows:

1007.5 (IFC [B] 1007.5) Platform lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall not serve as part of an *accessible means of egress*, except where allowed as part of a required *accessible route* in Section 1109.8, Items 1 through 9. Platform lifts permitted to serve as part of an accessible route by Item 10 in Section 1109.8 shall not serve as part of an accessible means of egress for Group I-1 or I-2 facilities or where the exit will serve more than 200 occupants. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 for platform lifts permitted to serve as part of a *means of egress*.

Reason: There will be occupancies, even in new construction, where the only practical means of access into the structure will be by a wheelchair lift. With the entrance constituting one of the means of egress, it would be beneficial to allow the use of the lift to exit.

Assisted living facilities, hospitals and nursing homes (Groups I-1 and I-2) have a higher excepted number of people that may have difficulty with stairways. The occupancy limit of 200 for other occupancies is being based upon IBC Section 1007.6.1, where it is being assumed that there will be one wheelchair individual per 200 occupants; thus only one wheelchair in the area being evacuated by the lift.

Cost Impact: None

E42-12

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

1007.5-E-Seville.doc

E43-12

1007.5.1 (IFC [B] 1007.5.1)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Delete without substitution:

1007.5.1 (IFC [B] 1007.5.1) Openness. Platform lifts on an accessible means of egress shall not be installed in a fully enclosed hoistway.

Reason: The intent of this proposal is to delete this requirement for platform lifts that serve as part of the accessible means of egress. The platform lift safety standard, ASME A18.1, has been revised to allow for platform lifts to penetrate a floor. Vertical openings are required in the IBC to be protected in accordance with Section 712. Platform lifts permitted as part of the accessible route into as space are addressed in ADA 207.2 and IBC 1109.8. While most are for a change in elevation that would not penetrate a floor, some provisions, such as non-public areas with 5 or fewer occupants, may involve a floor penetration.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E43-12

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

1007.5.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E44 – 12

1007.5.1 (IFC [B] 1007.5.1)

Proponent: Jerome Seville, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania representing self (Jseville@pa.gov)

Revise as follows:

1007.5.1 (IFC [B] 1007.5.1) Openness. Platform lifts on an *accessible means of egress* shall not be installed in a fully enclosed hoistway.

Exception: Platforms lifts shall be permitted to be installed in a fully enclosed hoistway where a two-way communication system complying with Section 1007.8 is provided at the platform lift landings at other than the level of exit discharge.

Reason: ASME A18.1 now allow lifts to penetrate a floor line which in turn would most likely require a shaft.

Cost Impact: Nominal \$600.00 for a two-way communication system.

E44-12

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

1007.5.1-E-Seville.doc

E45-12

1007.6, 1007.6.2 (IFC [B] 1007.6, 1007.6.2)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1007.6 (IFC [B] 1007.6) Areas of refuge. Every required area of refuge shall be accessible from the space it serves by an accessible means of egress.

1007.6.1 (IFC [B] 1007.6.1) Travel distance. The maximum travel distance from any accessible space to an area of refuge shall not exceed the travel distance permitted for the occupancy in accordance with Section 1016.1.

1007.6.2 (IFC [B] 1007.6.2) Stairway or elevator access. Every required area of refuge shall have direct access to a stairway ~~within an exit enclosure~~ complying with Sections 1007.3 and 1022 or an elevator complying with Section 1007.4. ~~Where an elevator lobby is used as an area of refuge, the shaft and lobby shall comply with Section 1022.9 for smokeproof enclosures except where the elevators are in an area of refuge formed by a horizontal exit or smoke barrier.~~

~~1007.6.4~~ **1007.6.3 (IFC [B] 1007.6.3) Size.** (no change)

~~1007.6.2~~ **1007.6.4 (IFC [B] 1007.6.4) Separation.** Each *area of refuge* shall be separated from the remainder of the story by a *smoke barrier* complying with Section 709 or a *horizontal exit* complying with Section 1025. Each *area of refuge* shall be designed to minimize the intrusion of smoke.

Exception: *Areas of refuge* located within an enclosure for *exit access stairways* or *interior exit stairways* complying with Section 1009.3 or Section 1022.

~~1007.6.3~~ **1007.6.5 (IFC [B] 1007.6.5) Two-way communication.** (no change)

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The ICC Executive Board directed the Code Technology Committee (CTC) to study the issue of elevator lobby separations in November 2010 due to the number of code change proposals submitted addressing this issue over a number of code change cycles. The Code Technology Committee formed a study group on the elevator lobby separation issue in December 2010. Note that this subject had been previously addressed by CABO/BCMC in 1986 with a similar conclusion. The code change proposals submitted are the result of the CTC's study of the issue. Note that the scope of the activity was as follows:

Scope

- Review the need for elevator lobbies, with emphasis on building use, building and hoistway height, active and passive fire protection features associated with the aforementioned.
- Review the differences and specific needs when dealing with elevator lobbies of traditional-use elevators, fire service elevators, and occupant evacuation elevators.
- Review related code provisions, such as egress from and through elevator lobbies.
- Review the appropriate use of alternatives including pressurization of hoistways, additional doors, roll-down style barriers, and gasketing systems.
- Review with members of elevator industry to scope the requirements of applicable elevator reference standards as it deals with elevator lobby design, use and construction.
- Review design and construction requirements for elevator lobbies, including but not limited to dimensions, location and separation.
- Review applicable code change history, technical studies and loss statistics as part of this review.

Based upon the extensive nature of this area of study, 5 Task Groups were formed during the process to provide in-depth review and to manage the number of issues. These task groups developed a number of proposals that were coordinated throughout the process.

More information on this CTC area of study can be found at the following link.

<http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/CTC/Pages/ElevatorLobbies.aspx>

This proposal is intended to correlate the area of refuge elevator lobby requirements with other related elevator lobby requirements. This section currently requires that when an enclosed elevator lobby is used as an area of refuge that the lobby and the hoistway be protected as a smokeproof enclosure. Reference to the smoke proof enclosure requirements seemed inappropriate as they are focused upon stairs and would not be practical to apply to elevator lobbies. For instance it is unclear if an enclosed elevator lobby would be required to have a vestibule. Also if the pressurization option is chosen the criteria and requirements are focused upon stairs not elevator hoistway pressurization. The solution was to simply rely on the separation required for areas of refuge in general as that was the original intent of the requirement.

See discussion on CTC elevator lobby proposal coordination in code changes to Section 713.14.

Cost Impact: None

E45-12

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

1007.6-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E46 – 12

1007.2, 1007.6.2, 1007.7, 1007.7.1, 1007.7.2 (IFC [B] 1007.2, 1007.6.2, 1007.7, 1007.7.1, 1007.7.2)

Proponent: Ron Clements, Chesterfield County Building Inspection Department representing self (clementsro@chesterfield.gov)

Revise as follows:

1007.2 (IFC [B] 1007.2) Continuity and components. Each required accessible means of egress shall be continuous to a public way and shall consist of one or more of the following components:

1. Accessible routes complying with Section 1104.
2. Interior exit stairways complying with Sections 1007.3 and 1022.
3. Interior exit access stairways complying with sections 10007.3 and 1009.3.
4. Exterior exit stairways complying with Sections 1007.3 and 1026 and serving levels other than the level of exit discharge.
5. Elevators complying with Section 1007.4.
6. Platform lifts complying with Section 1007.5.
7. Horizontal exits complying with Section 1025.
8. Ramps complying with Section 1010.
9. Areas of refuge complying with Section 1007.6.
10. Exterior area for assisted rescue complying with Section 1007.7 serving exits at the level of exit discharge.

1007.6.2 (IFC [B] 1007.6.2) Separation. Each *area of refuge* shall be separated from the remainder of the story by a *smoke barrier* complying with section 710 or a *horizontal exit* complying with Section 1025. Each *area of refuge* shall be designed to minimize the intrusion of smoke.

Exceptions:

1. *Areas of refuge* located within an *exit enclosure* for *exit access stairways* or *interior exit stairways*.
2. *Areas of refuge* in outdoor facilities where exit access is essentially open to the outside.

1007.6.3 (IFC [B] 1007.6.3) Two-way communication. (no change)

1007.7 (IFC [B] 1007.7) Exterior area for assisted rescue. Exterior areas for assisted rescue shall be accessed by an accessible route from the area served. ~~Exterior areas for assisted rescue shall be permitted in accordance with section 1007.7.1 or 1007.7.2.~~

~~**1007.7.1 (IFC [B] 1007.7.1) Level of exit discharge.** Where the exit discharge does not include an accessible route from an exit located on the level of exit discharge to a public way, an exterior area of assisted rescue shall be provided on the exterior landing in accordance with section 1007.7.3 through 1007.7.6 1007.7.4.~~

~~**1007.7.2 (IFC [B] 1007.7.2) Outdoor facilities.** Where exit access from the area serving outdoor facilities is essentially open to the outside, an exterior area of assisted rescue is permitted as an alternative to an area of refuge. Every required exterior area of assisted rescue shall have direct access to an interior exit stairway, exterior stairway, or elevator serving as an accessible means of egress component. The exterior area of assisted rescue shall comply with sections 1007.7.3 through 1007.7.6 and shall be provided with a two-way communication system complying with sections 107.8.1 and 1007.8.2.~~

~~**1007.7.3 1007.7.1 (IFC [B] 1007.7.3 1007.7.1)Size.** (No change to current text)~~

1007.7.4 1007.7.2 (IFC [B] 1007.7.4 1007.7.2) Separation. *(No change to current text)*

1007.7.5 1007.7.3 (IFC [B] 1007.7.5 1007.7.3) Openness. *(No change to current text)*

1007.7.6 1007.7.4 (IFC [B] 1007.7.6 1007.7.4) Stairway. *(No change to current text)*

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to simplify the requirements for exterior area of assisted rescue and return the concept back to its original purpose as an exit discharge component. This code change also addresses outdoor facilities with regards to area of refuge and exterior area of assisted rescue requirements that were introduced into the code by code change E38-09/10. The result of code change E38-09/10 is to allow what is essentially an area of refuge to be designed with the omission of the smoke rated enclosure around the area of refuge when the area of refuge is located in a structure that is open to the outdoor air by calling it an exterior area of assisted rescue. The problem is that the exterior area for assisted rescue is a specialized accessible means of egress component that was created as an element of a grade level exit discharge, exterior of the building on the outside of the exterior wall, and it is to awkward to attempt to use the exterior area for assisted rescue section as the method to accomplish the goal of E38-09/10. That is why it took so many modifications throughout section 1007.7 to accomplish.

Another problem is that 1007.7.2 is addressing an outdoor facility where the exterior area of assisted rescue will likely be within the building perimeter and the building may not have exterior walls or even a roof. That condition raises the question of how to comply with section 1007.7.4.2 for separation. Is the intent to provide a 1 hour rated "exterior wall" within the building perimeter that may not even have a roof at which to terminate? This is further confused when the requirements for openness in 1007.7.5 are added to the question. It appears that though section 1007.7.4 for separation is referenced by 1007.7.2 as applicable, 1007.7.4 Separation is not applicable and no rating is required since there is no exterior wall to provide a separation, and since the building is open the separation is not needed.

Since the net result of the E38-09/10 change is to keep all of the aspects of an area of refuge accept the separation requirement it is cleaner and simpler to accomplish that goal with a single exception to 1007.6.1 Separation. The following are explanations for each specific change:

1007.2 item #10- "serving exits at the level of exit discharge" was added to clarify that exterior area of assisted rescue is a level of exit discharge component. Note that item or component #4 for exterior exit stairways already states that exterior exit stairs serve "levels other than the level of exit discharge".

1007.6.2 Exception #1 and #2- The current exception was numbered one and new exception #2 was added. This new exception allows the area of refuge to be exempted from the rated separation requirements as is intended with the current 2012 code text approved through E38-09/10.

1007.7 and 1007.7.1- The language from section 1007.7.1 that addresses exterior areas of assisted rescue on the level of exit discharge has been moved up to the parent section 1007.7 since the result of this code change is that exterior areas of assisted rescue will only serve the level of exit discharge. Sub-sections 1007.7.1 and 1007.7.2 are proposed to be deleted without replacement.

1007.7.2-The provisions of section 1007.7.2 are addressed in the areas of refuge section 1007.6 with the addition of the exception proposed for 1007.6.2. The requirements and allowances of the first sentence of section 1007.7.2 are accomplished with the addition of exception #2 proposed for 1007.6.2 for areas of refuge. The requirements and allowances of the second sentence of section 1007.7.2 is accomplished with existing text in section 1007.6 for areas of refuge. The requirements of the third sentence of section 1007.7.2 are accomplished with the current provisions for area of refuge with the separation exception, which includes the size of the area and the two way communication. The stairway provisions including exception for sprinkler in 1007.7.6 are provided by the stairway requirements that exist in section 1007.3.

Cost Impact: This is strictly an editorial change with no alteration of code requirements therefore this change will not increase the cost of construction.

E46-12

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

1007.2-E-Clements.doc

E47 – 12

1007.7.5 (IFC [B] 1007.7.5)

Proponent: Jerome Seville, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania representing self (Jseville@pa.gov)

Revise as follows:

1007.7.5 (IFC [B] 1007.7.5) Openness. The exterior area for assisted rescue shall be open to the outside air. The sides other than the separation walls shall be at least 50 percent open, and the open area shall be distributed so as to minimize the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases. Where the floor of the exterior area for assisted rescue is at 60 inches (1,524 mm) or more below finished grade, a two-way communication system, complying with Sections 1007.8.1 and 1007.8.2 shall be provided.

Reason: There are instances where an exterior area of assisted rescue is located within an areaway to a basement and a disabled individual may not be readily seen by responders.

Cost Impact: \$2,000.00 to \$4,000.00 for communication system

E47-12

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

1007.7.1-E-Seville.doc

E48 – 12

1007.8 (IFC [B] 1007.8)

Proponent: Steve Pfeiffer representing City of Seattle, Dept of Planning & Development
(steve.pfeiffer@seattle.gov)

Revise as follows:

1007.8 (IFC [B] 1007.8) Two-way communication. A two-way communication system complying with Sections 1007.8.1 and 1007.8.2 shall be provided at the landing serving each elevator landing or bank of elevators on each accessible floor that is one or more stories above or below the story of exit discharge. ~~complying with Sections 1007.8.1 and 1007.8.2.~~

Exceptions:

1. Two-way communication systems are not required at the landing serving each elevator landing or bank of elevators where the two-way communication system is provided within areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1007.6.3.
2. Two-way communication systems are not required on floors provided with exit ramps conforming to the provisions of Section 1010.

Reason: The purpose of this change is to clarify which elevator landings are required to have a two-way communication system where there are multiple elevators or banks of elevators on an accessible floor. The current language is clear where there is only one elevator, but if there are multiple elevators, it's unclear whether communication is required at one elevator, each elevator, or whether a communication device serving a bank of elevators would suffice. This change would require a single two-way communication at the landing for each single elevator or each bank of elevators on the floor. References to Sections 1007.8.1 and 1007.8.2 are also relocated as to more clearly apply to the communication system rather than the story of exit discharge.

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

E48-12

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

1007.8-E-Pfeiffer.doc

E49 – 12

1007.8 (IFC [B] 1007.8)

Proponent: Maureen Traxler, City of Seattle Dept of Planning & Development, representing City of Seattle Dept of Planning & Development (maureen.traxler@seattle.gov)

Revise as follows:

1007.8 (IFC [B] 1007.8) Two-way communication. *Where elevators serve as part of an accessible means of egress,* a two-way communication system shall be provided at the elevator landing on each *accessible* floor that is one or more stories above or below the *story of exit discharge* complying with Sections 1007.8.1 and 1007.8.2.

Exceptions:

1. Two-way communication systems are not required at the elevator landing where the two-way communication system is provided within areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1007.6.3.
2. Two-way communication systems are not required on floors provided with ramps conforming to the provisions of Section 1010.

Reason: The purpose of this proposal is to clarify that a communication system is only required if the landing serves elevators that are part of an accessible means of egress system. The current language could be interpreted as requiring it at every elevator landing on an accessible floor. However, the charging language in Section 1007.1 states that “Accessible means of egress shall comply with this section” meaning that 1007.8 would only apply to elevators that are part of an accessible means of egress.

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

E49-12

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

1007.8-E-Traxler.doc

E52-12

1008.1.1 (IFC [B] 1008.1.1)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1008.1.1 (IFC [B] 1008.1.1) Size of doors. The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a clear width of 32 inches (813 mm). ...

Exceptions:

1. The minimum and maximum width shall not apply to door openings that are not part of the required means of egress in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies.
2. Door openings to resident sleeping units in Group I-3 occupancies shall have a clear width of not less than 28 inches (711 mm).
3. Door openings to storage closets less than 10 square feet (0.93m²) in area shall not be limited by the minimum width.
4. Width of door leaves in revolving doors that comply with Section 1008.1.4.1 shall not be limited.
5. Door openings within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit shall not be less than 78 inches (1981 mm) in height.
6. Exterior door openings in dwelling units and sleeping units, other than the required exit door, shall not be less than 76 inches (1930 mm) in height.
7. In other than Group R-1 occupancies, the minimum widths shall not apply to interior egress doors within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that is not required to be an Accessible unit, Type A unit or Type B unit.
8. Door openings required to be accessible within Type B units shall have a minimum clear width of 31 ¾ inches (806 mm).
9. In Group R-1 dwelling units or sleeping units not required to be Accessible units, the minimum width shall not apply to doors for showers or saunas.

Reason: IBC/IPC does not specify a width for sauna or shower doors at this time. Since these doors are literally means of egress, the door would have to meet a 32" clear width. The exception is consistent with ADA 224.1.2.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E52-12

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

1008.1.1 - E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E53 – 12

1008.1.1 (IBC [F] 1008.1.1)

Proponent: Randall R. Dahmen, P.E. Wisconsin licensed Commercial Building Inspector, representing self

Revise as follows:

1008.1.1 (IFC [B] 1008.1.1) Size of doors. The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a clear width of 32 inches (813 mm). Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees (1.57 rad). Where this section requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches (813 mm) and a door opening includes two door leaves without a mullion, one leaf shall provide a clear opening width of 32 inches (813 mm). The maximum width of a swinging door leaf shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) nominal. Means of egress doors in a Group I-2 occupancy used for the movement of beds shall provide a clear width not less than 41 ½ inches (1054 mm). The height of doors shall not be less than 80 inches (2032 mm).

Exceptions:

1. The minimum and maximum width shall not apply to door openings that are not part of the required means of egress in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies.
2. Door openings to resident sleeping units in Group I-3 occupancies shall have a clear width of not less than 28 inches (711 mm).
3. Door openings to storage closets less than 10 square feet (0.93m²) in area shall not be limited by the minimum width.
4. Width of door leaves in revolving doors that comply with Section 1008.1.4.1 shall not be limited.
5. Door openings within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit shall not be less than 78 inches (1981 mm) in height.
6. Exterior door openings in dwelling units and sleeping units, other than the required exit door, shall not be less than 76 inches (1930 mm) in height.
7. In other than Group R-1 occupancies, the minimum widths shall not apply to interior egress doors within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that is not required to be an Accessible unit, Type A unit or Type B unit.
8. Door openings required to be accessible within Type B units shall have a minimum clear width of 31 ¾ inches (806 mm).
9. The minimum door width shall not apply to a non-accessible toilet stall, shower stall, or other similar compartment.

Reason: The proposed exception recognizes that most non-accessible toilet stalls, shower stalls, etc. are not 32 inches wide.

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

E53-12

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

1008.1.1-E-Dahmen.doc

E58 – 12

1008.1.5 (IFC [B] 1008.1.5)

Proponent: Eirene Oliphant, MCP, BRR Architecture, representing self

Revise as follows:

1008.1.5 (IFC [B] 1008.1.5) Floor elevation. There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope).

Exceptions:

1. Doors serving individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 where the following apply:
 - 1.1 A door is permitted to open at the top step of an interior flight of stairs, provided the door does not swing over the top step.
 - 1.2 Screen doors and storm doors are permitted to swing over stairs or landings.
2. Exterior doors as provided for in Section 1003.5, Exception 1, and Section 1020.2, which are not on an accessible route.
3. In Group R-3 occupancies not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the landing at an exterior doorway shall not be more than 73/4 inches (197 mm) below the top of the threshold, provided the door, other than an exterior storm or screen door, does not swing over the landing.
4. Variations in elevation due to differences in finish materials, but not more than 1/2 inch (12.7mm).
5. Exterior decks, patios or balconies that are part of Type B dwelling units, have impervious surfaces and that are not more than 4 inches (102 mm) below the finished floor level of the adjacent interior space of the dwelling unit.
6. Doors serving equipment spaces not required to be accessible in accordance with Section 1103.2.9 shall be permitted to have the landings on both sides to be at different levels provided the elevation difference is not more than 7 inches (178 mm).

Reason: This is language that was in the 1997 UBC. When designing facilities which utilize electrical equipment rooms that are prefabricated, allowing a change in elevation to exist at the doors serving these rooms gives the designer more flexibility. To meet the current code language would require the use of ramps for changes in elevations of approximately 7 inches. When a single step with a maximum riser of 7 inches is permitted for buildings with Groups F, H, R-2, r-3, S and U that are not required to be accessible, why cannot a single step serving a room that is not normally occupied be allowed to be used as well.

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

E58-12

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

1008.1.5-E-OLIPHANT

E59 – 12

1008.1.5 (IFC [B] 1008.1.5)

Proponent: David R. Scott, AIA, representing Target Corporation (David.Scott@Target.com)

Revise as follows:

1008.1.5 (IFC [B] 1008.1.5) Floor elevation. There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope).

