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Governor Scott Walker Secretary Dave Ross

COMMERCIAL BUILDING CODE COUNCIL MEETING
Room 121C, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison
Contact: Dan Smith (608) 261-4463
December 1, 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

9:00 A.M.

CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL

- A. Adoption of Agenda (1)**
- B. Approval of Minutes of November 3, 2015 (2)**
- C. Department Update**
- D. Presentation by Tom Kasper Regarding IEBC**
 - 1) Presentation by Tom Kasper
 - 2) Discussion of Prescriptive Compliance Method
- E. Significant Changes to the IEBC Chapters 10-16 and Appendices (3-26)**
 - 1) Code Revisions
 - 2) Wisconsin Considerations
- F. Significant Changes to the IFC Chapters 1-67 and Appendices or as Time Allows (27-48)**
 - 1) Code Revisions
 - 2) Wisconsin Considerations
- G. Public Comments**
- H. Future Business**
- I. Adjournment**

**COMMERCIAL BUILDING CODE COUNCIL
MEETING MINUTES
November 3, 2015**

PRESENT: Hunter Bohne, David Enigl, Steven Howard, Steven Klessig, Samuel Lawrence, Michael Mamayek, Irina Ragozin (*Arrived at 12:30 p.m.,*) Corey Rockweiler, Peter Scheuerman

EXCUSED: Kevin Bierce (*Via GoToMeeting*)

STAFF: Dan Smith, Rules Coordinator; Jason Hansen, Building Plan Reviewer; Robin Zentner, Bureau of Field Services Bureau Director; and Nifty Lynn Dio, Bureau Assistant

CALL TO ORDER

Michael Mamayek, Chair, called the meeting to order at 9:08 a.m. A quorum of eight (8) members was confirmed.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

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

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

MOTION: Hunter Bohne moved, seconded by Corey Rockweiler, to approve the minutes of October 6, 2015 as published. Motion carried unanimously.

(Steven Howard excused himself at 12:00 p.m.)

(Irina Ragozin arrived at 12:30 p.m.)

ADJOURNMENT

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

The meeting adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

**Summary of 2012 and 2015 IEBC Changes^a Significant^b in Wisconsin^c
and Comparison With Wisconsin's Requirements^d**

IEBC Code Section	Description			Comments
	SPS 366 / 2009 IEBC	2012 IEBC Changes	2015 IEBC Changes	
CHAPTER 1 - SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION				
Chapter 1	366.0101 (4) (a) COMPLIANCE METHOD. (a) The repair, alteration, change of occupancy, addition, or relocation of all existing buildings shall comply with one of the methods listed in par. (b) or (c) as selected by the applicant. Application of a method shall be the sole basis for assessing the compliance of work by the code official. Paragraphs (b) and (c) shall not be applied in combination with each other.			See Chapter 3 comments
Chapter 1	366.0101 (4) (b) Repairs, alterations, additions, changes in occupancy, and relocated buildings complying with the applicable requirements of IEBC chapters 4 through 12 shall be considered in compliance with the provisions of this code.			Change to chapters 5 through 13 to be in accord with IEBC 2015
Chapter 1	366.0101 (4) (c) Repairs, alterations, additions, changes in occupancy, and relocated buildings complying with IEBC chapter 13 shall be considered in compliance with the provisions of this code.			Change to chapter 14 to be in accord with IEBC 2015

CHAPTER 2 - DEFINITIONS

202	CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY. A change in the purpose or level of activity within a building that involves a change in application of the requirements of this code.		CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY. A change in the use of the building or a portion of a building. A change of occupancy shall include any change of occupancy classification, any change from one group to another group within an occupancy classification or any change in use within a group for a specific occupancy classification.	
			RELOCATABLE BUILDING. A partially or completely assembled building constructed and designed to be reused multiple times and transported to different building sites.	Definition was added in 2015
	REPAIR. The restoration to good or sound condition of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance.		REPAIR. The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance or to correct damage.	
			REROOFING. The process of recovering or replacing an existing roof covering. See “Roof recover” and “Roof replacement.”	Definition was added in 2015
			ROOF RECOVER. The process of installing an additional roof covering over a prepared existing roof covering without removing the existing roof covering.	Definition was added in 2015
			ROOF REPAIR. Reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing roof for the purposes of its maintenance.	Definition was added in 2015
			ROOF REPLACEMENT. The process of removing the existing roof covering, repairing any damaged substrate and installing a new roof covering.	Definition was added in 2015
	SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. A condition where: 1. In any story, the vertical elements of the lateral-force-resisting system have suffered	SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. A condition where: 1. In any story, the vertical elements of the lateral force-resisting system have suffered damage such that the lateral load-carrying capacity of the structure in any horizontal		

	damage such that the lateral load-carrying capacity of the structure in any horizontal direction has been reduced by more than 20 percent from its predamaged condition; or ...	direction has been reduced by more than 33 percent from its predamage condition; or ...		
CHAPTER 3 - PROVISIONS FOR ALL COMPLIANCE METHODS				
Chapter 3		New chapter called “Compliance Methods” is added which gives an overview of the three compliance methods and establishes which chapters of the IECC are applicable to each method as follows: Prescriptive Compliance Method – Ch. 4 Work Area Compliance Method – Chs. 5-13 Performance Compliance Method – Ch. 14	The compliance methods chapter is renamed “Provisions for all Compliance Methods”	The description of the three methods is essentially the same language that was previously in IEBC sections 101.5.1 – 101.5.3
CHAPTER 4 - PRESCRIPTIVE COMPLIANCE METHOD				
Chapter 4 410	SPS 366.0300 should be renumbered 366.0400 and should reference IEBC chapter 4 and section 410			
Chapter 4	Wisconsin does not allow the IEBC Prescriptive compliance method			Wisconsin’s existing building code is more restrictive than the IEBC since it does not accept this method – should this be revisited?
CHAPTER 5 - CLASSIFICATION OF WORK				
505.1	405.1 Scope. Level 3 <i>alterations</i> apply where the <i>work area</i> exceeds 50 percent of the aggregate area of the building.		505.1 Scope. Level 3 <i>alterations</i> apply where the work area exceeds 50 percent of the <i>building area</i> .	2015 IBC definition: AREA, BUILDING. The area included within surrounding <i>exterior walls</i> (or <i>exterior walls</i> and <i>fire walls</i>) exclusive of vent <i>shafts</i> and <i>courts</i> . Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls

				shall be included in the building area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.
CHAPTER 6 - REPAIRS				
Chapter 6	SPS 366.0500 should be renumbered 366.0600 and should reference IEBC chapter 6			
601.1	501.1 Scope. Repairs as described in Section 402 shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. Repairs to historic buildings shall comply with this chapter, except as modified in Chapter 11.	601.1 Scope. Repairs as described in Section 502 shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. Repairs to <i>historic buildings</i> need only comply with Chapter 12.		Chapter 6 no longer applies to repair of historic buildings
603	SPS 366.0503 should be renumbered 366.0603 and should reference IEBC section 603			
606.2.2		606.2.2 Substantial structural damage to vertical elements of the lateral force-resisting system. - New exception added - 1. Buildings assigned to Seismic Design Category A, B, or C whose substantial structural damage was not caused by earthquake need not be evaluated or rehabilitated for load combinations that include earthquake effects.		
606.2 606.2.4	SPS 366.0506 should be renumbered 366.0606 and should reference IEBC sections 606.2 to 606.2.4			
606.2.3.1		606.2.3.1 Lateral force-resisting elements. - New exception added -		

		1. Buildings assigned to Seismic Design Category A, B, or C whose substantial structural damage was not caused by earthquake need not be evaluated or rehabilitated for load combinations that include earthquake effects.		
609	SPS 366.0509 should be renumbered 366.0609 and should refer to IEBC section 609			
CHAPTER 7 - ALTERATIONS - LEVEL 1				
702.4	SPS 366.0602 should be renumbered 366.0702 and should reference IEBC sections 702.6 and 702.6.1			
702.4			Window opening control devices meeting ASTM F 2090 are allowed where openings present a falling hazard for 1 to 5 year olds.	See current language in 2015 IEBC
702.5			Exempts replacement windows from requirements of IBC 1030.2, 1030.3, and 1030.5, provided the replacement window is the manufacturer's largest standard size window that will fit within the existing frame or existing rough opening.	
702.5			Window opening control devices meeting ASTM F 2090 shall be permitted for emergency escape windows.	
704	SPS 366.0604 should be renumbered 366.0704 and should reference IEBC section 704			
705.1	SPS 366.0605 should be renumbered 366.0705 and should reference IEBC section 705.1		SPS 366.0605 (1) adopted the language of section 410.2.1 of the 2009 ICC/ANSI A117.1, which is now incorporated by reference in the 2015 IEBC. This subsection can now be eliminated.	
705.1	SPS 366.0605 (2) reads: Substitute the following wording for the requirements in ICC/ANSI A117.1 section	2009 ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 410.5 reads: 410.5 Clear Floor Space. Clear floor space of platform lifts shall comply with Section 410.5.		Wisconsin is more restrictive than A117.1 with respect to lifts with a single door or with

