

PROPOSED
Houston Amendments to
the 2015 International
Building Code

Where there is no specific change justification, the change is being proposed in order to be consistent with historical code amendments

CHAPTER 3 USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION

THIS IS STILL IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT - is NOT in 2015

~~305.3 REMOVE HOUSTON AMENDMENT - Specific requirements. Daycare and educational occupancies shall not allow children of second grade or lower above the level of exit discharge unless the following provisions are met:~~

- ~~1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1; and~~
- ~~2. When children above the second grade are located on the same level, the children of the second grade or lower shall have at least two means of egress to the exterior for the exclusive use of those children.~~

This is a carry-over from the 2006 amendments that incorporated changes in the 2009 IBC. This requirement has been removed from the base code

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

[F] 307.1.1 Uses other than Group H. [KEEP 2015 LANGUAGE, BUT ADD #14]

14. Any building owned by the jurisdiction, located on any city airport, that is leased and used by a certificated air carrier for the in-transit storage of hazardous materials for a period of time that does not exceed seventy- two hours from the time such hazardous material is placed in the building until it is permanently removed.

NOTES:

1. *Certificated air carrier* is defined as: a U.S. or foreign airline operating scheduled or non-scheduled commercial services pursuant to certificates or exemptions issued by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to 49 USC Section 40109, 41102, 41103, or 41302, and certificates or exemptions issued by the United States Federal Aviation Administration pursuant to 14 CFR Part 121, 125, 129 or 135.
2. *City airport* is defined in Chapter 9 of the *City Code*.
3. *In-transit storage* is defined as: the storage of materials which will be on-loaded onto or off-loaded from an aircraft owned, leased or operated by a *certificated air carrier*.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

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~~307.1.1 REMOVE HOUSTON AMENDMENT - Hazardous materials. Hazardous materials in any quantity shall conform to the requirements of this code, including Section 414, and the *International Fire Code*.~~

~~Exception: Hazardous materials stored in any building exempted pursuant to Section 307.1, Exception 14.~~

No longer needed.

THIS HAS NOT BEEN AMENDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

308.4.2 Five or fewer persons receiving medical care. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving medical care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall 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.~~

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS IS STILL IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

~~**308.6.5 REMOVE HOUSTON AMENDMENT—Specific requirements.** Daycare and educational occupancies shall not allow children of second grade or lower above the level of exit discharge unless the following provisions are met.~~

- ~~1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1; and~~
- ~~2. When children above the second grade are located on the same level, the children of the second grade or lower shall have at least two means of egress to the exterior for the exclusive use of those children.~~

This is a carry-over from the 2006 amendments that incorporated changes in the 2009 IBC. This requirement has been removed from the base code

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

312.1 General. Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy. Group U shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Agricultural buildings
- Aircraft hangars, accessory to a one- or two-family residence (see Section 412.3)
- Barns
- Carports
- Fences ~~more than 6 feet (1829 mm) high~~
- Grain silos, accessory to a residential occupancy
- Greenhouses
- Livestock shelters
- Private garages
- Retaining walls
- Sheds
- Stables
- Tanks
- Towers

312.2 Fences.

312.2.1 Location. Fence location is not restricted on property, but its foundation shall be subject to the same regulations on extensions onto public property as building foundations.

312.2.2 Barbed wire. Barbed wire for fences shall be allowed only 6 feet above ground except as otherwise allowed by the *City Code*. To remain consistent with 2012 language

CHAPTER 7

FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

714.1.1 Ducts and air transfer openings. Penetrations of fire-resistance-rated walls by ducts that are not protected with *dampers* shall comply with Sections 714.2 through 714.3.3. Penetrations of *horizontal assemblies* not protected with a shaft as permitted by Section 717.6, and not required to be protected with fire *dampers* by other sections of this code, shall comply with Sections 714.4 through 714.4.2.2. Ducts and air transfer openings that are protected with *dampers* shall comply with Section 717.

