STATE OF WISCONSIN
Department of Safety and Professional Services
1400 East Washington Avenue
Madison WI 53703

Governor Scott Walker **Secretary Dave Ross**

Mail to:
PO Box 8368
Madison WI 53708-8368

E-mail: dsps@wisconsin.gov
Web: http://dsps.wi.gov
Phone: 608-266-2112

BUILDING CODE COUNCIL MEETING
Room 121A, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison
Contact: Jeff Grothman (608) 266-2112
June 2, 2015

The following agenda describes the issues that the Council plans to consider at the meeting. At the time of the meeting, items may be removed from the agenda. Please consult the resulting meeting minutes for a description of the recommendations of the Council.

AGENDA

10:00 A.M.

CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL

A. Adoption of Agenda (1)

B. Approval of Minutes of March 23, 2015 (2)

C. Introductions (two new board members)

D. Department Update

E. Handout ICC Materials to New Members

F. Building Code Council Proposed Meeting Schedule (3)

G. Discuss Creation of Subcommittees

H. Significant Changes to IBC Chapters 1 – 6 (4-59)
- **1)** Code Revisions
- **2)** Wisconsin Considerations

I. Public Comments

J. Future Business

K. Adjournment

BUILDING CODE COUNCIL
MEETING MINUTES
March 23, 2015

PRESENT: Hunter Bohne, David Enigl, Steve Klessig, Samuel Lawrence, Michael Mamayek, Irina Ragozin, Corey Rockweiler

STAFF: Jeff Grothman, Policy Director; Dan Smith, Rules Coordinator; Jason Hansen, Building Plan Reviewer; Robin Zentner, Bureau of Field Services Bureau Director; and Taylor Thompson, Bureau Assistant

CALL TO ORDER

Jeff Grothman, Chair, called the meeting to order at 10:01 a.m. A quorum of seven (7) members was confirmed.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

MOTION: Samuel Lawrence moved, seconded by Michael Mamayek, to adopt the agenda as published. Motion carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON

COUNCIL CHAIR

NOMINATION: Irina Ragozin nominated Michael Mamayek for the Office of Council Chair.

NOMINATION: David Enigl nominated Samuel Lawrence for the Office of Council Chair.

Jeff Grothman called for nominations three (3) times.

Michael Mamayek was elected as Chair by consent of the majority.

VICE CHAIR

NOMINATION: Steve Klessig nominated Samuel Lawrence for the Office of Vice Chair.

Jeff Grothman called for nominations three (3) times.

Samuel Lawrence was elected as Vice Chair by unanimous consent.

ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: David Enigl moved, seconded by Irina Ragozin, to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 12:56 p.m.

DRAFT

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Uniform Commercial Building Code Update

Building Code Council - Meeting Schedule

(17 Meetings over 17 Months)

Meeting Month	ICC Chapters Reviewed
June 2015	IBC Chapters 1 - 6
July 2015	IBC Chapters 7 - 9
August 2015	IBC Chapters 10 - 14
September 2015	IBC Chapters 15 - 18
October 2015	IBC Chapters 19 - 27
November 2015	IBC Appendices, SPS 361
December 2015	IMC Chapters 1 - 5
January 2016	IMC Chapters 6 - 15
February 2016	IFGCC Chapters 1 - 8
March 2016	IFC Chapters 1 - 9
April 2016	IFC Chapters 10 - Appendices
May 2016	IEBC Chapters 1 - 8
June 2016	IEBC Chapters 9- Appendices
July 2016	IECC Chapters C1 - C4
August 2016	IECC Chapters C4 - C6
September 2016	IECC Chapters R1 - R6, ASHRAE 90.1 Envelope
October 2016	ASHRAE 90.1 HVAC, Lighting, and Other

Summary of 2012 and 2015 IBC Changes[a] Significant[b] in Wisconsin[c] and Comparison With Wisconsin's Requirements[d]

IBC Code Sections	Description			Comments
	SPS 361/362 Comparison	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	
P A R T 1 - A D M I N I S T R A T I O N				
C H A P T E R 1 - S C O P E A N D A D M I N I S T R A T I O N				
Chapter 1	SPS 362.0100 states that "the requirements in IBC chapter 1 are not included as part of this code"			
C H A P T E R 2 - D E F I N I T I O N S				
202	SPS 362 contains definitions that should be moved to SPS 362.0202 to be consistent with the format of the IBC	Clarifies definition of terms specifically defined in the IBC by moving them to a single location in chapter 2		
202			Modifies the definition of "horizontal exit," focusing on the compartmentalization aspect rather than on the path of egress travel	
202			Modifies the definition of a "platform" to allow horizontal sliding curtains at the raised area which constitutes a platform	
202			Modifies the definition of "private garage" to include only garages which are for vehicles used by tenants of the building or buildings on the premises	
202			Clarifies the definition of "treated wood" as including products treated to enhance fire retardant or preservation properties by methods other than pressure	
202	There is no definition in the code on how volume is determined for the determination of the need of a WI registered professional stamp per SPS 361.31(1).	Add language from 2001 Comm 51.01(139a) Volume (total). The "total volume" (cube or cubage) of a building is the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surfaces of the outside or enclosing walls and contained between the outer surfaces of the roof and the underside of the lowest floor. The volume of structures without enclosing walls (canopies, roofed shelters and similar structures) will be computed by projecting imaginary vertical planes as the enclosing walls at the outer surface of the exterior supports or columns. For cantilevered structures with interior supports, the imaginary vertical planes will be projected at the farthest roof projection or overhang. Note: The definition of total volume requires the cube of dormers, penthouses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches and other enclosed appendages to be included as a part of the cube of the		Creation of definition for determining volume of building. Definition within IBC 361.04(16) 28