Exceptions:

1. Doors serving individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 where the following apply:
 - 1.1 A door is permitted to open at the top step of an interior flight of stairs, provided the door does not swing over the top step.
 - 1.2 Screen doors and storm doors are permitted to swing over stairs or landings.
2. Exterior doors as provided for in Section 1003.5, Exception 1, and Section 1020.2, which are not on an accessible route.
3. In Group R-3 occupancies not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the landing at an exterior doorway shall not be more than 7 3/4 inches (197 mm) below the top of the threshold, provided the door, other than an exterior storm or screen door, does not swing over the landing.
4. Variations in elevation due to differences in finish materials, but not more than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm).
5. Exterior decks, patios or balconies that are part of Type B dwelling units, have impervious surfaces and that are not more than 4 inches (102 mm) below the finished floor level of the adjacent interior space of the dwelling unit.
6. Doors serving equipment spaces not required to be accessible in accordance with Section 1103.2.9 and serving an occupant load of 5 or less shall be permitted to have the landings on both sides to be at different levels provided the elevation difference is not more than 7 inches (178 mm).

Reason: Equipment spaces are utilized by personal familiar with the layout and function of such space. This would not constitute a hazard type situation stepping down from the equipment spaces.

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

E59-12

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

1008.1.5-E-Scott.doc

E60 – 12

1008.1.7 (IFC [B] 1008.1.7)

Proponent: Julie Ruth, P.E., JRuth Code Consulting, representing American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA) (julruth@aol.com)

Revise as follows:

1008.1.7 (IFC [B] 1008.1.7) Thresholds. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height above the finished floor or landing for sliding doors serving dwelling units or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the finished floor or landing for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not greater than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope).

Exception Exceptions:

1. In occupancy Group R-2 or R-3, threshold heights for sliding and side-hinged exterior doors shall be permitted to be up to $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height if all of the following apply:
 - 1.1. The door is not part of the required means of egress.
 - 1.2. The door is not part of an accessible route as required by Chapter 11.
 - 1.3. The door is not part of an *Accessible unit*, *Type A unit* or *Type B unit*.
2. In Type B units, where Exception 5 to Section 1008.1.5 permits a 4-inch (102 mm) elevation change at the door, the threshold height on the exterior side of the door shall not exceed $4\frac{3}{4}$ (120 mm) inches in height above the exterior deck, patio or balcony for sliding doors or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch (114 mm) above the exterior deck, patio or balcony for other doors.

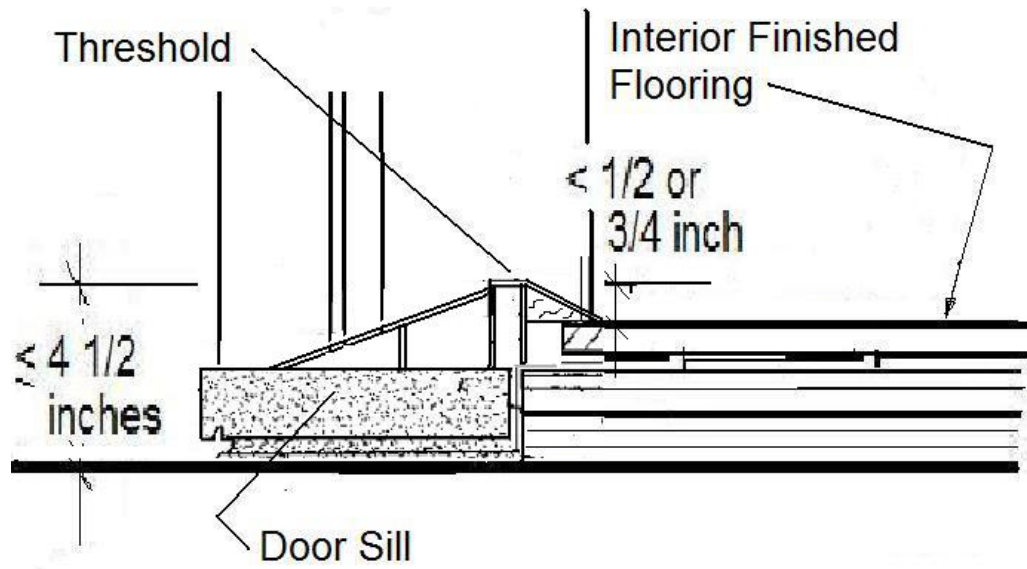
Reason: Currently an exception to the threshold height provisions of Section 1008.1.7 exists for doors where a $7\frac{3}{4}$ inch step down is permitted by exception 3 to Section 1008.1.5. Specifically this is limited to exterior doors that are not part of the required means of egress, and which are not serving *Accessible units*, *Type A units* or *Type B units*.

This proposal adds a second exception for doors where a 4 inch step down is permitted between Type B dwelling units and exterior decks, patios and balconies by exception 5 to Section 1008.1.5. This proposal would permit the height of the threshold itself to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height, as long as the resultant profile from the interior floor to the exterior surface is maintained as required by current code text.

The sketch below provides an example of the type of installation that would be permitted by this proposal. Specifically, the threshold itself is higher than $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The additional height, however, is contained within the 4 inch step down that is permitted between the interior floor and the exterior surface for doors serving *Type B* dwelling units. The height of the threshold is limited to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above the interior floor and shall not be more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ inch above the exterior surface, depending upon the type of door. If the threshold is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the interior floor it is to be beveled at a slope of 1 inch vertical to 2 inches horizontal (50% slope), as required by current text.

The higher threshold is needed to prevent water infiltration underneath the door into the dwelling unit. A threshold height of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch is only sufficient to resist water infiltration in areas of low wind and exceptionally low rainfall. Throughout most of the rest of the U.S. the potential for water to leak into interior spaces under conditions of high wind combined with heavy rain does exist with a door threshold of only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height. Along the gulf coast and eastern seaboard much higher thresholds of up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height are needed to sufficiently resist water infiltration under extreme weather conditions.

These sills can be accommodated within the 4 inch step down permitted between *Type B* dwelling units and exterior decks, patios and balconies. Permitting this higher threshold facilitates compliance with Chapter 11. For example, Section 1107.6.2.1.2 requires every apartment in R-2 occupancies with more than 4 dwelling units to be *Type B* units. If a higher threshold is not permitted between exterior decks, balconies and patios that serve these units and the actual units themselves, throughout most of the country exterior decks, balconies and patios could not be installed in R-2 occupancies without creating a potential risk of serious water damage to the interior of the building under extreme weather conditions.



Cost Impact: None

E60-12

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

E1008.1.7-E-Ruth.doc

E61 – 12

1008.1.8 (IBC [F] 1008.1.8)

Proponent: Randall R. Dahmen, P.E. Wisconsin licensed Commercial Building Inspector, representing self

Revise as follows:

1008.1.8 (IFC [B] 1008.1.8) Door arrangement. Space between two doors in a series shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum plus the width of a door swinging into the space. Doors in a series shall swing either in the same direction or away from the space between the doors.

Exceptions:

1. The minimum distance between horizontal sliding power-operated doors in a series shall be 48 inches (1219 mm).
2. Storm and screen doors serving individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 need not be spaced 48 inches (1219 mm) from the other door.
3. Doors within individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 other than within Type A dwelling units.
4. Where doors in a series are elements of an accessible route, the space between the two doors shall be permitted to be spaced such that in the space between the doors a wheelchair space is provided beyond the swing of the door.

Reason: The proposed exception provides recognition that not all doors are in alignment. In those situations where the two doors may be in series, but not necessarily aligned with a straight line path of egress, this exception would provide an acceptable approach.

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

E61-12

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

1008.1.8-E-Dahmen.doc

E62 – 12

1008.1.3, 1008.1.9.1 (IFC [B] 1008.1.3, 1008.1.9.1)

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

Revise as follows:

1008.1.3 (IFC [B] 1008.1.3) Door opening force. The force for pushing or pulling open interior swinging egress doors, other than fire doors, shall not exceed 5 pounds (22 N). These forces do not apply to the force required to retract latch bolts or disengage other devices that hold the door in a closed position. For other swinging doors, as well as sliding and folding doors, the door latch shall release when subjected to a 15-pound (67 N) force. The door shall be set in motion when subjected to a 30-pound (133 N) force. The door shall swing to a full open position when subjected to a 15-pound (67 N) force.

1008.1.9.1 (IFC [B] 1008.1.9.1) Hardware. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices on doors required to be *accessible* by Chapter 11 shall not require tight grasping, tight pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate and shall not require more than a 15-pound (67 N) force to unlatch.

Reason: The proposed language in Section 1008.1.3 is intended to clarify the IBC, and to be consistent with A117.1.

The sentence proposed for 1008.1.9.1 quantifies the maximum force allowable to operate door hardware to unlatch a door which is required to be accessible. Currently, the IBC is silent regarding this requirement. This maximum force is consistent with the maximum force allowed for panic hardware and fire exit hardware (IBC Section 1008.1.10.1) commonly installed on doors required to be accessible in the means of egress.

Cost Impact: None.

E62-12

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

1008.1.9.1-E-Woestman.doc

E94-12

1009.7.5.3 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5.3)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1009.7.5.3 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5.3) Solid Risers. Risers shall be solid.

Exceptions:

1. Solid risers are not required for stairways that serve as the means of egress from areas exempted from accessibility in accordance with Section 1103.2, that are not required to comply with Section 1007.3, provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm).
2. Solid risers are not required within Type B or non-accessible dwelling or sleeping units.
3. Means of egress stairways shall be permitted to have openings between treads that do not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm).
24. Solid risers are not required for occupancies in Group I-3 or in Group F, H and S occupancies other than areas accessible to the public. ~~There are no restrictions on the size of the opening in the riser.~~
35. Solid risers are not required for *spiral stairways* constructed in accordance with Section 1009.12.
46. Solid risers are not required for *alternating tread devices* constructed in accordance with Section 1009.13.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The intent of this proposal is coordination with ADA requirements for solid risers on stairways as well as provide for a more logical and consistent application of solid risers.

The 1991 ADA only scoped stairways that connected levels that did not have an accessible route. The 2010 ADA Standard scopes stairways that are part of a means of egress, not just stairways that are part of an accessible means of egress. Therefore, the current Section 1009.7.5.3, Exception 1 was not coordinated with either the 1991 or 2010 ADA stairway provisions.

If an area is not required to be accessible, the route to that space is also exempted from ADA requirements; therefore, means of egress stairways from these areas are not covered by ADA. IBC Section 1103.2 has similar exceptions for accessible areas. For example, 1103.2.7 exempts areas raised for purposes of life safety, fire safety or security. With the proposed revisions in Section 1009.7.5.3, exception 1, stairways serving these areas are not required to have solid risers.

The new exception 2 would allow open risers on stairways within dwelling units or sleeping units that were covered by ADA (i.e., Accessible units or Type A units). Open risers are a common with stairways that provide access to basements within a residence.

One of the reasons for providing closed risers is to limit the chance that a cane could catch between risers. The 4" maximum opening would limit this as well as meet the 4" opening limits currently in the code for child protection.

Current exception 2 (new exception 4) has the last sentence deleted. This text is not needed, plus it could lead code users to think that other exceptions had size limitations.

Cost Impact: None

E94-12

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

1009.7.5.3-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E95 – 12

1009.7.5, 1009.7.5.3 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5, 1009.7.5.3)

Proponent: David W. Cooper / Stairway Manufacturing and Design Consultants / Representing: Stairway Manufacturers' Association (sma@stairways.org)

Revise as follows:

~~1009.7.5.3 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5.3)~~ **1009.7.5 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5) Solid Risers.** Risers shall be solid.

Exceptions:

1. Solid risers are not required for stairways that serve as the means of egress from areas exempted from accessibility in accordance with Section 1103.2. are not required to comply with Section 1007.3,
2. Solid risers are not required within Type B or non-accessible dwelling or sleeping units provided that the openings between the lower adjacent tread, floor, or landing and the lower edge of the riser that do not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm).
3. Means of egress stairways shall be permitted to have openings between the lower adjacent tread, floor, or landing and the lower edge of the riser that do provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm).
- ~~24.~~ Solid risers are not required for occupancies in Group I-3 or in Group F, H and S occupancies other than areas accessible to the public. ~~There are no restrictions on the size of the opening in the riser.~~
- ~~35.~~ Solid risers are not required for *spiral stairways* constructed in accordance with Section 1009.12.
- ~~46.~~ Solid risers are not required for *alternating tread devices* constructed in accordance with Section 1009.13.
7. Solid risers are not required for ship ladders constructed in accordance with Section 1009.14

~~1009.7.5~~ **1009.7.6 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5 1009.7.6) Nosing and riser profile.** The radius of curvature at the leading edge of the tread shall be not greater than 9/16 inch (14.3 mm). Beveling of *nosings* shall not exceed 9/16 inch (14.3 mm). Risers shall be ~~solid and~~ vertical or sloped under the tread above from the underside of the *nosings* above at an angle not more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) from the vertical.

~~1009.7.5.1~~ **1009.7.6.1 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5.1 1009.7.6.1) Nosing projection size.** The leading edge (*nosings*) of treads shall project not more than 1 ¼ inches (32 mm) beyond the tread below.

~~1009.7.5.2~~ **1009.7.6.2 (IFC [B] 1009.7.5.2 1009.7.6.2) Nosing projection uniformity.** All *nosings* projections of the leading edges shall be of uniform size, including the projections of the *nosings* leading edge of the floor at the top of a *flight*.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

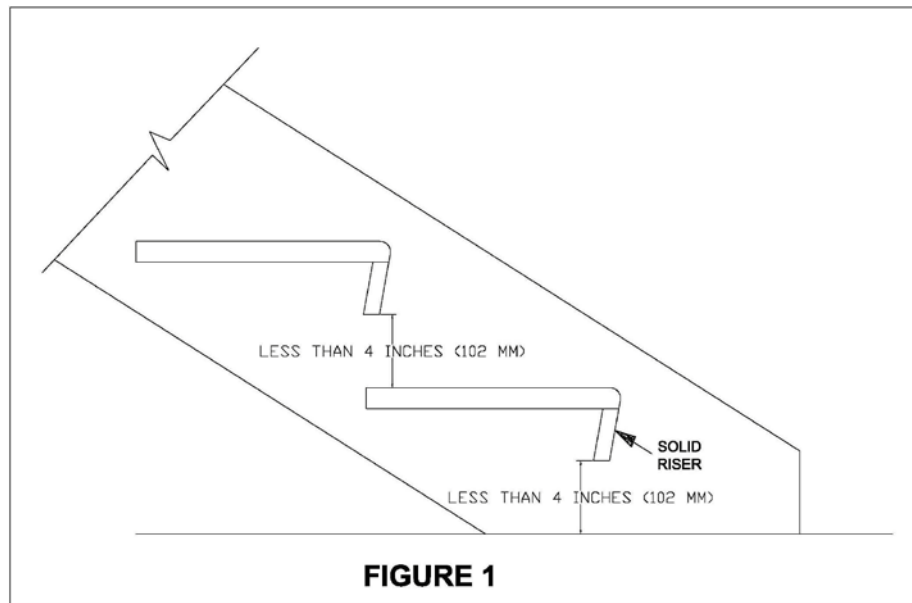
Reason: Section **1009.7.5 Nosing and riser profile** is a constant source of controversy and misunderstanding. The reference to solid risers does not belong in the section that describes the profile or outline of a step. Notably masked in exception 1 by double negatives is the requirement for the limitation of openings in risers.

This proposal clarifies the scoping for use of solid risers and coordinates with the new ADA guidelines as outlined by the CTC. **Solid risers**, as a new and separate section subsection of **1009.7 Treads and risers** will appear prior to Nosing and riser profile. This allows easier identification of the opening limitation between treads and adjoining floors or landings that was previously misunderstood or not found. Exceptions 2 and 3 are similar to the CTC's proposal but assures that an opening limitation applies to Type B units as well as egress stairs and also provides that if an opening is used in the riser, it is in the lower portion of the riser height, as shown in **Figure 1**, allowing design options that may provide additional heel clearance in descent and the appropriate design of tread nosings compliant with ADA guidelines that are important in ascent.

It is worth noting that the stairs covered in exception 2 would likely be means of egress stairs and would be covered by exception 3. If the committee wishes to modify this proposal by eliminating exception 2 in its entirety it would seem to work as well with less verbiage.

The out of place reference to solid risers has been eliminated from 1009.7.5 *Nosing and riser profile*. The profile of a stair nosing and riser are aptly described without the misplaced reference to the composition of risers. The content of the exceptions has been moved from 1009.7.5 *Nosing and riser profile* to the new section and coordinated with ADA guidelines.

Exception 7 adds ship ladders that were not previously included but should be as their use is made safer with the additional space for overhang of the toes in both ascent and in the typical backing down descent common to ladder use.



Cost Impact: This will not affect the cost of construction

E95-12

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

E167-12

1101.1, 1103.1, E101.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1101.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design and construction of facilities for accessibility for individuals with disabilities ~~to physically disabled persons~~.

1103.1 Where required. Sites, buildings, structures, facilities, elements and spaces, temporary or permanent, shall be accessible to individuals ~~persons with physical~~ disabilities.

E101.1 Scope. The provisions of this appendix shall control the supplementary requirements for the design and construction of facilities for accessibility for individuals with disabilities ~~to physically disabled persons~~.

Reason: The intent of this provision is to revise for more correct 'people first' language. (ADA 201.1)

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E167-12

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

1101.1- E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E168-12

1103.2.3-1103.2.15

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1103.2 General exceptions. Sites, buildings, structures, facilities, elements and spaces shall be exempt from this chapter to the extent specified in this section.

1103.2.1 Specific requirements. Accessibility is not required in buildings and facilities, or portions thereof, to the extent permitted by Sections 1104 through 1110.

1103.2.2 Existing buildings. Existing buildings shall comply with Section 3411.

1103.2.3 Employee work areas. Spaces and elements within employee work areas shall only be required to comply with Sections 907.5.2.3.2, 1007 and 1104.3.1 and shall be designed and constructed so that individuals with disabilities can approach, enter and exit the work area. Work areas, or portions of work areas, other than raised courtroom stations in accordance with Section 1108.4.1.4, that are less than 300 square feet (30 m²) in area and located 7 inches (178 mm) or more above or below the ground or finish floor where the change in elevation is essential to the function of the space shall be exempt from all requirements.

1103.2.4 Detached dwellings. Detached one- and two- family dwellings, and their accessory structures, and their associated sites and facilities, are not required to ~~be accessible~~ comply with this Chapter.

1103.2.5 Utility buildings. ~~Occupancies in Group U occupancies~~ are not required to comply with ~~exempt from the requirements of this chapter other than the following:~~

1. In agricultural buildings, access is required to paved work areas and areas open to the general public.
2. Private garages or carports that contain required accessible parking.

1103.2.6 Construction sites. Structures, sites and equipment directly associated with the actual processes of construction including, but not limited to, scaffolding, bridging, materials hoists, materials storage or construction trailers are not required to ~~be~~ comply with this Chapter.

1103.2.7 Raised areas. Raised areas used primarily for purposes of security, life safety or fire safety including, but not limited to, observation galleries, prison guard towers, fire towers or lifeguard stands are not required to ~~be accessible or to be served by an accessible route~~ comply with this Chapter.

1103.2.8 Limited access spaces. ~~Nonoccupiable~~ Spaces accessed only by ladders, catwalks, crawl spaces, freight elevators or very narrow passageways are not required to ~~be accessible~~ comply with this Chapter.

1103.2.9 Equipment spaces. Spaces frequented only by service personnel for maintenance, repair or occasional monitoring of equipment are not required to ~~be accessible~~ to comply with this Chapter. ~~Such spaces include, but are not limited to, elevator pits, elevator penthouses, mechanical, electrical or communications equipment rooms, piping or equipment catwalks, water or sewage treatment pump rooms and stations, electric substations and transformer vaults, and highway and tunnel utility facilities.~~

1103.2.10 Single-occupant structures. Single-occupant structures, accessed only by passageways below grade or above grade including, but not limited to, toll booths that are accessed only by underground tunnels, are not required to ~~be accessible~~ comply with this Chapter.

1103.2.11 Residential Group R-1. Buildings of Group R-1 containing not more than five *sleeping units* for rent or hire that are also occupied as the residence of the proprietor are not required to ~~be accessible~~ comply with this Chapter.

1103.2.12 Day care facilities. Where a day care facility is part of a *dwelling unit*, only the portion of the structure utilized for the day care facility is required to be accessible.

1103.2.13 Live/work units. In live/work units constructed in accordance with Section 419, the portion of the unit utilized for nonresidential use is required to be *accessible*. The residential portion of the live/work unit is required to be evaluated separately in accordance with Sections 1107.6.2 and 1107.7.

1103.2.14 Detention and correctional facilities. In detention and correctional facilities, *common use* areas that are used only by inmates or detainees and security personnel, and that do not serve holding cells or housing cells required to be ~~accessible~~ Accessible units, are not required to ~~be accessible or to be served by an accessible route~~ comply with this Chapter.

1103.2.15 Walk-in coolers and freezers. Walk-in coolers and freezers intended for employee use only are not required to ~~be accessible~~ comply with this Chapter.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The purpose of this proposal is to clarify how these exceptions are applied.