Penetrations may be made in gypsum wallboard membranes for one-hour protection for bathroom and clothes dryer exhaust ducts without fire dampers provided:

1. A minimum of 0.019-inch (26 gauge) steel ducts are used continuously from the opening to the exterior or into a rated shaft.
2. Voids around the duct penetration shall be sealed with approved materials to prevent the passage of flame.
3. The maximum size of the bathroom fan assembly shall be 100 square inches.
4. The maximum size of the clothes dryer duct shall be 20 square inches.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

717.1.1 Ducts that penetrate fire-resistance-rated assemblies without dampers. Ducts that penetrate fire resistance-rated assemblies and are not required by this section to have *dampers* shall comply with the requirements of Sections 714.2 through 714.3.3. Ducts that penetrate *horizontal assemblies* not required to be contained within a shaft and not required by this section to have *dampers* shall comply with the requirements of Sections 714.4 through 714.4.2.2.

Penetrations may be made in gypsum wallboard membranes for one-hour protection for bathroom and clothes dryer exhaust ducts without fire dampers provided:

1. A minimum of 0.019-inch (26 gauge) steel ducts are used continuously from the opening to the exterior or into a rated shaft.
2. Voids around the duct penetration shall be sealed with approved materials to prevent the passage of flame.
3. The maximum size of the bathroom fan assembly shall be 100 square inches.
4. The maximum size of the clothes dryer duct shall be 20 square inches.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

717.4 Access and identification. Fire and smoke *dampers* shall be provided with an *approved* means of access, which is large enough to *permit* inspection and maintenance of the *damper* and its operating parts in accordance with the *Mechanical Code*. The access shall not affect the integrity of fire-resistance-rated assemblies. The access openings shall not reduce the *fire-resistance rating* of the assembly. Access points shall be permanently identified on the exterior of the duct and at ceiling level by a *label* having letters not less than ½ inch (12.7 mm) in height

[F] 907.2.6.4 Group I-4. Group I-4 occupancies shall have a manual fire alarm and an automatic fire detection system installed in accordance with 907.2.3.

[F] 907.2.11.3 Group E child day care facilities. Unless a fire alarm system is provided meeting the requirements of Section 907.2.3, a smoke alarm shall be provided in each occupiable area of child day care facilities with an occupant load of less than 30. Where more than one smoke alarm is required, the smoke alarms shall be interconnected in such a manner that activation of one alarm shall activate all the alarms.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

[F] 907.5.2.2 Emergency voice/alarm communication systems. Emergency voice/alarm communication systems required by this code shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 72. The operation of any automatic fire detector, sprinkler waterflow device or manual fire alarm box shall automatically sound an alert tone followed by voice instructions giving *approved* information and directions for a general or staged evacuation in accordance with the building's fire safety and evacuation plans required by Section 404 of the ~~International Fire Code~~. In high-rise buildings, the system shall operate on a minimum of the alarming floor, the floor above and the floor below. Speakers shall be provided throughout the building by paging zones. At a minimum, paging zones shall be provided as follows:

1. Elevator groups.
2. *Exit stairways.*
3. Each floor.
4. *Areas of refuge* as defined in Section 1002.1.

Alarms shall not sound in elevator groups or exit stairs.

Exception: In Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies, the alarm shall sound in a constantly attended area and a general occupant notification shall be broadcast over the overhead page.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

[F] 909.12.2 Wiring. In addition to meeting requirements of ~~NFPA 70~~ the *Electrical Code*, mechanical smoke control ~~all~~-wiring, regardless of voltage, shall be fully enclosed within continuous raceways. The requirement of this section shall apply only to wiring extending from the fire alarm system control unit that activates any required smoke-control system component such as relays, fans, dampers, or stair pressurization systems.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

[F] 911.1.1 Location and access. The location and accessibility of the fire command center shall be *approved* by the ~~fire chief~~ *code official*. The fire command center room shall be on the building floor having street access. Access to the room shall be either directly from the exterior, through an entrance lobby or through a 2-hour rated corridor leading directly to the exterior.

THIS WAS NOT IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

[F] 911.1.2 Separation. The fire command center shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a ~~4~~²-hour *fire barrier* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assembly* constructed in accordance with Section 711, or both.