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		building. It does not include the cube of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or the cube of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open decks porches or loggias.		
202	Table 508.2.5 requires Fire rated enclosure of incinerator. Create definition that does not require incinerator requirements.	Add definitions that differentiate crematorium from incinerator for purposes of applying IBC Table 508.2.5 & incinerator requirements so that crematorium is not required to be addressed by rule. Review Statutory definition of crematory.		Code does not have language to differentiate a crematory from an incinerator. Review Statutory definition of crematory. 46
PART 2 - BUILDING PLANNING				
CHAPTER 3 - USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS				
303.1.3		Clarifies the allowance for a Group E classification of "associated" assembly spaces to avoid confusion with mixed-occupancy requirements dealing with "accessory" occupancies		
303.3		Adds casino gaming floors to the list of uses included in Group A-2 occupancies		
303.3, 306.2		Clarifies the appropriate occupancy classification of commercial kitchens based on their relationship, or lack thereof, to dining areas		See also 304.1 and 306.2 notes for IBC 2015
304.1			Modifies Group B occupancy to include food processing establishments and commercial kitchens not more than 2500 square feet that are not associated with dining facilities	See 306.2 for larger establishments
304.1			Clarifies the Group B classification for training and skill development by addressing the age of the facility occupants, the occupant load limits when the facility is used for assembly purposes, and the types of permitted uses	
306.2			Modifies Group F-1 occupancy to include food processing establishments and commercial kitchens more than 2500 square feet that are not associated with dining facilities	See 304.1 for smaller establishments
Table 307.1(1), 307.4		Modifies the requirements for determining the occupancy classification for facilities where combustible dusts are anticipated by requiring		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		the submission of a report and opinion to the building official which provides all necessary information for a qualified decision as to the potential combustible dusts hazard		
308.2, 202		Clarifies definitions related to care facilities by adding some definitions and revising others to provide clarity and consistency in application		
308.3			Modifies Group I-1 occupancy to include custodial care facilities where care recipients may need a limited degree of verbal or physical assistance when responding to a fire or other emergency situation and creates a distinction between facilities where no assistance is needed and those where limited assistance is needed by the care recipients when responding to an emergency	
308.4		Modifies Group I-2 occupancy classification to be applicable only to those medical facilities caring for six or more individuals incapable of self-preservation		
308.4			Modifies Group I-2 occupancy by creating a distinction between short-term care facilities and long-term care facilities	
310.5			Modifies Group R-3 occupancy by allowing owner occupied “lodging houses” containing no more than five guest rooms to be constructed in accordance with the IRC	
310.6		Eliminates the allowance for constructing Group R-4 supervised residential facilities under the IRC and clarifies what type of facilities are included in this occupancy classification by listing them in a manner consistent with Group I-1 occupancies		
310.6			Modifies Group R-4 occupancy to include custodial care facilities where care recipients may need a limited degree of verbal or physical assistance when responding to a fire or other emergency situation and creates a distinction between facilities where no	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			assistance is needed and those where limited assistance is needed by the care recipients when responding to an emergency	
311.1.1			Modifies Group S occupancy so as to not include storage rooms less than 100 square feet; storage rooms less than 100 square feet are now to be classified as the same occupancy as the portion of the building to which they are accessory	
CHAPTER 4 - SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY				
402		Clarifies open mall building provisions that were originally developed for covered mall conditions by fully addressing open mall buildings where previously only closed mall buildings were fully addressed and by the creation of a new concept establishing an "open mall building perimeter line"		
403.1, Exceptions 3,5			Clarifies the text indicating that Group H-1 occupancies and specified types of Group H-2 and H-3 occupancies are not required to comply with the high-rise provisions	
403.6.1		Modifies the minimum number of fire service access elevators required in high-rise buildings from one to two where multiple elevators are provided in the building		
404.5, Exception			Adds requirements for smoke control to two story atriums in Group I-2 occupancies as well as Group I-1 occupancies classified as Condition 2	
404.9, 404.10			Clarifies the three distinct travel distance conditions that can occur for areas open to an atrium by addressing them individually and clarifies the extension of interior exit stairways through an atrium at the level of exit discharge	
406.3.1			Modifies Group U private garages by limiting them to 1000 square feet but allows multiple private garages in the same building provided that they are separated by minimum 1-hour fire separations	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
406.3.2			Clarifies that the allowance for a 7 foot ceiling height previously permitted for public garages has now been extended to private garages and carports	
406.4		Clarifies the identification of public parking structures as those that fall outside of the scope of Section 406.3 regulating private parking garages		
406.5.2.1		Adds a requirement for an outside clear horizontal space one and one half times the depth of the space adjacent to below grade openings used to meet ventilation requirements in the exterior wall of parking garages		
406.5.5		Modifies the method for determining the amount of openings required in order to receive permitted area and height increases in open parking garages by limiting the height used in calculations to 7 feet		
407.2.5			Adds provisions for shared living spaces, group meeting areas, and multipurpose therapeutic spaces in Group I-2, Condition 1 nursing homes to be open to corridors when five specific conditions are met	
407.2.6			Adds provisions for cooking facilities with domestic cooking appliances in Group I-2, Condition 1 nursing homes to be open to corridors when 13 specific conditions are met	
407.5			Modifies the maximum allowable smoke compartment size in Group I-2, Condition 2 hospitals and similar occupancies from 22,500 square feet to 40,000 square feet	
410.3.5			Adds an additional method of stage proscenium opening protection in the form of horizontal sliding doors with a minimum fire protection rating of 1 hour	
410.6.3, 202		Establishes a general and comprehensive term ”technical production area” to replace outdated terms for entertainment technicians and provides requirements for special means		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		of egress from these areas		
412.4.3	Modify 362.412 to allow either an oil separator or catch basin.	It would seem reasonable that the amount of oil or gas that may be spilled in this non-sprinklered aircraft storage area would be minor. With this in mind, a catch basin is really a poor man's oil separator, and would meet the intent of this section.		Modification would complement existing plumbing code language under SPS 382.34(4)(a)1.a. 10
412.4.6.2		Eliminates the inclusion of ancillary spaces from the fire area size for aircraft servicing areas when determining fire suppression requirements		
412.7			Modifies the travel distance allowances in airplane manufacturing facilities allowing for considerably longer travel distances based on the manufacturing area's height and floor area	
414.5		Clarifies the scoping provisions regarding the inside storage, dispensing, and use of hazardous materials to make them consistent with the IFC		
415.2	SPSS 362.0415 modifies the IBC definition of "immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH)"; this should be moved to SPS 362.202 to be consistent with the new format of the IBC with regard to definitions			
419, 202	361.02(4)(b)	These two code sections would appear to be conflictive--IBC reference 50% of floor area; while SPS references 25%. Home Occupation requirements from Stats and code reference 25% while IBC 419 references "Live -work units at 50%.		Modify language so as create consistency between code section references. 56
419, 202		Modifies the means of egress and plumbing facility requirements for the nonresidential portion of a live/work unit to have them based on the function of the nonresidential space rather than Group R-2 occupancy and adds the definition of a "live/work unit"		
422		Modifies fire partition and smoke partition requirements for mixed occupancy buildings which include ambulatory care facilities with		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		at least four care recipients incapable of self-preservation by requiring a fire partition separating the care facility from other uses; and modifies smoke partition requirements		
423.3			Adds a requirement for the construction of complying storm shelters at critical emergency operations facilities where such facilities are located in geographical areas where the shelter design wind speed for tornadoes is at its highest	
423.4			Adds a requirement for the construction of complying storm shelters in Group E occupancies with an occupant load greater than 50 where such facilities are located in geographical areas where the shelter design wind speed for tornadoes is at its highest	
424		Modifies fire protection, separation, and area limit requirements for children's play structures to include those in all occupancy classifications rather than just within covered mall buildings		
CHAPTER 5 - GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHTS AND AREAS				
501.2		Modifies address identification requirements to allow fire code officials to require that address numbers be placed in multiple locations if necessary to facilitate emergency response		
503			Clarifies the provisions regulating building height and area limitations through extensive revisions to their format to make them more user-friendly and technically consistent without changing the technical application of the provisions	
Tables 504.3, 504.4			Clarifies the process for determining allowable building height provisions by reformatting those portions of Table 503 into two separate tables for allowable height in feet (Table 504.3) and allowable number of stories above the grade plane (Table 504.4)	
505.2.2		Replaces specific mezzanine means of egress		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		requirements with a general reference to chapter 10		
505.2.3, Exception 2			Modifies the exception to mezzanines being open and unobstructed to the room in which they are located, which had previously been allowed when two exits from the mezzanine were provided, as long as one of those exits provided direct access to an exit, by eliminating the direct access to an exit element of that exception	
Table 506.2			Clarifies the process for determining allowable building area provisions by reformatting that portion of Table 503 into a new Table 506.2	
506.2.1		Clarifies the method of calculating the appropriate allowable area increase for buildings fronting on public ways and/or open space in order to achieve more consistent interpretation, application, and enforcement of the provisions		
507.1		Clarifies provisions for accessory occupancies within unlimited area buildings by reference to Section 508.2		
507.1		Clarifies the measurement method for determination of required open space width surrounding unlimited area buildings		
507.1			Clarifies the allowance of a basement in buildings of unlimited area, and limits those basements to a single level	
507.8		Clarifies the limitations on Group H occupancies permitted in unlimited area buildings by reformatting this section and replicating related requirements from section 415 addressing various types of hazardous material rooms		
507.9			Adds provisions for Group H-5 buildings of unlimited area or mixed occupancy buildings including Group H-5 occupancies with unlimited area where certain conditions are met	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
509		Clarifies the concept of "incidental uses" by eliminating the previous inappropriate relationship with mixed-occupancy provisions which stemmed from the use of the term "incidental accessory occupancies," which has now been eliminated and replaced with the new term		
509		Modifies the fire protection requirements of "incidental uses" by limiting fire extinguishing systems to automatic sprinkler systems		
Table 509		Modifies the list of incidental uses to include waste and linen collection rooms in Group B ambulatory care facilities, clarifies stationary battery storage system requirements, and eliminates fire pump rooms from the list of incidental uses		
Table 509			Modifies regulations pertaining to separation and protection of incidental uses within healthcare and ambulatory care facilities	
510.2			Modifies provisions addressing pedestal buildings by removing the limit on the number of stories below the 3-hour horizontal separation and by allowing all occupancies other than Group H below the horizontal separation	
CHAPTER 6 - TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION				
Table 601, Footnote d			Deletes the allowance for substitution of fire-resistance rated construction with an approved automatic sprinkler system based on the extremely limited applicability of the provision and the significant potential for misuse of this allowance	
Table 602, Note b		Eliminates the fire-resistance rating requirements of nonbearing exterior walls that are permitted to have unlimited unprotected openings in Table 705.8		
602.4			Adds provisions for dimensions of structural composite lumber (SCL) in relationship to solid-sawn heavy-timber members for use in	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			Type IV construction	
602.4.2			Adds provisions for the use of cross-laminated timbers (CLT) in exterior walls when the exterior surface of these timbers are protected by compliant fire-retardant-treated wood sheathing, gypsum board, or noncombustible materials	
603.1, Item 26			Adds provisions for the allowance of wood construction in the walls of freezers and coolers in buildings of Type I or Type II construction	
PART 3 - FIRE PROTECTION				
CHAPTER 7 - FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION				
701.2		Clarifies the need to meet the requirements of all the purposes utilized by a multiple-use fire assembly		
702	SPS 362.0702 modifies the IBC definition of "fire separation distance"; this should be moved to SPS 362.202 to be consistent with the new format of the IBC with regard to definitions			
703.4		Clarifies the fact that a fire suppression system cannot be included as part of a tested building element, component, or assembly		
703.7		Modifies the size and location of identifying markings required on vertical fire assemblies, increasing letter height from ½" to 3," and requiring markings within 15 feet of the ends of walls		
704.4			Clarifies fire protection requirements for secondary structural members by specifically stating that secondary members can be protected by a membrane or ceiling complying with Section 711	
704.11		Increases the allowable span of a lintel, shelf		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		angle, or plate whose bottom flange has no fire protection from 6'-0" to 6'-4" to accommodate frames around 3'-0" door pairs		
705.2		Modifies and simplifies the permitted extent of projections beyond exterior walls and provides Table 705.2 for greater clarity	Further modifies the permitted extent of projections beyond exterior walls detailed in Table 705.2 by incrementally increasing the minimum distance for separation of projections from the line used to determine fire separation as the fire separation distance is increased	
705.2.3		Modifies the threshold at which combustible projections must be protected for fire exposure by including projections with greater fire separation distances than previously regulated	Modifies the provisions requiring protection of combustible projections by eliminating the requirement for such protection where openings in the exterior wall are not permitted or where protection of some openings is required	
705.3		Modifies the requirements for projections extending beyond opposing exterior walls of two buildings on the same lot based on the locations of the projections in relation to the assumed imaginary line placed between the two buildings		
705.3			Modifies provisions regarding openings through adjacent exterior walls of buildings on the same lot by allowing openings between an S-2 parking garage of construction Type I or IIA and a Group R-2 building when they are regulated as separate buildings and opening protection in accordance with 706.8 is provided in the exterior wall of the S-2 structure	
705.6			Modifies structural stability requirements of exterior walls so as to no longer require interior structural elements bracing the exterior wall to have an equivalent fire-rating to the exterior wall regardless of the building's proximity to a lot line	
705.8.5			Clarifies the requirement for the fire resistance rating of an exterior wall due to required vertical separation of openings in the	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			wall to be rated from both sides	
706.2		Adds provisions for building a double fire wall constructed in accordance with NFPA 221 to meet the structural requirements for fire walls	Expands the reference to NFPA 221 for structural requirements of a fire wall by also allowing the "tied" and "cantilevered" options addressed in the standard	
706.6, 706.6.2		Adds provisions for fire wall parapet height requirements where sloping roofs occur at one or both sides of an interior parapet by adding the height of the sloped roof four feet away from the parapet to the minimum parapet height of 30" when the sloped roof has a slope greater than 2 in 12		
707.5	SPS 362.0707 modifies the language of this IBC section; this should be reviewed in light of the IBC changes to this section and the references therein to IBC 707.8, 707.9, and 713.12		Adds exceptions for shaft enclosures, interior exit stairways and ramp enclosures, and exterior access stairway and ramp enclosures terminating at a top enclosure complying with IBC 713.12	
707.8, 707.9		Modifies the requirements for fire protection at the intersection of fire barriers and nonfire-resistant rated roof assemblies by allowing voids to be filled with securely installed approved materials or systems in lieu of a fire resistant joint system complying with ASTM E 1966 or UL 2079		
708.4		Council to review the status of top floor of a VB, resid'l bldg. & whether the ceiling between units & attic are req'd to be rated, knowing that the fire partition is ONLY req'rd to extend to the height of the ceiling. Review Dept. Question & Answer NOT requiring the roof/ceiling to be addressed as fire rated. "IBC 708.4, 711.3 & 717.4.2 Where a fire partition wall that is a dwelling unit or sleeping unit separation is terminating at the ceiling of a fire-resistance-rated roof/ceiling assembly as permitted by IBC section 708.4, does the roof/ceiling assembly have to carry a 1 hr fire-resistance rating? Answer: No, a 1-hr assy is not req'rd between the unit & the attic or the unit & the sky. As the code does not assign a specific fire-resistance-rating for this condition, the fire partition wall is allowed to terminate at a ceiling membrane of a roof/ceiling assembly that is at least one layer of 5/8-inch thick drywall. As noted in exception 5, fireblocking or wall is allowed to terminate at a ceiling membrane of a roof/ceiling assembly that is at least one layer of 5/8-inch thick drywall. As noted in exception 5, fireblocking or draftstopping of the space above the ceiling		Permit not extending rating Review roof ceiling assembly vs floor ceiling assembly requirements for adjacent living units requiring rated separation. (attic areas)