1103.2.3 - Courtrooms work stations are more specifically addressed in 1108.4.1.4. (ADA 203.9)

1103.2.4 - This change is to provide consistency in language between sections by changing “to be accessible” with “comply with this chapter”. (not in ADA)

1103.2.5 - Consistency in language between sections. (not in ADA)

1103.2.6 - Consistency in language between sections. (ADA 203.2)

1103.2.7 - Consistency in language between sections. (ADA 203.3)

1103.2.8 – The term “non-occupiable” is not needed because areas accessed only by these methods cannot be occupiable spaces by definition. The second change is for consistency in language between sections. Furthermore the ADA does not require the area to be non-occupiable and intends to allow this to be okay for areas such as stage lighting and sound catwalks (ADA 203.4)

1103.2.9 - The performance language is made clearer and intended to keep this exception from being used for areas that are regularly staffed and could be staffed by a person with disabilities. The laundry list is not needed with the improved performance language and is proposed to be removed. Lastly the consistent terminology was added. (ADA 203.5)

1103.2.10 - Consistency in language between sections. (ADA 203.6)

1103.2.11 - Consistency in language between sections. (ADA definition of Transient Lodging threshold)

1103.2.14 - Consistency in terminology for the section. In addition, jails are only required to have Accessible units in accordance with Section 1107.5.5. This would also be more consistent with the ADA reference (ADA 203.7).

1103.2.15 - Consistency in language between sections (not in ADA).

The intent is for this proposal to correlate with other proposals to revise, remove or relocate specific exceptions.

Cost Impact: None

E168-12

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

1103.2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E169-12

1103.2.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Delete without substitution:

~~1103.2.2 Existing buildings.~~ Existing buildings shall comply with Section 3411.

Reason: This exception is being deleted because it is not needed. Application of the building code for existing buildings begins in chapter 34. The scope of accessibility requirements for existing buildings is specified in chapter 34, specifically in section 3411. IBC chapter 11 is not the scoping chapter for existing building accessibility, therefore this exception in chapter 11 is simply redundant and not needed. It is technically an invalid exception because it is a scoping exception for a chapter that does not scope accessibility for existing buildings. Other chapters of the IBC do not have a similar exception because the general scope of the IBC is for new construction with Chapter 34 applicable to scope the IBC or IEBC for existing construction. The general scope of application of the IBC and IEBC to existing buildings is established in IBC Chapter 34; the IEBC as referenced by IBC section 3401.6 as an alternative to IBC chapter 34.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E169-12

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

1103.2.2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E170 – 12

1103.2.8

Proponent: Randall R. Dahmen, P.E. Wisconsin licensed Commercial Building Inspector, representing self

Revise as follows:

1103.2.8 Limited access spaces. Nonoccupiable spaces accessed only by ladders, catwalks, crawl spaces, freight elevators, ~~or~~ very narrow passageways or tunnels are not required to be *accessible*.

Reason: The proposed additional language will clarify an additional nonoccupiable space within a building previously not listed.

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

E170-12

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

1103.2.8-E-Dahmen.doc

E171-12/13

1103.2.8 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Add text as follows:

1103.2.8 Areas in places of religious worship. Raised or lowered areas, or portions of areas, in places of religious worship that are less than 300 sq.ft. (30 m²) in area and located 7 inches or more (178 mm) or more above or below the finished floor and used primarily for the performance of religious ceremonies are not required to comply with this chapter.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The IBC requires religious buildings to be fully accessible. Many religious architectural building features based on traditions and rituals result in raised areas or recessed areas within the sanctuary or worship area. It can be difficult, beyond a reasonable accommodation, to provide full accessibility to these raised and lowered areas for religious use. Some examples of these types of architectural features are: Altars, bimahts, baptisteries, pulpits, minbars, and minarets. Some pictures of these features are provided below. An additional issue is the Americans with Disabilities act section 307 exempts' religious organizations and religions buildings (the entire building) from compliance with the act. Do to the ADA exemption accessibility to specific church architectural elements such as those listed above have never been developed and are not specifically addressed in the ADA, A117.1 standard, or IBC. Therefore, even if an accessible route is provided to these areas there is no guidance in the A117.1 standard as to how to make a religious feature such as a baptistery accessible. This proposed exception is similar to the practical allowances already permitted for raised employee areas in courtrooms, raised employee work areas, and raised areas within some sports facilities (i.e., referee stands). The proposed Section 1103.2.8 would exempt reasonably sized areas in recognition of the religious practices and traditions incorporated into the religious architectural features common in religious architecture. A similar change was submitted during the 09/10 code development cycle (E158 09/10). The Egress Committee denied the code change and stated in their reason that such an exemption has merit but a size limitation was needed. To respond to the committee comment a 300 square foot area limitation was added. The 300 square foot area is based on the employee work area exemption area limit (IBC 1103.2.3).

Report of the hearings for E158 09/10:

E158-09/10

Committee Action: Disapproved

Committee Reason: While there should be allowances for some areas within a church, there needs to be some sort of size limitations. A possible interpretation could be that the entire church was used for religious ceremonies, which is not consistent with the intent of the proponent.



Raised pulpit in Washington cathedral.



Minbar in mosque.



Full immersion baptisteries in Baptist or Greek orthodox.



High altar in Greek orthodox.



Raised area in synagogue for torah

Cost Impact: None

E171-12

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

E172 – 12

1103.2.9 (New)

Proponent: Randall R. Dahmen, P.E. Wisconsin licensed Commercial Building Inspector, representing self

Add new text as follows:

1103.2.9 Storage spaces. Storage spaces that do not include permanent workstations, are infrequently accessed by employees, and are not open to the general public are not required to be accessible.

Reason: The proposed language will clarify accessibility limitations as addressed by ADAAG within the IBC.

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

E172-12

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

1103.2.8.1-E-Dahmen.doc

E173-12

1103.2.10

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1103.2.10 Highway toll-booths ~~Single-occupant structures~~. Highway toll-booths where the access is only provided by bridges above the vehicular traffic or underground tunnels, are not required to comply with this Chapter. ~~Single-occupant structures, accessed only by passageways below grade or above grade including, but not limited to, toll booths that are accessed only by underground tunnels, are not required to be accessible.~~

Reason: This exception was based on ADA section 203.6. The intent of the federal exception was that it apply exclusively to highway toll booths. The problem with the current IBC text is that this exception is currently miss-used for a variety of structures that were not intended to be exempted. Since the intent of the exception was specific to toll booths that required access from above or below the highway, and that are typically elevated on a curb, this proposal changes the exception be specific to highway toll booths.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E173-12

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

1103.2.10-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E174-12

1103.2.12

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Delete without substitution:

~~**1103.2.12 Day care facilities.** Where a day care facility is part of a dwelling unit, only the portion of the structure utilized for the day care facility is required to be accessible.~~

Reason: This exception is invalid within the context of the IBC. A day care facility cannot be part of a dwelling unit because they are two distinct occupancies. If a day care facility and a dwelling unit are in the same building then the building is a mixed occupancy building and the accessibility provisions for each occupancy are applicable, and no exception is required or appropriate. The dwelling unit portion would be a Group R-2 or R-3; the day care facility would be Group I-4, I-2 or E. Accessibility requirements would be scoped to each occupancy group accordingly.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E174-12

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

1103.2.12-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E175-12

1103.2.13, 1107.6.2.1, 1107.6.2.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

~~1103.2.13-1107.6.2.1~~ **Live/work units.** In live/work units constructed in accordance with Section 419, the nonresidential portion of the unit utilized for nonresidential use is required to be *accessible*. In a structure, where there are four or more live/work units intended to be occupied as a residence, the residential portion of the live/work unit is required to be evaluated separately in accordance with Sections 1107.6.2 and 1107.7 shall be a Type B unit.

Exception: The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.

~~1107.6.2.1~~ **1107.6.2.2 Apartment houses, monasteries and convents.** *(no change to text)*

~~1107.6.2.2~~ **1107.6.2.3 Group R-2 other than live/work units, apartment houses, monasteries and convents.** In Group R-2 occupancies, other than live/work units, apartment houses, monasteries and convents not falling within the scope of Section 1107.6.2.1 and 1107.6.2, Accessible units and Type B units shall be provided in accordance with Sections 1107.6.2.2.1 and 1107.6.2.2.2.

Reason: This section regarding live/work units is not an exception, it provides specific requirements for accessibility in live/work units, and therefore the section is incorrectly located in the general exceptions section. This code change will move the section to the appropriate section within chapter 11. Since a Live/work unit is a Group R-2 occupancy, the provisions should be grouped with R-2 dwelling unit requirements in section 1107. The change to the first sentence is just to simplify the sentence by replacing seven words with one. The change to the second sentence and added exception accomplishes the same thing as the current reference to Section 1107.6.2 and 1107.7 but provides the requirements and exceptions for Type B units in the section so that the code user does not need to go the referenced sections to discover the four unit threshold for Type B unit requirements.

The changes to 1107.6.2.2 are correlative due to the relocation of 1103.2.13.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E175-12

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

1103.2.13-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E176 – 12

1103.2.16 (New)

Proponent: David R. Scott, AIA, representing Target Corporation (David.Scott@Target.com)

Add new text as follows:

1103.2.16 Display areas. Display areas that do not exceed 300 square feet (30 m²) in area and are not open to the public are not required to be accessible.

Reason: Access to these display areas are not intended by the general public. We feel Section 1103.2.8 Limited access spaces, do not clearly identify that display areas would fall under this section. We have established a size of 300 sq. ft. to give a limit to a size of a display area as well as to tie into the size established in Section 1103.2.3.

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

E176-12

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

1103.2.16 (new)-E-Scott.doc

E177-12

1104.1, 1104.3

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1104.1 Site arrival points. At least one accessible ~~routes~~ route within the site shall be provided from public transportation stops; accessible parking; accessible passenger loading zones; and public streets or sidewalks to the accessible building entrance served.

1104.3 Connected spaces. When a building or portion of a building is required to be accessible, ~~an~~ at least one accessible route shall be provided to each portion of the building, to accessible building entrances connecting accessible pedestrian walkways and to the public way.

Reason: Adding 'at least one' would clarify that one route is to be accessible, not necessarily every route. This is consistent with ADA 206.2.1 and 206.2.4.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E177-12

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

1104.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E178-12

1104.3, 1104.4

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1104.3 Connected spaces. When a building or portion of a building is required to be *accessible*, an *accessible route* shall be provided to each portion of the building, to *accessible* building entrances connecting *accessible pedestrian walkways* and the *public way*.

Exceptions:

1. Stories and mezzanines exempted by Section 1104.4.
- ~~2.~~ In a building, room or space used for assembly purposes with *fixed seating*, an *accessible route* shall not be required to serve levels where *wheelchair spaces* are not provided.
- ~~23.~~ In Group I-2 facilities, doors to *sleeping units* shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.
4. Vertical access to elevated employee work stations within a courtroom is not required at the time of initial construction, provided a *ramp*, lift or elevator can be installed without requiring reconfiguration or extension of the courtroom or extension of the electrical system.

1104.4 Multilevel buildings and facilities. At least one *accessible route* shall connect each *accessible level* ~~story, including mezzanines and mezzanine~~, in multilevel buildings and facilities.

Exceptions:

1. An *accessible route* is not required to stories and *mezzanines* that have an aggregate area of not more than 3,000 square feet (278.7 m²) and are located above and below *accessible* levels. This exception shall not apply to:
 - 1.1. Multiple tenant facilities of Group M occupancies containing five or more tenant spaces used for the sales or rental of goods and where at least one such tenant space is located on a floor level above or below the accessible levels;
 - 1.2. ~~Levels~~ Stories or mezzanines containing offices of health care providers (Group B or I); or
 - 1.3. Passenger transportation facilities and airports (Group A-3 or B).
 - 1.4 Government buildings.
2. ~~Levels~~ Stories or mezzanines that do not contain *accessible* elements or other spaces as determined by Section 1107 or 1108 are not required to be served by an *accessible route* from an *accessible* level.
3. In air traffic control towers, an *accessible route* is not required to serve the cab and the floor immediately below the cab.
4. Where a two-story building or facility has one *story or mezzanine* with an *occupant load* of five or fewer persons that does not contain *public use* space, that *story or mezzanine* shall not be required to be connected by an *accessible route* to the *story* above or below.
- ~~5. Vertical access to elevated employee work stations within a courtroom is not required at the time of initial construction, provided a *ramp*, lift or elevator can be installed without requiring reconfiguration or extension of the courtroom or extension of the electrical system.~~

Reason: The intent is to address vertical access within a floor, and between stories. The committee proposes to provide exceptions consistent with 2010 ADA with the exception of the 2nd story limitation currently in the code (1104.3 Exception 1).

Therefore, this proposal is to coordinate with ADA accessibility provisions that are less than currently in IBC or more specifically addressed than in IBC. Sections 1104.3 is intended to deal with connecting all accessible spaces, with a reference to 1104.4 for changes in elevation of a story or to a mezzanine. Section 1104.4 addresses changes in elevation where typically the route is via an elevator. There is a similar proposal for coordination between Sections 1107.3 and 1107.4.

Specific reasons for each revision are as follows:

- 1104.3 Connected spaces –
 - New exception 1 is coordination with the 'elevator' exception between mezzanines and stories in Section 1104.4. (ADA 206.2.4 main text and Exp. 3)
 - Current exception 1, now exception 2, addresses tiered seating in assembly areas that comply with 1108 for wheelchair spaces and dispersion. (ADA 206.2.4, Exp. 2)
 - Current exception 2, new Exception 3 – Coordination with ADA 404.2.4 Exception for maneuvering clearance at Group I-2 hospital doors is addressed in a separate proposal.
 - New exception 4 – relocated from 1104.4 exception 5, since courtroom access is a level change, not a story change (AD 206.2.4, exp. 1).
- 1104.4 Multilevel buildings and facilities – An accessible route must connect stories and mezzanine. The intent is for this section to mainly deal with changes that typically use an elevator (ADA 206.2.3). The ADA and IBC refer to stories and mezzanines with a difference in terminology.
 - Exception 1.1 – further coordination with the ADA description of shopping mall or shopping center and the intent of this limitation to apply only to when a tenant is only on a non-accessible level. (ADA 206.2.3. Exp. 1)
 - Exception 1.2 – clarifies the terminology differences between ADA and IBC for mezzanines
 - Exception 1.4 – the intent is to address Title II buildings and/or public entities without having to go into funding issues. The description does not have to be as extensive because the IBC 2nd floor exception is much smaller than ADA Title III.
 - Exception 2 – clarifies the terminology differences between ADA and IBC for mezzanines
 - Exception 5 – relocated to 1104.3

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Cost Impact: None

E178-12

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

1104.3 #1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E179-12

1104.3, 1107.3, 1107.5.3.1

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care and Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1104.3 Connected spaces. When a building or portion of a building is required to be *accessible*, an *accessible route* shall be provided to each portion of the building, to *accessible* building entrances connecting *accessible pedestrian walkways* and the *public way*.

Exceptions:

- 1- In a building, room or space used for assembly purposes with *fixed seating*, an *accessible route* shall not be required to serve levels where *wheelchair spaces* are not provided.
- 2- ~~In Group I-2 facilities, doors to *sleeping units* shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.~~

1107.3 Accessible spaces. Rooms and spaces available to the general public or available for use by residents and serving *Accessible units*, *Type A units* or *Type B units* shall be *accessible*. *Accessible* spaces shall include toilet and bathing rooms, kitchen, living and dining areas and any exterior spaces, including patios, terraces and balconies.

Exceptions:

- 1- Recreational facilities in accordance with Section 1109.15.
- 2- ~~In Group I-2 facilities, doors to *sleeping units* shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.~~

1107.5.3 Group I-2 hospitals. *Accessible units* and *Type B units* shall be provided in general-purpose hospitals, psychiatric facilities and detoxification facilities of Group I-2 occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.5.3.1 and 1107.5.3.2.

1107.5.3.1 Accessible units. At least 10 percent, but not less than one, of the *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* shall be *Accessible units*.

Exception: Entry doors to Accessible dwelling or sleeping units shall not be required to provide the maneuvering clearance beyond the latch side of the door.

Reason: The intent of the proposal is for coordination with the 2010 ADA Standard of Accessible Design for hospital doors. The 2010 ADA includes the following.

404.2.4 Maneuvering Clearances. Minimum maneuvering clearances at doors and gates shall comply with 404.2.4. Maneuvering clearances shall extend the full width of the doorway and the required latch side or hinge side clearance.

EXCEPTION: Entry doors to hospital patient rooms shall not be required to provide the clearance beyond the latch side of the door.

The current IBC text is written for all Group I-2 while the ADA requirements have exceptions for hospitals. The exception for the maneuvering clearances do not match ADA. By relocating the requirement as an exception specifically for the rooms which are required to be Accessible (Section 1107.5.3.1), it is clear that the entrances to the Accessible patient sleeping rooms are the rooms that can use the exception, as well making it clear that the intent is to allow these rooms to not meet the unit entry requirements in ICC A117.1 Section 1002.5.

Patients in hospitals are typically moved around the hospitals on stretchers or gurney's and if not, they are accompanied by staff when being moved in wheelchairs. The ADA recognized this difference in hospitals and included an exception. At this time, the ICC A117.1 does not include an exception specific to hospital room doors.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Healthcare (AHC). The AHC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to evaluate and assess contemporary code issues relating to hospitals and ambulatory healthcare facilities. The AHC is composed of building code officials, fire code officials, hospital facility engineers, and state healthcare enforcement representatives. The goals of the committee are to ensure that the ICC family of codes appropriately addresses the fire and life safety concerns of a highly specialized and rapidly evolving healthcare delivery system. This process is part of a joint effort between ICC and the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE), a subsidiary of the American Hospital Association, to eliminate duplication and conflicts in healthcare regulation. Since its inception in April, 2011, the AHC has held 5 open meetings and over 80 workgroup calls which included members of the AHC as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes. All meeting materials and reports are posted on the AHC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/AHC/Pages/default.aspx>.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E179-12

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

1104.3-E-Williams-Adhoc.docx

E180-12

1104.3.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1104.3.2 Press boxes. Press boxes in a building, room or space used for assembly purposes shall be on an accessible route.

Exceptions:

1. An accessible route shall not be required to press boxes in bleachers that have a single point ~~points of entry at only one level from the bleachers~~, provided that the aggregate area of all press boxes for each playing field is not more than 500 square feet (46 m²) ~~maximum~~.
2. An accessible route shall not be required to free-standing press boxes that are elevated more than above-grade 12 feet (3660 mm) above grade ~~minimum~~ provided that the aggregate area of all press boxes for each playing field is not more than 500 square feet (46 m²) ~~maximum~~.

Reason: This proposed change takes into consideration the intent of the ADA requirements and adds language consistent with that intent but clarifies the intended limitations of the exceptions. It should be noted however, that remaining questions exist regarding press boxes. For example what constitutes a "press box"? Would a small raised platform used by an announcer at a small community softball field be considered a press box? What if that raised platform is less than 50 sq. ft. in area, but accessed by a ladder and less than 12 ft. above grade? A "press box" is undefined. The intent of these exceptions relates to a more substantial "press box", and these proposed changes address questions that have been raised about those "press boxes". (*ADA 206.2.7*)

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E180-12

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

1104.3.2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E181-12

1104.4

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1104.4 Multilevel buildings and facilities. At least one accessible route shall connect each accessible level, including mezzanines, in multilevel buildings and facilities.

Exception:

1 through 4. *(No change to text)*

5. Vertical access to elevated employee work stations within a courtroom ~~is not required at the time of initial construction, provided a ramp, lift or elevator can be installed without requiring reconfiguration or extension of the courtroom or extension of the electrical system.~~
complying with Section 1108.4.1.4.

Reason: The intent of this proposal is remove redundant text and to coordinate with Section 1108.4.1.4. There is no technical change. This allowance is addressed in ADA 206.2.4 Exception 1.

Section 1108.4.1.4 reads as follows:

1108.4.1.4 Employee work stations. The judge's bench, clerk's station, bailiff's station, deputy clerk's station and court reporter's station shall be located on an accessible route. The vertical access to elevated employee work stations within a courtroom is not required at the time of initial construction, provided a ramp, lift or elevator can be installed without requiring reconfiguration or extension of the courtroom or extension of the electrical system.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E181-12

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

1104.4-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E182-12

1105.1.6, 1105.1.7 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1105.1.6 Tenant spaces, ~~dwelling units and sleeping units~~. At least one accessible entrance shall be provided to each tenant, ~~dwelling unit and sleeping unit~~ in a facility.

Exceptions:

- 4- An accessible entrance is not required to self-service storage facilities ~~tenants~~ that are not required to be accessible.
- 2- ~~An accessible entrance is not required to dwelling units and sleeping units that are not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units.~~

1105.1.7 Dwelling units and sleeping units. At least one accessible entrance shall be provided to each dwelling unit and sleeping unit in a facility.

Exception: An accessible entrance is not required to dwelling units and sleeping units that are not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units.

Reason: Grouping tenant spaces, dwelling and sleeping spaces together in this section has created some unintended confusion related to this section and other provisions. Some users of the code have referred to this section as an indication that "tenant" means a tenant in an apartment building also and have misapplied provisions intended specifically for commercial buildings.

The term "tenant" is not used in the code or in the federal rules or law to relate to residential conditions. By separating the terms, the misapplication will be eliminated.

The exception was added to distinguish the limitations related to units in self-storage facilities consistent with Section 1108.3 and the 2010 ADA Standards..(ADA 206.4.5) This will cause no conflict with Fair Housing.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E182-12

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

1105.1.6-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E183-12

1106.1, 1106.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1106.1 Required. Where parking is provided, accessible parking spaces shall be provided in compliance with Table 1106.1, ~~except and~~ as required by Sections 1106.2 through 1106.4. Where more than one parking facility is provided on a site, the number of parking spaces required to be accessible shall be calculated separately for each parking facility.