	410.5 as referenced by IEBC section 605.1: Clear floor space of platform lifts shall comply with one of the following: (a) Platforms lifts with a single door or with doors on opposite ends shall provide a clear floor width of 36 inches minimum and a clear floor depth of 54 inches minimum. (b) Platform lifts with doors on adjacent sides shall provide a clear floor width of 36 inches minimum and clear floor depth of 60 minimum.	410.5.1 Lifts with Single Door or Doors on Opposite Ends. Platform lifts with a single door or with doors on opposite ends shall provide a clear floor width of 36 inches (915 mm) minimum and a clear floor depth of 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum. 410.5.2 Lifts with Doors on Adjacent Sides. Platform lifts with doors on adjacent sides shall provide a clear floor width of 42 inches (1065 mm) minimum and a clear floor depth of 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum. EXCEPTION: In <u>existing buildings</u> , platform lifts with doors on adjacent sides shall be permitted to provide a clear floor width of 36 inches (915 mm) and a clear floor depth of 60 inches (1525 mm).		doors on opposite ends.
Section 706			A new section has been added to the IEBC which specifically addresses requirements for reroofing projects.	
707.1	SPS 366.0607 should be renumbered 366.0707 and should reference IEBC section 707.1		The language currently in SPS 366.0607 was taken directly from the 2012 IECC. The portion of the IECC dealing with energy conservation for additions, alterations, renovations, or repairs in 2012 IECC (C101.4.3) has been expanded in the 2015 IECC to an entire chapter. SPS 366.0607 should be eliminated and replaced with a reference directing persons to that specific chapter of the 2015 IECC.	
CHAPTER 8 - ALTERATIONS - LEVEL 2				
803.3		2009 IEBC and 2012 IEBC read: 803.3 Smoke barriers. Smoke barriers in Group I-2 occupancies shall be installed where required by Sections 803.3. 1 and 803.3.2. 803.3.1 Compartmentation. Where the work area is on a story used for sleeping rooms for more than 30 patients, the story shall be	2015 IEBC changed to read: 803.3 Smoke compartments. In Group I-2 occupancies where the work area is on a story used for sleeping rooms for more than 30 patients, the story shall be divided into not less than two compartments by smoke barrier walls in accordance with Section 407.5 of the International Building Code as required for	

		<p>divided into not less than two compartments by smoke barrier walls complying with Section 803.3.2 such that each compartment does not exceed 22,500 square feet (2093 m²), and the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm).</p> <p>Exception: Where neither the length nor the width of the smoke compartment exceeds 150 feet (45 720 mm), the travel distance to reach the smoke barrier door shall not be limited.</p> <p>803.3.2 Fire-resistance rating. The smoke barriers shall be fire-resistance rated for 30 minutes and constructed in accordance with the International Building Code.</p>	<p>new construction.</p>	
803.6			<p>New section added:</p> <p>803.6 Fire-resistance ratings. Where approved by the code official, buildings where an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 of the International Building Code has been added, and the building is now sprinklered throughout, the required fire-resistance ratings of building elements and materials shall be permitted to meet the requirements of the current building code. The building is required to meet the other applicable requirements of the <i>International Building Code</i>. Plans, investigation and evaluation reports, and other data shall be submitted indicating which building elements and materials the applicant is requesting the code official to review and approve for determination of applying the current building code fire-resistance ratings. Any special construction features, including fire-resistance-rated assemblies and smoke-resistive assemblies, conditions of occupancy, means-of-egress conditions, fire code deficiencies, approved modifications or approved alternative materials,</p>	

			design and methods of construction, and equipment applying to the building that impact required fire-resistance ratings shall be identified in the evaluation reports submitted.	
804.2	SPS 366.0704 should be renumbered 366.0804 and should reference IEBC section 804.2			
804.2.2	See next column	<p>2009 IEBC reads:</p> <p>704.2.2 Groups A, B, E, F-1, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4, S-1 and S-2. In buildings with occupancies in Groups A, B, E, F-1, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4, S-1 and S-2, work areas that have exits or corridors shared by more than one tenant or that have exits or corridors serving an occupant load greater than 30 shall be provided with automatic sprinkler protection where all of the following conditions occur:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>work area</i> is required to be provided with automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with the <i>International Building Code</i> as applicable to new construction; 2. The work area exceeds 50 percent of the floor area; and 3. The building has sufficient municipal water supply for design of a fire sprinkler system available to the floor without installation of a new fire pump. 	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read:</p> <p>804.2.2 Groups A, B, E, F-1, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4, S-1 and S-2. In buildings with occupancies in Groups A, B, E, F-1, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4, S-1 and S-2, work areas that have exits or corridors shared by more than one tenant or that have exits or corridors serving an occupant load greater than 30 shall be provided with automatic sprinkler protection where all of the following conditions occur:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>work area</i> is required to be provided with automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with the <i>International Building Code</i> as applicable to new construction; and 2. The <i>work area</i> exceeds 50 percent of the floor area. <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work areas in Group R occupancies three stories or less in height. 2. If the building does not have sufficient municipal water supply for design of a fire sprinkler system available to the floor without installation of a new fire pump, work areas shall be protected by an automatic smoke detection system throughout all occupiable spaces other than sleeping units or individual dwelling units that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Sections 907.4, 907.5 and 907.6 of the 	

			<i>International Building Code.</i>	
805.4.5		805.4.5 Emergency power source in Group I-3. Work areas in buildings of Group I-3 occupancy having remote power unlocking capability for more than 10 Jocks shall be provided with an emergency power source for such locks. Power shall be arranged to operate automatically upon failure of normal power within 10 seconds and for a duration of not less than 1 hour.	805.4.5 Emergency power source in Group I-3. Power operated sliding doors or power-operated locks for swinging doors shall be operable by a manual release mechanism at the door. Emergency power shall be provided for the doors and locks in accordance with Section 2702 of the International Building Code. Exceptions: 1. Emergency power is not required in facilities with 10 or fewer locks complying with the exception to Section 408.4.1 of the International Building Code. 2. Emergency power is not required where remote mechanical operating releases are provided.	
807.5			Some changes made to provisions regulating existing structural elements resisting lateral loads.	
809.1 809.2	SPS 366.0709 should be renumbered 366.0809 and should reference IEBC section 809.1 and 809.2			
810.1	SPS 366.0710 should be renumbered 366.0810 and should reference IEBC section 810.1			
811	SPS 366.0711 should be renumbered 366.0811 and should reference IEBC section 811			
CHAPTER 9 - ALTERATIONS - LEVEL 3				
902.2		2009 and 2012 IEBC read: 902.2 Boiler and furnace equipment rooms. Boiler and furnace equipment rooms adjacent to or within the following facilities shall be enclosed by 1-hour fire-resistance-rated	2015 IEBC reads: 902.2 Boiler and furnace equipment rooms. Boiler and furnace equipment rooms adjacent to or within Groups I-1, I-2, I-4, R-1, R-2 and R-4 occupancies shall be enclosed by 1-hour	

		<p>construction: day nurseries, children's shelter facilities, residential childcare facilities, and similar facilities with children below the age of 2 1/2 years or that are classified as Group I-2 occupancies, shelter facilities, residences for the developmentally disabled, group homes, teaching family homes, transitional living homes, rooming and boarding houses, hotels, and multiple dwellings.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Furnace and boiler equipment of low-pressure type, operating at pressures of 15 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (103.4 KPa) or less for steam equipment or 170 psig (1171 KPa) or less for hot water equipment, when installed in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. 2. Furnace and boiler equipment of residential R-3 type with 200,000 British thermal units (Btu) (2.11 x 108 J) per hour input rating or less is not required to be enclosed. 3. Furnace rooms protected with automatic sprinkler protection. 	<p>fire-resistance-rated construction.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steam boiler equipment operating at pressures of 15 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (103.4 KPa) or less is not required to be enclosed. 2. Hot water boilers operating at pressures of 170 psig (1171 KPa) or less are not required to be enclosed. 3. Furnace and boiler equipment with 400,000 British thermal units (Btu) (4.22 × 108 J) per hour input rating or less is not required to be enclosed. 4. Furnace rooms protected with an automatic sprinkler system are not required to be enclosed. 	
902.2.1	SPS 366.0802 should be renumbered 366.0902 and should reference IEBC section 902.2.1			Section on emergency controls has been removed from IEBC, Wisconsinism can be eliminated
904.1 & 904.1.1			Some changes to automatic sprinkler system requirements for high rise buildings	
904.1.3			Some changes to fire sprinkler requirements related to upholstered furniture or mattresses.	
907.4.3 907.4.4 907.4.5		Some changes to structural requirements.	Further revisions to structural requirements.	
908.1	SPS 366.0808 should be renumbered 366.0908 and should reference IEBC			

	section 908.1			
909	SPS 366.0809 should be renumbered 366.0909 and should reference IEBC chapter 9			
CHAPTER 10 - CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY				
1001	SPS 366.0901 should be renumbered 366.1001 and should reference IEBC chapter 10 sections			
1004.1		1004.1 General. Fire protection requirements of Section 1012 shall apply where a building or portions thereof undergo a <i>change of occupancy</i> classification.	1004.1 General. Fire protection requirements of Section 1012 shall apply where a building or portions thereof undergo a <i>change of occupancy</i> classification or where there is a change of occupancy within a space where there is a different fire protection system threshold requirement in Chapter 9 of the <i>International Building Code</i> .	
1011	SPS 366.0911 should be renumbered 366.1011 and should reference IEBC section 1011			
1012.1	SPS 366.0912 should be renumbered 366.1012 (1) and should reference IEBC section 1010			
1012.1.1, 1012.2.1, 1012.2.2			Revisions to compliance with Chapter 9 where there is a change of occupancy classification	
1012.2	SPS 366.0901 (4) should be renumbered 366.1012 (2) and should reference IEBC section 1012.2			
1012.5.1.1		1012.5.1.1 Fire wall alternative. In other than Groups H, F-1 and S-1, fire barriers and horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Sections 707 and 711, respectively, of the <i>International Building Code</i> shall be permitted to be used in lieu of		