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		membrane is required as specified in IBC section 717.4.2. (September 1, 2011)		47
708.12	362.707	Wisconsin amendment seems to allow a fire barrier to terminate at a horizontal assembly, which would make a fire barrier the same as a fire partition Clarify that a fire barrier can only terminate at a horizontal assembly when the fire barrier encloses a rated shaft in accordance with IBC section 708.12		Clarify that fire barrier need to extend to rated assembly 51
709.4		Clarifies requirements for smoke barrier walls at elevator lobbies and areas of refuge and no longer requires them to extend from exterior wall to exterior wall	Clarifies the horizontal continuity of smoke barriers used to create smoke compartments as well as smoke barrier walls used to create enclosures at elevator lobbies or areas of refuge	
711, 712			Reorganizes the format and provisions of Section 711 and Section 712 regarding horizontal assemblies and vertical openings by having Section 711 pertain only to floor and roof assemblies and Section 712 pertain only to vertical openings	
712	SPS 362.0708 should be reviewed as it modifies the 7.2 exception to section 708.2 (2009); this section of the IBC has been completely reformatted and this part of SPS 362 now relates to 712.1.9 (2015), which has significantly different language than the 2009 IBC	Clarifies the requirements for protection of vertical openings to include measures other than shaft enclosures by reformatting the exceptions to shaft enclosures into Sections 712.1.2 through 712.1.18		
713.13		Modifies requirements addressing refuse and laundry chutes in Group I-2 occupancies since those uses are regulated by chapter 5 of NFPA 82		
713.13.4		Modifies requirements addressing fire protection requirements for refuse and laundry chute termination rooms equal to the fire protection requirements for shaft enclosures		
713.14.1		Eliminates the need for elevator lobby protection when the elevator does not serve any stories more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department access		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
714.4.1.1.2		Eliminates the need for a T-rating for approved through-penetration firestop systems used to protect horizontal assemblies at floor, tub, and shower drains		
714.4.1.2 (2012) 714.4.2 (2015)		Modifies provisions allowing interruption of the ceiling membrane of 1-hour and 2-hour fire resistance rated horizontal assemblies by double wood top plates of walls with equal or greater fire-resistance than the horizontal assembly	Modifies the exception introduced in 2012 for walls interrupting the ceiling membrane of a horizontal assembly by requiring them to only be sheathed with Type X gypsum wallboard instead of requiring them to have a fire-resistance rating	
714.5, 715.6, 202		Clarifies the air-leakage requirements for penetration firestop systems and fire-resistant joint systems in smoke barrier construction		
715.4		Modifies test criteria for addressing voids where fire-resistance-rated floor assemblies meet exterior curtain walls with vision glass extending to the floor		
716.6.2.1		There are no ceiling radiation dampers listed and tested for use in the middle of a duct (verified with UL). Letter from UL can be provided upon request Add the following exception, "3. Supply or return ducts that extend from an appliance through a membrane of a fire rated floor/ceiling or roof ceiling assembly shall not be required to install a ceiling radiation damper in the duct at a location other than the duct outlet or inlet location at the membrane as long as the entire duct system is metal, and the gap between the metal and the membrane is addressed per IBC 713.4.1.2."		75
716.3, 202		Clarifies the relationship between test standards for fire-rated glazing and the designations used to mark such glazing in accordance with Tables 716.3, 716.5, and 716.6		
716.4 IMC 607.4		Access to many fire dampers cannot be addressed without a tool Provides easy access to the referenced life safety equipment		Add language requiring that a fire & smoke damper be accessible without the need for a tool 33
Table 716.5		Clarifies minimum required fire-protection-ratings of fire door and fire shutter assemblies with an expanded table which includes maximum size and marking requirements for door vision panels and the minimum assembly rating and glazing marking requirements for		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		sidelights and transoms		
716.6.2 Exc. 2 IMC 607.6.2.1 Exc.2		Code language references "...located within the cavity of a wall…" which does not represent how the Dept. is enforcing the need to install ceiling radiation dampers. See Division Question & Answer on this topic Modify language to state, "Where exhaust duct penetrations are protected in accordance with Section 713.4.1.2 are located within a fire rated roof/ceiling, floor/ceiling or wall assembly, and do not pass through another dwelling unit or tenant space."		Amend 362.716 and 364.0607 to exempting the protection for located within fire rated roof /Ceiling, floor ceiling assembly 43
716.5.5.1		Modifies the allowance for glazing in fire door assemblies in interior stairways and ramps and exit passageways		
Table 716.6		Clarifies the markings required for fire-protection-rated glazing in window assemblies requiring fire-protection ratings		
716.6.4		Deletes the allowance for the use of wired glass used for fire-protection-rated glazing when it is not in compliance with the appropriate test standards		
717.1.1			Clarifies the allowance for ducts exiting a shaft enclosure, transitioning horizontally, and entering another shaft enclosure, provided that fire dampers are provided at the shaft penetrations and provided that no other code requirements are violated	
717.3, 717.5			Clarifies the use of “corridor dampers” where air ducts penetrate or terminate at horizontal openings in fire-resistance-rated corridors when the corridor ceiling is constructed as required for corridor walls	
717.5.4		Allows the elimination of fire dampers in fire partitions under the same criteria as previously allowed for the elimination of fire dampers in fire barriers		
717.5.5	SPS 362.0716 (2) has language similar to the new exception in IBC 717.5.5 and should be reviewed in comparison to the IBC language		Adds an exception for smoke dampers at smoke barriers in Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies where the HVAC system is fully ducted and the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system	
718.2.6		Modifies requirements for fireblocking within		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		concealed spaces of exterior wall coverings making them no longer required where the wall covering is tested and installed in accordance with NFPA 285		
CHAPTER 8 - INTERIOR FINISHES				
803.12		Modifies flame spread testing requirements for polypropylene when used as an interior finish to be the same as the requirements for high density polyethylene by having them comply with Section 803.1.2		
804.4		Clarifies the requirements for fibrous floor finishes in rooms or spaces not separated from a corridor with a full-height wall, to meet the requirements established for floor finishes of the corridor		
CHAPTER 9 - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS				
901.8		Adds requirements for maintenance space in rooms housing fire protection systems		
902	SPS 362.0902 Modifies the IBC definitions of "automatic sprinkler system" or "automatic fire sprinkler systems" and "fire area"; these should be moved to SPS 362.202 to be consistent with the new format of the IBC with regard to definitions			
903.2.1.6			Adds a requirement for an automatic fire sprinkler system in buildings when the roof is used for a Group A-2 assembly occupancy with an occupant load exceeding 100, as well as for other Group A occupancies where the occupant load exceeds 300	
903.2.1.7			Adds a requirement for determining if an automatic fire sprinkler system is required when multiple fire areas of small Group A occupancies share a common means of egress	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			by requiring that the occupant load of the assembly spaces be added together when determining whether the sprinkler system is required	
903.2.2		Modifies automatic sprinkler requirements for Group B ambulatory care facilities so as to be regulated on a floor-by-floor basis		
903.2.4, 903.2.7, 903.2.9		Modifies requirements for automatic sprinkler systems in occupancies where upholstered furniture or mattresses are manufactured, stored, or displayed		
903.2.8			Modifies automatic fire sprinkler requirements for Group R-4 occupancies, based upon the occupants' ability to respond on their own during emergencies, by requiring automatic sprinkler systems used in Condition 2 occupancies to be NFPA 13R rather than NFPA 13D and by requiring attics in Condition 2 occupancies to either be protected by an automatic sprinkler system or by other methods based on the uses of the attic	
903.2.11.1 Item 1		The language addresses the need for an exterior stair opening to lead "directly to grade". An interior stair used for general circulation of the entire bldg. inclusive of stories above grade was proposed to be used for exiting from the basement because the common fire rated enclosed stair led to an exterior stair located in front of the building Add language which does not allow the use of a common enclosed building stair to be used to get to the required exterior stair addressed in this code section		Shoebox exiting issue tied with sprinklering of lower level 55
903.2.11.1.3		Modifies requirements for automatic sprinklers in basements where walls, partitions, or fixtures can obstruct water from hose streams		
903.2.11,2		Modifies automatic sprinkler protection requirements for rubbish and linen chutes		
903.3.1.1.2			Modifies requirements for automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies other than Group R-4 by providing an exemption for protection in bathrooms under 55 square feet as had previously been allowed under the 2010 version of NFPA 13 but which is no longer included in the 2013 version of NFPA	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			13	
903.3.1.2.2			Clarifies the requirement for NFPA 13R sprinkler systems to be provided in open-ended corridors and associated exterior stairs and ramps when these systems are installed	
903.3.5.2		Modifies requirements of secondary water supplies to make them operate automatically		
903.3.8			Adds restrictions on limited area sprinkler systems including reducing the size to a maximum of six sprinklers within a single fire area and limiting their use to protection of areas of "light hazard" or "ordinary hazard, Group 1" locations based on NFPA 13 classifications	
904.3.2		Modifies requirements when two or more alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems are required to protect hazards		
904.11.1.1 (2015)	SPS 362.0904 (2) (a) requires that if a water mist fire protection system is installed, it shall comply with NFPA 750; this requirement is now included in IBC (2015) 904.11.1.1; it can therefore be removed from SPS 362			
904.11.2		Language requested to be added to clarify what and how equipment is to be addressed. The proposed language comes directly from 2009 IBC 904.11.2 commentary Modify current language as follows: The actuation of the fire suppression system shall automatically shut down all sources of fuel or power to all cooking equipment located beneath the exhaust hood and protected by the suppression system		74
904.13			Adds requirements for domestic appliances used for domestic cooking in Group I-2, Condition 1 occupancies, including an automatic fire-extinguishing system, a portable fire extinguisher, and installation requirements for the manual system operation and interconnection	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
905.4		Modifies requirements for locations of Class I standpipe hose connections on roofs and in open mall buildings		
906.1		Modifies requirements for portable fire extinguishers in R-2 occupancies		
907.2.1		Modifies requirements for fire alarm systems in buildings housing two or more Group A occupancies based on whether or not the occupancies are in separate fire areas		
907.2.1.2		Adds a requirement for captioned messages of audible public announcements when mass notification fire alarm signals are required		
907.2.3		Adds a requirement for an emergency voice/alarm communication (EVAC) system in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or greater	Modifies the threshold for alarm systems in Group E occupancy such that a manual fire alarm is required when the occupant load exceeds 50 and an emergency voice/alarm communication (EVAC) system is required when the occupant load exceeds 100	
907.2.9.3		Adds requirements for an automatic smoke detection system tied to the occupant notification system in Group R-2 occupancies in college and university buildings and also adds requirements for interconnection between smoke alarms in individual dwelling and sleeping units and the building's fire alarm and detection system in these occupancies	Modifies the requirements introduced in 2012 to include facilities "operated by" the college or university in addition to their own facilities	
907.2.11.3		Modifies smoke alarm interconnection requirements to allow the use of wireless alarms and to include Group I-1 occupancies		
907.2.11.3, 907.2.11.4			Modifies the provisions by introducing the NFPA 72 standards addressing the installation of smoke detectors near cooking appliances and bathrooms directly in the IBC code	
908.7		Adds a requirement for carbon monoxide alarms listed in compliance with UL 2034 and installed in compliance with NFPA 720 in Group R and I occupancies with fuel burning appliances or attached garages		See 2015 Section 915 changes
909.21.1			Modifies allowable alternatives to elevator	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			hoistway pressurization when used in lieu of enclosed elevator lobbies	
910			Modifies the format and the technical requirements for smoke and heat removal systems and adds provisions for a mechanical smoke removal system in lieu of smoke and heat vents	
910.2.1	SPS 362.0910 (2) makes reference to IBC 910.3.5.1; this section no longer exists; the wording of this section of SPS 362 needs to be revised to accommodate this change			
915	SPS 362.1200 addresses carbon monoxide detection which is now covered in IBC 915 (2015); this should be reviewed, and if not revised, it should refer to section 915 of IBC 2015		Modifies the location and formatting of requirements for carbon monoxide detection and modifies the provisions to exclude Group I-3 occupancies and include Group E occupancies	
PART 4 - MEANS OF EGRESS				
CHAPTER 10 - MEANS OF EGRESS				
Chapter 10			Modifies the formatting and location of the portions of the code which deal with numbers of exits and exit access doorways, moving them to a location just after means of egress sizing where related provisions are found	
1001.4		Adds a reference to the *International Fire Code* (IFC) provisions addressing emergency planning, procedures, and training programs		
1004.1.1			Modifies the provisions related to determination of cumulative occupant loads and design occupant loads and their relationship to determination of the number of exits and exit capacities	
1004.1.2, Table		Modifies the provisions for occupant load factors by establishing an occupant load factor		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
1004.1.2		for museums and gallery spaces and by referring to Section 402.4.1 for occupant loads for mall buildings; additionally, some of the language used in relation to occupant loads has been revised to provide greater clarity in interpretation of the provisions		
Table 1004.1.2			Modifies the occupant load factor for mercantile functions, making them the same regardless of the floor on which they occur	
1005		Modifies exit width factors by reducing the factors for sprinklered buildings equipped with an emergency voice/alarm communication system (EVAC) and clarifies exit width/capacity requirements by establishing a more logical and organized layout		
1006, 1007	SPS 1021 should be reviewed as it modifies the requirements of "Exits from stories" IBC 1021.1 (2009); this section of the IBC has been completely rewritten and is now found in IBC 1006.3 (2015) and is referred to as "Egress from stories or occupied roofs"		Modifies the means of egress requirements for rooms and spaces, along with those for stories previously found in Sections 1014, 1015, and 1021 by consolidating them and relocating them to these two new sections and combining Table 1014.3 and 1015.1 into a new Table 1006.2.1	
1007		Modifies requirements related to exterior areas for assisted rescue and fire protection for these areas and clarifies where areas for assisted rescue are intended to be used; additionally open interior exit access stairways are now recognized as accessible means of egress components		
1007.1			Modifies requirements for separation of exits where three or more exits are required and defines the locations from which exit separation distances are measured	
1008.1.2		Clarifies that the occupant load used for		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		determining the door swing direction must be based on the entire occupant load of the space served by the door rather than the distributed occupant load for the door		
1008.1.9.9		Modifies panic hardware requirements to allow electromagnetically locked egress doors when operation of the hardware releases the lock by interrupting power to the electromagnet		
1009, 1010, 202		Clarifies provisions for unenclosed interior stairways and ramps used as a portion of the means of egress and better coordinates interior stairways and ramps for consistency in application of the codes		
1009.1		Clarifies that the application of the requirements of Section 1009 must be applied to any stairway serving an occupied portion of the building		
1009.8			Clarifies which elevator landings are required to have two-way communication systems	
1010.1.9			Modifies a substantial amount of door locking provisions and coordinates the code terminology with that used in the lock industry and in UL 294, Access Control Units	
1011.2		Adds a requirement for the inclusion of low-level exit signs wherever general-use exit signs are required in Group R-1 occupancies		
1011.15, 1011.16			Adds identification of locations where ladders can be used for access and refers to the IMC for requirements for the construction of permanent ladders	
1012.2		Modifies handrail height restrictions to allow handrails to exceed maximum height restrictions where transitioning from a sloped to a horizontal handrail or guardrail		
1012.3.1, 1012.8		Modifies handrail graspability by adding a minimum cross-section dimension to non-circular handrails and removes intermediate handrails from those handrails constituting a reduction in egress width		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
1013.1, 1013.8		Modifies guard requirements for operable windows with a sill more than 72" above finished grade, increasing the guard height from 24" to 36" and relocates this requirement from chapter 14 to chapter 13		
1013.3		Modifies guard height requirements in Group R-3 occupancies and individual units in Group R-2 occupancies, decreasing them from 42" to 36"		
1013.5 IMC 306.5.1	SPS 364.0306	Similar/reprinted language located under IMC 306.5.1 was modified by SPS 364.0306 to state, "These provisions do not apply when the installation consists of fans only". The amendment should have additionally been addressed for IBC 1013.5 for language consistency Create amendment to add language from SPS 364.0306		SPS 362.1015 to mirror the requirement of SPS 364.0306 modifying railing requirements
1014	SPS 1014 adds exceptions to IBC (2009) 1014.3, the provisions of which are no longer in one location; this may belong with IBC (2015) 1006.2.1, and/or 1006.3.2,			
1014	SPS 362.1014	The language of this section was used in conjunction with the adopted 2006 IBC. The exact same language was retained with the adoption of the 2009 IBC and is currently printed as shown. Unfortunately, the 2009 IBC moved sections, and what was originally referred to as 2006 IBC 705 (fire walls), is now 2009 IBC 705 (exterior walls). The proper reference in conjunction with the 2009 IBC should reference 706 (fire walls) and not 705 as printed.		Modify code reference to the correct IBC section - Amend 362.1014 to reference 706 not 705 11
1014.8			Clarifies provisions related to obstructions in required egress widths in stairways where a pair of intermediate handrails are installed	
1016.2			Modifies provisions related to egress through intervening spaces by allowing egress through an enclosed elevator lobby under certain conditions	
1017.2.2			Modifies exit access travel distances for Group F-1 and S-1 occupancies when the building is a single story in height, has an automatic sprinkler system, and has a ceiling or roof deck with a minimum height of 24 feet	
1018.3			Modifies the required width of aisles in Group	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			B and M occupancies to be consistent with the required width of corridors in these occupancies	
1020.2			Clarifies corridor width requirements in Group I-2 occupancies for areas where bed or stretcher movement is not necessary	
1021.2		Modifies requirements for exits from stories so that there can be exits serving a story which need not be accessible to all occupants on the story; while not reducing the required number of exits that are accessible to all occupants of a story		
1021.2.1		Clarifies the method of determining the combined occupant load of a mixed occupancy building that is served by a single exit		
1021.2.3, Table 1021.2(1)		Modifies provisions regarding exiting requirements from an individual dwelling unit by creation of a new section clarifying requirements and the addition of a second method of compliance		
1022.5		Modifies provisions for penetrations of the outside membrane of fire barriers used to protect interior exit stairways and ramps, allowing additional penetrations when certain circumstances are met		
1023.2 (2015)	SPS 362.1022 should be reviewed as it modifies exceptions to IBC 1022.1 (2009); this section of the IBC has been completely rewritten and is now found in IBC 1023.2 (2015)			
1023.3.1			Modifies interior exit stairway requirements so that fire doors are no longer required between the exit stairway and an exit passageway if there are no additional openings into the exit passageway	
1028.1.1.1		Adds fire protection requirements to spaces		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		under bleachers or grandstands used for purposes other than ticket booths with less than 100 square feet, or toilet rooms		
1029.1.1	SPS 361.03 (13)	Requires bleachers to comply w/ICC 300-02. This should have been ICC 300-07 per IBC 1028.1.1. This may need to be updated further for 2015 ICC.		Amend to ICC 300-12 1
1029.13.2.2.1			Modifies the variation allowed between adjacent risers within a stepped aisle by limiting the variation between risers that are intended to be equal in height as well as those that are intended to vary in order to maintain sightlines	
PART 5 - ACCESSIBILITY				
CHAPTER 11 - ACCESSIBILITY				
1103.2.8			Modifies access requirements by exempting floor changes in facilities used primarily for the performance of religious ceremonies in places of religious worship that are less than 300 square feet	
1104.3.1		Modifies the required width of common-use circulation paths within employee work areas by exempting areas under 1000 square feet from accessibility requirements; previously only areas under 300 square feet had been exempted		
1104.4			Modifies the accessibility requirements for multistory buildings and facilities by coordinating the IBC provisions with the access provisions of the ADA	
1107.3, 1107.4			Modifies the accessibility requirements for multistory buildings and facilities with exceptions to provisions related to accessible spaces and accessible routes within specific occupancy groups	
1107.5.1.1, 1107.6.4.1			Modifies the minimum number of accessible units required in assisted living facilities based on the capability of the residents	
1107.6.1		Modifies the requirement that every element within or serving accessible dwelling units in Group R-1 occupancies be accessible		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
1107.6.1.1			Modifies the method by which multiple buildings on a site are reviewed when determining the required number of accessible units by considering building size in addition to the total number of units on the site	
1108.2.7.3		Modifies the requirement for captioning of audible public announcements in stadiums, arenas, and grandstands by limiting the requirement to facilities having 15,000 or more fixed seats		
1109.2, 1109.5		Modifies accessibility standards for toilet facilities and drinking fountains that are primarily for children's use by allowing those elements to be designed in compliance with the children's provisions of ICC A117.1		
1109.2			Modifies the number of wheelchair accessible and ambulatory accessible water closets in toilet facilities having more than 20 water closet compartments	
1109.2.3			Modifies requirements for accessible lavatories so that if only one is provided, it cannot be located within an accessible water closet compartment	
1109.6		Adds accessibility requirements for saunas and steam rooms by referencing ICC A117.1-2009		
1109.7	SPS 362.1109 (1) (a) and (b) and (2) have language very similar to ICC/ANSI A117.1 (2009) and should be reviewed			It appears that the language of ICC/ANSI A117.1 (2009) was used for SPS 362.1109 (1) and (2), rather than the language of ICC/ANSI A117.1 (2003), which was referenced by IBC (2009), but the formatting was changed
1110			Modifies scoping requirements for recreational facilities in a new section to coordinate with the ADA and provide scoping for technical requirements found within	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			chapter 11 of the ICC A117.1 standard	
1110.4		Adds requirements for variable message signs provided in transportation facilities and emergency shelters to comply with the provisions of the ICC A117.1-2009 standard except where equivalent information is provided in an audible manner		
PART 6 - BUILDING ENVELOPE, STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS, AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS				
CHAPTER 12 - INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT				
1200	SPS 362.1200 should be renumbered SPS 362.0915 since IBC now has sections on carbon monoxide detection			
1203		Code req's that enclosed attics & enclosed rafter spaces req'r ventilation. If attic has a rafter space due to insulation just below the roof deck, with gypsum board attached to the bottom chords of the rafter then the required outdoor ventilation would then be entering the building's warm heated space. The section as written is not appropriate for this type of situation. Rafter spaces should have been exempted for this specific situation. Add amendment addressing exemption of those rafter spaces which are included as part of the building's enclosed building envelope		Section should not apply if attic is outside the thermal envelope. Insulation tight to roof deck, attic is within envelope, this shouldn't apply. 25
1203.1		Adds a requirement eliminating the option of natural ventilation in lieu of mechanical ventilation in a dwelling unit if the air infiltration rate is less than 5 air changes per hour when tested with a blower door at a pressure of 0.2 inch w.c. (50 Pa)		
1203.2		Modifies the required ventilation of attics by clarifying requirements and providing exceptions that limit or eliminate those requirements		
1203.4 IMC 402	SPS 364.0402	This amendment to limit the use of natural ventilation should have been additionally printed as associated with IBC 1203.4 Add language from SPS 364.0402 and associate with IBC 1203.4		Create 362.1203 reprint 364.0402 31
1204.1 IMC 309.1		Current language only requires the space heating system to be "capable" of maintaining temperature. It does not mandate that the temperature be maintained. The suggested language is to provide minimum space temperatures for tenant spaces. There have been numerous complaints where owners would turn heat down, and tenants would not be able, or be capable, to increase the tenant space temperature to meet code minimums		Must maintain vs capable of for discussion