1106.2 Groups I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-4 ~~R-2 and R-3.~~ In addition to the parking required by Table 1106.1, in Groups I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-4, where parking is provided for Accessible and Type A units, at least one accessible parking space shall be provided for each unit. At least 2 percent, but not less than one, of each type of parking space provided for occupancies in Groups R-2 and R-3, which are required to have Accessible, Type A or Type B dwelling or sleeping units, shall be accessible. Where parking is provided within or beneath a building, accessible parking spaces shall also be provided within or beneath the building.

1106.3 Hospital outpatient facilities. At least 10 percent, but not less than one, of care recipient and visitor parking spaces provided to serve hospital outpatient facilities shall be accessible.

1106.4 Rehabilitation facilities and outpatient physical therapy facilities. At least 20 percent, but not less than one, of the portion of care recipient and visitor parking spaces serving rehabilitation facilities specializing in treating conditions that affect mobility and outpatient physical therapy facilities shall be accessible.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

When parking is provided for residents, this proposal would require an accessible space for each Accessible and Type A unit, as well as accessible parking for the remainder of the units. This should meet both ADA and FHA. Literally, current IBC is asking for 2% of the parking provided for the three types of accessible units. 2010 ADA requires 2% of parking for all units that are not Accessible or Type A only when there is more than one parking space per unit. Table 1106.1 already gets you more than 2%. (2010 ADA 208.3.2)

Since Accessible units also required in Group I-1 assisted living, and these facilities may provide parking for residents, this Group has been added to the list. If the assisted living facility does not provide parking spaces for residents, the parking lots would just meet the general parking lot requirements.

Section 1106.3 and 1106.4 are relevant to only portions of the parking facilities for hospitals and rehabilitation facilities. Areas such as employee parking should use Table 1106.1 for the number of accessible spaces.

Cost Impact: None

E183-12

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

1106.1#2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E185-12

1107.3, 1107.4, 1109.8

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1107.3 Accessible spaces. Rooms and spaces available to the general public or available for use by residents and serving *Accessible units*, *Type A units* or *Type B units* shall be *accessible*. *Accessible* spaces shall include toilet and bathing rooms, kitchen, living and dining areas and any exterior spaces, including patios, terraces and balconies.

Exceptions:

1. Stories and mezzanines exempted by Section 1107.4.
- ~~24.~~ Recreational facilities in accordance with Section 1109.15.
- ~~32.~~ In Group I-2 facilities, doors to *sleeping units* shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.
4. Exterior decks, patios or balconies that are part of *Type B units* and have impervious surfaces, and that are not more than 4 inches (102 mm) below the finished floor level of the adjacent interior space of the unit.

1107.4 Accessible route. At least one *accessible route* shall connect *accessible* building or facility entrances with the primary entrance of each *Accessible unit*, *Type A unit* and *Type B unit* within the building or facility and with those exterior and interior spaces and facilities that serve the units.

Exceptions:

1. If due to circumstances outside the control of the owner, either the slope of the finished ground level between *accessible* facilities and buildings exceeds one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1:12), or where physical barriers or legal restrictions prevent the installation of an *accessible route*, a vehicular route with parking that complies with Section 1106 at each *public* or *common use* facility or building is permitted in place of the *accessible route*.
- ~~2.~~ Exterior decks, patios or balconies that are part of *Type B units* and have impervious surfaces, and that are not more than 4 inches (102 mm) below the finished floor level of the adjacent interior space of the unit.
2. In Group I-3 facilities, an accessible route is not required to connect stories or mezzanines where Accessible units, all common use areas serving Accessible units and all public use areas are on an accessible route.
3. In Group R-2 facilities with Type A units complying with Section 1107.6.2.1.1 an accessible route is not required to connect stories or mezzanines where Type A units, all common use areas serving Type A units and all public use areas are on an accessible route.
4. In other than Group R-2 dormitory housing provided by places of education, in Group R-2 facilities with Accessible units complying with Section 1107.6.2.2.1 an accessible route is not required to connect stories or mezzanines where Accessible units, all common use areas serving Accessible units and all public use areas are on an accessible route.
5. In Group R-1 an accessible route is not required to connect stories or mezzanines within individual units, provided the accessible level meets the provisions for Accessible units and sleeping accommodations for two persons minimum and a toilet facility are provided on that level.
6. In Group R-3 and R-4 congregate residences, an accessible route is not required to connect floors or mezzanines where Accessible units or Type B units, all common use areas serving Accessible units and Type B units and all public use areas serving Accessible and Type B units are on an accessible route.

7. An accessible route between stories is not required where Type B units are exempted by Sections 1107.7.

1109.8 Lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts are permitted to be a part of a required *accessible route* in new construction where indicated in Items 1 through 10. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall be installed in accordance with ASME A18.1.

1. An *accessible route* to a performing area and speaker platforms in Group A occupancies.
2. An *accessible route* to *wheelchair spaces* required to comply with the *wheelchair space* dispersion requirements of Sections 1108.2.2 through 1108.2.6.
3. An *accessible route* to spaces that are not open to the general public with an *occupant load* of not more than five.
4. An *accessible route* within a an individual dwelling or sleeping unit required to be an Accessible unit, Type A unit or Type B unit.
5. An *accessible route* to wheelchair seating spaces located in outdoor dining terraces in Group A-5 occupancies where the *means of egress* from the dining terraces to a *public way* are open to the outdoors.
6. An *accessible route* to jury boxes and witness stands; raised courtroom stations including judges' benches, clerks' stations, bailiffs' stations, deputy clerks' stations and court reporters' stations; and to depressed areas such as the well of the court.
7. An *accessible route* to load and unload areas serving amusement rides.
8. An *accessible route* to play components or soft contained play structures.
9. An *accessible route* to team or player seating areas serving areas of sport activity.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The intent is to address vertical access within a floor, and between stories. The committee proposes to provide exceptions consistent with 2010 ADA, however, the decision was not to differentiate between public or private schools when dealing with dorm access.

Therefore, this proposal is to coordinate with ADA accessibility provisions that are less than currently in IBC or more specifically addressed than in IBC. Sections 1107.3 is intended to deal with connecting all accessible spaces within a building, with a reference to 1107.4 for changes in elevation of a story or to a mezzanine. Section 1107.4 addresses changes in elevation where typically the route is via an elevator and access on the site. There is a similar proposal for coordination between Sections 1104.3 and 1104.4.

Specific reasons for each revision are as follows:

- 1107.3 Accessible spaces –
 - New exception 1 is a reference to the 'elevator' exception between mezzanines and stories in Section 1107.4. (ADA 206.2.4 main text and Exp. 3)
 - Current exception 2, new Exception 3 – Coordination with ADA 404.2.4 Exception for maneuvering clearance at Group I-2 hospital doors is addressed in a separate proposal.
 - New exception 4 – relocated exception 2 from 1107.4 since this is an elevation change, not a story change
- 1107.4 Accessible routes –
 - Current exception 2 – relocated to 1107.3
 - New exception 2 – an accessible route is not required in jails where there are no Accessible units on upper levels. (ADA 206.2.3, Exp. 3)
 - New exception 3 – In large apartments, convents or monasteries, where Type A units are required, a route is not required to other stories in the building if all common use spaces are also on the accessible level. This is also consistent with FHA exception for Type B units. (ADA 206.2.2 Exp. 4)
 - New exception 4 – In sororities or fraternities, an accessible route is not required to other stories when the Accessible units and public and common spaces are on the accessible level. Dormitories in places of education, as Title II buildings, are required to have an accessible on all levels. (ADA 206.2.3 Exp. 4)
 - New exception 5 – Multi-story hotel rooms in hotels are not required to have an route between floors where a sleeping area and toilet are located on the accessible level (ADA 206.2.3 Exp. 5)
 - New exception 6 – In small sororities, fraternities and group homes, an accessible route is not required to a 2nd floor if Accessible and Type B units and all public and common spaces are on the accessible level.
 - New exception 7 – coordination with buildings without elevators and FHA Type B units in 1107.7.
- 1109.8 Lifts –
 - Item 4 – coordination with limits for platform lifts serving only individual units in ADA 206.7.3.

Cost Impact: None

E185-12

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

1107.3-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E186-12/13

1107.5.1.1, 1107.6.4.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1107.5.1 Group I-1. *Accessible units and Type B units shall be provided in Group I-1 occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.5.1.1 and 1107.5.1.2.*

1107.5.1.1 Accessible units. In Group I-1, other than assisted living facilities, at least 4 percent, but not less than one, of the dwelling units and sleeping units shall be Accessible units. In Group I-1 assisted living facilities, at least 10 percent, but not less than one, of the dwelling units and sleeping units shall be Accessible units.

1107.5.1.2 Type B units. *In structures with four or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every dwelling unit and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.*

Exception: The number of *Type B units* is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.

1107.6.4 Group R-4. *Accessible units and Type B units shall be provided in Group R-4 occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.6.4.1 and 1107.6.4.2.*

1107.6.4.1 Accessible units. In Group R-4, other than assisted living facilities, at least one of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be an Accessible unit. In Group R-4 assisted living facilities, at least two of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be an Accessible unit.

1107.6.4.2 Type B units. *In structures with four or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every dwelling unit and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.*

Exception: The number of *Type B units* is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The intent of this code change is to establish a minimum number of Accessible units required in Assisted Living Facilities for Group I-1 and R-4. The 10% Accessible units is based on anticipated need in these types of facilities.

The current ADA requirements address residential facilities and long term care facilities, typically hospitals and nursing homes. The text does not directly address what the International Codes refer to as Assisted Living or Group I-1 facilities. The current text requires the following: 100% Accessible units in Group I-2 rehabilitation facilities; 50% Accessible units in Group I-2 nursing homes; 4% Accessible units in all Group I-1 and 2% Type A units in Group R-2 apartment buildings. The 2009 IBC had 10% Accessible units for residential board and care facilities, but the deletion of that term in the 2012 IBC resulted in the loss of that requirement. This addition will establish a minimum level for Group I-1 assisted living facilities while leaving other Group I-1 facilities to remain at 4%. Facilities can always choose to exceed this limit depending on the needs of their clientele and the desire of the facility to have optimum flexibility. Since these facilities are custodial care, and not nursing care, 10% Accessible units should meet demand.

The committee feels that if the building code addresses the minimum accessibility needs for these types of facilities, then the federal government may not feel that they need to establish additional accessibility requirements.

Cost Impact: Increase

E186-12

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

1107.5.1-E-BALDASSARRA

E187-12

1107.5.5.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1107.5.5.1 Group I-3 sleeping units. In Group I-3 occupancies, at least ~~2~~ 3 percent of the total number of sleeping units in the facility, but not less than one unit in each classification level, ~~of the dwelling units and sleeping units~~ shall be Accessible units.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The purpose is to coordinate with DOJ regulations which have increased the requirement in 2010 ADA.

DOJ Regulations regarding jails includes the following:

DOJ Regulations 35.151 (k)(1) New construction of jails, prisons, and other detention and correctional facilities shall comply with the 2010 Standards except that public entities shall provide accessible mobility features complying with section 807.2 of the 2010 Standards for a minimum of 3%, but no fewer than one, of the total number of cells in a facility. Cells with mobility features shall be provided in each classification levels.(ADA 232.2.1)

Based on this information this proposal is asking for an increase in the percentage of Accessible units over the 2% specified in ADA Section 232.2.1. The term, 'dwelling units' is struck because there are no dwelling units within jails. The proposal does not specifically follow the language regarding dispersion because IBC Section 1107.5.5.2 and 1107.5.5.3 already have additional Accessible cells required for specialty cells and medical cells.

Cost Impact: None

E187-12

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

1107.5.5.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E188-12/13

1107.6.1.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1107.6.1.1 Accessible units. Accessible dwelling units and sleeping units shall be provided in accordance with Table 1107.6.1.1. Where buildings contain more than 50 dwelling or sleeping units, the number of Accessible units shall be determined per building. Where buildings contain 50 or fewer dwelling or sleeping units, all dwelling units and sleeping units on a site shall be considered to determine the total number of Accessible units. Accessible units shall be dispersed among the various classes of units. ~~Roll-in showers provided in Accessible units shall include a permanently mounted folding shower seat.~~

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The intent of this proposal is to coordinate with the counting unit requirements within hotels with ADA (224.5) and the DOJ regulations. IBC addresses multiple buildings on a site making up the whole hotel. DOJ regulations address units in multiple buildings depending on the size of the buildings.

DOJ regulations are as follows:

36.406 (c) Places of lodging. Places of lodging subject to this part shall comply with the provisions of the 2010 Standards applicable to transient lodging, including, but not limited to, the requirements for transient lodging guest rooms in sections 224 and 806 of the 2010 Standards (pp. 82 and 210).

(1) Guest rooms. Guest rooms with mobility features in places of lodging subject to the transient lodging requirements of 2010 Standards shall be provided as follows—

- (i) Facilities that are subject to the same permit application on a common site that each have 50 or fewer guest rooms may be combined for the purposes of determining the required number of accessible rooms and type of accessible bathing facility in accordance with table 224.2 to section 224.2 of the 2010 Standards (pp 83).
- (ii) Facilities with more than 50 guest rooms shall be treated separately for the purposes of determining the required number of accessible rooms and type of accessible bathing facility in accordance with table 224.2 to section 224.2 of the 2010 Standards (p. 83).

The last sentence is no longer needed since ICC A117.1 requires all roll-in showers to have transfer seats.

Cost Impact: None

E188-12

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

1107.6.1.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E189-12/13

1107.6.1.1.1, E104.2, E104.2.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Delete without substitution:

~~**1107.6.1.1.1 Accessible unit facilities.** All interior and exterior spaces provided as part of or serving an Accessible dwelling unit or sleeping unit shall be accessible and be located on an accessible route.~~

Exceptions:

- ~~1. Where multiple bathrooms are provided within an Accessible unit, at least one full bathroom shall be accessible.~~
- ~~2. Where multiple family or assisted bathrooms serve an Accessible unit at least 50 percent but not less than one room for each use at each cluster shall be accessible.~~
- ~~3. Five percent, but not less than one bed shall be accessible.~~

~~**E104.2 Accessible beds.** In rooms or spaces having more than 25 beds, 5 percent of the beds shall have a clear floor space complying with ICC A117.1.~~

~~**E104.2.1 Sleeping areas.** A clear floor space complying with ICC A117.1 shall be provided on both sides of the accessible bed. The clear floor space shall be positioned for parallel approach to the side of the bed.~~

~~**Exception:** This requirement shall not apply where a single clear floor space complying with ICC A117.1 positioned for parallel approach is provided between two beds.~~

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

These requirements are addressed in A117.1 in a more complete package and with better coordination with ADA. IBC 1107.6.1.1.1 main text is already stated in IBC 1107.3. Exception 1 is now addressed in ICC A117.1 1002.11. In a multi-bathroom unit, only one is required to be accessible. Exception 2 is already addressed in IBC 1109.2 Exception 3. Exception 3 would provide higher access in rooms with 25 beds or fewer, and the same for rooms with more than 25. Appendix E104.2 and 104.2.1 can be deleted since addressed in ICC A117.1 Sections 1002.15.1 and 1002.15.2.

ADA reads as follows:

ADA 224.3 - DOJ Regulations 35.151 (e) 36.406 (d) Social service center establishments.

Group homes, halfway houses, shelters, or similar social service center

(1) In sleeping rooms with more than 25 beds covered by this section, a minimum of 5% of the beds shall have clear floor space complying with section 806.2.3 of the 2010 Standards.

Cost Impact: None

E189-12

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

1107.6.1.1.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E191-12

1107.6.2.1.1, 1107.6.2.2, 1107.6.3, 1107.6.4, 1107.6.4.1, 1107.6.4.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1107.6.2 Group R-2. Accessible units, Type A units and Type B units shall be provided in Group R-2 occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.6.2.1 and 1107.6.2.2.

1107.6.2.1 Apartment houses, monasteries and convents. Type A units and Type B units shall be provided in apartment houses, monasteries and convents in accordance with Sections 1107.6.2.1.1 and 1107.6.2.1.2.

1107.6.2.1.1 Type A units. In Group R-2 occupancies containing more than 20 dwelling units or sleeping units, at least 2 percent but not less than one of the units shall be a Type A unit. All Group R-2 units on a site shall be considered to determine the total number of units and the required number of Type A units. Type A units shall be dispersed among the various classes of units. Bedrooms within monasteries and convents shall be counted as sleeping units for the purpose of determining the number of units.

Exceptions:

1. The number of Type A units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.
2. Existing structures on a site shall not contribute to the total number of units on a site.

1107.6.2.1.2 Type B units. Where there are four or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence in a single structure, every dwelling unit and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

Exception: The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.

1107.6.2.2 Group R-2 other than apartment houses, monasteries and convents. In Group R-2 occupancies, other than apartment houses, monasteries and convents, Accessible units and Type B units shall be provided in accordance with Sections 1107.6.2.2.1 and 1107.6.2.2.2. Bedrooms within congregate living facilities shall be counted as sleeping units for the purpose of determining the number of units.

1107.6.2.2.1 Accessible units. Accessible dwelling units and sleeping units shall be provided in accordance with Table 1107.6.1.1.

1107.6.2.2.2 Type B units. Where there are four or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence in a single structure, every dwelling unit and every sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

Exception: The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.

1107.6.3 Group R-3. In Group R-3 occupancies where there are four or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence in a single structure, every dwelling unit and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit. Bedrooms within congregate living facilities shall be counted as sleeping units for the purpose of determining the number of units.

Exception: The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.

1107.6.4 Group R-4. Accessible units and Type B units shall be provided in Group R-4 occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.6.4.1 and 1107.6.4.2. Bedrooms within congregate living facilities shall be counted as sleeping units for the purpose of determining the number of units.

1107.6.4.1 Accessible units. At least one of the ~~dwelling~~ or sleeping units shall be an Accessible unit.

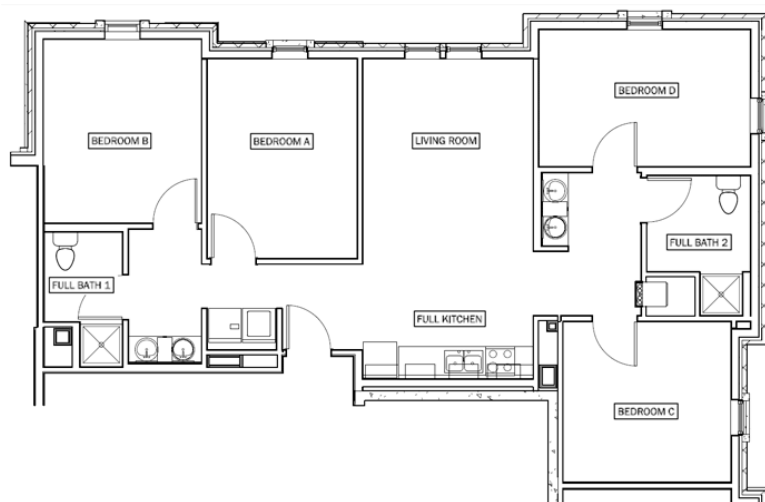
1107.6.4.2 Type B units. In structures with four or more ~~dwelling units or~~ sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every ~~dwelling unit and~~ sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

Exception: The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1107.7.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public. The intent is to try and address the new style of dormitory facilities that operate like dorms, but look like apartments. There has also been the interpretation that fraternities and sororities are a single dwelling unit for purposes of accessibility. The statement about congregate residences should help address how to count units for these types of facilities. This should be extended to the 16 or fewer congregate residences permitted in Group R-3 and R-4.

Group R-4 facilities are group homes and therefore are always congregate residences; therefore they will not include dwelling units.

Below is an example of student on-campus housing at Indiana University. While it looks like an apartment, it is handled administratively by the university exactly the same as typical dorm room assignments.



Cost Impact: None

E191-12

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

E194-12

1108.2.7.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1108.2.7.1 Receivers. The number and type of receivers shall be provided for assistive listening systems in accordance with Table 1108.2.7.1.

Exceptions:

1. Where a building contains more than one room or space used for assembly purposes, the total number of required receivers shall be permitted to be calculated according to the total number of seats in the building, provided that all receivers are usable with all systems and if the rooms or spaces used for assembly purposes required to provide assistive listening are under one management.
2. Where all seats in a building, room or space used for assembly purposes are served by an induction loop assistive listening system, the minimum number of receivers required by Table 1108.2.7.1 to be hearing-aid compatible shall not be required.

**TABLE 1108.2.7.1
RECEIVERS FOR ASSISTIVE LISTENING SYSTEMS**

CAPACITY OF SEATING IN ASSEMBLY AREAS	MINIMUM REQUIRED NUMBER OF RECEIVERS	MINIMUM NUMBER OF RECEIVERS TO BE HEARING-AID COMPATIBLE
50 or less	2	2
51 to 200	2, plus 1 per 25 seats over 50 seats*	2
201 to 500	2, plus 1 per 25 seats over 50 seats*	1 per 4 receivers*
501 to 1,000	20, plus 1 per 33 seats over 500 seats*	1 per 4 receivers*
1,001 to 2,000	35, plus 1 per 50 seats over 1,000 seats*	1 per 4 receivers*
Over 2,000	55, plus 1 per 100 seats over 2,000 seats*	1 per 4 receivers*

*Note: * = or fraction thereof

Reason: The requirements for hearing-aid compatible devices is currently in Table 1108.2.7.1, but it is not in the text.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E194-12

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

1108.2.7.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E195-12

1108.2.9, 1109.8

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1108.2.9 Dining and drinking areas. In dining and drinking areas, all interior and exterior floor areas shall be *accessible* and be on an accessible route.