		<p>fire walls to subdivide the building into separate buildings for the purpose of complying with the area limitations required for the new occupancy where all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1. The buildings are protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 of the <i>International Fire Code</i>.</p> <p>2. The maximum allowable area between fire barriers, horizontal assemblies, or any combination thereof shall not exceed the maximum allowable area determined in accordance with Chapter 5 of the <i>International Building Code</i> without an increase allowed for an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 506 of the <i>International Building Code</i>.</p> <p>3. The fire-resistance rating of the fire barriers and horizontal assemblies shall not be less than that specified for fire walls in Table 706.4 of the <i>International Building Code</i>.</p> <p>Exception: Where horizontal assemblies are used to limit the maximum allowable area, the required fire-resistance rating of the horizontal assemblies shall be permitted to be reduced by 1 hour provided the height and number of stories increases allowed for an automatic sprinkler system by Section 504.2 of the <i>International Building Code</i> are not used for the buildings.</p>		
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CHAPTER 11 - ADDITIONS

1102.3	SPS 366.1002 should be renumbered 366.1102 and should reference IEBC section 1102.3			
1103.3		<p>1103.3 Lateral force-resisting system. The lateral force-resisting system of <i>existing buildings</i> to which additions are made shall comply with Sections 1103.3.1, 1103.3.2 and 1103.3.3.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p>2. In other <i>existing buildings</i> where the lateral-force story shear in any story is not increased by more than 10 percent cumulative.</p>	<p>1103.3 Lateral force-resisting system. The lateral force-resisting system of <i>existing buildings</i> to which additions are made shall comply with Sections 1103.3.1, 1103.3.2 and 1103.3.3.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p>2. Any existing lateral load-carrying structural element whose demand-capacity ratio with the addition considered is not more than 10 percent greater than its demand-capacity ratio</p>	

			with the addition ignored shall be permitted to remain unaltered. For purposes of this exception, comparisons of demand-capacity ratios and calculation of design lateral loads, forces and capacities shall account for the cumulative effects of additions and alterations since original construction. For purposes of calculating demand capacity ratios, the demand shall consider applicable load combinations involving <i>International Building Code</i> -level seismic forces in accordance with Section 301.1.4.1.	
CHAPTER 12 - HISTORIC BUILDINGS				
1201.1 1201.2	SPS 366.1101 should be renumbered 366.1201 and should reference IEBC sections 1201.1 and 1201.2			
1202	Repairs	<p>2009 IEBC reads:</p> <p>1102.1 General. Repairs to any portion of an <i>historic building</i> or structure shall be permitted with original or like materials and original methods of construction, subject to the provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>1102.2 Dangerous buildings. When an <i>historic building</i> is determined to be dangerous, no work shall be required except as necessary to correct identified unsafe conditions.</p>	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read:</p> <p>1202.1 General. Repairs to any portion of an <i>historic building</i> or structure shall be permitted with original or like materials and original methods of construction, subject to the provisions of this chapter. Hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, shall not be used where the code for new construction would not permit their use in buildings of similar occupancy, purpose and location.</p> <p>1202.2 Unsafe conditions. Conditions determined by the <i>code official</i> to be <i>unsafe</i> shall be remedied. No work shall be required beyond what is required to remedy the <i>unsafe</i> conditions.</p>	
1202	Replacement	<p>2009 IEBC reads:</p> <p>1102.5 Replacement. Replacement of existing or missing features using original materials shall be permitted. Partial replacement for repairs that match the original</p>	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read:</p> <p>1202.4 Replacement. Replacement of existing or missing features using original materials shall be permitted. Partial replacement for repairs that match the original</p>	

		<p>in configuration, height, and size shall be permitted. Such replacements shall not be required to meet the materials and methods requirements of Section 501.2.</p> <p>Exception: Replacement glazing in hazardous locations shall comply with the safety glazing requirements of Chapter 24 of the <i>International Building Code</i>.</p>	<p>in configuration, height, and size shall be permitted.</p> <p>Replacement glazing in hazardous locations shall comply with the safety glazing requirements of Chapter 24 of the <i>International Building Code</i>.</p> <p>Exception: Glass block walls, louvered windows, and jalousies repaired with like materials.</p>	
1205	SPS 366.1105 should be renumbered 366.1205 and should reference IEBC section 1205			
1205.15	Change of Occupancy	<p>2009 IEBC reads:</p> <p>1105.15 Accessibility requirements. The provisions of Section 912.8 shall apply to buildings and facilities designated as historic structures that undergo a <i>change of occupancy</i>, unless <i>technically infeasible</i>. Where compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances, or toilet facilities would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction, the alternative requirements of Sections 1104.1.1 through 1104.1.4 for those elements shall be permitted.</p>	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read:</p> <p>1205.15 Accessibility requirements. The provisions of Section 1012.8 shall apply to facilities designated as historic structures that undergo a <i>change of occupancy</i>, unless <i>technically infeasible</i>. Where compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances, or toilet rooms would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or <i>facility</i>, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction, the alternative requirements of Sections 1204.1.1 through 1204.1.4 for those elements shall be permitted</p> <p>Exception: Type B dwelling or sleeping units required by I Section 1107 of the <i>International Building Code</i> are not required to be provided in historical buildings.</p>	
1206.2	Structural	<p>2009 IEBC reads:</p> <p>1106.2 Unsafe structural elements. Where the <i>code official</i> determines that a component or a portion of a building or structure is <i>dangerous</i> as defined in this code and is in need of <i>repair</i>, strengthening, or replacement by provisions of this code, only that specific component or portion shall be required to be</p>	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read:</p> <p>1206.2 Dangerous conditions. Conditions determined by the <i>code official</i> to be <i>dangerous</i> shall be remedied. No work shall be required beyond what is required to remedy the <i>dangerous</i> condition.</p>	

		repaired, strengthened or replaced.		
CHAPTER 13 - RELOCATED OR MOVED BUILDINGS				
CHAPTER 14 - PERFORMANCE COMPLIANCE METHODS				
Chapter 14	SPS 366.1301 should be renumbered 366.1401 and should reference IEBC chapter 14 sections			
Chapter 14			Numerous Group I-2 Occupancy changes	
1401.2.5		<p>2009 and 2012 IEBC read: 1401.2.5 Accessibility requirements. All portions of the buildings proposed for <i>change of occupancy</i> shall conform to the accessibility provisions of Section 410.</p>	<p>2015 IEBC reads: 1401.2.5 Accessibility requirements. Accessibility shall be provided in accordance with Section 410 or 605.</p>	
1401.6		<p>2009 and 2012 IEBC read: 1401.6 Evaluation process. The evaluation process specified herein shall be followed in its entirety to evaluate <i>existing buildings</i>. Table 1401.7 shall be utilized for tabulating the results of the evaluation. References to other sections of this code indicate that compliance with those sections is required in order to gain credit in the evaluation herein outlined. In applying this section to a building with mixed occupancies, where the separation between the mixed occupancies does not qualify for any category indicated in Section 1401.6.16, the score for each occupancy shall be determined, and the lower score determined for each section of the evaluation process shall apply to the entire building. Where the separation between the mixed occupancies qualifies for any category indicated in Section 1401.6.16, the score for each occupancy shall apply to each portion of the building based on the occupancy of the</p>	<p>2015 IEBC reads: 1401.6 Evaluation process. The evaluation process specified herein shall be followed in its entirety to evaluate <i>existing buildings</i> in Groups A, B, E, F, M, R, S and U. For existing buildings in Group I-2, the evaluation process specified herein shall be followed and applied to each and every individual smoke compartment. Table 1401.7 shall be utilized for tabulating the results of the evaluation. References to other sections of this code indicate that compliance with those sections is required in order to gain credit in the evaluation herein outlined. In applying this section to a building with mixed occupancies, where the separation between the mixed occupancies does not qualify for any category indicated in Section 1401.6.16, the score for each occupancy shall be determined, and the lower score determined for each section of the evaluation process shall apply to the entire building, or to each smoke compartment for</p>	

