

**Board of Code Appeals Agenda
City of Prairie Village
Tuesday, June 18, 2013
Multi-Purpose Room
6:00 P.M.**

I. Roll Call

II. Non-Public Hearings

- BCA2013-001 2012 International Code Adoption
International Building Code (IBC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village
- BCA 2013-002 2012 International Code Adoption
International Fire Code (IFC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village
- BCA 2013-003 2012 International Code Adoption
International Plumbing Code (IPC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village
- BCA 2013-004 2012 International Code Adoption
International Mechanical Code (IMC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village
- BCA 2013-005 2012 International Code Adoption
International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village
- BCA2013-006 2012 International Code Adoption
International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village
- BCA2013-007 2012 International Code Adoption
International Residential Code (IRC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village
- BCA2013-008 2012 Code Adoption
NFPA 70- National Electrical Code- 2011 Edition- (NEC)
Applicant: City of Prairie Village

III. Other Business

IV. Adjournment

Item #	International Building Code (IBC)
B1	Section 102.4 Referenced Codes and Standards. This section has been clarified so as to eliminate any confusion as to conflicts between provisions of this code and referenced standards. In cases where parallel or conflicting requirements occur, the provisions in the IBC will prevail.
B2	Section 202 Definitions. For consistency and usability purposes, all definitions have been moved to Chapter 2. Previously, definitions were scattered throughout the code.
B3	<p>Section 202 & 308.2 Definitions. Several new definitions have been added relating to <u>care facilities</u> and some existing definitions have been revised for clarity.(see below)</p> <p>24 Hour Care. The actual time that a person is an occupant within a facility for the purpose of receiving care. It shall not include a facility that is open for 24 hours and is capable of providing care to someone visiting the facility during any segment of the 24 hours.</p> <p>Custodial Care. Assistance with day to day living tasks; such as assistance with cooking, taking medication, bathing, using toilet facilities and other tasks of daily living. Custodial care includes occupants who evacuate at a slower rate and/or who have mental and psychiatric complications.</p> <p>Incapable of Self preservation. Persons because of age; physical limitations; mental limitations; chemical dependency, or medical treatment cannot respond as an individual to an emergency situation.</p> <p>Medical Care. Care involving medical or surgical procedures, nursing, or for psychiatric purposes.</p> <p>Nursing Homes. Facilities that provide care, including both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities where any of the persons are incapable of self-preservation.</p>
B4	Section 308.4 Institutional Group I-2. A Group I-2 occupancy classification is now only applicable to medical facilities where six or more individuals incapable of self-preservation are receiving care. A facility where five or fewer individuals are receiving such care, a Group R-3classification is the most appropriate and may also be regulated under the International Residential Code (IRC).
B5	Section 419 Live/Work Units. This new section addresses live/work units which are defined as “a dwelling unit or sleeping unit in which a significant portion of the space includes a nonresidential use that is operated by the tenant”. Residential live/work units will typically include a dwelling unit along with some public service business, such as an artist’s studio, coffee shop, or chiropractor’s office and the public is able to enter the work area of the unit to acquire service.
B6	Section 424 Children’s Play Structures. The regulations for children’s play structures were previously limited to covered mall buildings. They are now applicable where such structures are located within any building regulated by the IBC, regardless of occupancy.
B7	Section 501.2 Address identification. With the modification to this section , the fire code official can now require address numbers to be posted in multiple locations when necessary, to facilitate emergency response.
B8	<p>Section 703.7 Marking and identification. This section has been modified to further clarify the size and location of identifying markings which are required on vertical fire assemblies in accessible above ceiling spaces. The requirements are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be located in accessible concealed floor, floor/ceiling, or attic spaces. 2. Be located within 15 feet of the end of each wall and at intervals not exceeding 30 feet measured horizontally along the wall or partition. 3. Include lettering not less than 3 inches in height with a minimum 3/8 inch stroke in contrasting color incorporating the suggested wording: “FIRE AND/ OR SMOKE BARRIER- PROTECT ALL OPENINGS”.
B9	Section 903.2.11.1.3 Basements. This section has been modified to require basements with walls, partitions or fixtures that can obstruct water from hose streams to have automatic fire sprinkler protection.
B10	Section 907.2.3 Group E. This section has been modified to now require a voice/alarm communications system in group E occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or more.
B11	Section 908.7 Carbon Monoxide Alarms. An addition to this section now requires carbon monoxide alarms in all group R and I occupancies with fuel burning appliances or attached garages.
B12	Section 1008.1.9.9 Electromagnetically Locked Egress Doors. Previous editions of the IBC prohibited the use of electromagnetic locks on egress doors. Due to ever increasing security concerns, the use of such locking devices is now acceptable with “panic” hardware which is listed for such use and will automatically release the locking mechanism with the operation of the push bar.
B13	Section 1011.2 Floor-Level Exit Signs in Group R-1. Where exit signs are required in Group R-1 occupancies(boarding houses, hotels & motels) additional low-level exit signs are now required in all areas serving guest rooms, the bottom of the sign shall not be less than 10 inches nor more than 12 inches above the floor level.
B14	Section 1013.8 Window Sills. The guard requirements for operable windows which have a sill height greater than 72 inches above finished grade have been relocated from Chapter 14 to Chapter 10 and the minimum sill height above finish floor has been increased from 24 inches to 36 inches.