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		Revise to state IBC 1204.1 & IMC 309.1 Space-heating systems. Interior spaces intended for human occupancy shall be provided with active or passive space-heating systems which maintain a minimum indoor temperature of 68°F (20°C) at a point 3 feet (914 mm) above floor on the design heating day. The installation of portable space heaters shall not be used to achieve compliance with this section. [B] Tenants will be able to request that their space be maintained at the listed code minimum temperature(s)		34
1208.3		Deletes the minimum floor area requirement for kitchens in a dwelling unit which had been 50 square feet		
1210		Clarifies the water closet compartment and urinal partition requirements by relocating them to Section 1210 from chapter 29		
CHAPTER 13 - ENERGY EFFICIENCY				
Chapter 13				The IBC references the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for this chapter; which in turn references ANSI/ASHRAE/IES 90.1 (2013) as an alternate standard
CHAPTER 14 - EXTERIOR WALLS				
1403.5		Adds a requirement for flame-spread testing of wall assemblies where combustible water-resistive barriers are used in exterior walls of Type I, II, III, or IV buildings that are greater than 40 feet in height		
1404.12, 1405.18, 202		Adds provisions for flame-spread testing requirements and fire-separation distances for polypropylene based exterior siding		
1405.3	SPS 362.1405 adds an exception to 1405.3 which would now apply to 1405.3.1 but should be reviewed for applicability within the context of the revised provisions		Modifies required types and locations appropriate for each class of vapor retarder and indicates where certain vapor retarders are not allowed to be installed per climate zones established by the IECC	
1405.3	SPS 362.1405	Vapor retarder requirement does not extend to roof ceiling assemblies. Heated to unheated		Don't have full vapor