		space.	Group I-2 occupancies. Where the separation between the mixed occupancies qualifies for any category indicated in Section 1401.6.16, the score for each occupancy shall apply to each portion, or smoke compartment of the building based on the occupancy of the space.	
1401.6.1		<p>2009 and 2012 IEBC read: 1401.6.1 Building height. The value for building height shall be the lesser value determined by the formula in Section 1401.6.1.1. Chapter 5 of the <i>International Building Code</i>, including allowable increases due to automatic sprinklers as provided for in Section 504.2 of the <i>International Building Code</i>, shall be used to determine the allowable height of the building. Subtract the actual building height from the allowable height and divide by 12 1/2 feet (3810 mm). Enter the height value and its sign (positive or negative) in Table 1401.7 under Safety Parameter 1401.6.1, Building Height, for fire safety, means of egress, and general safety. The maximum score for a building shall be 10.</p>	<p>2015 IEBC reads: 1401.6.1 Building height and number of stories. The value for building height and number of stories shall be the lesser value determined by the formula in Section 1401.6.1.1. Section 504 of the <i>International Building Code</i> shall be used to determine the allowable height and number of stories of the building. Subtract the actual building height from the allowable height and divide by 12 1/2 feet (3810 mm). Enter the height value and its sign (positive or negative) in Table 1401.7 under Safety Parameter 1401.6.1, Building Height, for fire safety, means of egress, and general safety. The maximum score for a building shall be 10.</p>	
1401.6.2.1	<p>2009 IEBC reads: 1301.6.2.1 Allowable area formula. The following formula shall be used in computing allowable area: $A_a = (I + I_f + I_s) \times A_t$ (Equation 13-3) where: A_a Allowable area. A_t Tabular area per story in accordance with Table 503 (square feet) of the <i>International Building Code</i>.</p>	<p>2012 IEBC reads: 1401.6.2.1 Allowable area formula. The following formula shall be used in computing allowable area: $A_a = \{A_1 + [A_1 \times I] + [A_t \times I]\}$ (Equation 14-3) where: A_a = Allowable building area per story (square feet). A_t = Tabular building area per story (square feet) in accordance with Table 503 of the <i>International Building Code</i>. I_s = Area increase factor due to sprinkler protection as calculated in accordance with Section 506.3 of the</p>	<p>2015 IEBC reads: 1401.6.2.1 Allowable area formula. The following formula shall be used in computing allowable area: $A_a = A_t + (NS \times I_f)$ (Equation 14-3) where: A_a = Allowable building area per story (square feet). A_t = Tabular allowable area factor (NS, S1, S13R, or SM value, as applicable in accordance with Table 506.2 of the <i>International Building Code</i>. NS = Tabular allowable area factor in</p>	

	<p>I_s Area increase factor for sprinklers (Section 506.3 of the <i>International Building Code</i>).</p> <p>I_f = Area increase factor for frontage (Section 506.2 of the <i>International Building Code</i>).</p>	<p><i>International Building Code.</i></p> <p>I_f = Area increase factor due to frontage as calculated in accordance with Section 506.2 of the <i>International Building Code</i>.</p>	<p>accordance with Table 506.2 of the <i>International Building Code</i> or nonsprinklered building (regardless of whether the building is sprinklered).</p> <p>I_f = Area factor increase due to frontage as calculated in accordance with Section 506.3 of the <i>International Building Code</i>.</p>	
1401.6.14.1	Elevator control	<p>2009 IEBC reads:</p> <p>1301.6.14.1 Categories. The categories for elevator controls are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Category a-No elevator. 2. Category b-Any elevator without Phase I and II recall. 3. Category c-All elevators with Phase I and II recall as required by the <i>International Fire Code</i>. 4. Category d-All meet Category c; or Category b where permitted to be without recall; and at least one elevator that complies with new construction requirements serves all occupied floors. 	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read:</p> <p>1401.6.14.1 Categories. The categories for elevator controls are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Category a-No elevator. 2. Category b-Any elevator without Phase I emergency recall operation and Phase II emergency in-car operation. 3. Category c-All elevators with Phase I emergency recall operation and Phase II emergency in-car operation as required by the <i>International Fire Code</i>. 4. Category d-All meet Category c; or Category b where permitted to be without Phase I emergency recall operation and Phase II emergency in-car operation; and at least one elevator that complies with new construction requirements serves all occupied floors. 	
1401.6.20	Smoke Compartmentation		<p>1401.6.20 Smoke compartmentation. Evaluate the smoke compartments for compliance with Section 407.5 of the <i>International Building Code</i>. Under the categories and occupancies in Table 1401.6.20, determine the appropriate smoke compartmentation value (SCV) and enter that value into Table 1401.7 under Safety Parameter 1401.6.20, Smoke Compartmentation, for fire safety, means of egress and general safety. Facilities in Group I-2 occupancies meeting Category b or c shall be considered to fail the evaluation.</p> <p>1401.6.20.1 Categories. Categories for smoke compartment size are:</p>	<p>New section in 2015 See book for Tables</p>

			<p>1. Category a—Smoke compartment size is equal to or less than 22,500 square feet (2092 m²).</p> <p>2. Category b—Smoke compartment size is greater than 22,500 square feet (2092 m²).</p> <p>3. Category c—Smoke compartments are not provided.</p> <p>1401.6.21 Patient ability, concentration, smoke compartment location and ratio to attendant. In I-2 occupancies, the ability of patients, their concentration and ratio to attendants shall be evaluated and applied in accordance with this section. Evaluate each smoke compartment using the categories in Sections 1401.6.21.1, 1401.6.21.2 and 1401.6.21.3 and enter the value in Table 1401.8. To determine the safety factor, multiply the three values together, if the sum is 9 or greater, compliance has failed.</p> <p>1401.6.21.1 Patient ability for self-preservation. Evaluate the ability of the patients for self-preservation in each smoke compartment in an emergency. Under the categories and occupancies in Table 1401.6.21.1 determine the appropriate value and enter that value in Table 1401.7 under Safety Parameter 1401.6.21.1, Patient Ability for Self-preservation, for means of egress and general safety.</p> <p>1401.6.21.1.1 Categories. The categories for patient ability for self-preservation are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Category a—(mobile) Patients are capable of self-preservation without assistance. 2. Category c—(not mobile) Patients rely on assistance for evacuation or relocation. 3. Category d—(not movable) Patients cannot be evacuated or relocated. <p>1401.6.21.2 Patient concentration. Evaluate the concentration of patients in each smoke compartment under Section 1401.6.21.2. Under the categories and occupancies in Table 1401.6.21.2 determine the appropriate value and enter that value in Table 1401.7 under Safety Parameter 1401.6.21.2, Patient Concentration, for means of egress and general safety.</p>	
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			<p>1401.6.21.3 Attendant-to-patient ratio. Evaluate the attendant-to-patient ratio for each compartment under Section 1401.6.21.3. Under the categories and occupancies in Table 1401.6.21.3 determine the appropriate value and enter that value in Table 1401.7 under Safety Parameter 1401.6.21.3, Attendant-to-patient Ratio, for means of egress and general safety.</p> <p>1401.6.21.3.1 Categories. The categories for attendant-to-patient concentrations are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Category a-attendant-to-patient concentrations is 1:5. 2. Category b-attendant-to-patient concentrations is 1:6 to 1:10. 3. Category c-attendant-to-patient concentrations is greater than 1:10 or no patients. 	
CHAPTER 15 - CONSTRUCTION SAFEGUARDS				
	SPS 366.1400 should be renumbered 366.1500 and should reference IEBC chapter 15			
1501.5	Fire safety	<p>2009 IEBC reads:</p> <p>1401.5 Facilities required. Sanitary facilities shall be provided during construction or demolition activities in accordance with the <i>International Plumbing Code</i>.</p>	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read:</p> <p>1501.5 Fire safety during construction. Fire safety during construction shall comply with the applicable requirements of the <i>International Building Code</i> and the applicable provisions of Chapter 33 of the <i>International Fire Code</i>.</p>	
1506.1	Standpipe systems	<p>2009 and 2012 IEBC read:</p> <p>1506.1 Where required. In buildings required to have standpipes by Section 905.3.1 of the <i>International Building Code</i>, not less than one standpipe shall be provided for use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose</p>	<p>2015 IEBC reads:</p> <p>1506.1 Where required. In buildings required to have standpipes by Section 905.3.1 of the <i>International Building Code</i>, not less than one standpipe shall be provided for use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed prior to construction exceeding 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose</p>	

		connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs. Such standpipes shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.	connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairways. Such standpipes shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.	
CHAPTER 16 - REFERENCED STANDARDS				
				All referenced standards are updated
APPENDICES				
Appendix A				
Chapter A1 A102.2	Seismic Strengthening Provisions Essential and hazardous facilities	2009 IEBC reads: A102.2 Essential and hazardous facilities. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the strengthening of buildings or structures in Occupancy Category III when assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D, or E or buildings or structures in Occupancy Category IV. Such buildings or structures shall be strengthened to meet the requirements of the <i>International Building Code</i> for new buildings of the same occupancy category or other such criteria that have been established by the jurisdiction.	2012 and 2015 IEBC read: A102.2 Essential and hazardous facilities. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the strengthening of buildings in Risk Category III or IV. Such buildings shall be strengthened to meet the requirements of the <i>International Building Code</i> for new buildings of the same risk category or other such criteria approved by the <i>code official</i> .	
Chapter A1 A103	Seismic Strengthening Definitions	FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM. A diaphragm of wood or untopped metal deck construction. RIGID DIAPHRAGM. A diaphragm of concrete construction.	Definitions related to pointing are revised	New definitions in 2012
Chapter A1 A107.5	Seismic Strengthening Provisions Testing masonry anchors		A107.5 Tests of anchors in unreinforced masonry walls. Tests of anchors in unreinforced masonry walls shall be in accordance with Sections A107.5.1 through A107.5.4. A107.5.1 Direct tension testing of existing anchors and new bolts. The test apparatus shall be supported by the masonry wall. The distance between the anchor and the test apparatus support shall be not less than one-	New sections added in 2015