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

[F] 911.1.5 Required Features. The fire command center shall comply with NFPA 72 and shall contain the following features:

1. The emergency voice/alarm communication system control unit....

{EDITORIAL NOTE: KEEP EXISTING ITEMS 1-18 HERE WITHOUT AMENDMENT.}

19. A means to automatically switch an alarm signal to an approved central station.

20. Two handsets per each 10 stories in building height.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS WAS NOT IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

915 CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTION

[F] 915.1 General. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in new buildings in accordance with Sections 915.1.1 through 915.6. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with Chapter 11 of the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 915.1.1 Where required. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in Group I-1, I-2, and I-4 and R occupancies and in classrooms in Group E occupancies in the locations specified in Section 915.2 where any of the conditions in Sections 915.1.2 through 915.1.6 exist.

[F] 915.1.2 Fuel-burning appliances and fuel-burning fireplaces. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms that contain a fuel-burning appliance or a fuel-burning fireplace.

[F] 915.1.3 Forced-air furnaces. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms served by a fuel-burning, forced-air furnace.

Exception: Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms if carbon monoxide detection is provided in the first room or area served by each main duct leaving the furnace, and the carbon monoxide alarm signals are automatically transmitted to an approved location.

[F] 915.1.4 Fuel-burning appliances outside of dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms located in buildings that contain fuel burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces.

Exceptions:

1. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms where there are no communicating openings between the fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace and the ~~dwelling unit, sleeping unit~~ or classroom.

2. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms

where carbon monoxide detection is provided in one of the following locations:

- 2.1. In an approved location between the fuel burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace and the ~~dwelling unit, sleeping unit or~~ classroom.
- 2.2. On the ceiling of the room containing the fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace.

[F] 915.1.5 Private garages. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms in buildings with attached private garages.

Exceptions:

1. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required where there are no communicating openings between the private garage and the ~~dwelling unit, sleeping unit or~~ classroom.
2. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in ~~dwelling units, sleeping units and~~ classrooms located more than one story above or below a private garage.
3. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required where the private garage connects to the building through an open-ended corridor.
4. Where carbon monoxide detection is provided in an approved location between openings to a private garage and ~~dwelling units, sleeping units or~~ classrooms, carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in the ~~dwelling units, sleeping units or~~ classrooms.

[F] 915.1.6 Exempt garages. For determining compliance with Section 915.1.5, an *open parking garage* complying with Section 406.5 or an enclosed parking garage complying with Section 406.6 shall not be considered a private garage.

[F] 915.2 Locations. Where required by Section 915.1.1, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the locations specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3.

~~**[F] 915.2.1 Dwelling units.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in *dwelling units* outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. Where a fuel burning appliance is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed within the bedroom.~~

~~**[F] 915.2.2 Sleeping units.** Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in *sleeping units*.~~

~~**Exception:** Carbon monoxide detection shall be allowed to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the *sleeping unit* where the *sleeping unit* or its attached bathroom does not contain a fuel burning appliance and is not served by a forced air furnace.~~

HFD has agreed to remove the CO₂ detector requirement from the 2015 Fire Code in both new (908.7) and existing (1103.9), buildings, and we'll need the Building Code to match. The Fire Code will continue to require this for new and existing "I" occupancies.

CHAPTER 10

MEANS OF EGRESS

THIS WAS NOT CHANGED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

~~Reserved. **1003.3 Protruding objects.** Protruding objects shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.4.~~

~~Reserved. **1003.3.1. Headroom** Protruding objects are permitted to extend below the minimum ceiling height required by Section 1003.2 provided a minimum headroom of 80 inches (2032 mm) shall be provided for any walking surface, including walks, corridors, aisles and passageways. Not more than 50 percent of the ceiling area of a means of egress shall be reduced in height by protruding objects.~~

~~**Exception:** Door closers and stops shall not reduce headroom to less than 78 inches (1981 mm).~~

~~A barrier shall be provided where the vertical clearance is less than 80 inches (2032 mm) high. The leading edge of such a barrier shall be located 27 inches (686 mm) maximum above the floor.~~

~~Reserved. **1003.3.2 Post-mounted objects.** A free-standing object mounted on a post or pylon shall not overhang that post or pylon more than 4 inches (102 mm) where the lowest point of the leading edge is more than 27 inches (686 mm) and less than 80 inches (2032 mm) above the walking surface. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches (305 mm), the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches (686 mm) maximum or 80 inches (2032 mm) minimum above the finished floor or ground.~~

~~**Exception:** These requirements shall not apply to sloping portions of *handrails* between the top and bottom riser of *stairs* above the *ramp* run.~~

~~Reserved. **1003.3.4 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.~~

~~**Exception:** *Handrails* are permitted to protrude 4½ inches (114 mm) from the wall.~~

~~Reserved. **1003.3.4 Clear width.** Protruding objects shall not reduce the minimum clear width of accessible routes.~~

1003.7 Elevators, escalators and moving walks. Elevators, escalators and moving walks shall not be used as a component of a required *means of egress* from any other part of the building.