Exceptions:

1. An *accessible route* between *accessible* levels and stories above or below is not required where permitted by Section 1104.4, Exception 1.
2. ~~In buildings or facilities not required to provide an accessible route between stories,~~ an *accessible route* to dining and drinking areas in a *mezzanine* is not required, provided that the *mezzanine* contains less than 25 percent of the total combined area for dining and drinking and the same services, and decor and amenities are provided in the *accessible* area.
3. In sports facilities, tiered dining areas providing seating required to be *accessible* shall be required to have *accessible routes* serving at least 25 percent of the dining area, provided that *accessible routes* serve *accessible* seating and where each tier is provided with the same services.
4. Employee only work areas shall comply with Sections 1103.2.3 and 1104.3.1.

1109.8 Lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts are permitted to be a part of a required *accessible route* in new construction where indicated in Items 1 through 10. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall be installed in accordance with ASME A18.1.

1. An *accessible route* to a performing area and speaker platforms ~~in Group A occupancies~~.

(No changes to items 2 through 10)

Reason: This proposal accomplishes a couple of things: First, Section 1108.2.9, is coordinates with the ADA by clarifying that the amount of area allowed not to be on an accessible route is a 25% of the total area, not potentially 25% of the area with an accessible route, and that the amount of area used for calculation is limited to areas for dining and drinking regardless of whether people sit or stand while drinking or dining. Remaining area of a restaurant that is not part of the drinking or dining area should not be used to determine the allowable area for drinking or dining that is not on an accessible route. Second, the proposed language focuses on the requirement for mezzanines rather than confusing it with requirements for stories and eliminates the unenforceable "amenities". This term is not used in the ADA and should not be included in the IBC.

In Section 1109.8, performing areas and speaker platforms are not limited to Group A occupancies and the ADA does not limit it to assembly occupancies. This deletion is needed to coordinate with the ADA.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E195-12

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

1108.2.9-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E196-12

1108.4.3, 1108.4.3.1, 1108.4.3.2, 1109.11, E104.4

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1109.11 Seating at tables, counters and work surfaces. Where seating or standing space at fixed or built-in tables, counters or work surfaces is provided in accessible spaces, at least 5 percent of the seating and standing spaces, but not less than one, shall be accessible. ~~In Group I-3 occupancy visiting areas at least 5 percent, but not less than one, cubicle or counter shall be accessible on both the visitor and detainee sides.~~

Exceptions:

- 1- Check-writing surfaces at check-out aisles not required to comply with Section 1109.11.2 are not required to be accessible.
- 2- ~~In Group I-3 occupancies, the counter or cubicle on the detainee side is not required to be accessible at noncontact visiting areas or in areas not serving accessible holding cells or sleeping units.~~

1109.11.1 Dispersion. Accessible fixed or built-in seating at tables, counters or work surfaces shall be distributed throughout the space or facility containing such elements and located on a level accessed by an accessible route.

~~1108.4.3~~ **1109.11.2 Visiting areas.** Visiting areas in Judicial facilities in accordance with Section 1108.4 and Group I-3 shall comply with Sections ~~1108.4.3.1 and 1108.4.3.2~~ 1109.11.2.1 and 1109.11.2.2.

~~1108.4.3.1~~ **1109.11.2.1 Cubicles and counters.** At least 5 percent, ~~but no fewer~~ not less than one of the cubicles, shall be accessible on both the visitor and detainee sides. Where counters are provided, at least one shall be accessible on both the visitor and detainee sides.

Exception: This requirement shall not apply to the detainee side of cubicles or counters at noncontact visiting areas not serving Accessible unit holding cells.

~~1108.4.3.2~~ **1109.11.2.2 Partitions.** Where solid partitions or security glazing separate visitors from detainees, at least one of each type of cubicle or counter partition shall be accessible.

~~**E104.4 Partitions.** Solid partitions or security glazing that separates visitors from detainees in Group I-3 occupancies shall provide a method to facilitate voice communication. Such methods are permitted to include, but are not limited to, grilles, slats, talk-through baffles, intercoms or telephone handset devices. The method of communication shall be accessible to individuals who use wheelchairs and individuals who have difficulty bending or stooping. Hand-operable communication devices, if provided, shall comply with Section E106.3.~~

Reason: The current requirement for visiting cubicles, by being in Section 1108.4.3, is literally only applicable to visiting areas in courthouses. The text is only partially repeated in Section 1109.11. For complete requirement in courthouses and jails, the requirements should be relocate to a general section and add requirements for glazed partitions. Section E104.4 should be deleted since it is redundant with Section 1109.11.2.2 and includes advisory language from ADA 232.5.2. This would be coordinated with ADA 213.4, 232.5 and 232.5.2.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E196-12

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

1108.4.3-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E198-12

1109.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1109.2 Toilet and bathing facilities. Each toilet room and bathing room shall be accessible. Where a floor level is not required to be connected by an accessible route, the only toilet rooms or bathing rooms provided within the facility shall not be located on the inaccessible floor. At least one of each type of fixture, element, control or dispenser in each accessible toilet room and bathing room shall be accessible.

Exceptions:

4. ~~In~~ toilet rooms or bathing rooms accessed only through a private office, not for common or public use and intended for use by a single occupant, ~~any of the following alternatives are allowed; shall be permitted to comply with the specific exceptions in ICC A117.1.~~
 - 4.1 ~~Doors are permitted to swing into the clear floor space, provided the door swing can be reversed to meet the requirements in ICC A117.1;~~
 - 4.2 ~~The height requirements for the water closet in ICC A117.1 are not applicable;~~
 - 4.3 ~~Grab bars are not required to be installed in a toilet room, provided that reinforcement has been installed in the walls and located so as to permit the installation of such grab bars; and~~
 - 4.4 ~~The requirement for height, knee and toe clearance shall not apply to a lavatory.~~
2. This section is not applicable to toilet and bathing rooms that serve dwelling units or sleeping units that are not required to be accessible by Section 1107.
3. Where multiple single-user toilet rooms or bathing rooms are clustered at a single location, at least 50 percent but not less than one room for each use at each cluster shall be accessible.
4. Where no more than one urinal is provided in a toilet room or bathing room, the urinal is not required to be *accessible*.
5. Toilet rooms that are part of critical care or intensive care patient sleeping rooms are not required to be *accessible*.
6. Where toilet facilities are primarily for children's use, required *accessible* water closets, toilet compartments and lavatories shall be permitted to comply with children's provision of ICC A117.1.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The intent of this proposal is to delete this allowance because it is a technical item addressed in ICC A117.1. This exception would be consistent with Title I modifications for employee work areas and the exemptions under 2010 ADA 203.9 and IBC 1103.2.3. Permitted by ADA/ABA as follows:

For text in ADA/ABA:

- 1.1. – 603.2.3 Exp.1
- 1.2. - 604.4 Exp 1
- 1.3. - 604.5 Exp 1
- 1.4. - 606.2 Exp 2

For text in ICC:

- 1.1 – 603.2.2 Exp. 1
- 1.2 - 604.4 Exp
- 1.3 - 604.5 Exp 1
- 1.4 – 606.2 Exp. 2

Cost Impact: None

E198-12

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

1109.2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E199-12

1109.2

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care

Revise as follows:

1109.2 Toilet and bathing facilities. Each toilet room and bathing room shall be *accessible*. Where a floor level is not required to be connected by an *accessible route*, the only toilet rooms or bathing rooms provided within the facility shall not be located on the inaccessible floor. At least one of each type of fixture, element, control or dispenser in each *accessible* toilet room and bathing room shall be *accessible*.

Exceptions:

1. In toilet rooms or bathing rooms accessed only through a private office, not for *common* or *public use* and intended for use by a single occupant, any of the following alternatives are allowed:
 - 1.1 Doors are permitted to swing into the clear floor space, provided the door swing can be reversed to meet the requirements in ICC A117.1;
 - 1.2. The height requirements for the water closet in ICC A117.1 are not applicable;
 - 1.3. Grab bars are not required to be installed in a toilet room, provided that reinforcement has been installed in the walls and located so as to permit the installation of such grab bars; and
 - 1.4. The requirement for height, knee and toe clearance shall not apply to a lavatory.
2. This section is not applicable to toilet and bathing rooms that serve *dwelling units* or *sleeping units* that are not required to be *accessible* by Section 1107.
3. Where multiple single-user toilet rooms or bathing rooms are clustered at a single location, at least 50 percent but not less than one room for each use at each cluster shall be *accessible*.
4. Where no more than one urinal is provided in a toilet room or bathing room, the urinal is not required to be *accessible*.
5. Toilet rooms or bathing rooms that are part of critical care or intensive care patient sleeping rooms serving Accessible units are not required to be *accessible*.
6. Toilet rooms or bathing rooms that serve an Accessible sleeping unit designed for a bariatric patient are not required to comply with the toilet room and bathing room requirement in ICC A117.1.
7. Where toilet facilities are primarily for children's use, required *accessible* water closets, toilet compartments and lavatories shall be permitted to comply with children's provision of ICC A117.1.

Reason: The intent of the new exception 6 is to address rooms specifically designed for bariatric patients. This issue is not addressed in new ADA requirements. The physical size of bariatric patients would not allow for water closets to be located with the center line 16" to 18" from the wall. In addition, if a nurse needs to get next to a patient to offer assistance in rising or sitting down, there is no space between the toilet and the wall. There is also a problem with the size of 36" x 36" for transfer showers. Designing for bariatric patients will result in toilet rooms and bathing rooms that are accessible for these patients, just not bathrooms that are accessible in accordance with ICC A117.1.

While Exception 2 would exempt the toilet rooms in the 90% of the hospital rooms not required to be accessible, the additional language in Exception 5 would reinforce that intent.

Providing the Accessible units in other areas of the hospital is no longer an option. The Department of Justice regulations state that the Accessible rooms must be distributed by type of medical specialty provided in the hospital.

DOJ regulations 35.151 (h) and 36.406 (g) Medical care facilities. Medical care facilities that are subject to this section shall comply with the provisions of the 2010 Standards applicable to medical care facilities, including, but not limited to, sections 223 and 805. In addition, medical care facilities that do not specialize in the treatment of conditions that affect mobility shall disperse the accessible patient bedrooms required by section 223.2.1 of the 2010 Standards in a manner that is proportionate by type of medical specialty.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Healthcare (AHC). The AHC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to evaluate and assess contemporary code issues relating to hospitals and ambulatory healthcare facilities. The AHC is composed of building code officials, fire code officials, hospital facility engineers, and state healthcare enforcement representatives.

The goals of the committee are to ensure that the ICC family of codes appropriately addresses the fire and life safety concerns of a highly specialized and rapidly evolving healthcare delivery system. This process is part of a joint effort between ICC and the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE), a subsidiary of the American Hospital Association, to eliminate duplication and conflicts in healthcare regulation. Since its inception in April, 2011, the AHC has held 5 open meetings and over 80 workgroup calls which included members of the AHC as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes. All meeting materials and reports are posted on the AHC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/AHC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: None

E199-12

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

1109.2-E-WILLIAMS-ADHOC.doc

E200-12/13

1109.2.3

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1109.2.3 Lavatories. Where lavatories are provided, at least 5 percent, but not less than one, shall be accessible. Where an accessible lavatory is located within the accessible water closet compartment that lavatory shall not be the only accessible lavatory in the multi-compartment toilet room. Where the total lavatories provided in a toilet room or bathing facility is six or more, at least one lavatory with enhanced reach ranges shall be provided.

Reason: Accessible lavatories must be available to all users of the toilet room any time the room is open. If the only accessible lavatory is within the accessible stall, others in the bathroom would not have access to that lavatory within the stall when the stall was in use. To prevent this, an additional accessible lavatory within the room should still be available for all users. It is not the intent of this section to prohibit someone from providing an accessible lavatory within an accessible stall, only that it not be the only one. This would be coordinated with ADA 213.3.4.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E200-12

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

1109.2.3-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E201 – 12

1109.5.1 (IPC [B] 410.2)

Proponent: Lee J. Kranz, City of Bellevue, Washington, representing Washington Association of Building Officials Technical Code Development Committee (lkranz@bellevuewa.gov)

Revise as follows:

1109.5.1 Minimum Number. No fewer than two drinking fountains shall be provided. One drinking fountain shall comply with the requirements for people who use a wheel-chair and one drinking fountain shall comply with the requirements for standing persons.

Exceptions:

1. A single drinking fountain with two separate spouts that comply with the requirements for people who use a wheelchair and standing persons shall be permitted to be substituted for two separate drinking fountains.
2. Where drinking fountains are primarily for children's use, drinking fountains for people using wheelchairs shall be permitted to comply with the children's provisions in ICC A117.1 and drinking fountains for standing children shall be permitted to provide the spout at 30 inches (762 mm) minimum above the floor.

IPC [B] 410.2 Minimum number. Where drinking fountains are required, not fewer than two drinking fountains shall be provided. One drinking fountain shall comply with the requirements for people who use a wheelchair and one drinking fountain shall comply with the requirements for standing persons.

Exception: A single drinking fountain with two separate spouts that complies with the requirements for people who use a wheelchair and standing persons shall be permitted to be substituted for two separate drinking fountains.

Reason: The current language is not specific enough. It isn't clear that for the single drinking fountain, two separate spouts are required to meet the needs of the people in the wheelchairs and the standing people. The proposed verbiage clarifies this.

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

E201-12

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

1109.5.1-E-KRANZ

E202-12/13

1007.5 (IFC [B] 1007.5), 1109.8

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1109.8 Lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts are permitted to be a part of a required *accessible route* in new construction where indicated in Items 1 through 10. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall be installed in accordance with ASME A18.1.

1. An *accessible route* to a performing area and speaker platforms in Group A occupancies.
2. An *accessible route* to *wheelchair spaces* required to comply with the *wheelchair space* dispersion requirements of Sections 1108.2.2 through 1108.2.6.
3. An *accessible route* to spaces that are not open to the general public with an *occupant load* of not more than five.
4. An *accessible route* within a *dwelling* or *sleeping unit*.
- ~~5. An *accessible route* to wheelchair seating spaces located in outdoor dining terraces in Group A-5 occupancies where the means of egress from the dining terraces to a public way are open to the outdoors~~
- ~~56.~~ An *accessible route* to jury boxes and witness stands; raised courtroom stations including judges' benches, clerks' stations, bailiffs' stations, deputy clerks' stations and court reporters' stations; and to depressed areas such as the well of the court.
- ~~67.~~ An *accessible route* to load and unload areas serving amusement rides.
- ~~78.~~ An *accessible route* to play components or soft contained play structures.
- ~~89.~~ An *accessible route* to team or player seating areas serving areas of sport activity.
- ~~940.~~ An *accessible route* where existing exterior *site* constraints make use of a ramp or elevator infeasible.

1007.5 (IFC [B] 1007.5) Platform lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall not serve as part of an *accessible means of egress*, except where allowed as part of a required *accessible route* in Section 1109.7, Items 1 through ~~8~~ 9. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 for platform lifts permitted to serve as part of a *means of egress*.

Reason: Section 1108.2.9 allows at least 25% of a dining area to be on an accessible route regardless of whether it is interior or exterior. Exception #5 only allows a lift to be used for outdoor dining areas. Providing 25% of an outdoor dining area on an accessible route is no more challenging than providing 25% of an indoor dining area. This exception was first included in the code when there was no exception for tiered dining in a sports facility. It is no longer needed and should be deleted for greater coordination with the ADA. The change to Section 1007.5 is correlative only.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E202-12

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

1109.8-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E204-12/13

1109.12.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1109.12.2 Check-out aisles. Where check-out aisles are provided, accessible check-out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2. Where check-out aisles serve different functions, ~~at least one accessible check-out aisle shall be provided for each function. Where checkout aisles serve different functions,~~ accessible check-out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2 for each function. Where check-out aisles are dispersed throughout the building or facility, accessible check-out aisles shall also be dispersed. Traffic control devices, security devices and turnstiles located in accessible check-out aisles or lanes shall be accessible.

Exception: Where the public use area is under 5000 square feet (465 m²) no more than one accessible check-out aisle shall be required.

Reason: Two sentences are combined for clarity and coordination with ADA 227.2. The exception is permitted in ADA 227.2. This allowance seems reasonable for small spaces.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E204-12

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

1109.12.2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E205-12/13

1109.13

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1109.13 Controls, operating mechanisms and hardware. Controls, operating mechanisms and hardware intended for operation by the occupant, including switches that control lighting and ventilation and electrical convenience outlets, in accessible spaces, along accessible routes or as parts of accessible elements shall be accessible.

1. through 6. *(No change)*

7. Access doors or gates in barrier walls and fences protecting pools, spas and hot tubs shall be permitted to have operable parts of the release of latch on self-latching devices at 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum and 48 inches minimum above the finished floor or ground, provided the self-latching devices are not also self-locking devices, operated by means of a key, electronic opener, or integral combination lock. comply with Section 1008.1.9.2.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The purpose of this proposal is to delete redundant language in order to maintain consistent requirements over time between Section 1109.13 and 1008.1.9.2. This exception is in ADA/ABA 404.2.7 Doors and Gates Hardware, Exp. 2. The exception is allowed as a safety concern with children and pool access. IBC Section 1008.1.9.2 reads as follows:

1008.1.9.2 Hardware height. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices shall be installed 34 inches (864 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1219 mm) maximum above the finished floor. Locks used only for security purposes and not used for normal operation are permitted at any height.

Exception: Access doors or gates in barrier walls and fences protecting pools, spas and hot tubs shall be permitted to have operable parts of the release of latch on self-latching devices at 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum above the finished floor or ground, provided the self-latching devices are not also self-locking devices operated by means of a key, electronic opener or integral combination lock.

Cost Impact: None

E205-12

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

1109.13-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E206-12

1109.13.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Delete without substitution:

~~**1109.13.1 Operable window.** Where operable windows are provided in rooms that are required to be accessible in accordance with Sections 1107.5.1.1, 1107.5.2.1, 1107.5.3.1, 1107.5.4, 1107.6.1.1, 1107.6.2.1.1, 1107.6.2.2.1 and 1107.6.4.1, at least one window in each room shall be accessible and each required operable window shall be accessible.~~

Reason: This list is a reference for Accessible units and Type A units. Windows within dwelling units and sleeping units are addressed in ICC A117.1, therefore they are not needed here. The ADA/ABA 229.1 has some requirements for operable windows, but has a series of exceptions, including one for residential uses.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E206-12

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

1109.13.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E208-12

1104.2, 1104.3, 1108.2.2.4, 1109.15, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.1 ~~1109.15~~ General Recreational and sports facilities. Recreational and sports facilities shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with Sections 1110.2 ~~1109.15.1~~ through 1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~.

1110.2 Facilities serving Group R-2, R-3 and R-4 occupancies. Recreational facilities that serve Group R-2, R-3 and Group R-4 shall comply with Section 1110.2.1 through 1110.2.3 as applicable.

1110.2.1 Facilities serving Accessible units. In Group R-2 and R-4 occupancies where recreational facilities serve Accessible units, every recreational facility of each type serving Accessible units shall be accessible.

1110.2.2 ~~1109.15.1~~ Facilities serving Type A and Type B units in a single building. In Group R-2, and R-3 and R-4 occupancies where recreational facilities are provided serving serve a single building containing Type A units or Type B units, 25 percent, but not less than one, of each type of recreational facility shall be accessible. Every recreational facility of each type on a site shall be considered to determine the total number of each type that is required to be accessible.

1110.2.3 ~~1109.15.2~~ Facilities serving Type A and Type B units in multiple buildings. In Group R-2, and R-3 and R-4 occupancies on a single site where multiple buildings containing Type A units or Type B units are served by recreational facilities, 25 percent, but not less than one, of each type of recreational facility serving each building shall be accessible. The total number of each type of recreational facility that is required to be accessible shall be determined by considering every recreational facility of each type serving each building on the site.

1110.3 ~~1109.15.3~~ Other occupancies. All recreational facilities not falling within the purview of Section 1110.2 ~~1109.15.1~~ or 1109.15.2 shall be accessible.

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.1 ~~1108.2.2.4~~ Team or player seating. At least one wheelchair space shall be provided in team or player seating areas serving areas of sport activity.

Exception: Wheelchair spaces shall not be required in team or player seating areas serving bowling lanes that are not required to be located on an accessible route in accordance with Section 1109.15.4.1 ~~1110.4.2~~.

1110.4.2 ~~1109.15.4.1~~ Bowling lanes. An accessible route shall be provided to at least 5 percent, but no less than one, of each type of bowling lane.

1110.4.3 ~~1109.15.4.2~~ Court sports. In court sports, at least one accessible route shall directly connect both sides of the court.

1110.4.4 1109.15.4.3 Raised boxing or wrestling rings. Raised boxing or wrestling rings are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.5 1109.15.4.4 Raised refereeing, judging and scoring areas. Raised structures used solely for refereeing, judging or scoring a sport are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.6 1109.15.4.5 Raised diving boards and diving platforms. Raised diving boards and diving platforms are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1104.2 Within a site. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements and accessible spaces that are on the same site.

Exceptions:

1. An accessible route is not required between accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements and accessible spaces that have, as the only means of access between them, a vehicular way not providing for pedestrian access.
2. An accessible route to recreational facilities shall only be required to the extent specified in Section 1110.

1104.3 Connected spaces. When a building or portion of a building is required to be accessible, an accessible route shall be provided to each portion of the building, to accessible building entrances connecting accessible pedestrian walkways and the public way.

Exceptions:

1. In assembly areas with fixed seating, an accessible route shall not be required to serve levels where wheelchair spaces are not provided.
2. In Group I-2 facilities, doors to sleeping units shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.
3. An accessible route to recreational facilities shall only be required to the extent specified in Section 1110.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

The intent of this proposal is to move recreational scoping currently in the code to a separate section, Section 1110, Recreational Facilities, instead of being a part of Section 1109, Other Features and Facilities.