			<p>half the wall thickness for existing anchors and 75 percent of the embedment for new embedded bolts. Existing wall anchors shall be given a preload of 300 pounds (1335 N) prior to establishing a datum for recording elongation. The tension test load reported shall be recorded at 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) relative movement between the existing anchor and the adjacent masonry surface. New embedded tension bolts shall be subject to a direct tension load of not less than 2.5 times the design load but not less than 1,500 pounds (6672 N) for five minutes (10-percent deviation).</p> <p>A107.5.2 Torque testing of new bolts. Bolts embedded in unreinforced masonry walls shall be tested using a torque-calibrated wrench to the following minimum torques: 1/2-inch-diameter (12.7 mm) bolts: 40 foot pounds (54.2 N-m). 5/8-inch-diameter (15.9 mm) bolts: 50 foot pounds (67.8 N-m). 3/4-inch-diameter (19.1 mm) bolts: 60 foot pounds (81.3 N-m).</p> <p>A107.5.3 Prequalification test for bolts and other types of anchors. This section is applicable when it is desired to use tension or shear values for anchors greater than those permitted by Table A1-E. The direct-tension test procedure set forth in Section A107.5.1 for existing anchors shall be used to determine the allowable tension values for new embedded through bolts, except that no preload is required. Bolts shall be installed in the same manner and using the same materials as will be used in the actual construction. A minimum of five tests for each bolt size and type shall be performed for each class of</p>	
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			<p>masonry in which they are proposed to be used. The allowable tension values for such anchors shall be the lesser of the average ultimate load divided by a safety factor of 5.0 or the average load at which 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) elongation occurs for each size and type of bolt and class of masonry.</p> <p>The test procedure for prequalification of shear bolts shall comply with ASTM E 488 or another approved procedure.</p> <p>The allowable values determined in this manner shall be permitted to exceed those set forth in Table A1-E.</p>	
Chapter A2				
Chapter A3 A301	<p>Seismic Strengthening of Cripple Walls</p> <p>Alternative design procedures</p>	<p>2009 IEBC reads: A301.3 Alternative design procedures. When analysis by an engineer or architect is required in accordance with Section A301.2, such analysis shall be in accordance with all requirements of the building code, except that the base shear may be taken as 75 percent of the horizontal forces specified in the building code.</p>	<p>2012 and 2015 IEBC read: A301.3 Alternative design procedures. The details and prescriptive provisions herein are not intended to be the only acceptable strengthening methods permitted. Alternative details and methods may be used where designed by a registered design professional and approved by the <i>code official</i>. Approval of alternatives shall be based on a demonstration that the method or material used is at least equivalent in terms of strength, deflection and capacity to that provided by the prescriptive methods and materials.</p> <p>Where analysis by a registered design professional is required, such analysis shall be in accordance with all requirements of the building code, except that the seismic forces may be taken as 75 percent of those specified in the building code.</p>	
Chapter A3 A302	<p>Seismic Strengthening of Cripple Walls</p> <p>Definitions</p>	<p>ADHESIVE ANCHOR. An assembly consisting of a threaded rod, washer, nut, and chemical adhesive approved by the <i>code official</i> for installation in existing concrete or masonry.</p>	<p>WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL. A panel manufactured from veneers, wood strands or wafers or a combination of veneer and wood strands or wafers bonded together with waterproof synthetic resins or other suitable</p>	New definitions added

		EXPANSION ANCHOR. An approved post-installed anchor, inserted into a pre-drilled hole in existing concrete or masonry, that transfers loads to or from the concrete or masonry by direct bearing or friction or both.	bonding systems. Examples of wood structural panels are: Composite panels. A wood structural panel that is comprised of wood veneer and reconstituted wood-based material and bonded together with waterproof adhesive; Oriented strand board (OSB). A mat-formed wood structural panel comprised of thin rectangular wood strands arranged in cross-aligned layers with surface layers normally arranged in the long panel direction and bonded with waterproof adhesive; or Plywood. A wood structural panel comprised of plies of wood veneer arranged in cross-aligned layers. The plies are bonded with waterproof adhesive that cures on application of heat and pressure.	
Chapter A3 A304	Seismic Strengthening of Cripple Walls	Considerable changes made to foundations, sill plates and wall anchorage provisions.		
Chapter A4				
Chapter A5				
Chapter A6				
Appendix B	Supplemental Accessibility Requirements			
Appendix C	Guidelines for Wind Retrofit of Existing Buildings			
Chapter C1	Gable End Retrofit for High-Wind Areas	New section in 2012	Some revisions in 2015	
Chapter C2	Roof Deck Fastening for High-Wind Areas	New section in 2012	Some revisions in 2015	
Resource A	Guidelines on Fire Ratings of Archaic Materials and Assemblies			

a. Published sources:

- 2009 *International Existing Building Code*[®] – International Code Council[®] (ICC)
- 2012 *International Existing Building Code* – International Code Council
- 2015 *International Existing Building Code* – International Code Council

- b. Various ICC code section number references in SPS 366 will be updated where code section numbering has changed, but these modifications are not all referenced here.
- c. Changes that are not addressed because they do not apply in Wisconsin include the changes for all of chapter 1 Scope and Administration other than Section 102.4..
- d. Chapter SPS 361 & 366 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* (Register, December 2011)

Prepared by Dan Smith

File Reference: SPS 366/Summary 2012 & 2015 IEBC changes

**Summary of 2012 and 2015 IFC Changes^a Significant in Wisconsin^b
and Comparison With Wisconsin's Requirements^c**

IFC Code Sections	Description		Comments
	SPS 361	2012 IFC Changes	
PART I - ADMINISTRATION			
CHAPTER 1 - SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION			
	361.03 (14)	<p>361.03 (14) INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE. The IFC, as referenced by the codes adopted under s. SPS 361.05, does not apply except as follows:</p> <p>(a) Design and construction-related requirements shall apply that are addressed in IFC section 102.6; IFC chapters 2 to 4; IFC sections 501 to 502 and 504 to 510; IFC sections 601 to 605 and 607 to 609; IFC chapters 7 and 8; IFC sections 901.1 to 901.4.2, 901.4.4 to 909.18.9, and 909.20 to 913; and IFC chapters 10, 12 to 21, 23 to 29, 31 to 33, 36, 37, and 39 to 47.</p> <p>(b) Occupant loads addressed in IFC section 1004.8 shall apply but shall be established by the owner rather than by the code official.</p> <p>(c) Construction-related inspections and reports shall apply that are addressed in IFC chapters 2 to 8; IFC sections 901 to 909.18.9 and 909.20 to 913; and IFC chapters 10, 12 to 21, 23 to 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, and 39 to 47 but may be performed or compiled by any qualified agency, rather than by a special inspector.</p> <p>(d) Use and operation provisions shall apply which are a contingency of design and construction-related requirements and which are addressed in IFC chapters 2 to 4; IFC sections 501 and 502 and 504 to 510; IFC sections 601 to 605 and 607 to 609; IFC chapters 7 and 8; IFC sections 901.1 to 901.4.2, 901.4.4 to 909.18.9, and 909.20 to 913; and IFC chapters 10, 12 to 21, 23 to 29, 31 to 33, 36, 37, and 39 to 47.</p>	
	361.03 (15)	<p>361.03 (15) GLOBAL DELETIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CODES. Unless specifically applied by another department-written rule in this code, the following requirements of the IBC, IEBC, IECC, IFC, IFGC and IMC do not apply as rules of the department:</p> <p>(a) All requirements that specify submittal and approval of construction documents, shop drawings or acceptance tests and records.</p> <p>(b) All requirements that specify employing special inspectors or obtaining special inspections or structural observations.</p> <p>(c) All requirements that mandate obtaining approval, acceptance or other direction from a building or fire code official.</p> <p>Note: This paragraph does not delete options to obtain approval from the Department or its authorized agents for specific circumstances that differ from conditions which are more generally prescribed in the above-listed codes.</p> <p>(d) All requirements that specify providing information to a building or fire code official, unless that official requests the information.</p> <p>(e) All requirements that address construction in flood hazard areas.</p> <p>(f) All requirements that address construction of detached one- or two-family dwellings.</p> <p>(g) All requirements that specify obtaining a permit or certificate of occupancy.</p>	