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B15	Section 1013.3 Height. The minimum required height for guards in Group R-3 and individual dwelling units of Group R-2 has been decreased from 42 inches to 36 inches.	
B16	Section 1109.2 Toilet and bathing Facilities. This section has been modified to allow toilet facilities and drinking fountains to be mounted at a lower height than generally permitted per A117.1, when primarily used for children's use.	
B17	Section 1203.1 Mechanical Ventilation Required (General). The option of utilizing natural ventilation rather than mechanical ventilation is now unavailable. Per the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) a blower door test will be used to determine if mechanical ventilation is to be required. When the air infiltration rate in a dwelling unit is less than 5 air changes per hour when tested with a blower door at a pressure of 0.2 inch w.c., the dwelling unit shall be ventilated by mechanical means.	
B18	Section 1208.3 Room area. The minimum room area for kitchens has been deleted. Previously 50 square feet was required. The new text states; "Kitchens are not required to be of a minimum floor area". However, they must maintain a minimum 3 foot clear passageway.	
B19	Section 1510.3 Recovering versus Replacement. Existing ice barrier membranes are now allowed to remain in place when replacing a roof covering.	
B20	Section 2902.2.1 Family or Assisted-Use Toilet Facilities Serving as Separate Facilities. Where separate sex toilet facilities are required and only one water closet is required in each facility, two family or assisted-use toilets may now be provided as an acceptable alternative. Family or assisted-use toilet facilities will not be required to be identified for exclusive use by either sex.	
Item #	International Fire Code (IFC)	
F1	Section 307 Open Burning, Recreational Fires and Portable Outdoor Fireplaces. This section has been modified due to the increasing popularity of outdoor living areas, etc., and now addresses portable outdoor fireplaces, such as chimineas, steel firepits, and similar devices. This section prohibits portable outdoor fireplaces from being operated within 15 feet of a structure or combustible material. However, there is an exception which nullifies this requirement for one and two family dwellings. There is also no provision as to burning in high wind conditions. Therefore, should we consider an amendment to this section which would require a definitive separation distance from one and two family dwellings, or a restriction as to burning when winds are in excess of 15 MPH (etc)?	
F2	Section 503.4.1 Traffic Calming Devices. This new section requires approval by the Fire Code official before a traffic calming device can be constructed.	
F3	Section 510.1 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage in New Buildings. The provisions of this section require all new buildings to have sufficient radio coverage inside the structure so firefighters can safely operate within them.	
F4	Section 901.4.6 Pump and Riser Room size. The rooms which house fire protection systems must now be sized to facilitate maintenance and the size will be determined by the equipment manufacturer's specifications.	
F5	Section 903.2.11.1.3 Basements. See item B9 pg 1.	
F6	Section 904.1.1 Certification of Service personnel for Fire Extinguishing Equipment. To ensure that fire extinguishing systems and devices are properly maintained, the IFC now requires individuals performing maintenance activities to be certified. The certification must be issued by an approved organization or governmental agency for the type of work being performed.	
F7	Section 906.1 Where required. This section has been modified to require portable fire extinguishers in any occupancy, regardless of whether it is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. The one exception is R-2 occupancies which can eliminate the portable fire extinguishers in many public and common areas, if an extinguisher is provided within each dwelling unit.	
F8	Section 907.2.3 Group E. An emergency voice/alarm communication system is now required in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or more. The previous edition of the IFC stated the fire alarm system was not required with an occupant load of "less than 50".	
F9	Section 907.4.1 Protection of Fire Alarm Control Unit. Previous editions of the IFC did not require the protection of certain fire alarm and detection components when the building was protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system. This section has now been modified to require a single smoke detector, in areas not continuously occupied, at the location of each fire alarm control unit, notification appliance circuit power extenders and supervising station transmitting equipment.	
F10	Section 908.7 Carbon Monoxide Alarms. See item B11, pg 1.	
F11	Section 1011.2 Floor-Level Exit Signs in Group R-1. See item B13, pg 1.	
F12	Section 1030.9 Floor Identification Signs. This is a new section which requires floor identification signs to be maintained in an approved manner. Floor identification signs are required in exit enclosures connecting more than three stories. The sign shall identify the termination point at the top and bottom floors of the exit enclosure, whether roof access is available and the direction to and story of the exit discharge. The signs are also required at each floor level.	