~~**Exception:** Elevators used as an accessible means of egress in accordance with Section 1009.4.~~

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

THIS WAS NOT CHANGED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

SECTION 1009

ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS

{EDITORIAL NOTE: DELETE AND RESERVE ENTIRE SECTION.}

THIS WAS NOT IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

1010.1.7 Thresholds. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed ¾ inch (19.1 mm) in height above the finished floor or landing for sliding doors serving *dwelling units* or ½ inch

(12.7 mm) above the finished floor or landing for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes greater than ¼ inch (6.4 mm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not greater than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope).

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 7¾ inches (197 mm) 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.

1010.1.8 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 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.

1010.1.9 Door operations. Except Whenever a building or space is occupied, except as specifically permitted by this section, egress doors shall be readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

1010.1.9.3 Locks and latches. Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exists:

1. Places of detention or restraint.
2. In buildings in occupancy Group A having an *occupant load* of 300 or less, Groups B, F, M and S, and in *places of religious worship*, the main exterior door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side provided:
 - 2.1. The locking device is readily distinguishable as locked;
 - 2.2. A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background; and
 - 2.3. The use of the key-operated locking device is revocable by the *building official* for due cause.
3. Where egress doors are used in pairs, *approved* automatic flush bolts shall be permitted to be used, provided that the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts has no doorknob or surface-mounted hardware.
4. Doors from individual *dwelling or sleeping units* of Group R occupancies having an *occupant load* of 10 or less are permitted to be equipped with

a night latch, dead bolt or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool.

5. *Fire doors* after the minimum elevated temperature has disabled the unlatching mechanism in accordance with listed fire door test procedures.
6. In buildings in occupancy Group B that have an occupant load of 10 or less, doors may be equipped with a manually operated deadbolt in addition to a door latch.

1010.1.9.4 Bolt locks. Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted.

Exceptions:

1. On doors not required for egress in individual dwelling units or sleeping units.
2. Where a pair of doors serves a storage or equipment room, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf.
3. Where a pair of doors serves an *occupant load* of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface- mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.
4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group B, F or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided such inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.
5. Where a pair of doors serves patient care rooms in Group I-2 occupancies, self-latching edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided that the inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the inactive leaf contains no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.
6. In buildings in occupancy Group B that have an occupant load of 10 or less, doors may be equipped with a manually operated deadbolt in addition to a door latch.

1013.3 Illumination. Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated.

Exception: Tactile signs ~~required by Section 1011.4~~ need not be provided with illumination.

~~**1013.4 Reserved. Raised character and Braille exit signs.** A sign stating EXIT in 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.~~

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

CHAPTER 11 ACCESSIBILITY

{EDITORIAL NOTE: DELETE CHAPTER 11 IN ITS ENTIRETY AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING.}

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT but typo makes it read incorrectly

SECTION 1101

GENERAL

State law. Accessibility issues for certain publicly and privately owned buildings and facilities are governed by state law and regulations, including Chapter 469 of the Texas Government Code and various regulations, standards and specifications issued thereunder.

Responsibility of owners. It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with state and federal requirements. As provided by Section 469.102 of the Texas Government Code, the applicant for a building permit for an affected building or facility shall provide evidence of registration with the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation as a part of the building permit application.

Jurisdiction is not an agent of the state. This jurisdiction has not contracted with the state and is not authorized to review plans, grant waivers or modifications, perform inspections, or take any other action with respect to compliance with state or federal accessibility requirements. No action taken by this jurisdiction or the *building official* shall be deemed as excusing compliance with state or federal requirements.