101	<p>The 2012 IFC was completely reorganized into parts to make it easier for its users:</p> <p>Part I – Administrative Part II – General Safety Provisions Part III – Buildings and Equipment Design Features Part IV – Special Occupancies and Operations Part V – Hazardous Materials Part VI – Referenced Standards Part VII - Appendices</p>	<p>Chapter 11 is now Chapter 20 Chapter 12 is now Chapter 21 Chapter 13 is now Chapter 22 Chapter 14 is now Chapter 33 Chapter 15 is now Chapter 24 Chapter 16 is now Chapter 25 Chapter 17 is now Chapter 26 Chapter 18 is now Chapter 27 Chapter 19 is now Chapter 28 Chapter 20 is now Chapter 29 Chapter 21 is now Chapter 30 Chapter 22 is now Chapter 23 Chapter 23 is now Chapter 32 Chapter 24 is now Chapter 31 Chapter 25 is now Chapter 34 Chapter 26 is now Chapter 35 Chapter 27 is now Chapter 50 Chapter 28 is now Chapter 51 Chapter 29 is now Chapter 37 Chapter 30 is now Chapter 53 Chapter 31 is now Chapter 54 Chapter 32 is now Chapter 55 Chapter 33 is now Chapter 56 Chapter 34 is now Chapter 57 Chapter 35 is now Chapter 58 Chapter 36 is now Chapter 59 Chapter 37 is now Chapter 60 Chapter 38 is now Chapter 61 Chapter 39 is now Chapter 62 Chapter 40 is now Chapter 63 Chapter 41 is now Chapter 64 Chapter 42 is now Chapter 65 Chapter 43 is now Chapter 66 Chapter 44 is now Chapter 67 Chapter 45 is now Chapter 36 Chapter 46 is now Chapter 11 Chapter 47 is now Chapter 80</p>	<p>Chapter 7 is renamed from: <i>Fire-Resistance Rated Construction to:</i> <i>Fire and Smoke Protection Features</i></p>
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CHAPTER 2 - DEFINITIONS				
202		Requirements for the various types of medical or occupant care and their occupancy classifications are now based on defined terms, the number of persons, and whether persons are capable of self-preservation.		
PART II - GENERAL SAFETY PROVISIONS				
CHAPTER 3 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS				
307.1.1		Requirements for open burning were clarified to recognize prescribed burns in wildland areas.		
312.3			This change authorizes the code official to approve barriers other than posts.	
315.6, 605.12			This change prohibits storage in air-handling plenums. Abandoned material and wiring cables must be removed from plenums.	
316.4		A physical guard is required for certain obstructions on roofs with a less than 30 degree slope.		
317.1		The IFC has new requirements to address fire safety concerns of roof gardens and landscaped roofs.		
CHAPTER 4 - EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS				
403			This section has been extensively revised and the content updated for consistency. To assist the fire code official, many portions of this chapter have been relocated in an attempt to consolidate into one section all of the requirements for emergency preparedness.	
PART III - BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT DESIGN FEATURES				
CHAPTER 5 - FIRE SERVICE FEATURES				
503.4.1		Fire code official approval is required before a traffic calming device can be constructed.		
506.1, 607.5		The IFC has new requirements for nonstandard and standard keys for use by the fire service on elevators.		
508.1.5		Supplemental documentation for use by firefighters and emergency responders is now required in buildings that require a fire command center.		
510.1		The requirements formerly in Appendix J are now		

		mandatory, and a new exception to the emergency responder radio coverage system addresses the operation of portable radios in certain facilities.		
CHAPTER 6 - BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS				
604.1			This change brings additional requirements Related to emergency and standby power systems from the IBC into the IFC to provide for consistency and uniform enforcement. Load-transfer timing and duration are both quantified to assist the fire code official. Criteria have been added for Group 1-2 occupancies that are located in flood hazard areas.	
604.2.6 IBC 407.10			Essential electrical systems must comply with IBC Chapter 27 and NFPA 99. This change provides a clear path for the designer to know which standards apply when he or she is designing an essential electrical system for a Group I-2 occupancy.	
604.5		The requirements formerly in Appendix J are now mandatory, and a new exception to the emergency responder radio coverage system addresses the operation of portable radios in certain facilities.		
605.11		Requirements for the installation of solar photovoltaic power systems on the building roofs are now established in the IFC. These requirements do not apply to buildings regulated by the IRC.		
605.11			The requirements for solar PV systems have been clarified and coordinated with the IBC and NFPA 70.	
606.12			The revisions to Section 606.12 clarify the code requirements and add references to two International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIR) standards and one American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE) standard for design and operation of ammonia refrigeration systems.	

607.6			This is a new requirement to ensure that devices designed to prevent water from infiltrating into fire service access elevator hoistways and occupant evacuation elevator hoistways are properly maintained.	
609.2			Type I exhaust hoods are not required over electric cooking appliances when the appliances produce a minimal amount of grease-laden vapors.	
609.3.3.2			This section references a new standard that addresses the cleaning of commercial cooking exhaust hoods and ducts.	
609.4			Listed flexible connectors are required between the fixed fuel-gas piping and cooking appliances on casters or other appliances that are moved for cleaning.	
610		Cooking oil storage tanks in commercial kitchens must comply with new Chapter 6 requirements for these installations and Chapter 57.		
611			A new Section 611 on hyperbaric facilities has been added to the IFC. According to the provisions of this section, these facilities shall be inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99. Records shall be kept and made available to the fire code official.	
CHAPTER 7 - FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES				
CHAPTER 8 - INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS				
803.5.2		Requirements for new textile wall and ceiling coverings have been added.		
806.2		An alternative method of evaluating the flame propagation of artificial vegetation or foam plastics and plastic signs in Group A occupancies is now recognized in the IFC.		

807			The requirements for decorative materials other than decorative vegetation have been reorganized and clarified.	
808.4		Lockers constructed of combustible materials must comply with the Chapter 8 requirements when they are an interior finish component.		
CHAPTER 9 - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS				
901.4.1			The code has been clarified concerning how an inspector can determine if a fire protection system is to be considered a “required” system or a “nonrequired” system.	
901.4.6		When provided, rooms housing fire protection systems must be adequately sized to facilitate maintenance.		
901.8.2			Existing 1½-inch hose lines can be removed under certain circumstances.	
901.9		Notice to the fire code official is now required when an alarm monitoring service is terminated or changed.		
903.2.1			When fire sprinklers are required in a Group A occupancy located on a story other than the level of exit discharge, fire sprinklers must be installed on all stories leading to all levels of exit discharge that are used by the Group A occupancy.	
903.2.1.6			Fire sprinklers are now required on all floors between the occupied roof and the level of exit discharge when assembly uses occur on the rooftop of buildings and the occupant load exceeds 100 for Group A-2 or 300 for other Group A occupancies.	
903.2.1.7			When multiple Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 fire areas share egress paths, the occupant load will be combined for determining if a fire sprinkler system is required. The occupant load threshold is 300 or more.	
903.2.2		Automatic sprinkler requirements for ambulatory care facilities must protect the floor housing the facility.		
903.2.4, 903.2.7, 903.2.9		Automatic sprinkler systems are now required in occupancies where upholstered furniture or mattresses are manufactured, stored, or displayed.		

903.2.9			This code change provides a specific definition for commercial motor vehicles, which is applicable when the fire code official is determining whether a fire sprinkler system is required in specific occupancies.	
903.2.11.1.3		Basements that are modified by the addition of a wall, partition, or fixture that can obstruct fire streams will require automatic sprinkler protection.		
903.2.11.2		Automatic sprinkler protection requirements for rubbish and linen chutes are clarified and improved.		
903.2.11.3			This section has been revised to clarify how the height of a building is to be measured and that the section applies to buildings that have one or more stories. The exception for airport control towers has been deleted.	
903.3.1.1.1			This change introduces the concept of Machine Room-Less elevators (MRLs) to the IFC and provides correlation with ASME A17.1-2007/CSA B44-07. In the 2012 code, sprinkler exemptions are currently provided for elevator machine rooms and machinery spaces. This change expands the exemption to the control rooms and control spaces associated with occupant evacuation elevators. Additionally, the code has been changed regarding area smoke detection and fire command center requirements to reflect the defining of elevator control rooms and control spaces.	
903.3.1.1.2			This new section provides criteria for not installing sprinklers in bathrooms of specific Group R occupancies.	
903.3.1.2			This change correlates Group R limitations on height with the scope of NFPA 13R.	
903.3.1.2.2, 1027.6, 1104.22			The intent of Section 903.3.1.2.2 is to clarify that when an NFPA 13R sprinkler system is used, additional heads are required in the open-ended corridor (breezeway). An associated change is in Section 1027.6 for exterior stairways and ramps. To correlate the open-ended corridor concept in existing buildings with these changes, Section 1104.22 has been changed through the deletion of exception 1, which allows the open ended corridor criteria to dictate the solution.	
903.3.5.2		Secondary water supplies must be designed to operate		

		automatically.		
903.3.8			This change reduces the number of sprinkler heads that can be used in a limited area sprinkler system from 20 heads to 6 heads. This change provides additional criteria regarding the use of these systems.	
904.1.1, 906.3		Personnel who perform maintenance on portable fire extinguishers or alternative fire-extinguishing systems must be certified by the jurisdiction or other approved organization.		
904.2, 904.11			This change recognizes automatic water mist systems as an alternative, on a limited basis, to automatic fire sprinkler systems. Automatic water mist systems are most commonly used for special protection applications for special hazard applications such as computer room subfloors and machinery spaces.	
904.3.2		When two or more alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems are required to protect a hazard, all of the systems must be designed to simultaneously operate.		
904.13			UL 300A has been added to the IFC, and the new definition of Institutional Occupancy Group 2 Condition 1 (Nursing Homes, Assisted Living, etc.) from the IBC for an extinguishing system within the domestic cooking hood of such occupancy has been incorporated.	
905.4		Requirements Class I standpipe rooftop connections and at Open Mall buildings were clarified.		
906.1		With the exception of Group R-2 uses, portable fire extinguishers are required in any occupancy, regardless of whether it is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. R-2 occupancies can eliminate the portable fire extinguishers in many public and common areas if an extinguisher is provided within each dwelling unit.		
907.1.2			The fire alarm designer is now required to provide the design minimum audibility level for occupant notification, and the phrase “where applicable” has been added to the charging statement to clarify that not all items shown in the list may be applicable for every installation.	