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Item #	International Plumbing Code (IPC)															
P1	Table 403.1 Minimum Number of Required Plumbing Fixtures. Service sinks are no longer required in Group B and M occupancies where the occupant load does not exceed 15.															
P2	Section 403.2 Separate Facilities. This section has been modified as follows: 'Separate facilities (for each sex) shall not be required in mercantile occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 100 or less'. (previously 50 or less)															
P3	Section 403.2.1 Family or Assisted-Use Toilet Facilities Serving as Separate facilities. See B20, pg 2.															
P4	Section 403.3.6 Door locking. Locking devices are now specifically prohibited on toilet room doors designed for multiple occupants.															
P5	Section 407.2 Bathtub Waste Outlets and Overflows. Even though most bathtubs are installed with overflows, the code text has not previously been clear as to whether or not an overflow was required. New language specifically states that bathtubs must be provided with an overflow outlet.															
Item #	International Mechanical Code (IMC)															
M1	Section 306.5 Equipment and Appliances on Roofs or Elevated Structures. This section has been modified so as to clarify that permanent access is required to equipment and appliances on a roof or elevated structure higher than 16 feet above grade by means of a permanent ladder.															
M2	Table 403.3 Minimum Ventilation Rates for Nail Salons. Footnote "h" has been modified to require nail salons to have a source capture system at each nail station. The exhaust from a station in a nail salon is required to capture the air contaminants at their source and terminate them to the outdoor atmosphere. A minimum exhaust rate of 50cfm is required at each station.															
M3	Section 505.1 Domestic Kitchen Exhaust Systems. In the past, it has been a common practice to combine bathroom exhaust with the exhaust from a domestic range hood. Manufacturers have not promoted this due to different air movement in different systems. Therefore, this section has been modified to require domestic kitchen exhaust systems to be independent of all other exhaust systems.															
M4	Section 506.3.8 Grease Duct Cleanouts and other Openings. Item #6 has been added to this section which requires gasket and sealing materials to be rated for not less than 1500 degrees F. (815.6 C)															
M5	Section 507.2 Type I or Type II Hood Required. A new exception has been added which states, "Where cooking appliances are equipped with integral down-draft exhaust systems and such appliances and exhaust systems are listed and labeled for the application, in accordance with NFPA 96, a hood shall not be required at or above them". This application is now common where the cooking is done in front of the customer directly at the table by use of a hibachi grill or similar appliance.															
M6	Section 507.2.1.2 Exhaust Flow Rate Label. Manufacturers of listed Type I commercial cooking hoods are now required to provide an information label attached to the hood specifying the listed minimum exhaust air flow for the hood based upon the cooking appliance duty classification.															
M7	Section 603.9 Joints, Seams and Connections. Unlisted duct tape is no longer permitted as a sealant on nonmetallic ducts. The previous limitation only applied to metal ducts.															
Item #	International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)															
FG1	Section 401.9 Identification. Each section of pipe <u>and</u> each fitting utilized in a gas system must bear the identification of the manufacturer.															