Chapter (and multiple other accessibility sections) removed because the Texas Accessibility Standards govern

CHAPTER 12

INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

NOT INCLUDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

1203.4.2 Exceptions. The following are exceptions to Sections 1203.4 and 1203.4.1:

1. Where warranted by climatic conditions, ventilation openings to the outdoors are not required if ventilation openings to the interior are provided.
2. The total area of ventilation openings is permitted to be reduced to 1/1,500 of the under-floor area where the ground surface is ~~covered with a Class I~~ treated with an approved vapor retarder material and the required openings are placed so as to provide cross ventilation of the space. The installation of operable louvers shall not be prohibited.
3. Ventilation openings are not required where continuously operated mechanical ventilation is provided at a rate of 1.0 cubic foot per minute (cfm) for each 50 square feet (1.02 L/s for each 10 m²) of crawlspace floor area and the ground surface is covered with ~~a Class I~~ an approved vapor retarder.
4. Ventilation openings are not required where the ground surface is covered with ~~a Class I~~ an approved vapor retarder, the perimeter walls are insulated and the space is conditioned in accordance with the *International Energy Conservation Code*.
- ~~5. For buildings in flood hazard areas as established in Section 1612.3, the openings for under floor ventilation shall be deemed as meeting the flood opening requirements of ASCE 24 provided that the ventilation openings are designed and installed in accordance with ASCE 24.~~

THIS REMAINS IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

1207.1 Scope. This section shall apply to common interior walls, partitions and floor/ceiling assemblies between adjacent *dwelling units* or between *dwelling units* and adjacent public areas such as halls, *corridors*, *stairs* or service areas. When required by Chapter 9, Article VI, of the City Code, sound attenuation shall be provided as specified in Appendix N.

NOT INCLUDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

1209.2 Attic spaces. An opening not less than 20 inches by 30 inches (559 mm by 762 mm) shall be provided to any *attic* area having a clear height of over 30 inches (762 mm). Clear headroom of not less than 30 inches (762 mm) shall be provided in the *attic* space at or above the access opening. When the opening is located in a one-hour rated assembly, the opening shall be 5/8 inch Type X gypsum or permitted to be constructed as in Section 406.3.4 for *attic* disappearing stairs.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

CHAPTER 14 EXTERIOR WALLS

NOT INCLUDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

~~**1403.6 Flood resistance.** For buildings in flood hazard areas as established in Section 1612.3, exterior walls extending below the elevation required by Section 1612 shall be constructed with flood damage resistant materials. Wood shall be pressure preservative treated in accordance with AWPA U1 for the species, product and end use using a preservative listed in Section 4 of AWPA U1 or decay resistant heartwood of redwood, black locust or cedar.~~

~~**1403.7 Flood resistance for high velocity wave action areas.** For buildings in flood hazard areas subject to high velocity wave action as established in Section 1612.3, electrical, mechanical and plumbing system components shall not be mounted on or~~

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

CHAPTER 15

ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES

INCLUDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

1504.8 Aggregate. Aggregate used as surfacing for roof coverings and aggregate, gravel or stone used as ballast shall not be used on the roof of a building located in a hurricane prone region as defined in Section 202, or on any other building with a mean roof height exceeding that permitted by Table 1504.8 based on the exposure category and basic wind speed at the site.

{EDITORIAL NOTE: DELETE TABLE 1504.8 IN ITS ENTIRETY.}

TABLE 1505.1^{a,b}
MINIMUM ROOF COVERING CLASSIFICATION
TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

IA	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	VA	VB
B	B	B	C ^c	B	C ^c	B	B	C ^c

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

- a. Unless otherwise required in accordance with the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* or due to the location of the building within a fire district in accordance with Appendix D.
- b. Nonclassified roof coverings shall be permitted on buildings of Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, where there is a minimum fire separation distance of 6 feet measured from the leading edge of the roof.
- c. Buildings that are not more than two stories above grade plane and having not more than 6,000 square feet of projected roof area and where there is a minimum 10-foot fire separation distance from the leading edge of the roof to a lot line on all sides of the building, except for street fronts or public ways, shall be permitted to have roofs of No. 1 cedar or redwood shakes and No. 1 shingles constructed in accordance with Section 1505.7.