907.2.1		Requirements for a fire alarm system in a building housing two or more Group A occupancies are now based on whether the occupancy requires separation by the IBC.		
907.2.1.2		Mass notification fire alarm signals in large stadiums, arenas, and grandstands require captioned messages.		
907.2.3		An emergency voice/alarm communications system is now required in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or more.		
907.2.3			The threshold for requiring a manual fire alarm system has been raised from 30 occupants to 50. The emergency voice/alarm communication system requirement has been raised to 100 occupants.	
907.2.6, 907.5.2.1, 907.5.2.3			The change to 907.2.6 Exception 2 links the use of “private mode” signaling under NFPA 72 to the fire safety and evacuation plan requirements of Chapter 4. Section 907.5.2.1 has been revised to allow the use of a private mode audible alarm in critical care areas. Section 907.5.2.3 has been revised to allow for the substitution of an audible alarm for a visual alarm in critical care areas.	
907.2.6.1.1		Fire alarm and detection systems and wireless smoke alarms are now recognized for installation in buildings regulated by the IFC and the <i>International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Townhomes</i> (IRC).		
907.2.9.3			The addition of the language “occupancies operated by a college or university for student or staff housing” is intended to clarify this section and the requirement for automatic smoke detection.	
907.2.11.3, 907.2.11.4			This new section provides designers, plan examiners and field inspectors with criteria for locating smoke alarms in relation to cooking appliances and bathrooms. By properly locating smoke alarms, the number of nuisance alarms may be reduced.	
907.2.11.7			This new section provides an option for using a smoke detection system in lieu of single-station and multiple-station alarms in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1.	
907.2.14			This change clarifies that smoke detection in atriums is to be based on the rational analysis prescribed in	

			Section 909.4 and that a generic requirement for installation of smoke detection is not necessarily warranted.	
907.2.22.1, 907.2.22.2			This new section provides specific criteria regarding smoke detector locations in airport traffic control towers. A different criterion is used depending on whether or not the airport traffic control tower has single or multiple exits and if it is sprinklered.	
907.4.1		Fire alarm control units require protection using an approved smoke detector.		
907.5.2.1.1		The strength of audible fire alarm notification devices now must now meet a minimum sound-pressure level.		
908.7		Carbon monoxide (CO) alarms are required in Group R and I occupancies with fuel-burning appliances or attached garages in new and existing buildings.		
909.4.7			This new section requires the analysis of multiple mechanical smoke control systems. Buildings using smoke control systems may have more than one type of smoke control system, and the interactions of these systems must be evaluated in the design.	
909.6.3			This section has been added for clarification of the responsibility and authority between the fire code official and the building official in relation to smoke control systems.	
909.12.1, 909.20.6			This modification allows the fire code official the discretion to bypass individual components from the weekly preprogrammed smoke control verification testing. It further requires testing of all bypassed components on a semiannual basis.	
909.21			This change provides the option of pressurizing the elevator hoistway in lieu of enclosing the elevator lobby. The entire section has been added to the IFC to facilitate coordination between code officials. Additionally, four exceptions have been added to the pressurization requirements that in effect provide an alternative way for the smoke control system to be designed.	
910			This section has been extensively rewritten as a result of the work done by the Code Technology Committee and specifically the Roof Vent Study Group. It	

			provides direction on Group F-1 and S-1 occupancies greater than 50,000 square feet of undivided area and high-piled combustible storage. Criteria for using either smoke and heat vents or mechanical smoke removal are provided.	
913.2.2			This new provision references UL Standard 2196, which provides for survivability of fire pump power-supply wiring.	
915			The requirements for carbon monoxide detection have been completely rewritten to clarify the provisions, relocated to a new Section 915, and expanded to address classrooms in Group E occupancies.	
CHAPTER 10 - MEANS OF EGRESS				
Chapter 10			The chapter has been reformatted with the provisions for egress requirements from a space or story being consolidated into a new Section 1006 and a new Section 1007.	
1004.1.1			The determination of the cumulative design occupant load for intervening spaces, adjacent levels and adjacent stories has been clarified and combined into a single section. A subsection has been added to address egress from adjacent stories to clarify that the number of occupants from adjacent stories are not added together unless there is a convergence of egress at an intermediate level by occupants leaving a story from above and below that point.	
1004.1.2, Table 1004.1.2		An occupant load factor for museums and exhibit galleries has been added. The “assembly” factors that were previously used did not generally provide an occupant load that was reflective of the actual use of the space.		
Table 1004.1.2			This change has revised the mercantile occupant load factor and created one factor for all floors.	
1005.1		The exit width/capacity requirements are arranged in a logical and well-organized layout. Reduced exit width factors have been established for sprinklered buildings with an emergency voice/alarm communication system.		
1006, 1007			This modification has consolidated the egress requirements for rooms and spaces along with those	

			for stories into a single location. It has also created a single section to deal with the number of exits (Section 1006) and a separate section (Section 1007) to deal with the arrangement and separation requirements.	
1007.1			This section now provides specific information regarding the point where exit separation is to be measured. Where three or more means of egress are required, the code restores performance language to ensure the egress paths are adequately separated.	
1008.1.2		The occupant load used to determine the door swing requirement is not to be based on an assigned or distributed occupant load, but on the entire occupant load of the space served by the door.		
1009, 1010, 202		Revisions have been made throughout the code to coordinate the requirements for when unenclosed stairways can be used as a part of the means of egress and how they are regulated.		
1009.8			This change clarifies that a two-way communication system may serve multiple elevators and that the systems are not required at service elevators, freight elevators, or private residence elevators.	
1010.1.9			Numerous revisions throughout these locking provisions help clarify requirements and their application by using consistent terminology. These changes allow an existing locking system exception for main doors that are not located at the exterior of the building.	
1011.2		Low-level exit signs must be provided in the egress system serving guest rooms in an R-1 occupancy. These additional exit signs are required to be installed if traditional exit signs are required.		
1011.15, 1011.16			This section has been added to list the locations where ladders can be used for access. Permanent ladders must follow the construction requirements from the IMC in order to provide consistent installation and a safe usable ladder.	
1014.8			This section now provides guidance and enforceable language so the building official can determine when a pair of intermediate handrails begins to obstruct the required egress width of a stairway. This helps to	

			clarify when the width of the stair must be increased due to the two intermediate handrails reducing the available egress width.	
1016.2			This modification allows occupant egress through an elevator lobby provided access to at least one exit is available without the occupant passing through the lobby. It addresses the extent of the required elevator lobby protection.	
1017.2.2			This modification allows an increased exit access travel distance within Group F-1 or S-1 occupancies meeting specific requirements. Also, it restores a travel distance that was allowed in the 2006 code but not allowed in the 2009 or 2012 editions.	
1018.3, 1018.5			The required width of aisles in Groups B and M occupancies as well as aisles in other occupancies are now tied to the widths required for corridors and not just to the capacity based on the occupant load served.	
1020.2			A new exception helps to clarify the width requirements for corridors within Group I-2 occupancies for areas where bed or stretcher movement is not necessary.	
1021.2		A new section clarifies when a single exit is permitted within or from an individual dwelling unit. A separate revision allows exits to be arranged where they serve a portion of a story instead of requiring that all of the required exits from the story be accessible to all of the occupants.		
1022.5		Penetrations of the outside membrane of the fire barrier enclosing an exit stair or ramp are permitted when the penetration is properly protected.		
1023.3.1			An interior exit stairway is now permitted to continue directly into an exit passageway without the need for a fire door assembly to separate the two elements.	
1029.13.2.2.1			This new section limits the variation allowed between adjacent risers within a stepped aisle. The previous code did not limit the variation for these risers.	
1030.2		Requirements for exit reliability, security, or locking devices on means of egress components, furnishings in exit paths were revised to improve their intent.		