1104.2 & 1104.3 - The exceptions for accessible routes in Section 1104.2 and 1104.3 is correlative.

1110.2 through 1110.2.3 - When Group R-2 facilities, such as dormitory buildings, have Accessible units, all recreational facilities provided for residents in the dormitory must be accessible. This is consistent with 2010 ADA. When Group R-2 facilities (with Type A and Type B units), such as apartments and condominiums, have recreational facilities provided for residents, the requirement for 25% of each type is consistent with Fair Housing requirements.

1110.3 – Recreational facilities on their own, or associated with other occupancies are required to be accessible.

1110.4 through 1110.4.6 – the existing recreational provisions in the code are clarified for when they must be accessible, and when an accessible route is required. Please note that the allowances for diving boards is expanded in the proposal dealing with swimming pools.

The following is how this section would look if all proposals were approved. The order of the provisions from Section 1110.4.6 through 1110.4.14 is correlated with the order of the specific technical provisions found in ICC A117.1 and 2010 ADA.

Revise as follows

202 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in the code, have the meanings shown herein:

AREA OF SPORT ACTIVITY. That portion of an indoor or outdoor space, where the play or practice of a sport occurs.

1104.2 Within a site. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements and accessible spaces that are on the same site.

Exceptions:

1. An accessible route is not required between accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements and accessible spaces that have, as the only means of access between them, a vehicular way not providing for pedestrian access.
2. An accessible route to recreational facilities shall only be required to the extent specified in Section 1110

1104.3 Connected spaces. When a building or portion of a building is required to be accessible, an accessible route shall be provided to each portion of the building, to accessible building entrances connecting accessible pedestrian walkways and the public way.

Exceptions:

1. In assembly areas with fixed seating, an accessible route shall not be required to serve levels where wheelchair spaces are not provided.
2. In Group I-2 facilities, doors to sleeping units shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.
3. An accessible route to recreational facilities shall only be required to the extent specified in Section 1110.

1109.7 Lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts are permitted to be a part of a required accessible route in new construction where indicated in Items 1 through 11. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall be installed in accordance with ASME A18.1.

1. An accessible route to a performing area and speaker platforms in Group A occupancies.
2. An accessible route to wheelchair spaces required to comply with the wheelchair space dispersion requirements of Sections 1108.2.2 through 1108.2.6.
3. An accessible route to spaces that are not open to the general public with an occupant load of not more than five.
4. An accessible route within a dwelling or sleeping unit.
5. An accessible route to wheelchair seating spaces located in outdoor dining terraces in Group A-5 occupancies where the means of egress from the dining terraces to a public way are open to the outdoors.
6. An accessible route to jury boxes and witness stands; raised courtroom stations including judges' benches, clerks' stations, bailiffs' stations, deputy clerks' stations and court reporters' stations; and to depressed areas such as the well of the court.
7. An accessible route to load and unload areas serving amusement rides.
8. An accessible route to play components or soft contained play structures.
9. An accessible route to team or player seating areas serving areas of sport activity.
10. An accessible route instead of gangways serving recreational boating facilities and fishing piers and platforms.
11. An accessible route where existing exterior site constraints make use of a ramp or elevator infeasible.

**SECTION 1110
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.1 ~~1109.15~~ General Recreational and sports facilities. Recreational and sports facilities shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with Sections 1110.2 ~~1109.15.4~~ through 1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~.

1110.2 Facilities serving Group R-2, R-3 and R-4 occupancies. Recreational facilities that serve Group R-2, R-3 and Group R-4 shall comply with Section 1110.2.1 through 1110.2.3 as applicable.

1110.2.1 Facilities serving Accessible units. In Group R-2 and R-4 occupancies where recreational facilities serve Accessible units, every recreational facility of each type serving Accessible units shall be accessible.

1110.2.2 ~~1109.15.4~~ Facilities serving Type A and Type B units in a single building. In Group R-2, and R-3 and R-4 occupancies where recreational facilities are provided serving serve a single building containing Type A units or Type B units, 25 percent, but not less than one, of each type of recreational facility shall be accessible. Every recreational facility of each type on a site shall be considered to determine the total number of each type that is required to be accessible.

1110.2.3 ~~1109.15.2~~ Facilities serving Type A and Type B units in multiple buildings. In Group R-2, and R-3 and R-4 occupancies on a single site where multiple buildings containing Type A units or Type B units are served by recreational facilities, 25 percent, but not less than one, of each type of recreational facility serving each building shall be accessible. The total number of each type of recreational facility that is required to be accessible shall be determined by considering every recreational facility of each type serving each building on the site.

1110.3 1109.15.3 Other occupancies. All recreational facilities not falling within the purview of Section 1110.2 1109.15.4 or 1109.15.2 shall be accessible.

1110.4 1109.15.4 Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.1 Areas of sports activity. Each area of sport activity shall be on an accessible route and shall not be required to be accessible except as provided for in Section 1110.4.2 through 1110.4.15.

1110.4.2 1108.2.2.4 Team or player seating. At least one wheelchair space shall be provided in team or player seating areas serving areas of sport activity.

Exception: Wheelchair spaces shall not be required in team or player seating areas serving bowling lanes that are not required to be located on an accessible route in accordance with Section ~~1109.15.4.1~~ 1110.4.3.

1110.4.3 1109.15.4.1 Bowling lanes. An accessible route shall be provided to at least 5 percent, but no less than one, of each type of bowling lane.

1110.4.4 1109.15.4.2 Court sports. In court sports, at least one accessible route shall directly connect both sides of the court.

1110.4.5 1109.15.4.3 Raised boxing or wrestling rings. Raised boxing or wrestling rings are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.6 1109.15.4.4 Raised refereeing, judging and scoring areas. Raised structures used solely for refereeing, judging or scoring a sport are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.7 Animal Containment Areas. Animal containment areas that are not within public use areas are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.8 Amusement rides. Amusement rides that moves persons through a fixed course within a defined area shall comply with Section 1110.4.8.1 through 1110.4.8.3.

Exception: Mobile or portable amusement rides shall not be required to be accessible.

1110.4.8.1 Load and unload areas. Load and unload areas serving amusement rides shall be accessible and be on an accessible route. Where load and unload areas have more than one loading or unloading position, at least one loading and unloading position shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.8.1.1 Wheelchair spaces, ride seats designed for transfer, and transfer devices. Where amusement rides are in the load and unload position, the position serving a wheelchair spaces, amusement ride seats designed for transfer and transfer devices shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.8.2 Minimum number. Amusement rides shall provide at least one wheelchair space, amusement ride seat designed for transfer, or transfer device.

Exceptions:

1. Amusement rides that are controlled or operated by the rider are not required to comply with this section.
2. Amusement rides designed primarily for children, where children are assisted on and off the ride by an adult, are not required to comply with this section.
3. Amusement rides that do not provide seats that are built-in or mechanically fastened shall not be required to comply with this section.

1110.4.9 Recreational Boating Facilities. Boat slips required to be accessible by Section 1110.4.9.1 and 1110.4.9.2 and boarding piers at boat launch ramps required to be accessible by Section 1110.4.9.3 shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.9.1 Boat Slips. Accessible boat slips shall be provided in accordance with Table 1110.4.9.1. All units on the site shall be combined to determine the number of accessible boat slips required. Where the number of boat slips is not identified, each 40 feet (12 m) of boat slip edge provided along the perimeter of the pier shall be counted as one boat slip for the purpose of this section.

Exception: Boat slips not designed for embarking or disembarking are not required to be accessible or be on an accessible route.

**TABLE 1110.4.9.1
BOAT SLIPS**

<u>Total Number of Boating Slips Provided</u>	<u>Minimum Number of Required Accessible Boating Slips</u>
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 100	3
101 to 150	4
151 to 300	5
301 to 400	6
401 to 500	7
501 to 600	8
601 to 700	9
701 to 800	10
801 to 900	11
901 to 1000	12
1001 and over	12, plus 1 for every 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000

1110.4.9.2 Dispersion. Accessible boat slips shall be dispersed throughout the various types of boat slips provided. Where the minimum number of accessible boat slips has been met, no further dispersion shall be required.

1110.4.9.3 Boarding Piers at Boat Launch Ramps. Where boarding piers are provided at boat launch ramps, at least 5 percent, but no fewer than one, of the boarding piers shall be accessible.

1110.4.10 Exercise Machines and Equipment. At least one of each type of exercise machine and equipment shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.11 Fishing Piers and Platforms. Fishing piers and platforms shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

1110.4.12 Miniature golf facilities. Miniature golf facilities shall comply with 1110.4.12.1 through 1110.4.12.3.

1110.4.12.1 Minimum Number. At least 50 percent of holes on miniature golf courses shall be accessible.

1110.4.12.2 Miniature Golf Course Configuration. Miniature golf courses shall be configured so that the accessible holes are consecutive. Miniature golf courses shall provide an accessible route from the last accessible hole to the course entrance or exit without requiring travel through any other holes on the course.

Exception: One break in the sequence of consecutive holes shall be permitted provided that the last hole on the miniature golf course is the last hole in the sequence.

1110.4.12.3 Accessible route. Holes required to comply with 1110.4.11.1, including the start of play, shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.13 Play Areas. Play areas containing play components designed and constructed for children shall be accessible and be located on an accessible route.

1110.4.14 Swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs and spas. Swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs and spas shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

Exceptions:

1. Pools or a designated section of a pool used as a terminus for a water slide flume shall not be required to provide an accessible means of entry, provided that a portion of the catch pool edge is on an accessible route.
2. Where spas or hot tubs are provided in a cluster, at least 5 percent, but no less than one spa or hot tub in each cluster, shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

1110.4.14.1 1109.15.4.5 Raised diving boards and diving platforms. Raised diving boards and diving platforms are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.14.2 Water Slides. Water slides are not be required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.15 Shooting Facilities with Firing Positions. Where shooting facilities with firing positions are designed and constructed at a site, at least 5 percent, but no less than one, of each type of firing position shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

1110.3 1111.3 Other signs. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown.

1. Each assembly area required to comply with Section 1108.2.7 shall provide a sign notifying patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems.

Exception: Where ticket offices or windows are provided, signs are not required at each assembly area provided that signs are displayed at each ticket office or window informing patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems .

2. At each door to an area of refuge, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an egress stairway, exit passageway and exit discharge, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1011.4.
3. At areas of refuge, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.
4. At exterior areas for assisted rescue, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.
5. At two-way communication systems, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.8.2.
6. Within interior exit stairways and ramps, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1022.9.
7. Signs identifying the type of access provided on amusement rides required to be accessible by Section 1110 shall be provided at entries to queues and waiting lines. In addition, where accessible unload areas also serve as accessible load areas, signs indicating the location of the accessible load and unload areas shall be provided at entries to queues and waiting lines. These directional sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1

3411.8 (IEBC [B] 410.8) Scoping for alterations. The provisions of Sections 3411.8.1 through 3411.8.14 3411.8.15 shall apply to alterations to existing buildings and facilities.

3411.8.15 (IEBC [B] 410.8.15) Amusement rides. Where the structural or operational characteristics of an amusement ride are altered to the extent that the amusement ride's performance differs from that specified by the manufacturer or the original design, the amusement ride shall comply with requirements for new construction in Section 1110.4.8.

APPENDIX E SUPPLEMENTARY ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SECTION E106 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

E106.1 Golf Facilities. Golf facilities shall comply with E106.1.1 through E106.1.4.

E106.1.1 Golf Courses. Golf courses shall comply with E106.1.1.1 through E106.1.1.3.

E106.1.1.1 Teeing Grounds. Where one teeing ground is provided for a hole, the teeing ground shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the teeing ground. Where two teeing grounds are provided for a hole, the forward teeing ground shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the teeing ground. Where three or more teeing grounds are provided for a hole, at least two teeing grounds, including the forward teeing ground, shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit each teeing ground.

E106.1.1.2 Putting Greens. Putting greens shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the putting green.

E106.1.1.3 Weather Shelters. Where provided, weather shelters shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the weather shelter and shall be accessible.

E106.1.2 Practice Putting Greens, Practice Teeing Grounds, and Teeing Stations at Driving Ranges. At least 5 percent, but no fewer than one, of practice putting greens, practice teeing grounds, and teeing stations at driving ranges shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit.

E106.1.3 Accessible route. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible elements and spaces within the boundary of the golf course. In addition, accessible routes serving golf car rental areas; bag drop areas; course weather shelters complying with Section E106.1.1.3; course toilet rooms; practice putting greens; practice teeing grounds; and teeing stations at driving ranges complying with Section E106.1.2 shall comply with the accessible route requirements for golf courses in ICC A117.1.

Exception: Accessible golf car passages shall be permitted to be used for all or part of accessible routes required by this section.

E106.1.4 Teeing Grounds. When teeing grounds are being altered, teeing grounds shall comply with, Section E106.1.1.1.

Exception: In existing golf courses, the forward teeing ground shall not be required to be one of the teeing grounds on a hole designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the teeing ground where compliance is not feasible due to terrain.

Part II

Revise as follows:

IEBC 705.1 General. A facility that is altered shall comply with the applicable provisions in Sections 705.1.1 through 705.1.14 705.1.15, and Chapter 11 of the *International Building Code* unless it is *technically infeasible*. Where compliance with this section is *technically infeasible*, the alteration shall provide access to the maximum extent that is technically feasible. A facility that is constructed or altered to be accessible shall be maintained accessible during occupancy.

Exceptions:

1. The altered element or space is not required to be on an accessible route unless required by Section 705.2.
2. Accessible means of egress required by Chapter 10 of the *International Building Code* are not required to be provided in existing *facilities*.
3. Type B dwelling or sleeping units required by Section 1107 of the *International Building Code* are not required to be provided in existing *facilities* undergoing less than a Level 3 *alteration*.
4. The alteration to Type A individually owned dwelling units within a Group R-2 occupancy shall meet the provisions for Type B dwelling units.

IEBC 705.1.15 Amusement rides. Where the structural or operational characteristics of an amusement ride are altered to the extent that the amusement ride's performance differs from that specified by the manufacturer or the original design, the amusement ride shall comply with requirements for new construction in the International Building Code, Section 1110.4.8.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E208-12

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

1104.2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E209-12

202, 1109.15.4, 1110(New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 1109.15.4 Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.1 Areas of sports activity. Each area of sport activity shall be on an accessible route and shall not be required to be accessible except as provided for in Sections 1110.4.2 through 1110.4.15.

Add new definition as follows:

SECTION 202 **DEFINITIONS**

AREA OF SPORT ACTIVITY. That portion of an indoor or outdoor space, where the play or practice of a sport occurs.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

The definition for ‘area of sport activity’ is correlated with 2010 ADA. Technical guidance provided by the Access Board indicates that “area of sports activity” is a broad term intended to cover a diverse number of indoor and outdoor sports fields and areas. The “area of sports activity” is “that portion of a room or space where the play or practice of a sport occurs.” In addition, a safety border is provided around the field. Players may temporarily be in the space between the boundary lines and the safety border when they are pushed out of bounds or momentum carries them forward when receiving a pass. As in football, that space is used as part of the game and is included in the area of sports activity.

The intent is that an accessible route is required to each location where a sports activity takes place, such as to the baseball field, ice rink, tennis court or swimming pool. It is not intended for there to be accessibility requirements into or onto the playing surface unless specifically addressed. For example, an accessible route is required to the baseball field or ice rink, but participation on the field is based on the individual's ability. The baseball field or ice rink itself is not required to be modified. Areas such as tennis courts have to have a route to each side of the court, because playing tennis includes changing sides between sets (this requirement is in current language). Swimming pools are also areas of sports activities. The new provisions in ICC A117.1 will address how to provide access into the water based on the type of pool and options for entry. (There is a companion proposal to provide additional guidance for pools.)

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E209-12

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

E210-12

1109.15.4, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. ~~Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to~~ Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.7 Animal Containment Areas. Animal containment areas that are not within public use areas are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

Technical guidance provided by the Access Board indicates that "If the public has access to animal containment areas, accessible routes must connect to each animal containment areas. Examples may include petting zoos, petting farms, public pathways for viewing livestock display tents, or other area where public has access to animals. Horse riding arenas would be considered 'areas of sports activity'. Animal containment areas not open to the public are exempt.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E210-12

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

1110#1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E211-12

1109.15.4, 1110 (New), 1110.3, 3411.8.15 (New) [IEBC [B] 410.8.15 (New)]

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 1109.15.4 Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.8 Amusement rides. Amusement rides that moves persons through a fixed course within a defined area shall comply with Section 1110.4.8.1 through 1110.4.8.3.

Exception: Mobile or portable amusement rides shall not be required to be accessible.

1110.4.8.1 Load and unload areas. Load and unload areas serving amusement rides shall be accessible and be on an accessible route. Where load and unload areas have more than one loading or unloading position, at least one loading and unloading position shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.8.1.1 Wheelchair spaces, ride seats designed for transfer, and transfer devices. Where amusement rides are in the load and unload position, the position serving a wheelchair spaces, amusement ride seats designed for transfer and transfer devices shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.8.2 Minimum number. Amusement rides shall provide at least one wheelchair space, amusement ride seat designed for transfer, or transfer device.

Exceptions:

1. Amusement rides that are controlled or operated by the rider are not required to comply with this section.
2. Amusement rides designed primarily for children, where children are assisted on and off the ride by an adult, are not required to comply with this section.
3. Amusement rides that do not provide seats that are built-in or mechanically fastened shall not be required to comply with this section.

1111.3 1110.3 Other signs. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown.

1. Each assembly area required to comply with Section 1108.2.7 shall provide a sign notifying patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems.

Exception: Where ticket offices or windows are provided, signs are not required at each assembly area provided that signs are displayed at each ticket office or window informing patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems .

2. At each door to an *area of refuge*, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an egress *stairway*, *exit passageway* and *exit discharge*, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1011.4.
3. At *areas of refuge*, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.
4. At exterior areas for assisted rescue, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.

5. At two-way communication systems, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.8.2.
6. Within interior exit stairways and ramps, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1022.9.
7. Signs identifying the type of access provided on *amusement rides* required to be accessible by Section 1110 shall be provided at entries to queues and waiting lines. In addition, where *accessible* unload areas also serve as *accessible* load areas, signs indicating the location of the *accessible* load and unload areas shall be provided at entries to queues and waiting lines. These directional sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1

3411.8 (IEBC [B] 410.8) Scoping for alterations. The provisions of Sections 3411.8.1 through 3411.8.14 3411.8.15 shall apply to *alterations* to existing buildings and facilities.

3411.8.15 (IEBC [B] 410.8.15) Amusement rides. Where the structural or operational characteristics of an amusement ride are altered to the extent that the amusement ride's performance differs from that specified by the manufacturer or the original design, the amusement ride shall comply with requirements for new construction in Section 1110.4.8.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for amusement rides. To the extent that amusement rides are subject to the code, they should be accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities. These scoping provisions are flexible permitting latitude in terms of the method of access e.g. transfer seat, roll-on seat or transfer device to lift the rider. Mobile and portable rides are exempted in Section 1110.4.8. Rides without seats, those designed for children who are assisted onto the ride and those rides controlled by the user are also exempted under 1110.4.8.2 from providing wheelchair transfer spaces. Technical criteria can be found in the 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1102 and includes accessible routes, load and unload areas, wheelchair spaces on rides, seats for transfer, and transfer devices.

There is a correlative change to IEBC for existing amusement rides.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E211-12

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

1110#2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E212-12

1109.7, 1109.15.4, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.9 Recreational Boating Facilities. Boat slips required to be accessible by Section 1110.4.9.1 and 1110.4.9.2 and boarding piers at boat launch ramps required to be accessible by Section 1110.4.9.3 shall be on an accessible route.

1110.4.9.1 Boat Slips. Accessible boat slips shall be provided in accordance with Table 1110.4.9.1. All units on the site shall be combined to determine the number of accessible boat slips required. Where the number of boat slips is not identified, each 40 feet (12 m) of boat slip edge provided along the perimeter of the pier shall be counted as one boat slip for the purpose of this section.

Exception: Boat slips not designed for embarking or disembarking are not required to be accessible or be on an accessible route.

TABLE 1110.4.9.1
BOAT SLIPS

<u>Total Number of Boating Slips Provided</u>	<u>Minimum Number of Required Accessible Boating Slips</u>
<u>1 to 25</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>26 to 50</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>51 to 100</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>101 to 150</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>151 to 300</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>301 to 400</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>401 to 500</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>501 to 600</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>601 to 700</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>701 to 800</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>801 to 900</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>901 to 1000</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>1001 and over</u>	<u>12, plus 1 for every 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000</u>

1110.4.9.2 Dispersion. Accessible boat slips shall be dispersed throughout the various types of boat slips provided. Where the minimum number of accessible boat slips has been met, no further dispersion shall be required.

1110.4.9.3 Boarding Piers at Boat Launch Ramps. Where boarding piers are provided at boat launch ramps, at least 5 percent, but no fewer than one, of the boarding piers shall be accessible.

1110.4.11 Fishing Piers and Platforms. Fishing piers and platforms shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

1109.7 Lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts are permitted to be a part of a required accessible route in new construction where indicated in Items 1 through ~~40~~ 11. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall be installed in accordance with ASME A18.1.