1510.7.8 Wood shakes and shingles. Wood shakes and shingles shall not be permitted to be replaced unless they meet the requirements of Section 1507.9.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

CHAPTER 16 STRUCTURAL DESIGN

NOT INCLUDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

1603.1.7 Flood design data. See Chapter 19 of the *City Code*. For buildings located in whole or in part in flood hazard areas as established in Section 1612.3, the documentation pertaining to design, if required in Section 1612.5, shall be included and the following information, referenced to the datum on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), shall be shown, regardless of whether flood loads govern the design of the building:

1. In flood hazard areas not subject to high-velocity wave action, the elevation of the proposed lowest floor, including the basement.
2. In flood hazard areas not subject to high-velocity wave action, the elevation to which any nonresidential building will be dry flood proofed.
3. In flood hazard areas subject to high-velocity wave action, the proposed elevation of the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor, including the basement.

RADICALLY CHANGED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT, but better

<http://windspeed.atcouncil.org>

1609.3 Basic wind speed. The ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult} , in mph, for the determination of the wind loads shall be determined by Figures 1609A, 1609B and 1609C. The ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult} , for use in the design of Risk Category II buildings and structures shall be 139 mph obtained from Figure 1609A. The ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult} , for use in the design of Risk Category III and IV buildings and structures shall be 150 mph obtained from Figure 1609B. The ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult} , for use in the design of Risk Category I buildings and structures shall be 130 mph obtained from Figure 1609C. The ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult} , for the special wind regions indicated near mountainous terrain and near gorges shall be in accordance with local jurisdiction requirements. The ultimate design wind speeds, V_{ult} , determined by the local jurisdiction shall be in accordance with Section 26.5.1 of ASCE 7.

In nonhurricane prone regions, when the ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult} , is estimated from regional climatic data, the ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult} , shall be determined in accordance with Section 26.5.3 of ASCE 7.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.

INCLUDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT

SECTION 1612 FLOOD LOADS

{EDITORIAL NOTE: DELETE SECTION 1612 TEXT IN ITS ENTIRETY AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING.}

1612.1 General. (See Chapter 19 of the *City Code*).

1613.3.5 Determination of seismic design category. This jurisdiction is classified as Seismic Design Category A. Structures classified as Risk Category I, II or III that are located where the mapped spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-second period, $S_{4.5}$, is greater than or equal to 0.75 shall be assigned to Seismic Design Category E. Structures classified as Risk Category IV that are located where the mapped spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-second period, $S_{4.5}$, is greater than or equal to 0.75

- c. A single-occupant toilet room with one water closet and one lavatory serving not more than two adjacent patient sleeping units shall be permitted where such room is provided with direct access from each patient sleeping unit and with provisions for privacy.
- d. The occupant load for seasonal outdoor seating and entertainment areas shall be included when determining the minimum number of facilities required.
- e. The minimum number of required drinking fountains shall comply with Table 2902.1 ~~and Chapter 14.~~
- f. Drinking fountains are not required for an occupant load of 15 or fewer.
- g. For business and mercantile occupancies with an occupant load of 15 or fewer, service sinks shall not be required.
- h. Structures used for people awaiting transportation, such as transit centers, shall not be required to install plumbing facilities when the following conditions occur:
 1. No employees or security personnel remain on the premises unless in transit or providing temporary maintenance.
 2. The structure is an open-air structure with no enclosing walls.
 3. The structure is only intended to shelter people awaiting transportation.
- i. Buildings where water is served from bottled water coolers or buildings having an occupant load of less than 30 shall not be required to provide drinking fountains.
- j. Self-storage warehouses containing only unoccupied rental units for storing personal possessions and that are vehicle access buildings may waive the restroom requirement when the property has an office with available restroom facilities on site.
- k. Warehouses and parking garages that are dedicated to a building on site, with a path of travel to available restroom facilities located within 500 feet, and located on the same property shall be permitted to waive the restroom requirement.

not INCLUDED IN 06 20 17 COH DRAFT but does it matter?

~~**2902.3.4 Pay facilities.** Where pay facilities are installed, such facilities shall be in excess of the required minimum facilities. Required facilities shall be free of charge.~~

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2902.7 Fixture types. All water closets shall be either a dual flush or a high efficiency water closet. For males, when more than one water closet is required, 50% of the water closets shall be urinals. Urinals shall be of the non-water type or high efficiency urinals.

To remain consistent with 2012 provisions.