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		space Provides consistent vapor retarder requirements to UDC, provides moisture penetration and accumulation in roof-ceiling attic areas Clarify 1405.3 to include roof-ceiling assemblies		barrier in IBC, amend 362.1504 to include vapor retarder for roof ceiling assembly 4
1405.6		Deletes provisions for joint reinforcing requirements applicable to Seismic Design Categories E and F on anchored veneer on buildings located in Seismic Design Category D		
CHAPTER 15 - ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES				
Chapter 15	SPS 362.12XX	Provide reporting of construction activity for capturing data on a statewide basis. Note in Commercial for Fire Department Access Requirements		Put in SPS 362 requirements, likely add as amendment into IBC Ch. 15 Roof Assemblies and Rooftop Structures 67
1503.4		Clarifies the design and installation of roof drainage systems by direct reference to the IPC provisions		
1507.2.8.1		Adds provisions for the installation of roof covering underlayment for buildings located in high wind areas where the nominal design wind speed is equal to or greater than 120 m.p.h.		
1507.17, 3111, 202		Adds a reference to the new IFC provisions for roof gardens and landscaped roofs to help control potential hazards from combustible materials on the roof		
1509, 202		Modifies provisions for rooftop structures by reformatting the section, more comprehensively defining rooftop structures, and accurately addressing structure height limitations and fire separation distances		
CHAPTER 16 - STRUCTURAL DESIGN				
1602.1			Modifies provisions regarding the definitions for “rigid diaphragms” and “flexible diaphragms” to make them consistent with the definitions found in ASCE 7-10 by eliminating these definitions from the IBC	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			and instead referencing those found in the ASCE standard	
1603	SPS 362.1603 adds a requirement for listing two additional factors related to snow loads, sloped roof snow loads and any unbalanced, drift or sliding snow loads; the IBC list now includes two additional factors that need to be listed with some overlap with the requirements of SPS 362.1603		Modifies the requirements related to identification of snow load criteria on construction documents by adding requirements for providing drift surcharge loads and snow drift width data	
1603.1.7			Clarifies provisions related to flood design data by replacing the term "subject to high-velocity wave action" and using the term "coastal high hazard area" to be consistent with ASCE 24, Flood Resistant Design and Construction	NA
1603.1.8			Adds a requirement for identifying the dead load of any rooftop mounted photovoltaic solar panels on the construction documents	
Table 1604.3		Clarifies that the deflection limit for roof members supporting stucco ceilings, and for wall members supporting plaster or stucco finishes, is the same as the deflection limit for roof members supporting plaster ceilings; and updates the wind load terminology to match the terminology change in ASCE 7-10.	Modifies deflection limits for interior partitions, wood members, and wind loads to clarify and update the provisions	This clarification and terminology change should be helpful.
1604.5, 202, other chapters		Changes "occupancy category" to "risk category," to reflect that the categories are used to relate the design criteria for environmental loads or distortions to the consequences for the structure and its occupants and contents (or for the public at large, for 'unoccupiable' structures) if the design loads are subsequently exceeded to the point of structural failure.	Clarifies that the application of assigning the appropriate risk category for a structure should use Table 1604.5 rather than ASCE 7 Table 1.5-1 and clarifies occupancy classifications which would assign certain structures to Risk Category III	Matches the same terminology change in ASCE 7-10, which should be helpful.

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
1604.8.2		Clarifies anchorage of walls that provide vertical load-bearing resistance or lateral shear resistance; and newly requires the connection to resist the live-load reaction imposed by the supported member on the supporting member, in addition to 5 percent of the unfactored dead load.		
1605.2		Clarifies anchorage of walls that provide vertical load-bearing resistance or lateral shear resistance; and newly requires the connection to resist the live-load reaction imposed by the supported member on the supporting member, in addition to 5 percent of the unfactored dead load.		This coordination with ASCE 7-10 should be helpful.
1605.3		Provides the same coordination as immediately above, for allowable-stress design.		This coordination should be helpful.
Table 1607.1	In IBC Table 1607, line 25 and footnote j, storage in attics is no longer addressed as "limited," which matches part of current section SPS 362.1607 (1). Footnotes i and j are clarified to show they only apply to "uninhabitable" attics, and footnote j is expanded to include uninhabitable attics that are constructed with joists.	Updates and coordinates the live loads with updated live loads in chapter 4 of ASCE 7-10, and consolidates several recreational-type uses into a new category called "recreational uses;" the terminology for occupiable roofs is clarified.		This update and clarification and coordination with ASCE 7-10 should be helpful.
1607.5			Modifies floor loading criteria so that partition loads do not have to be considered as an additional load when floors are designed for an 80 psf live load or greater; previously the design load had to be greater than 80 psf before corridor loads needed to be added	
1607.6, 202		Updates and coordinates the live-load design requirements and terminology for helipads		This update and coordination should be

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		with updated live loads in chapter 4 of ASCE 7-10, and deletes unneeded references to snow loads and dead loads.		helpful.
1607.7		Updates design criteria for supporting gross vehicle weights in excess of 10,000 pounds, and requires posting the maximum allowed vehicle weight. For forklifts and other movable equipment, fatigue loading must be considered, and vehicle and wheel loads must be increased by 30 percent to account for impact loads.		Matches AASHTO design criteria for roadways and bridges, which should be helpful.
1607.9			Adds provisions addressing impact loads for elements supporting façade access equipment and lifeline anchorages	Maintains consistency with OSHA requirements
1607.10.2			Modifies the alternative live load reduction method to make it consistent with the original intent of the UBC	
1607.12			Adds a definition for "vegetative roof" and references ASTM 2397 with regard to dead load and live load determinations	Makes IBC consistent with IGCC and ASTM D1079 terminology
1607.12.3		Allows reducing live loads on occupiable roofs in the same manner as for floors.		This allowance should be helpful.
1607.12.5			Adds design requirements for roof structures supporting photovoltaic solar panels and modules	
1608.1, ASCE 7-10 sections 7.3, 7.3.4		No longer applies the minimum low-slope snow load to 5° or flatter roofs when that load is larger than the flat-roof snow load; redefines low-slope hip and gable roofs as having slopes of less than 15°; and makes the minimum low-slope snow load a separate uniform load case, which does not need to be used in determining or in combination with drift, sliding, unbalanced or partial loads.		These simplifications should be helpful.
1608.1, ASCE 7-10 section 7.6	SPS 362.1608 (1) provides an alternative to the method in ASCE 7-05 for determining unbalanced snow loads on hip or gable roofs;			

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
	ASCE 7-10 considerably modifies their provisions, the SPS 362.1608 (1) may need to be revisited to address these changes			
1608.1, ASCE 7-10 sections 7.7.2, 7.8	SPS 362.1608 (2) adds requirements to section 7.7.2 of ASCE 7-05 provisions regarding effects on existing adjacent roof from higher roofs built nearby; ASCE 7-10 section 7.7.2 has been completely rewritten; so SPS 362.1608 (2) should be revisited	Reduces considering leeward snow drift for adjacent structures to where the horizontal separation is less than 6 times the vertical separation – in combination with the previous trigger of being less than 20 feet apart horizontally. In ASCE 7-10 section 7.8, the roof contributing to the drift for a roof projection is changed to be the downwind roof if that roof is longer than the upwind roof.		Reducing where snow drift must be considered should be helpful.
1608.3, 1611.2, 202		Defines "susceptible bay" to identify where ponding must be considered in roof design.		This coordination with a similar change in ASCE 7-10 should be helpful.
1609.1.1, ASCE 7-10		The wind load calculations that previously were in one chapter of ASCE 7-10 are now reorganized into 6 separate chapters, for improved clarity and improved ease of use. The previous "analytical procedure" for buildings of all heights is now the "directional procedure" in chapter 27, and the alternate method for low-rise buildings is now the "envelope procedure" in chapter 28.	Modifies the exception to determination of wind loads based on wind tunnel testing by referencing the new ASCE 49 and sections 31.4 and 31.5 of ASCE 7 detailing requirements and procedures for wind tunnel testing for buildings and other structures	The improved clarity and improved ease of use should be helpful.
1609.1.1 to 1609.3, 202, ASCE 7-10 chapter 26		As reprinted from ASCE 7-10, the single map of allowable-stress-design-level (a.k.a. nominal design) wind speeds – with importance factors and a load factor for each risk category – is replaced with 3 maps of strength-design-level (a.k.a. ultimate design) wind speeds. This brings the wind loading approach in line with the approach used for seismic loads, in that they both essentially eliminate the use of a load factor for strength design. An equation and a table are included		Although the wind speeds in the new maps are much higher than in the previous map, the load factor is now 1.0 instead of 1.6, so the actual design pressures are comparable. For example, the previous main wind-force resistance system

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		for converting the ultimate-design wind speeds back to nominal-design wind speeds for (1) the various other sections of the code that are still triggered with nominal-design-wind-speed thresholds; (2) product manufacturers that have evaluation or test reports which are based on the previous, nominal-design wind speeds; and (3) use with referenced standards that are still based on the nominal speeds.		(MWFRS) minimum design wind load of 10 psf for walls, in ASCE 7-05 section 6.1.4.1, which was then multiplied by the 1.6 load factor, is now 16 psf – in ASCE 7-10 sections 27.1.5, 28.4.4, 28.6.4, 29.8 and 30.2.2.
ASCE 7-10 section 26.2		Clarifies which buildings qualify as "simple diaphragm buildings" that can be designed using the simplified method in chapter 28.		Clarifying how loads must be transmitted in order to qualify for this method should be helpful.
ASCE 7-10 sections 26.9.1 to 26.9.3		Enables calculating an approximate lower-bound natural frequency of buildings for wind design, similar to the approximate fundamental period for seismic design.		
ASCE 7-10 sections 27.1.5, 28.4.4 and 28.6.4		Reduces the minimum design wind load on the vertically projected roof area by one half, from 16 to 8 psf, which is half the minimum design wind load on the projected wall area.		Without this change, the minimum required lateral resistance in low-wind areas, particularly for low-rise buildings, will continue to be the same as in the highest hurricane-prone areas, for many buildings, which is overly restrictive.
ASCE 7-10 sections 27.4.4 and 28.4.3		Clarifies how to determine and apply wind loads on roof overhangs, particularly for the envelope procedure		*[Delete if this change only applies in hurricane-prone areas.]*
ASCE 7-10 sections 27.5 and 27.6		Clarifies the application of the external MWFRS pressure coefficients for the analytical method in the envelope procedure (i.e., for low-rise buildings).		Without this change, this figure may continue to be "routinely misinterpreted." This issue is critical, particularly for determining roof-to-wall

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				loads for light-framed roofs, such as with trusses or rafters.
ASCE 7-10 section 28.6-1		Clarifies the application of the external pressures for the simplified method that is based on the envelope procedure, for low-rise buildings.		This change matches the above change for the analytical method for low-rise buildings.
ASCE 7-10 section 29.4		Clarifies the applicability of the requirements for solid signs attached to buildings, as based on the size of any gap between the sign and the building wall.		This clarification should be helpful.
ASCE 7-10 section 29.5.1 and 30.11		Establishes a vertical component (uplift) for the wind load on rooftop structures and equipment, and creates two new equations for calculating the vertical and horizontal components. Creates a section for determining the component and cladding wind loads on rooftop structures and equipment, for buildings having mean roof heights up to 60 feet.		
ASCE 7-10 section 30.7		Creates a new simplified method, based on the directional procedure, for determining component and cladding loads on buildings having mean roof heights up to 160 feet.		This simplification should be helpful.
ASCE 7-10 section 30.10		Clarifies how to determine and apply wind loads on components and cladding for roof overhangs.		*[Delete if this change only applies in hurricane-prone areas.]*
ASCE 7-10 section 31.4.3		Relocates lower limits on wind loads determined by wind-tunnel testing from the Commentary into the standard.		
1613.1, 1613.3.1, 202, ASCE 7-10 chapter 22		Updates the seismic ground-motion maps to reflect the 2008 maps developed by the US Geological Survey's National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project and the technical changes adopted for the 2009 *NEHRP* [National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program] *Recommended Seismic Provisions for New Buildings and Other Structures*. The changes include use of (1) probabilistic ground motions that are based on uniform risk rather	Adds seismic hazard and Risk Targeted Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCER) ground motion maps for Guam and American Samoa	The mapped short-period (0.2 second) S_s spectral-response-acceleration values shift southward about 40 miles in Wisconsin, but the mapped S_1 (1 second) values shift northward about 20 miles – which somewhat