1. An accessible route to a performing area and speaker platforms in Group A occupancies.
2. An accessible route to wheelchair spaces required to comply with the wheelchair space dispersion requirements of Sections 1108.2.2 through 1108.2.6.
3. An accessible route to spaces that are not open to the general public with an occupant load of not more than five.
4. An accessible route within a dwelling or sleeping unit.
5. An accessible route to wheelchair seating spaces located in outdoor dining terraces in Group A-5 occupancies where the means of egress from the dining terraces to a public way are open to the outdoors.
6. An accessible route to jury boxes and witness stands; raised courtroom stations including judges' benches, clerks' stations, bailiffs' stations, deputy clerks' stations and court reporters' stations; and to depressed areas such as the well of the court.
7. An accessible route to load and unload areas serving amusement rides.
8. An accessible route to play components or soft contained play structures.
9. An accessible route to team or player seating areas serving areas of sport activity.
10. An accessible route instead of gangways serving recreational boating facilities and fishing piers and platforms.
11. An accessible route where existing exterior site constraints make use of a ramp or elevator infeasible.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for boating and fishing piers. It is common for boating and fishing piers to be constructed as part of waterfront development that is subject to the building code. Technical criteria can be found in the 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Sections 1103 and 1105 and includes accessible routes and clearances for boat docks and accessible routes, railings, edge protection, clear floor space and turning space for fishing piers. If a guard is provided or required, it is not required to be lowered for fishermen with disabilities.

Section 1110.4.9.3 does not require accessibility to the boat launch ramp, but only where a boarding pier is provided adjacent to the boat launch ramp.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E212-12

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

1110#3-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.doc

E213-12

1109.15.4, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.10 Exercise Machines and Equipment. At least one of each type of exercise machine and equipment shall be on an accessible route.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for areas that contain exercise machines and equipment. A preliminary layout is typically supplied as part of the construction drawings, similar to table layouts for restaurants. The technical criteria do not require the equipment and machines to be accessible; they merely require clearances adjacent to the machines so that individuals with a mobility impairment can get to them. Technical criteria for the clear floor space can be found in the 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1104.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E213-12

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

1110#7-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E214-12

1109.15.4, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.12 Miniature golf facilities. Miniature golf facilities shall comply with Section 1110.4.12.1 through 1110.4.12.3.

1110.4.12.1 Minimum Number. At least 50 percent of holes on miniature golf courses shall be accessible.

1110.4.12.2 Miniature Golf Course Configuration. Miniature golf courses shall be configured so that the accessible holes are consecutive. Miniature golf courses shall provide an accessible route from the last accessible hole to the course entrance or exit without requiring travel through any other holes on the course.

Exception: One break in the sequence of consecutive holes shall be permitted provided that the last hole on the miniature golf course is the last hole in the sequence.

1110.4.12.3 Accessible route. Holes required to comply with Section 1110.4.12.1, including the start of play, shall be on an accessible route.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for miniature golf facilities. Today, miniature golf facilities are likely to be structures comprised of components and materials that are subject to the IBC. To the extent that such facilities are subject to the IBC, they should be accessible to individuals with mobility impairments. Technical criteria can be found in the 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1107 and includes accessible routes and criteria for each hole.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E214-12

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

1110#6-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E215-12

1109.15.4, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.13 Play Areas. Play areas containing play components designed and constructed for children shall be accessible and be located on an accessible route.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for play areas. Currently, Section 402.6.3 addresses “structures intended as children’s playgrounds” and Section 105.2 exempts “swings and other playground equipment accessory to detached one- and two-family dwellings” from permits. To the extent that children’s play facilities are covered by the IBC, they should be accessible to children with disabilities. These scoping requirements are reasonable and are the result of recommendations from a regulatory negotiation committee the Access Board established for this purpose that included ASTM Public Playground, Soft Contained Play, and Playground Surfacing Systems Committees manufacturers of play equipment, landscape architects, government associations, elementary school associations, and organizations representing people with disabilities. Since the Access Board’s guidelines were published in late 2000, manufacturers offer play equipment complying with these scoping and technical criteria. The 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1108, contains technical criteria for play areas consistent with the 2010 ADA Standard.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E215-12

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

1110#4-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.doc

E216-12

1109.15.4, 1109.15.4.5, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities shall be required to be accessible shall be exempt from this chapter to and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.14 Swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs and spas. Swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs and spas shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

Exceptions:

1. Catch Pools or a designated section of a pool used as a terminus for a water slide flume shall not be required to provide an accessible means of entry, provided that a portion of the catch pool edge is on an accessible route.
2. Where spas or hot tubs are provided in a cluster, at least 5 percent, but no less than one spa or hot tub in each cluster, shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

1110.4.14.1 ~~1109.15.4.5~~ Raised diving boards and diving platforms. Raised diving boards and diving platforms are not required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

1110.4.14.2 Water Slides. Water slides are not be required to be accessible or to be on an accessible route.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs and spas. This is especially important that use swimming pools for exercise or rehabilitation. The exceptions for Section 1110.4.14 are exceptions for pools used only be water slides, and a percentage of hot tubs. These exceptions, along with the exceptions for diving boards and water slides are logical, and consistent with ADA. The 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1109, contains technical criteria for play areas consistent with the 2010 ADA Standard. Criteria for entry points include options for pool lifts, sloped entries, transfer walls, transfer systems and pool stairs.

The *International Swimming Pool and Spa Code*, Section 307.9, references the IBC for accessibility requirements for pools.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E216-12

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

1110#5-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E217-12

1109.15.4, 1110 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1110 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1110.4 ~~1109.15.4~~ Recreational and sports facilities exceptions. Recreational and sports facilities ~~required to be~~ shall be accessible ~~shall be exempt from this chapter to~~ and shall be on an accessible route to the extent specified in this section.

1110.4.15 Shooting Facilities with Firing Positions. Where shooting facilities with firing positions are designed and constructed at a site, at least 5 percent, but no fewer than one, of each type of firing position shall be accessible and be on an accessible route.

Reason: This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for shooting facilities where fixed firing positions are provided. Technical criteria can be found in the 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1110. Technical criteria for a turning space at the firing position can be found in the 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1106.

By types of firing positions, the intent is to address types of weapons, rifle, handgun, bow and arrow; lighted; and covered or not covered.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E217-12

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

1110#8-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E218-12

1110.1

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1110.1 Signs. Required accessible elements shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility at the following locations:

1. Accessible parking spaces required by Section 1106.1 except where the total number of parking spaces provided is four or less.
2. In Group I-1, R-2 and R-3 facilities, where parking spaces are assigned to specific dwelling units or sleeping units, identification of accessible parking spaces shall not be required.
23. Accessible passenger loading zones.
34. Accessible rooms where multiple single-user toilet or bathing rooms are clustered at a single location.
45. Accessible entrances where not all entrances are accessible.
56. Accessible check-out aisles where not all aisles are accessible. The sign, where provided, shall be above the check-out aisle in the same location as the checkout aisle number or type of check-out identification.
67. Family or assisted-use toilet and bathing rooms.
78. Accessible dressing, fitting and locker rooms where not all such rooms are accessible.
89. Accessible areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1007.9.
910. Exterior areas for assisted rescue in accordance with Section 1007.9.

Reason: This proposal will coordinate with ADA 216.5 Exception 2. While accessible parking spaces would still be required to be provided within the lot, those spaces would not have to be signed when parking was assigned to specific dwelling units or sleeping units.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E218-12

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

1110.1-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E221-12

1110.2

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1110.2 Directional signage. Directional signage indicating the route to the nearest like accessible element shall be provided at the following locations. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility and sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1:

1. Inaccessible building entrances.
2. Inaccessible public toilets and bathing facilities.
3. Elevators not serving an *accessible route*.
4. At each separate-sex toilet and bathing room indicating the location of the nearest family or assisted-use toilet or bathing room where provided in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.
5. At exits and exit stairways serving a required accessible space, but not providing an approved accessible means of egress, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.10.

Reason: These revisions would be consistent with ADA 216.2, 216.4.1, and 216.10. The intent of this proposal is to add requirements for visual signage where appropriate. In addition, the pictogram for hearing impaired is added for where assistive listening systems are provided.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E221-12

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

1110.2-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E223-12

1007.8.2, 1007.9, 1007.11, 1011.4, 1022.9, 1110.3 (IFC [B] 1007.8.2, 1007.9, 1007.11, 1011.4, 1022.9)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

1110.3 Other signs. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown.

1. Each assembly area required to comply with Section 1108.2.7 shall provide a sign notifying patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems complying with the ICC A117.1 requirements for visual characters and shall include the International Symbol of Access for Hearing Loss.

Exception: Where ticket offices or windows are provided, signs are not required at each assembly area provided that signs are displayed at each ticket office or window informing patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems .

2. At each door to an *area of refuge*, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an egress *stairway*, *exit passageway* and *exit discharge*, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1011.4.
3. At *areas of refuge*, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.
4. At exterior areas for assisted rescue, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.
5. At two-way communication systems, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.8.2.
6. Within interior exit stairways and ramps, floor level signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1022.9.

1007.8.2 (IFC [B] 1007.8.2) Directions. Directions for the use of the two-way communication system, instructions for summoning assistance via the two-way communication system and written identification of the location shall be posted adjacent to the two-way communication system. Signage shall comply with the ICC A117.1 requirements for visual characters.

1007.9 (IFC [B] 1007.9) Signage. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown:

1. Each door providing access to an area of refuge from an adjacent floor area shall be identified by a sign stating: AREA OF REFUGE.
2. Each door providing access to an exterior area for assisted rescue shall be identified by a sign stating: EXTERIOR AREA FOR ASSISTED RESCUE.

Signage shall comply with the ICC A117.1 requirements for visual characters and include the International Symbol of Accessibility. Where exit sign illumination is required by Section 1011.3, the signs shall be illuminated. Additionally, visual characters, raised character and braille signage complying with ICC A117.1 shall be located at each door to an *area of refuge* and exterior area for assisted rescue in accordance with Section 1011.4.

1007.11 (IFC [B] 1007.11) Instructions. In *areas of refuge* and exterior areas for assisted rescue, instructions on the use of the area under emergency conditions shall be posted. Signage shall comply with the ICC A117.1 requirements for visual characters. The instructions shall include all of the following:

1. Persons able to use the *exit stairway* do so as soon as possible, unless they are assisting others.
2. Information on planned availability of assistance in the use of *stairs* or supervised operation of elevators and how to summon such assistance.

3. Directions for use of the two-way communications system where provided.

1011.4 (IFC [B] 1011.4) Raised character and Braille exit signs. A sign stating EXIT in visual characters, raised characters and Braille and complying with ICC A117.1 shall be provided adjacent to each door to an area of refuge, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an exit stairway, an exit ramp, an exit passageway and the exit discharge.

1022.9 (IFC [B] 1022.9) Stairway identification signs. A sign shall be provided at each floor landing in an *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* connecting more than three stories designating the floor level, the terminus of the top and bottom of the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* and the identification of the *stair* or *ramp*. The signage shall also state the story of, and the direction to, the *exit discharge* and the availability of roof access from the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* for the fire department. The sign shall be located 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor landing in a position that is readily visible when the doors are in the open and closed positions. In addition to the *stairway* identification sign, a floor level sign in visual characters, raised characters and braille complying with ICC A117.1 shall be located at each floor level landing adjacent to the door leading from the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* into the *corridor* to identify the floor level.

Reason: These revisions would be consistent with ADA 216.2, 216.4.1, and 216.10. The intent of this proposal is to add requirements for visual signage where appropriate. In addition, the pictogram for hearing impaired is added for where assistive listening systems are provided.

The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as "areas of study". Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Cost Impact: None

E223-12

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

1110.3-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

E224 – 12

1022.9, 1110.3 (IFC [B] 1022.9)

Proponent: Sharon Toji, Access Communications, representing self (SharonToji@me.com)

Revise as follows:

1110.3 Other signs. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown.

1. Each assembly area required to comply with Section 1108.2.7 shall provide a sign notifying patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems complying with the ICC A117.1 requirements for visual characters and shall include the International Symbol of Access for Hearing Loss. The sign shall be located outside the entrances to the assembly area.
Exception: Where ticket offices or windows are provided, signs are not required at each assembly area provided that signs are displayed at each ticket office or window informing patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems .
2. At each door to an *area of refuge*, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an egress *stairway*, *exit passageway* and *exit discharge*, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1011.4.
3. At *areas of refuge*, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.
4. At exterior areas for assisted rescue, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.11.
5. At two-way communication systems, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.8.2.
6. Within interior exit stairways and ramps, floor level signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1022.9.

1022.9 (IFC [B] 1022.9) Stairway identification signs. A sign shall be provided at each floor landing in an *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* connecting more than three stories designating the floor level, the terminus of the top and bottom of the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* and the identification of the *stair* or *ramp*. The signage shall also state the story of, and the direction to, the *exit discharge* and the availability of roof access from the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* for the fire department. The sign shall be located 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor landing in a position that is readily visible when the doors are in the open and closed positions. In addition to the *stairway* identification sign, a floor level sign in visual characters, raised characters and braille complying with ICC A117.1 shall be located at each floor level landing adjacent to the door leading from the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* into the *corridor* to identify the floor level. On the level of exit discharge, a five pointed tactile star shall be placed to the left of the level designator. The diameter of the star shall be equal to the height of the raised character level designator, and shall be translated into contracted braille as "Main."

Reason: Proposed revisions bring the items into compliance with 2010 ADA, and add clarity for requirements for visual signage.

The location for the assistive listening sign is made more precise because the sign is too often located randomly where space is available inside the assembly or conference area, where it is not likely to be noticed or seen. I believe that the intent is to locate it where it will be seen at the entry point.

The five pointed star should be added to the floor designator in stairways, because this sign is to provide information analogous to the elevator hoistway signs, for persons who are blind and visually impaired who are, for various reasons, using the stairway for vertical access, rather than the elevator. It signals that they have reached the exit level, just as the stair does on the elevator hoistways.

Cost Impact: none, or a possible slight reduction in cost at some Areas of Refuge.

E224-12

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

1110.3-E-Toji.doc

E225-12

E106 (New)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE, Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION E106 **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

E106.1 Golf Facilities. Golf facilities shall comply with E106.1.1 through E106.1.4.

E106.1.1 Golf Courses. Golf courses shall comply with E106.1.1.1 through E106.1.1.3.

E106.1.1.1 Teeing Grounds. Where one teeing ground is provided for a hole, the teeing ground shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the teeing ground. Where two teeing grounds are provided for a hole, the forward teeing ground shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the teeing ground. Where three or more teeing grounds are provided for a hole, at least two teeing grounds, including the forward teeing ground, shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit each teeing ground.

E106.1.1.2 Putting Greens. Putting greens shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the putting green.

E106.1.1.3 Weather Shelters. Where provided, weather shelters shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the weather shelter and shall be accessible.

E106.1.2 Practice Putting Greens, Practice Teeing Grounds, and Teeing Stations at Driving Ranges. At least 5 percent, but no fewer than one, of practice putting greens, practice teeing grounds, and teeing stations at driving ranges shall be designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit.

E106.1.3 Accessible route. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible elements and spaces within the boundary of the golf course. In addition, accessible routes serving golf car rental areas; bag drop areas; course weather shelters complying with Section E106.1.1.3; course toilet rooms; practice putting greens; practice teeing grounds; and teeing stations at driving ranges complying with Section E106.1.2 shall comply with the accessible route requirements for golf courses in ICC A117.1.

Exception: Accessible golf car passages shall be permitted to be used for all or part of accessible routes required by this section.

E106.1.4 Teeing Grounds. When teeing grounds are being altered, teeing grounds shall comply with Section E106.1.1.1.

Exception: In existing golf courses, the forward teeing ground shall not be required to be one of the teeing grounds on a hole designed and constructed so that a golf car can enter and exit the teeing ground where compliance is not feasible due to terrain.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

This proposal is part of a coordination effort with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and the new technical provisions for recreational facilities found in 2009 ICC A117.1 Chapter 11. This overall proposal for recreational facilities has been divided into parts so that the membership can look at each type of recreational facilities on its own merit. The overall intent is to

provide access to recreational facilities so that persons with mobility impairments can participate to the best of their ability. The requirements are not intended to change any essential aspects of that recreational activity.

This proposal contains scoping provisions for constructed elements within golf facilities. Where an element within a golf course is subject to the building code, this will ensure that people with disabilities are not excluded from the recreational and business opportunities on the course. Please note that a passage sufficiently wide for a golf car substitutes for an accessible route. Today, golfers with disabilities use accessible golf cars, also known as single-rider carts, that are designed to have little impact on the greens and are operated with one-handed controls. Golfers sit in the swivel seats and position to hit the ball from a seated position. Technical criteria can be found in the 2009 edition of the ICC A117.1, Section 1106 and includes criteria for accessible routes, golf cart passage and weather shelters.

Cost Impact: None – This will be required by the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design.

E225-12

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

E106-E-BALDASSARRA-CTC.docx

FS38 – 12

709.4

Proponent: Douglas H. Evans, P.E., Clark County Building, representing Southern Nevada Chapter ICC (DHE@ClarkCountyNV.gov)

Revise as follows:

709.4 Continuity. *Smoke barriers* shall form an effective membrane continuous ~~from outside wall to outside wall~~ and from the top of the foundation or floor/ceiling assembly below to the underside of the floor or roof sheathing, deck or slab above, including continuity through concealed spaces, such as those found above suspended ceilings, and interstitial structural and mechanical spaces. The supporting construction shall be protected to afford the required *fire-resistance rating* of the wall or floor supported in buildings of other than Type IIB, IIIB or VB construction.

Exceptions:

1. Smoke-barrier walls are not required in interstitial spaces where such spaces are designed and constructed with ceilings that provide resistance to the passage of fire and smoke equivalent to that provided by the smoke-barrier walls.
2. ~~Smoke barriers used for elevator lobbies in accordance with Section 405.4.3, 3007.4.2 or 3008.11.2 are not required to extend from outside wall to outside wall.~~
3. ~~Smoke barriers used for areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1007.6.2 are not required to extend from outside wall to outside wall.~~

Reason: Requiring smoke barrier walls to be continuous from outside wall to outside wall can prove to be impractical in many applications. Many smoke control system employ passive smoke barriers as well as pressurization method zones that are wholly within a building where the smoke boundary walls do not intersect with the outside walls. The code requires smoke control systems for atria, underground buildings, Group I occupancies and covered malls. Requiring the smoke barrier wall to extend from outside wall to outside wall restricts the designer to certain parameters and limits the design of the building. In the instance of an atrium, if located within the center core of a building, requiring a fire-resistance rated separation to extend from outside wall to outside wall adds additional rated separations that are simply not needed when a smoke barrier wall around the atrium would meet the intent of the code by adequately separating the atrium from the balance of the facility. Underground buildings require compartmentation and therefore smoke barrier construction may be considered as redundant and unnecessary. Covered malls may be designed, and often are designed, as one large smoke zone, thereby eliminating the need for smoke barrier construction. The use of an outside wall is not required to make the system functional and provides no additional benefit.

Cost impact: None

Analysis: FS37, FS38 and FS39 provide different requirements for smoke barriers enclosing elevator lobbies. The committee needs to make its intent clear with respect to these provisions.

FS38-12

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

709.4-FS-EVANS

FS39 – 12

709.4

Proponent: Dave Fable, representing U.S. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service

Revise as follows:

709.4 Continuity. Smoke barriers shall form an effective membrane continuous ~~from outside wall to outside wall and~~ from the top of the foundation or floor/ceiling assembly below to the underside of the floor or roof sheathing, deck or slab above, including continuity through concealed spaces, such as those found above suspended ceilings, and interstitial structural and mechanical spaces. The supporting construction for a smoke barrier shall be protected to afford the required fire-resistance rating of the wall or floor supported in buildings of other than Type IIB, IIIB or VB construction. Smoke barrier walls used to separate smoke compartments shall comply with Section 709.4.2. Smoke barrier walls used to enclose areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1007.6.2 or to enclose elevator lobbies in accordance with Section 405.4.3, 3007.7.2, or 3008.7.2 shall comply with Section 709.4.3.

Exceptions:

1. Smoke-barrier walls are not required in interstitial spaces where such spaces are designed and constructed with ceilings that provide resistance to the passage of fire and smoke equivalent to that provided by the smoke-barrier walls.
2. ~~Smoke barriers used for elevator lobbies in accordance with Section 405.4.3, 3007.4.2 or 3008.11.2 are not required to extend from outside wall to outside wall.~~
3. ~~Smoke barriers used for areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1007.6.2 are not required to extend from outside wall to outside wall.~~

709.4.2 Smoke barrier walls separating smoke compartments. Smoke barrier walls used to separate smoke compartments shall form an effective membrane continuous from outside wall to outside wall.

709.4.3 Smoke barrier walls enclosing areas of refuge or elevator lobbies. Smoke barrier walls used to enclose areas of areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1007.6.2, or elevator lobbies in accordance with Section 405.4.3, 3007.7.2, or 3008.7.2, shall form an effective membrane enclosure that terminates at a smoke barrier wall or fire barrier wall having a level of fire protection rating not less than 1-hour.

Reason: The intent of this code change proposal is to provide clarification to ensure that the area of refuge and the specific enclosed elevator lobbies are designed to minimize any potential intrusion of smoke. In addition, the proposed new text ensures that the termination wall of the smoke barrier will have a fire resistance rating equivalent to the fire resistance rating of the required smoke barrier. Also, the reference to sections 3007.4.2 and 3008.11.2 was also editorially corrected.

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

Analysis: FS37, FS38 and FS39 provide different requirements for smoke barriers enclosing elevator lobbies. The committee needs to make its intent clear with respect to these provisions.