CHAPTER 11 - CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

1102.1		Requirements for applying the retroactive requirements in existing buildings were clarified.		
1103.4.1			Retroactive construction of a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated separation is now required in existing hospitals and jails to protect vertical openings. Alternatives have been included that can be used in lieu of the separation to mitigate the hazard created by the vertical openings.	
1103.7.6			The installation of interconnected smoke alarms within dwelling units along with fire-resistance-rated separation of dwelling units is allowed as an alternative to the retroactive installation of a manual fire alarm system throughout the building in existing Group R-2 occupancies.	
1103.8.1		Requirements for the installation and maintenance of smoke alarms in Group R-2 occupancies were clarified to address existing buildings.		
1104.16.5.1		Existing exterior fire escapes require an inspection by a registered design professional or persons acceptable to the fire code official no more than every 5 years.		
1105			Retroactive construction requirements have been added to the IFC to provide a minimum level for fire and life safety in existing Group I-2 occupancies.	
				chapters 12 - 19 reserved
PART IV - SPECIAL OCCUPANCIES AND OPERATIONS				
CHAPTER 20 - AVIATION FACILITIES				
				N/A
CHAPTER 21 - DRY CLEANING				
2108.2		A new exception allows dry cleaning plants using Class III-A or Class III-B combustible liquids in nonsprinklered buildings.		
CHAPTER 22 - COMBUSTIBLE DUST-PRODUCING OPERATIONS				
CHAPTER 23 - MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES				
				N/A

CHAPTER 24 - FLAMMABLE FINISHES				
CHAPTER 25 - FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING				
CHAPTER 26 - FUMIGATION AND INSECTICIDAL FOGGING				
CHAPTER 27 - SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES				
2703.10.1.2		Combustible semiconductor tools such as wet benches no longer require an automatic fire-extinguishing system when they are constructed of listed polymeric materials.		
2703.16		Sub-atmospheric gas systems (SAGS) installed and operated in accordance with NFPA 318 are permitted in semiconductor fabrication facilities.		
2705.3.1		Service corridors are not required when the amount of hazardous production material being transported is less than the maximum allowable quantity per control area.		
CHAPTER 28 - LUMBER YARDS AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL, SOLID BIOMASS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES				
CHAPTER 29 - MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS				
CHAPTER 30 - INDUSTRIAL OVENS				
CHAPTER 31 - TENTS AND OTHER MEMBRANE STRUCTURES				
3103.9.1			Temporary multistory tents and membrane structures are now required to comply with the structural requirements in the IBC.	
3105			Temporary stage canopies are now permitted and	

			regulated under Chapter 31 and must have a structurally sound design.	
CHAPTER 32 - HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE				
3203.2			A building containing Class I commodities stored on plastic pallets will now require a fire sprinkler system to be designed based on the NFPA 13 sprinkler criteria. The allowance to include any solid-deck polyethylene pallets as acceptable for Class I commodities has been deleted.	
3206.4.1			NFPA 13 provisions are now referenced to address the use of plastic pallets in high-piled combustible storage. Plastic pallets can affect the classification of the commodity.	
3206.9.3			Specific limitations are now provided for dead-end aisles in high-piled combustible storage areas. These limitations are more restrictive than the common path of egress travel limitations due to hazards associated with high-piled combustible storage.	
3208.3.1		The installation of approved devices designed to protect flue spaces from obstructions can be prescribed by the fire code official.		
CHAPTER 33 - FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION				
3306.2			Safety requirements for the purging and cleaning of flammable gas piping systems have been added to the 2015 IFC.	
CHAPTER 34 - TIRE REBUILDING AND TIRE STORAGE				
CHAPTER 35 - WELDING AND OTHER HOT WORK				
3504.1.7, 3510			Requirements for hot work on tanks containing flammable and combustible liquids is now included in the 2015 IFC.	
CHAPTER 36 - MARINAS				
CHAPTER 37 - COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS				

				chapters 38 - 49 reserved
PART V - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
CHAPTER 50 - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - GENERAL PROVISIONS				
Table 5003.1.1(1)		The IFC and IBC provisions for combustible dusts will require the permit applicant to provide the code official with a technical report and opinion that assesses the hazards of the dust and process.		
Table 5003.1.1(1)			Table 5003.1.1(1) contains several revisions affecting consumer fireworks, combustible fibers, unstable reactive materials, alcohol-based hand rubs and gas rooms.	
5003.12		Outdoor storage and use of hazardous materials can now be placed adjacent to exposures when they are isolated by a 2-hour fire-resistive line-of-sight barrier and the MAQ is not exceeded.		
CHAPTER 51 - AEROSOLS				
5101.4, 5104			Aerosol products are now allowed in plastic containers up to 33.8 fluid ounces, or 1 liter, in size. Specific product criteria must be met if the plastic containers exceed 4 fluid ounces.	
CHAPTER 53 - COMPRESSED GASES				
				N/A
CHAPTER 54 - CORROSIVE MATERIALS				
CHAPTER 55 - CRYOGENIC FLUIDS				
CHAPTER 56 - EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS				
CHAPTER 57 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS				
				N/A
CHAPTER 58 - FLAMMABLE GASES AND FLAMMABLE CRYOGENIC FLUIDS				

				N/A
CHAPTER 59 - FLAMMABLE SOLIDS				
CHAPTER 60 - HIGHLY TOXIC AND TOXIC MATERIALS				
CHAPTER 61 - LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES				
				N/A
CHAPTER 62 - ORGANIC PEROXIDES				
CHAPTER 63 - OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING GASES AND OXIDIZING CRYOGENIC FLUIDS				
CHAPTER 64 - PYROPHORIC MATERIALS				
				See SPS 314
CHAPTER 65 - PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS				
CHAPTER 66 - UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS				
CHAPTER 67 - WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS				
				chapters 68 - 79 reserved
PART VI - REFERENCED STANDARDS				
CHAPTER 80 - REFERENCED STANDARDS				

APPENDICES

Appendix A				
Appendix B, B105			Criteria have been added to Appendix B that specify the amount of reduction available for each type of fire sprinkler system and establish the method for determining the minimum water supply requirement and duration based on the reduced fire-flow requirement.	
Appendix C			The revisions to Appendix C provide refinement of the fire hydrant spacing requirements and add footnotes that increase hydrant spacing based on the installation of an automatic sprinkler system.	
Appendix D		Measurements of building height for aerial apparatus access roadways are based on the grade plane.		
Appendix E				
Appendix F				
Appendix G				
Appendix H				
Appendix I				
Appendix J	Emergency Responder Radio Coverage	Building Information Signs - An optional appendix offers a method of presenting building information to emergency responders using a standardized format.		
Appendix K			The new Appendix K addresses retroactive construction requirements for existing Ambulatory Care Facilities. The appendix requirements are in addition to the retroactive construction requirements in IFC Chapter 11.	
Appendix L			This new appendix provides criteria for the design, installation and testing of Fire Fighter Air Replenishment Systems (FARS) for use during firefighting operations.	
Appendix M			An automatic fire sprinkler system is required to be	

			retroactively installed in existing high-rise buildings.	

a. Published sources:

- 2009 *International Fire Code*[®] – International Code Council[®] (ICC)
- 2012 *International Fire Code* – International Code Council
- 2015 *International Fire Code* – International Code Council
- Significant Changes to the International Fire Code, 2012 Edition* – International Code Council
- Significant Changes to the International Fire Code, 2015 Edition* – International Code Council

b. Changes that are not addressed because they do not apply in Wisconsin include the changes for all of Chapter 1 Scope and Administration other than 102.6.

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

Prepared by Dan Smith

File Reference: SPS 361/Summary 2012 & 2015 IFC changes

361.03 (14) adopts the following portions of the 2009 International Fire Code

ADOPTED

Section 102.6

Chapters 2-4

Sections 501-502 504-510

Sections 601-605 607-609

Chapter 7-8

Sections 901.1-901.4.2 901.4.4-909.18.9 909.20-913

Chapter 10

Chapters 12-21

Chapters 23-29

Chapters 31-33

Chapters 36-37

Chapters 39-47

NOT ADOPTED

Chapter 1, except 102.6

Section 503

Section 606

Sections 901.4.3 909.19 914

Chapter 11

Chapter 22

Chapter 30

Chapter 34

Chapter 35

Chapter 38

2009 IFC

IFC CHAPTERS NOT ADOPTED

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration -----
Chapter 11 Aviation Facilities -----
Chapter 22 Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages ---
Chapter 30 Compressed Gases -----
Chapter 34 Flammable and Combustible Liquids -----
Chapter 35 Flammable Gases and Flammable Cryogenic Fluids ----
Chapter 38 Liquefied Petroleum Gases -----

IFC SECTIONS NOT ADOPTED

Section 503 Fire Apparatus Access Roads
Section 606 Mechanical Refrigeration
Section 901.4.3 Additional Fire Protection Systems
Section 909.19 System Acceptance
Section 914 Fire Protection based on special detailed requirements
of use and occupancy

2015 IFC

NEW CHAPTER NUMBERS

Chapter 1
Chapter 20
Chapter 23
Chapter 53
Chapter 57
Chapter 58
Chapter 61

NEW SECTION NUMBERS

Section 503
Section 606
Section 901.4.4
Section 909.19
Section 914