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		than uniform hazard and (2) ground-motion intensity that is based on maximum rather than average response spectra acceleration in the horizontal plane.		decreases the geographic area where structures can simply be assigned to seismic design category A.
1613.1, ASCE 7-10 section 11.7		Simplifies the seismic design requirements for a building or other structure in seismic design category A to the general structural integrity criteria in ASCE 7-10 section 1.4 – and exempts all nonstructural components in this category from seismic design requirements.		This simplification should be helpful.
1613.3.2 and ASCE 7-10 chapter 20		Places all of the site-classification criteria for seismic design in ASCE 7-10 chapter 20.		This consolidation should be helpful.
1613.3.5		Reflects that buildings and other structures are now classified into risk categories instead of occupancy categories (and continues to apply IBC Table 1604.5 in lieu of ASCE 7 Table 1.5–1, for determining each category).		This coordination should be helpful.
1613.4		Deletes most of the seismic design alternatives to ASCE 7-05, because they are incorporated into ASCE 7-10.		This simplification should be helpful.
1613.5			Adds provisions to address an amendment to section 12.11.2 of ASCE 7 clarifying that the 2.5 to 1 aspect ratio applies to wood, wood structural panel or untopped steel deck sheathed sub diaphragms	
1613.6			Adds seismic requirements for ballasted roof mounted photovoltaic solar panels consistent with the requirements of ASCE 7	
ASCE 7-10 chapters 11 and 12		*[Which of the "New for ASCE 7-10" items for these 2 chapters from the May 2012 UW course are applicable to Wisconsin and significant enough to include here? Alternately, how many buildings do we expect to review each year in seismic design categories B and C, and does wind govern instead in those buildings? Should we purchase ASCE's Significant Changes to the Seismic Load Provisions of ASCE 7-10?*		According to S&B staff, (1) we have a few B-category buildings each year, but no C buildings; (2) wind almost always controls, rather than seismic, for those B buildings; and (3) we typically don't check for seismic detailing for

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		($66.50)]		those B buildings. *(Corresponding Input needed from DHS and the City of Milwaukee.)*
1614, 202, ASCE 7-10 chapter 10		Requires consideration of atmospheric ice loads in accordance with ASCE 7-10 chapter 10, in the design of ice-sensitive structures.		This improved coordination with ASCE 7 should be helpful.
CHAPTER 17 - STRUCTURAL TESTS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS				
1700	SPS 362.1700 removes IBC chapter 17 from its provisions, except for sections 1711 to 1716 (2009); these chapters have been changed in the 2015 IBC to sections 1706 to 1709; IBC 1713 (2009) is now part of IBC 1709 (2015); see ASTM D1417 for changes to IBC 1716 (2009)			
1704.3		Modifies provisions listing items requiring special inspection and requirements for information requirements on the statement of special inspections, by clarifying and coordinating the two and eliminating previous conflicts		NA
1704.5			Adds clearly specified requirements for the submittal of reports and certificates related to construction that is subject to special inspection	NA
1705.2		Modifies special inspection requirements by removing most of the existing requirements and replacing them with a reference to ANSI/AISC 360-10, which incorporates a new chapter N, which includes comprehensive quality control and quality assurance provisions and Quality Assurance Inspector requirements which cover inspection requirements for structural steel;	Modifies special inspection requirements for structural steel elements and cold formed steel decks to coordinate the provisions with the new terminology used for structural steel elements in chapter 22, AISC 360, and the new SDI standard	NA

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		requirements remaining in IBC 1705.2 pertain to special inspection of cold formed steel construction and rebar welding		
1705.2.3			Adds requirements for special inspection for the installation of open web steel joists and joist girders, and includes a new table specifying the type of inspection and the applicable referenced standard	NA
Table 1705.3		Modifies the type of special inspection required for anchors cast in concrete and for anchors installed in hardened concrete	Modifies requirements for special inspection by removing portions related to allowable stress design, and by including requirements for adhesive anchors now in ACI 318, and by requiring continuous inspection of anchors installed with adhesive in horizontal or upwardly inclined orientations	NA
1705.4		Modifies requirements pertaining to special inspection of masonry construction by referring to the quality assurance provisions of the 2011 editions of TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5 and TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6		NA
1705.11			Clarifies the intent of special inspection requirements for wind resistance and clearly identifies the requirements for wind resisting components	NA
1705.12			Adds requirements for special inspection of cold-formed-steel special bolted moment frames for seismic resistance	NA
1705.16		Adds requirements for special inspection of penetration firestop systems and fire resistant joint systems for high rise buildings and buildings in Risk Categories III and IV		NA
1708.3.2			Modifies static load test requirements by removing the arbitrary factor of two; the method for testing components that carry dynamic loads has been specified; and differences influenced by load duration effects when testing wood elements are now addressed	NA
1709.5			Modifies the method of determining design	NA

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			pressure ratings for exterior door and window assemblies, limiting them to an allowable stress design basis to be consistent with the AAMA/WDMA/CSA, ASTM, and ANSI/DASMA standards referenced in 1710.5	
1711			Deletes the requirements for testing joist hangers since those provisions are included in ASTM D7147 and relocates the requirements for testing concrete and clay roof tiles from section 1711.2 to section 1504	NA
CHAPTER 18 - SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS				
1802	SPS 362.1802 Adds a definition for "neutral plane"; this should be moved to SPS 362.202 to be consistent with the new format of the IBC with regard to definitions			
1803.5			Modifies requirements addressing the evaluation of rock materials for foundation support by updating them to be more consistent with current geotechnical engineering practice; adds requirements for providing adequate underpinning and excavations	
1803.5.12		Modifies the requirement that geotechnical reports address earthquake loads on foundation walls and retaining walls in Seismic Design Categories D, E, and F, so that it only applies to those walls supporting more than six feet of backfill		
1804.1	SPS 362.1804 requires design of ground improvement for support of foundations of floor slabs to be done by a registered architect or engineer and provides		Adds basic requirements for providing safe and adequate underpinning of excavations as the code was unspecific with regard to these measures in the past; and requires identification of the sequence of installation in the construction documents	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
	allowable design standards for maximum total settlement and maximum differential settlement; and also includes provisions for testing and quality control			
1808.3			Adds requirements for surcharge loads that could affect adjacent structures and requirements for underpinning or otherwise protecting structures against settlement and detrimental lateral movement	
1809.5		Floating slabs used with single story, less than 12', unheated, non-occupied mini-warehouses of light -frame construction, of a less than 12,000 sf (sprinkler protection trigger), should not have to address need for insulation/frost protection. What is the difference between a bldg. of 12,000 sf built of multiple 600 sf light weight construction mini-storage units, and multiple 600 sf units constructed side by side by side? For discussion to address exemption frost protection		Add amendment to expand IBC 1809.5 Exception 2 to address all buildings less than 12,000 sf. 37
1809.5		Frost Protection Include soils mapping for exclusion of the requirement Provide exemption for well drained soils well above water table		No insulation required 70
1810.2.5			Clarifies the requirements related to the evaluation of group effects on uplift of grouped deep foundation elements	
1810.3			Adds provisions addressing structural steel sheet piles and updates and clarifies code provisions and standards related to steel deep foundation systems	
1810.3.3.1.6		Allows using two-thirds of the ultimate shear resistance along the soil block when calculating the allowable working uplift load for a pile group.		This increases the design uplift resistance provided by the pile group, which should be helpful.
CHAPTER 19 - CONCRETE				
1901.3 to 1906		Deletes concrete-construction text that would either repeat or repetitiously refer to requirements in ACI 318.		This simplification should be helpful.
1901.3			Modifies the layout of the code by eliminating sections 1908 and 1909 of IBC 2012, which	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
			dealt with allowable stress design and strength design for anchorage to concrete, and replacing them with section 1901.3 and a reference to ACI 318 as modified by IBC 1905, which no longer addresses allowable stress design as it is inconsistent with ACI 318, AISC 360, or ASCE 7	
1901.4			Modifies the layout of the code by eliminating section 1912 of IBC 2012, which dealt with concrete filled pipe columns and replacing it with section 1901.4 and reference to section 2206, which covers the design of systems using structural steel elements acting compositely with reinforced concrete and references AISC 360, ACI 318, ASCE 7, and AISC 341	
1904			Eliminates durability provisions, the weathering probability map, and minimum concrete strength table and replaces them with a reference to Part 6 of ACI 318-14, with exceptions for R-2 and R-3 occupancies; and adds provisions for "nonstructural concrete"	
1905.1.3			Modifies requirements for the design of wall piers with reference to ACI 318-14 as modified by 1905.1.3	
1905.1.8			Extensively modifies the concrete anchorage provisions of section 1905.1.8 to maintain the intent regarding light frame shear wall anchorage, while achieving consistency with chapter 17 of ACI 318-14	Removes confusion resulting from inconsistency between 2012 IBC chapter 19 and ACI 318; anchorage to concrete is now covered in chapter 17 of ACI 318-14 which is the approved reference standard of IBC 2015
1905.1.9		Modifies ACI 318 Appendix D sections D.3.3.4 to D.3.3.7 to recognize that in the design of light-frame shear-wall anchor bolts, failure of the wood sill plate or the cold-formed steel track controls the capacity of the		This recognition and update should be helpful.

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		connection of the wall to the concrete foundation. Minimum values are specified for the diameter, embedment and location of the bolts, and for the thickness of the wood plate or steel track – and the allowable in-plane shear strength of the wood or steel is determined in accordance with AF&PA NDS Table 11E or AISI S100 section E3.3.1, respectively.		
CHAPTER 20 - ALUMINUM				
Chapter 20				No changes were made to IBC chapter 20 in IBC 2012 or IBC 2015
CHAPTER 21 - MASONRY				
2101.2			Modifies references to specific sections of the Masonry Standards Joint Committee (MSJC) code since the 2013 edition has been reorganized to be more user friendly; there is now a general reference to the provisions of TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5 or TMS 403 for the design and construction of masonry structures	Still refers to Chapter 14 for masonry veneers not covered by MSJC code such as anchored stone veneer
2101.2.7		Allows use of the simplified design method in TMS 403-10 *Direct Design Handbook for Masonry Structures* for simple, single-story, concrete masonry bearing-wall structures. The method is table-based and specifies a series of steps that are simple to implement, but limits the design to only the configurations addressed by the standard. It is slightly more conservative than the conventional design procedures due to the listed design limitations – such as maximum values for snow, wind and seismic loads; and constraints for walls, roofs, and reinforcement.		This simplified method should be helpful, and was developed by the masonry industry in response to concerns from the design community that structural loads and design requirements had become too complicated, particularly for relatively small, simple structures.
2103	SPS 362.2103 (1), (2), and (3) address properties of cast stone materials, which are now addressed in the IBC by reference to		Modifies the chapter by deleting some masonry material provisions which are now contained in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6 and adds reference to cast stone material provisions contained in ASTM C1364-10b	

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	ASTM C1364-10b			
2104			Modifies the chapter by deleting some masonry construction provisions which are contained in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6	
2105			Modifies the chapter by deleting some masonry quality assurance provisions which are contained in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6	
2111, 2113			Clarifies requirements for the reinforcement and anchorage of masonry fireplaces and chimneys	
CHAPTER 22 - STEEL				
2205.2.1		Clarifies that the response modification coefficient of 3 from ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 is permitted for structural steel structures in seismic design category B or C which are designed and detailed in accordance with AISC 360.		
2206		Deletes requirements for composite construction of structural steel and concrete that are now in AISC 341 *Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings.* Requires composite structures of structural steel and concrete to be designed and detailed in accordance with AISC 341 when a response modification coefficient from ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 is used, regardless of which seismic design category the structure is assigned to.		
2210			Modifies the code to address the design and construction of composite concrete slabs and steel decks by reference to the new Steel Deck Institute (SDI) *Standard for Composite Steel Floor Deck Slabs* SDI-C-2011	
2210.2		Requires cold-formed steel structures, and their cold-formed steel special bolted moment frames, to be designed and detailed in accordance with AISI S100 and ASCE 8 when a response modification coefficient from ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 is used.		
2211			Modifies this chapter to reference a new	

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			American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) standard for the construction of cold formed steel light frame non-structural products, AISI S220; this standard was developed jointly by the AISI, ASTM, the Steel Framing Industry Association (SFIA), the Steel Stud Manufacturers Association (SSMA), the Association of the Wall and Ceiling Industry (AWCI), and the Gypsum Association (GA)	
CHAPTER 23 - WOOD				
2303.1.4		Allows use of wood structural panels that conform to ANSI/APA PRP 210 *Standard for Performance-Rated Engineered Wood Siding*.		This update should be helpful
2303.1.4		Requires each wood structural panel or member to be identified as to its "Performance Category," which is used as the nominal panel thickness.		
2303.1.4			Adds a definition for "cross-laminated timber" (CLT) and references a new standard, ANSI/APA PRG 320-2011 *Standard for Performance-Rated Cross-Laminated Timber*	
2303.1.13			Adds a definition for "engineered wood rim board" and references two new standards, ANSI/APA PRR 410-2011 *Standard for Performance-Rated Engineered Rim Boards*, and ASTM D 7672-2011e1 *Standard Specifications for Evaluating Structural Capacities of Rim Board Products and Assemblies*	
2304.6			Modifies provisions by establishing minimum structural performance requirements for exterior wall sheathing and clarifies that sheathing on the outside of exterior walls and connection of sheathing to framing must be able to resist wind pressures in accordance with section 1609, which references ASCE/SEI 7-10	
2304.9.5.		Clarifies that the requirements for fasteners in preservative-treated and fire-retardant-treated wood also apply to nuts and washers.		This clarification may be helpful.