FS39-12

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

709.4-E-FRABLE

G38 – 12

202, 310.3, 310.4 (IFC [B] 202)

Proponent: Dana Peterson, University of New Hampshire, representing APPA.ORG - Leadership in Education

Revise as follows:

SECTION 310 RESIDENTIAL GROUP R

310.1 Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I or when not regulated by the *International Residential Code*.

310.3 Residential Group R-1. Residential occupancies containing *sleeping units* where the occupants are primarily *transient* in nature, including:

Boarding houses (transient) with more than 10 occupants
Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants
Dormitories (transient)
Hotels (transient)
Motels (transient)
Vacation timeshare properties (transient)

310.4 Residential Group R-2. Residential occupancies containing *sleeping units* or more than two *dwelling units* where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

Apartment houses
Boarding houses (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
Convents
Dormitories/Student residence facilities (nontransient)
Fraternities and sororities
Hotels (nontransient)
Live/work units
Monasteries
Motels (nontransient)
Vacation timeshare properties (nontransient)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

DORMITORY. A ~~space in a building or space within~~ where group sleeping accommodations are provided in one room, or in a series of closely associated rooms, for persons not members of the same family group, under joint occupancy and single management, ~~as in college dormitories or fraternity houses.~~

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

SLEEPING UNIT. A room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both or a unit of sleeping accommodations in a building where provisions for living, sleeping, and sanitation are provided

communally, and provisions for eating and cooking are either provided communally or permitted. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a *dwelling unit* are not sleeping units.

TRANSIENT. Occupancy of a *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* for a short term temporary basis, typically not more than 30 days.

Reason: The purpose of the proposed change is to clarify the classification of the Residential Group R occupancy types especially as it applies to student residence facilities, formerly commonly referred to, and sometimes still referred to as dormitories. Currently, dormitories are listed as R-2 occupancies which we feel is a correct designation for today's student residence facilities. However, the definition provided for a dormitory suggests a student lifestyle and building type of a bygone day. Today's residence halls are anything but formulaic. Many are a mix of apartments, suites, double-doubles, and single occupant rooms. These kinds of facilities make for interesting architectural arrangements of space and complex interior floor plans that don't always have intuitively obvious exit routes. Cooking facilities, both in individual rooms and communal kitchens, as well as food service facilities, are becoming increasingly more common if not the norm. A trend toward "Living and Learning" has created buildings that have increasing amounts of assembly space within them. Classrooms, recreation facilities, and movie/concert/dance venues are all becoming commonplace in newer facilities.

That said, there are still buildings that are akin to the old-style dormitory, such as summer camps, hostels, homeless shelters, bunkhouses, and barracks, and the code should have a classification to recognize those facilities too. So our proposal recognizes dormitories as a potential R-1 occupancy as well and judges the difference the same way as all other R-1 occupancies are judged, by the transient or nontransient nature of the occupants. Although it is not central to our purpose, we also took this opportunity to suggest that vacation timeshare properties also be located to the R-1 occupancy for the same reason and so that the logic for classification based upon the familiarity with the building remains consistent.

The proposal also specifically designates that nontransient student residence facilities are an R-2 occupancy, removing the necessity for the "dormitory" definition to do double duty to both describe the defining features and give all-encompassing examples. It also slightly modifies the definition of "transient" to put the emphasis on the defining characteristic of short term occupancy, with "30 days" given more as a guidepost than an absolute.

APPA is also seeking this strengthening and clarification for the occupancy classification of student residence facilities under IBC in support of its ongoing efforts with the National Fire Prevention Association to facilitate a change in that code to classify student residence facilities with apartment buildings or in a separate chapter, rather than with hotels as they do currently. Adoption of our proposal would clarify IBC's position that APPA is in concurrence with and strengthen APPA's argument for consistency in NFPA's view of the same issue.

Cost Impact: The proposed changes will not increase the cost of construction.

G38-12

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

310.1-G-PETERSON

G40 – 12

202, 310.5, 310.5.2 (NEW), IPC Table 403.1 (IBC [P] Table 2902.1)

Proponent: Tim Nogler, Washington State Building Code Council, representing Washington Association of Building Officials Technical Code Development Committee (tim.nogler@des.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

310.5 Residential Group R-3. Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:

Buildings that do not contain more than two *dwelling units*
Boarding houses (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants
Boarding houses (*transient*) with 10 or fewer occupants
 Care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons receiving care
Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants
Congregate living facilities (*transient*) with 10 or fewer occupants
Lodging houses with five or fewer *guest rooms*

310.5.2 Lodging houses. Owner occupied *lodging houses* with five or fewer *guest rooms* shall be permitted to be constructed in accordance with the *International Residential Code*.

Add new definitions as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

GUEST ROOM. A room used or intended to be used by one or more guests for living or sleeping purposes.

LODGING HOUSE. A one family dwelling where one or more occupants are primarily permanent in nature, and rent is paid for guestrooms.

Revise as follows:

**IPC TABLE 403.1 (IBC [P] TABLE 2902.1)
 MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES^a
 (See IPC Sections 403.2 and 403.3)
 (See IBC Sections 2902.2 and 2902.3)**

No.	Classification	Occupancy	Description	WATER CLOSETS (Urinals see section 419.2 of the IPC)		LAVATORIES		BATHTUBS/SHOWERS	Drinking Fountains ^{e,f} (See Section 410.1 of the IPC)	OTHER
				MAL E	FEMALE	MAL E	FEMALE			
7	Residential	R-3	One-and two-family dwellings and <u>lodging houses with 5 or fewer <i>guest rooms</i></u>	1 per dwelling unit		1 per dwelling unit		1 per dwelling unit	--	1 kitchen sink per dwelling unit; 1 automatic clothes washer connection per dwelling unit

(Portions of table not shown remain unchanged)

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to allow a small bed and breakfast or similar lodging to be classified as single family. The proposed definitions are from the 2012 IRC. This proposal makes the IBC consistent with the IRC in regulating “lodging houses”. The 2012 IRC scope covers lodging house occupancies with five or fewer guestrooms, when equipped with a fire sprinkler system. In the previous cycle, the IBC General committee had concerns that adding the IRC definitions to the IBC would create conflict with chapter 29 required plumbing fixtures. The committee had concerns that a new Group R-3 occupancy would create confusion with how to determine minimum number of plumbing fixtures per chapter 29. To address that concern, this proposal adds “lodging house” to IPC Table 403.1 (IBC Table 2902.1) to be consistent with one-family dwellings.

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

G40-12

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

310.5-NOGLER

G41 – 12

310.5, 310.5.2(NEW) (IFC [B] 202)

Proponent: Charles S. Bajnai, Chesterfield County, VA., ICC Building Code Action Committee

Revise as follows:

310.5 Residential Group R-3. Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:

Buildings that do not contain more than two *dwelling units*
Boarding houses (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants
Boarding houses (*transient*) with 10 or fewer occupants
Care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons receiving care
Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants
Congregate living facilities (*transient*) with 10 or fewer occupants
Owner-occupied lodging houses (transient) with 16 or fewer occupants

310.5.1 Care facilities within a dwelling. Care facilities for five or fewer persons receiving care that are within a single-family dwelling are permitted to comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or with Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*.

310.5.2 Owner occupied lodging houses. Owner-occupied lodging houses with ten or fewer occupants shall be permitted to be constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code where equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section P2904 of the International Residential Code.

Reason: This proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC). The BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance an assigned International Code or portion thereof. This includes both the technical aspects of the codes as well as the code content in terms of scope and application of referenced standards. Since its inception in July, 2011, the BCAC has held 3 open meetings and over 15 workgroup calls which included members of the BCAC as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes. Related documentation and reports are posted on the BCAC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/BCAC/Pages/default.aspx>.

The purpose of this code change is to provide correlation between the International Residential Code and the International Building Code. During the previous code cycle provisions allowing the construction under the IRC for owner-occupied lodging houses for five or fewer guestrooms were approved. This proposal adds owner-occupied lodging houses to the list of R-3 Occupancy and provides a pointer to the IRC when the number of occupants falls to ten or fewer.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC). The BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance an assigned International Code or portion thereof. This includes both the technical aspects of the codes as well as the code content in terms of scope and application of referenced standards. Since its inception in July, 2011, the BCAC has held 3 open meetings and over 15 workgroup calls which included members of the BCAC as well as any interested party to discuss and debate the proposed changes. Related documentation and reports are posted on the BCAC website at: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/BCAC/Pages/default.aspx>.

Cost Impact: This proposal will decrease the cost of construction by clarifying the relationship between the IRC and the IBC.

G41-12

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

310.5-G-BAJNAI-BCAC

G60 – 12

202, 406.3.1, 406.3.2, 406.3.3, 406.3.4, 508.3.3

Proponent: George Kellogg, City of Rocklin, representing Sacramento Valley Association of Building Officials

Revise as follows:

406.3 Private garages and carports. Private garages and carports shall comply with Sections 406.3.1 through 406.3.5.

406.3.1 Classification. ~~Buildings or parts of buildings classified as Group U occupancies because of the use or character of the occupancy~~ Private garages and private carports shall be not greater than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) in area or one story in height except as provided in Section 406.3.2. Any building or portion thereof that exceeds the limitations specified in this section shall be classified in the occupancy group other than Group U that it most nearly resembles.

406.3.2 Area increase. ~~Group U occupancies used for the storage of private or pleasure-type motor vehicles where no repair work is completed or fuel is dispensed~~ Private garages and private carports are permitted to be 3,000 square feet (279 m²) where the following provisions are met:

1. For a mixed occupancy building, the *exterior wall* and opening protection for the Group U portion of the building shall be as required for the major occupancy of the building. For such a mixed occupancy building, the allowable floor area of the building shall be as permitted for the major occupancy contained therein.
2. For a building containing only a Group U occupancy, the *exterior wall* shall not be required to have a *fire-resistance rating* and the area of openings shall not be limited where the *fire separation distance* is 5 feet (1524 mm) or more.

More than one 3,000-square-foot (279 m²) Group U occupancy shall be permitted to be in the same structure, provided each 3,000-square-foot (279 m²) area is separated by *fire walls* complying with Section 706.

406.3.3 Garages and carports Floor Surface. ~~Carports shall be open on no fewer than two sides. Private carport floor surfaces shall be of approved noncombustible material. Carports not open on at least two sides shall be considered a garage and shall comply with the provisions of this section for garages.~~

Exception: Asphalt surfaces shall be permitted at ground level in private carports.

The area of floor used for parking of automobiles or other vehicles shall be sloped to facilitate the movement of liquids to a drain or toward the main vehicle entry doorway.

406.3.4 Separation. Separations shall comply with ~~the following:~~ Section 508.4

Exceptions:

1. The *private garage* shall be separated from the Group R-3 dwelling unit and its *attic* area by means of gypsum board, not less than ½ inch (12.7 mm) in thickness, applied to the garage side. Garages beneath habitable rooms shall be separated from all habitable rooms above by not less than a 5/8-inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum board or equivalent and ½-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board applied to structures supporting the separation from habitable rooms above the garage. Door openings between a private garage and the Group R-3 dwelling unit shall be equipped with either solid wood doors or solid or honeycomb core steel doors not less than 13/8 inches (34.9 mm) in thickness, or doors in compliance with Section 716.5.3 with a

- fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Openings from a private garage directly into a room used for sleeping purposes shall not be permitted. Doors shall be *self-closing* and self-latching.
2. Ducts in a private garage and ducts penetrating the walls or ceilings separating the *dwelling unit*, including its *attic* area, from the private garage shall be constructed of sheet steel of not less than 0.019 inches (0.48 mm), in thickness, and shall have no openings into the private garage.
 3. A separation is not required between a Group R-3 and U private carport, provided ~~the carport is entirely open on two or more sides and~~ there are not enclosed areas above.

Revise as follows:

508.3.3 Separation. No separation is required between nonseparated occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. Group H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 occupancies shall be separated from all other occupancies in accordance with Section 508.4.
2. Group I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3 *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* shall be separated from other *dwelling* or *sleeping units* and from other occupancies contiguous to them in accordance with the requirements of Section 420.
3. Group U Private Garages and Carports shall be separated from all other occupancies in accordance with Section 508.4 except Group R-3.

Revise as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

CARPORT, PRIVATE. A private garage that is open on at least two sides

GARAGE, PARKING. A structure or portion of a structure that is used for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles.

GARAGE, PRIVATE. A structure or portion of a structure used for the storage of private or pleasure-type motor vehicles where no repair work is completed or fuel is dispensed.

GARAGE, PUBLIC PARKING. A structure or portion of structure that is used for the storage of private or pleasure-type motor vehicles other than a Private Garage or a Private Carport.

OPEN PARKING GARAGE. ~~A structure or portion of a structure~~ A parking garage with the openings as described in Section 406.5.2 on two or more sides. ~~that is used for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles as described in Section 406.5.3.~~

Reason: The proposed code revisions clarify the Code intent to allow Private Garages and Carports to be an accessory occupancy to any occupancy classification provided the requirements of Section 406.1 are met. Changes to the separation requirements for occupancies other than "R Occupancies" makes the Private Garage portions of other occupancies consistent with other code provisions. Proposed changes also elimination redundancies and simplify wording.

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

G60-12

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

G61 – 12

406.3.4 (NEW), 1003.2; (IFC [B] 1003.2)

Proponent: Sarah A. Rice, C.B.O., The Preview Group (srice@preview-group.com)

Add new text as follows:

406.3.4 Clear height. In private garages and carports the clear height in vehicle and pedestrian traffic areas shall be not less than 7 feet (2134 mm). Vehicle and pedestrian areas accommodating van-accessible parking shall comply with Section 1106.5.

Revise as follows:

1003.2 (IFC [B] 1003.2) Ceiling height. The *means of egress* shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches (2286 mm).

Exceptions:

1. Sloped ceilings in accordance with Section 1208.2.
2. Ceilings of *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* within residential occupancies in accordance with Section 1208.2.
3. Allowable projections in accordance with Section 1003.3.
4. *Stair* headroom in accordance with Section 1009.5.
5. Door height in accordance with Section 1008.1.1.
6. *Ramp* headroom in accordance with Section 1010.6.2.
7. The clear height of floor levels in vehicular and pedestrian traffic areas ~~in~~ of public and private parking garages in accordance with Section 406.4.1.
8. Areas above and below *mezzanine* floors in accordance with Section 505.2.

Reason: The code is silent regarding the ceiling height on private garages. The proposed text is identical to Section 406.4.1 which applies to public garages. Therefore this change would make the ceiling height of these two provisions identical. Without adding this provision, ceiling height will be governed by Section 1003.2 which requires a ceiling height of 7 feet 6 inches.

Section 406.4.1 of the 2012 IBC reads:

406.4.1 Clear height. *The clear height of each floor level in vehicle and pedestrian traffic areas shall be not less than 7 feet (2134 mm). Vehicle and pedestrian areas accommodating van-accessible parking shall comply with Section 1106.5.*

Cost Impact: The proposed changes will not increase the cost of construction.

G61-12

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

406.3.4 (NEW)-G-RICE

G184 – 12

3008.7.7.1, 3008.7.7.2

Proponent: Jerome Seville, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania representing self

Revise as follows:

3008.7.7 Two-way communication system. A two-way communication system shall be provided in each occupant evacuation elevator lobby for the purpose of initiating communication with the *fire command center* or an alternate location *approved* by the fire department.

3008.7.7.1 Design and installation. The two-way communication system shall be provided and installed in accordance with Section 1007.8 ~~include audible and visible signals and shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements in ICC A117.1.~~

3008.7.7.2 Instructions. ~~Instructions for the use of the two-way communication system along with the location of the station shall be permanently located adjacent to each station. Signage shall comply with the ICC A117.1 requirements for visual characters.~~

Reason: The revision will help make sure that the two way communication system requirements will remain consistent over time. The provisions currently in 1007.8 are more complete. The reference to ICC A117.1 will be picked up through the controls requirements in 1109.13 and the signage requirement currently in 1110.3.

Cost Impact: The proposed changes will not increase the cost of construction.

G184-12

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

3008.7.7-G-Seville.doc

G241 – 12

3411.8.4 [IEBC [B] 410.8.4]

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC)

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

Revise as follows:

3411.8.4 (IEBC [B] 410.8.4) Stairs and escalators in existing buildings. In *alterations*, change of occupancy or *additions* where an escalator or *stair* is added where none existed previously and major structural modifications are necessary for installation, an *accessible* route shall be provided between the levels served by the escalator or *stairs* in accordance with ~~Sections~~ Section 1104.4 and 1104.5.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

The intent of this provisions is that the accessible route will be permitted to be provided in the same area as the new construction, and is not require it to be located elsewhere in the building. A reference to Section 1104.5 could require the accessible route to be provided in another part of the building is the new stairway was not on a general circulation route. A correlative change has been proposed to IEBC, Section 806.2.

Cost Impact: The proposed changes will not increase the cost of construction.

G241-12

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

3411.8.4-G-BALDASSARRA-CTC.doc

G242 – 12

3411.8.6 (IEBC [B] 410.8.6)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC)

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

Delete without substitution:

~~**3411.8.6 (IEBC [B] 410.8.6) Performance areas.** Where it is *technically infeasible* to alter performance areas to be on an *accessible* route, at least one of each type of performance area shall be made *accessible*.~~

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

Existing performance areas not addressed in ADA/ABA (see ADA 206.2.6). The exception for performance area does not make a lot of sense because there are typically not multiple performance areas of the same type. If access to the stage or pit is technically infeasible, how would you do even one? We suggest deletion of IBC 3411.8.6 and IEBC 705.1.6

Cost Impact: The proposed changes will not increase the cost of construction.

G242-12

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

3411.8.6-G-BALDASSARRA-CTC.doc

G243 – 12

3411.8.11 (IEBC [B] 410.8.11)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC)

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

Revise as follows:

3411.8.11 (IEBC [B] 410.8.11) Toilet rooms. Where it is *technically infeasible* to alter existing toilet and bathing rooms to be *accessible*, an *accessible* family or assisted-use toilet or bathing room constructed in accordance with Section 1109.2.1 is permitted. The family or assisted-use toilet or bathing room shall be located on the same floor and in the same area as the existing toilet or bathing rooms. At the inaccessible toilet and bathing rooms, provide directional signs indicating the location of the nearest family or assisted-use toilet room or bathing room shall be provided. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility and sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1.

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

This proposal will coordinate with ADA 216.8. The intent of this proposal is to add directional signage requirements for family/assisted-use bathrooms when the existing bathrooms are not fully accessible. The same proposal is being made to IBC Section IEBC 705.10.

Cost Impact: The proposed changes will not increase the cost of construction.

G243-12

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

3411.8.11-G-BALDASSARRA-CTC.doc

G245 – 12

3412.2.5 (IEBC [B] 1401.2.5)

Proponent: Carl Baldassarra, P.E., FSFPE Chair, ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC)

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THE IBC MEANS OF EGRESS CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

Revise as follows:

3412.2.5 (IEBC [B] 1401.2.5) Accessibility requirements. ~~All portions of the buildings proposed for change of occupancy shall conform to the accessibility provisions of Section 3411.~~ Accessibility shall be provided in accordance with Section 3411 (IEBC [B] 410 or 605).

Reason: The ICC Board established the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) as the venue to discuss contemporary code issues in a committee setting which provides the necessary time and flexibility to allow for full participation and input by any interested party. The code issues are assigned to the CTC by the ICC Board as “areas of study”. Information on the CTC, including: meeting agendas; minutes; reports; resource documents; presentations; and all other materials developed in conjunction with the CTC effort can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/index.html>. Since its inception in April, 2005, the CTC has held twenty-two meetings – all open to the public.

All existing buildings using the performance compliance alternative should meet the accessibility provisions for existing building, not just those undergoing a change of occupancy.

Cost Impact: The proposed changes will not increase the cost of construction.

G245-12

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

3412.2.5-G-BALDASSARRA-CTC.doc

P28 – 12

Table 403.1 (IBC Table [P]2902.1)

Proponent: Shawn Strausbaugh representing the ICC PMG Code Action Committee

Revise as follows:

**TABLE 403.1
MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES^a
(See Sections 403.2 and 403.3)**

NO.	CLASSIFICATION	OCCUPANCY	DESCRIPTION	WATER CLOSETS (URINALS SEE SECTION 419.2)		LAVATORIES		BATHTUBS/ SHOWERS	DRINKING FOUNTAIN ^{e,f} (SEE SECTION 410.1)	OTHER
				MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
2 1	Business	B	Buildings for the transaction of business, professional services, other services involving merchandise, office buildings, banks, light industrial and similar uses. ⁱ	1 per 25 for the first 50 and 1 per 50 for the remainder exceeding 50		1 per 40 for the first 80 and 1 per 80 for the remainder exceeding 80		—	1 per 100	1 service sink ^g

i. Exam and procedure rooms in doctor, dentist and veterinarian offices shall be provided with a hand washing sink.

(Portions of table and footnotes not shown remain unchanged)

Reason: The code is silent about requiring hand washing sinks in doctor, dentist and veterinarian exam and procedures rooms. Sanitation is vitally important to prevent the spread of disease causing organisms. Hand washing is critical in preventing this spreading. The code needs to require hand washing sinks in these areas to allow for proper sanitation.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (PMGCAC). The PMGCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance an assigned International Code or portion thereof. This includes both the technical aspects of the codes as well as the code content in terms of scope and application of referenced standards. Since its inception in July, 2011, the PMGCAC has held 2 open meetings, multiple conference calls and multiple workgroup calls which included members of the PMGCAC. Interested parties also participated in all of the meetings and conference calls to discuss and debate the proposed changes.

Cost Impact: None

P28-12

Public Hearing: Committee:

AS

AM

D

Assembly:

ASF

AMF

DF

T403.1-P-STRAUSBAUGH.PMGCAC