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2304.10.6			Modifies provisions related to steel straps used to splice discontinuous framing members by changing the minimum thickness from a nominal thickness of 0.040 inches to a base metal thickness of 0.0329 inches	Makes the IBC requirement consistent with the AISI *Product Data Standard* S201-12
2304.12			Modifies provisions to identify exactly where waterborne preservatives are required and where they are not required	
2305.2, 2305.3		Clarifies that the deflection of nailed wood-frame diaphragms and shear walls is determined in accordance with the AF&PA standard, *Special Design Provisions for Wind and Seismic* (SDPWS).		This clarification should be helpful.
2306.2, 2306.3		Replaces the allowable shear values for nailed wood-frame diaphragms and shear walls with references to the values in AF&PA SDPWS.		Eliminating this duplication should be helpful.
2306.2, 2306.3		Clarifies that stapled wood-frame diaphragms and shear walls must comply with the design, construction and limitations in AF&PA SDPWS – and clarifies the figure under Table 1306.2(1) by improving placement of the annotation lines, better differentiating between blocking and framing members, and showing each of the 2 loading cases on each of the 3 diaphragm layout patterns.		This clarification should be helpful.
2306.2		Renames wood structural panel diaphragms, single diagonally sheathed lumber diaphragms, and double diagonally sheathed lumber diaphragms as all being wood-frame diaphragms.		This simplification should be helpful.
2306.3		Renames wood structural panel shear walls, lumber sheathed shear walls, particleboard shear walls, fiberboard shear walls, lath and plaster shear walls, and gypsum board shear walls as all being wood-frame shear walls – and allows all panels complying with ANSI/APA PRP 210 to use the design values for plywood siding in AF&PA SDPWS.		This simplification should be helpful.
2307.1		Deletes load and resistance factor design requirements for wood structural panel shear		Eliminating this duplication should be

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		walls that were a repeat of requirements in AF&PA SDPWS.		helpful.
2308			Modifies requirements for conventional wood frame construction by reformatting and reorganizing the chapter and introducing new designations for wall bracing methods	Makes IBC similar to IRC regarding wall bracing
2308.2.5			Modifies provisions by reformatting and reorganizing the structure of the chapter and clarifies provisions related to limitations on roof spans	
2308.7			Modifies conventional construction provisions with the inclusion of ceiling joist and rafter span tables	Makes IBC similar to IRC regarding roof and ceiling framing
2308.12		Clarifies Table 2308.12.4 to provide a minimum percentage rather than a minimum length of wall bracing for conventionally framed buildings in Seismic Design Categories D and E		
2309			Adds a reference to the American Wood Council's (AWC) *Wood Frame Construction Manual* for structural design of wood frame buildings assigned to Risk Category I or II	
CHAPTER 24 - GLASS AND GLAZING				
2406.1, 2406.4		Modifies hazardous locations identified in the safety glazing provisions by reorganizing the chapter with separate sections addressing various location types		Creates consistency between IBC and IRC and eliminates conflicts
2406.2		Modifies the default impact test criteria for safety glazing to impose the more restrictive test methodology except where the tables in section IBC 2406.2 allow for a lower impact test to be used		Addresses all of the locations listed in IBC 2406.4, whereas previous text left provisions for some areas uncertain
2406.4.7			Modifies the height criteria for regulating safety glazing at the landing at the bottom of a stair, by requiring safety glazing if the window is less than 60 inches above the landing and within 60" of the bottom riser of the stair	

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CHAPTER 25 - GYPSUM BOARD AND PLASTER				
Chapter 25			Modifies the definition of "gypsum board" and adds a definition for "gypsum panel products," which includes gypsum sheet products that are unfaced or with a facing other than paper, such as glass mat facing	The definition for "gypsum panel products" is derived from ASTM C11, *Standard Terminology Relating to Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems*
2510.6		Modifies requirements for weather resistive barriers behind stucco covered exterior walls by specifically requiring a two layer system rather than a two ply system with any flashing (installed in accordance with IBC 1405.4) directed between the layers		
CHAPTER 26 - PLASTIC				
2603.4.1.14		Adds a viable means of protecting foam plastic insulation when it is installed within a floor system by allowing ½" wood structural panels on the walking surface of the floor assembly in lieu of the thermal barrier typically required where foam plastic insulation is part of the floor assembly		
2603.7, 2603.8		Modifies requirements for separating foam plastic insulation in plenum spaces by providing three options which vary in relationship to the maximum permitted flame spread and smoke developed rating index		
2603.10, 2603.10.1		Modifies requirements related to special approval of assemblies containing foam plastic by requiring that the assemblies meet the smoke development requirements of chapter 8 as well as the flame spread requirements		
2610.3		Modifies the method of determining the minimum slope requirements of a domed skylight		
2612, 202		Modifies the requirements related to fiber reinforced polymer (FRP), including limiting		

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		the use of FRP panels on exterior wall surfaces to 10 percent of the wall surface for any individual element or group of non-segregated elements and requiring the panels to be a Class A material; also changes the definition from "fiberglass reinforced polymer" to "fiber reinforced polymer" and includes panels with cores having FRP facings within the definition		
2612, 202			Adds definitions and applicable test standards for plastic composites used for exterior deck boards and stair and railing components	
PART 7 - BUILDING SERVICES, SPECIAL DEVICES, AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS				
CHAPTER 27 - ELECTRICAL				
Chapter 27	SPS 362.2701 states "as defined in s. SPS 361.04 (6), "ICC Electrical Code means ch. SPS 316"			
CHAPTER 28 - MECHANICAL SYSTEMS				
2808.1				The IBC references the *International Mechanical Code* (IMC) and the *International Fuel Gas Code* (IFGC) for this chapter
CHAPTER 29 - PLUMBING SYSTEMS				
Chapter 29	SPS 362.2900 (3) (a)	SPS 362.2900(3)(a) states partitions are not required between urinals, yet the top of section addresses "as in addition to requirements of IBC:. IBC 2903.2 requires partitions between urinals. Language is not clear. Dept. (Dobratz) has directed that due to the wording partitions are NOT required to be install. Clean up language would be appropriate. Decide on need, then adjust language as deemed appropriate		SPS 362.2900 (3) (a) to be consistent with 1210.302 to have partitions. 24
	362.2900 (3) (b) 2. and 362.2902 (2)	Currently requires toilet fixtures within a toilet room to be arranged for privacy with the exception that in day care/child care facilities one fixture may be provided without an enclosing compartment. Many day care center toilet rooms are designed such that none of the fixtures are provided with an enclosing compartment. Further many day care center designs do not include a lavatory within the toilet room or an adjacent gender designated lounge. May require fewer toilet fixtures, toilet rooms, and lavatories for children		Review and consult with DHS rules for Day care requirements 49
	SPS 362.2902 (1) (a) 2.	Division stance has required that water be available to the public at no cost in public building as part of public health, safety and welfare. Options other than drinking fountain include		Non accessible water distributions systems

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		bottled water, sinks with water cups (other than in toilet compartments), server provided water & single serving water bottle distribution. Additionally, water that is made available must have approach clearances and reach ranges for those individuals in wheel chairs, et al. Modify language to "Where water is served in restaurants or where other acceptable accessible alternatives are made to provide drinking water, drinking fountains are not required".		and not allowed 45
	SPS 2902 (3)	As in the past, a submitter may document an actual occupancy load, rather than the load determined strictly by square footage, to the building plan reviewer for consideration of a reasonable number of toilet fixtures. In no case, will the reviewer accept less than 50% capacity or less than the seating indicated on the plans, except possibly via the petition for variance process. This is an undocumented rule recognized by the Dept. that is requested to be documented for all code users. Suggested language: "The required number of toilet fixtures may be based on the actual occupancy load rather than the load determined by square footage per IBC Table 1004.1.1. The actual occupancy load shall be based on justification found acceptable to the Dept. and deemed reasonable. In no case will shall the minimum required toilet fixtures be less than 50% of the capacity or less than the seating indicated for the room or space"		Add code language that allows for designer to provide occupancy on plans with justification acceptable to the department. 66
2902.2		Requires separately sexed toilet rooms when more than 15 persons are served. Many day care centers are designed without sex designated toilet rooms serving children under the age of 5. In consultation with WI Dept of Children and Families consider the need for separately sexed toilet rooms serving children between the ages of 30 months and 5 years of age In consultation with WI Dept of Children and Families consider the need for privacy for toilet fixtures serving children between the ages of 30 months and 5 years of age. Consider the need for a lavatory within a sex designated toilet room or adjacent sex designated lounge for toilet rooms serving children between the ages of 30 months and 5 years of age May require fewer toilet fixtures, toilet rooms, and lavatories for children		Review and consult with DHS rules for Day care requirements 48
2902.2		Modifies requirements so that two family or assisted use toilet rooms may be provided when only one water closet would be required in each facility for separate sex toilet facilities		
2902.3		Modifies requirements for toilet facilities by no longer requiring public toilet facilities in open and enclosed parking garages or requiring employee toilet facilities in those garages that do not have parking attendants		
2902.3			Modifies toilet requirements so as to no longer require public toilet facilities in quick service tenant spaces where the public access area is 300 square feet or less	
2902.3.5		Adds a requirement that the door from a toilet room can no longer be locked from the inside		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		unless the toilet room is a single user, family, or assisted use facility		
2902.5	The provisions of SPS 362.2903 should be included in the provisions of SPS 362.2902 as subsection (7) since IBC (2015) no longer has a section 2903	Clarifies that drinking fountains are allowed to serve multiple tenant spaces provided the fountains are located within the appropriate distance and available to the use of all occupants		
CHAPTER 30 - ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS				
3004	SPS 362.3004 (1) requires guards in front of vents in hoistways; SPS.3004 (2) addresses the additional requirements of manual override switches controlling hoistway vents; hoistway vents are no longer required by the IBC or ASME A17.1 and therefore these parts of SPS 362 are no longer applicable; SPS 362.3004 (3) addresses plumbing and mechanical systems in hoistways, this should now be renumbered SPS 362.3002 (4)		Deletes elevator hoistway venting requirements as it has been removed from the 2010 edition of the ASME A17.1 *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators* and has been deemed irrelevant in the light of other changes related to elevators	
3006			Modifies elevator lobby and hoistway opening protection requirements, and consolidates them into a new section in chapter 30 with other elevator requirements, as opposed to being located in section 713 with general shaft enclosure requirements	
3007		Modifies provisions addressing fire service access elevators, coordinating them with provisions applicable to occupant evacuation elevators to ensure that the fire service access elevators are able to continue to function		Coordinates the IBC with ASME A17.1

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		during an emergency		
3008		Modifies provisions addressing occupant evacuation elevators, coordinating them more closely with provisions regulating fire service access elevators		
CHAPTER 31 - SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION				
3108		Modifies requirements related to the structural design of antenna supporting towers, by disallowing the exceptions related to seismic design in the referenced standard, TIA-222-G, *Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Antenna Supporting Structures*, in order to make the standard consistent with IBC chapter 10 and ASCE 7		
CHAPTER 32 - ENCROACHMENTS INTO THE PUBLIC WAY				
Chapter 32	SPS 361.3200 states that "the requirements in IBC chapter 32 are not included as part of this code"			
CHAPTER 33 - SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION				
3302.3, 3303.7, 3313		Adds construction protection requirements of the IFC into the IBC to ensure they are not overlooked; and revises water supply provisions to correlate IBC chapter 33, IEBC chapter 14, and IFC chapter 33		
CHAPTER 34 - EXISTING CONSTRUCTION				
Chapter 34 Existing Structures			Deletes chapter 34 in its entirety from the IBC; existing buildings are now to be solely regulated by the *International Existing Building Code* (IEBC)	
3401.3		Modifies the provisions to specifically state that the existing building provisions of IBC chapter 34 take precedence over the requirements in the other codes referenced in this chapter, namely, the IFC, IFGC, IMC, IPC, IPMC, IPSDC, IRC, and NFPA 70		
3411		Modifies requirements in existing buildings where a change of occupancy is occurring and		

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		the work area is more than 50 percent of the aggregate area by requiring Type B units in any structures covered under the Fair Housing Act		
CHAPTER 35 - REFERENCED STANDARDS				
Chapter 35	362.3001(1)	SPS 362.3001(1) addresses the need to follow SPS Chapter 318 and ASME A17.1-2013, however, IBC Ch. 35 references ASME A17.1-2007 Add language to reflect SPS 362.3001(1) in IBC Chapter 35 references		Amend 362.3001 to reference ASME A17.1 2013 54
Chapter 35		Includes adoption of (1) the 2011 edition of ACI 318 *Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete;* (2) the 2011 edition of ACI 530//ASCE/SEI 5//TMS 402 *Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures;* (3) the 2010 edition of AISC 360 *Specification for Structural Steel Buildings*; (4) the 2010 edition of ASCE/SEI 7 *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*; (5) the 2007 edition of AISI S110 *Standard Specification for Seismic Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Systems-Special Bolted Moment Frames*; (6) the 2007 edition of ASTM D7254 *Standard Specification for Polypropylene (PP) Siding*; (7) the 2009 edition of ASTM E 2174 *Standard Practice for On-Site Inspection of Installed Fire Stops*; (8) the 2009 edition of ASTM E 2393 *Standard Practice for On-Site Inspection of Installed Fire Resistive Joint Systems and Perimeter Fire Barrier*; (9) the 2012 edition of AWC (formerly AF&PA) NDS® *National Design Specification for Wood Construction®, With 2012 Supplement*; (10) the 2009 edition of ICC/ANSI A117.1 *Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*; (11) the 2005 edition of NFPA 720 *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide CO) Warning Equipment in Dwelling Units*; and (12) the 2010 edition of TMS 403 *Direct Design Handbook for Masonry Structures*; (13) the 2008 edition of	Includes adoption of (1) the 2014 edition of ACI 318 *Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete;* (2) the 2013 edition of ACI 530//ASCE/SEI 5//TMS 402 *Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures;* (3) the 2013 edition of ACI 530.1//ASCE/SEI 6//TMS 602 *Specifications for Masonry Structures;* (4) the 2011 edition of AISI S220 *North American Standard for Cold-formed Steel Framing-Nonstructural Members*; (5) the 2011 edition of ANSI/APA PRG 320 *Standard for Performance-Rated Cross-Laminated Timber*; (6) the 2011 edition of ANSI/APA PRR 410 *Standard for Performance-Rated Engineered Wood Rim Boards*; (7) the 2015 edition of ANSI/AWC/NDS *National Design Specification for Wood Construction;* (8) the 2007 edition of ASCE/SEI 49 *Wind Tunnel Testing for Buildings and Other Structures*; (9) the 2013 edition of ASHRAE 90.1 *Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings*; (10) the 2011 edition of ASTM A 6/A 6M *Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling*; (11) the 2010b edition of ASTM 1364 *Standard Specification for Architectural Cast Stone*; (12) the 2005 edition of ASTM D 7147 *Specification for Testing and Establishing Allowable Loads of Joist Hangers*; (13) the	

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		UL 2034 *Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms.*	2011e1 edition of ASTM D 7672 *Standard Specification for Evaluating Structural Capacities of Rim Board Products and Assemblies*; (14) the 2014 edition of NFPA 70 *National Electrical Code*; (15) the 2015 edition of NFPA 101 *Life Safety Code*; (16) the 2011 edition of SDI C *Standard for Composite Steel Floor Deck Slabs*; (17) the 2011 edition of SDI QA/QC *Standard for Quality Control and Quality Assurance for Installation of Steel Deck;* (18) the 2013 edition of TMS 403 *Direct Design Handbook for Masonry Structures*	
A P P E N D I C E S				
Appendix L	SPS 362.3600 lists appendices having provisions which are excluded as part of this code as follows: A, B, D, F, G, H, I, J, and K; Appendix L should not be added to this list since portions of southern Wisconsin have a 1-second spectral response greater than 0.40 ?	Adds requirements for earthquake-recording instruments in certain buildings located where the 1-second spectral response acceleration, S_1, is greater than 0.40		
Appendix M	SPS 362.3600 lists appendices having provisions which are excluded as part of this code as follows: A, B, D, F, G, H, I, J, and K; Appendix M should be added to the list of exclusions	Adds requirements for coastal communities that have a potential for being inundated by the effects of tsunami waves		NA
SPS 361				
	SPS 303.03	Petition for Variance Over burdensome without adding value to process		Do away with Notary requirement 69
	SPS 361	Uniformity applies to administration portion of code as well		Fees, # of plans, 68

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
	SPS 361.02 (3)	There has been confusion with regard to the plan review status of a "columbarium" which is not recognized in the code vs that of a "Mausoleum". Recent directive from Dept. lawyer references that the columbarium is NOT to be reviewed, unlike the requirement for a "mausoleum" as addressed by SPS 361.30(2)(c) & state statute 157.12(2)(a) Add language under the "does not apply" section 361.02(3) "Structures which are recognized as a columbarium. Note: Reference State Statutes 440.70 (4,5)"		76
	SPS 361.03 (5)	*(5) LOCAL ORDINANCES. (a) 1. Except as provided in par. (b), pursuant to s. 101.02 (7), Stats., a city, village, town or local board of health may enact and enforce additional or more restrictive standards for public buildings and places of employment, provided the standards do not conflict with this code.*		Remove as this language was not cleaned up from 2013 WI Act 270. Add language for second class cities to do Petitions 59
	SPS 361.03	APPENDIX A The material contained in this appendix is for clarification purposes only and is numbered to correspond to the number of the rule as it appears in the text of the code. A-361.03 (5) (b) Lower thresholds for municipalities with preexisting stricter sprinkler ordinances. Section 101.14 (4m) (d) and (e), Stats., provides the following thresholds above which fire sprinkler protection or 2-hour fire-resistance can be required by a municipality with a preexisting stricter sprinkler ordinance. - See PDF for table Remove as it is on conflict with Act 270 and posted ordinances on Website		77
(IFC)	SPS 361.03 (14)	Formerly, the Flammable & Combustible Liquids Code, SPS 310 was located in this Dept. With the relocation of the Petroleum/Tank Division, they were relocated to DATCAP. The former SPS 310, is now referenced as ATCAP 97. This change is important for those involved with construction of gasoline canopies, related gas tank requirements, and general flammable/combustible liquid storage. Additionally, IFC Chapter 34 was intent fully left out of enforcement due to Dept. access to SPS 310. Because SPS 310 is no longer enforced by this Dept., IFC Chapter 34 and its requirements should be reviewed for possible code inclusion. Both commercial building and fire officials no longer have SPS 310, nor do they currently have IFC Ch. 34 available for reference in writing orders for the safekeeping of flammable/combustible liquids in the field		Building references to flammable and combustible code that went to DATCP. 361.03(14) deleted 310 but did not replace with IFC 34. Discussion item for coverage for flammable and combustible liquids legal authority transfer to DATCP 58
	SPS 361.04 (7)	SPS 361.04(7) references the 2006 IEBC, when in actuality, the code adopted is 2009 IEBC as addressed under SPS 361.05.		clean up 361.04(7) reference 2015 IEBC 26
	SPS 361.30 (2)	Upon review & discussion of submittal requirements for fire service drill towers, burn/smoke structures, etc. the department has determined that if the structure is used exclusively for hands on training reflecting emergency conditions and has no other use such as classroom instruction the facility will be considered a 'structure' that is not subject to plan submittal and review per SPS 361.30(2). The structure is still required to meet applicable code requirements such as minimum structural requirements. Add language to clarify Fire Dept. training or drill towers are exempt from the submittal		SPS 361.30(2) to exempt Fire Service drill towers, burn/smoke towers.

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments
		requirements of code		17
	SPS 361.30 (3)	Code section number SPS 361.30(3) Small bold print References to Table 61.30-3 Eliminate because Table 61.30 which prior to Sept. 1, 2011 addressed an option involving the registration of commercial buildings instead of submitting for plan review was eliminated & is no longer a viable part of the code. Additionally the noted number reference is based on the administrative numbering prior to the adoption by SPS.		Eliminate the reference to 61.30-3 in 361.30(3). 22
	SPS 361.36	Code is not clear as to when the expiration of conditionally approved plans for bleachers and canopies occurs. Add language for new bleachers & gasoline canopies indicating expiration after 2 years (there is no "building shell")		SPS 361.36 to amend Building shell and other structures. This would cover canopies and bleachers 18
	SPS 361.40	Currently, this section of code does not address what is required to occur if the original supervising professional withdraws from a project to which he was originally assigned Add language to state that if a supervising professional "withdraws", that the owner is responsible to provide to the Dept. the name of the replacement supervising professional, with appropriate licensing (if required), with their contact information (address, phone, email, etc), as based on a particular site		71
	SPS 361.60, 61	Add language for agents to report activity Request to capture data for reporting purposes		Provide reporting of construction activity for capturing data on a statewide basis 66
	SPS 361.60 (2) (c) 2.	Monthly reporting requirement for Second class cities and appointed agents Review the "monthly" requirement Less cost to municipality if reporting requirement is quarterly rather than monthly		73

a. Published sources:

2009 *International Building Code*® – International Code Council® (ICC)
2012 *International Building Code* – International Code Council
2015 *International Building Code* – International Code Council
Significant Changes to the International Building Code, 2012 Edition – International Code Council
Significant Changes to the International Building Code, 2015 Edition – International Code Council
ASCE/SEI Standard 7-05 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures – American Society of Civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute
ASCE/SEI Standard 7-10 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures – American Society of Civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute
Significant Changes to the Wind Load Provisions of ASCE 7-10 – T. E. Stafford, ASCE Press
ICC/ANSI A117.1 2003 Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities – American National Standard Institute
ICC/ANSI A117.1 2009 Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities – American National Standard Institute

Academia sources:

Structural Provisions of the 2012 International Building Code – University of Wisconsin-Madison, College of Engineering, Seminar, May 2012

IBC Section	SPS 361/362	2012 IBC Changes	2015 IBC Changes	Comments

b. Various ICC code section number references in SPS 361 & 362 will be updated where code section numbering has changed, but these modifications are not referenced here.

c. Changes that are not addressed because they do not apply in Wisconsin include the changes for all of chapter 1 Administration and the changes for hurricane-prone areas and for seismic design categories D to F.

d. Chapters SPS 361 & 362 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* (Register, December 2011)

Prepared by Dan Smith and Sam Rockweiler
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