FG2	Section 308.1 Clearance to Combustible Materials. This section has been clarified that gypsum board is to be considered a combustible material for the purpose of required clearances to combustibles.															
FG3	Section 408.4 Sediment Trap. An illustration of how a sediment trap is to be constructed is now included in order to clarify the intent of the provisions. In addition, decorative vented gas appliances and gas fireplaces are no longer required to be installed with a sediment trap. It was determined that these appliances are manually operated and the user would be in attendance, thus they would be aware of any problems.															
Item #	International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)															
EC1	<p>Table R402.1.1 Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component. This table has been modified to reflect the climatic conditions in our area.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Climate Zone:</u> 4</td> <td><u>Basement Wall R Value:</u> 10/13</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Fenestration U-factor:</u> 0.35</td> <td><u>Crawl Space Wall R Value:</u> 10/13</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Skylight U factor:</u> 0.55</td> <td><u>Note:</u> 8/13(10/13) means R-8 (R-10)continuous insulation on the interior or exterior of the home or R-13 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Glazed Fenestration SHGC:</u> 0.40</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Wood Frame Wall R Value:</u> 13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Mass Wall R Value:</u> 8/13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Floor R Value:</u> 19</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<u>Climate Zone:</u> 4	<u>Basement Wall R Value:</u> 10/13	<u>Fenestration U-factor:</u> 0.35	<u>Crawl Space Wall R Value:</u> 10/13	<u>Skylight U factor:</u> 0.55	<u>Note:</u> 8/13(10/13) means R-8 (R-10)continuous insulation on the interior or exterior of the home or R-13 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall.	<u>Glazed Fenestration SHGC:</u> 0.40		<u>Wood Frame Wall R Value:</u> 13		<u>Mass Wall R Value:</u> 8/13		<u>Floor R Value:</u> 19	
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Item #	NFPA 70- National Electric Code- 2011 Edition (NEC)
NEC 1	Article 200- 200.4 Neutral Conductors. This new section clarifies that neutral conductors are not permitted to be used for more than one branch circuit, for more than one multiwire branch circuit, or for more than one set of ungrounded feeder conductors unless specifically permitted elsewhere in this Code.
NEC 2	Article 210- 210.6 Branch- Circuit Voltage Limitations; (C) 277 Volts to Ground. Throughout the entire NEC, listed light-emitting diode type luminaires (LEDs) are now recognized. This new section states; "Circuits exceeding 120 volts, nominal, between conductors and not exceeding 277 volts, nominal, to ground shall be permitted to supply the following: (1) Listed electric discharge or listed light-emitting diode type luminaires". (items 2-6 did not change)
NEC 3	Article 210- 210.12 Arc- Fault Circuit Interrupter Protection; (A) Dwelling Units. All 120 volt, single phase, 15 and 20 amp circuits supplying outlets installed in dwelling unit family rooms, dining rooms, living rooms, parlors, libraries, dens, bedrooms, sunrooms, recreation rooms, closets, hallways, or similar rooms or areas shall be protected by a listed arc-fault circuit interrupter, combination type, installed to provide protection of the branch circuit.(2005 NEC required AFCI protection in bedrooms only) Note: Two exceptions have been added: <u>Exception No. 1</u> If RMC(rigid metal conduit), IMC(intermediate metal conduit), EMT(electrical metallic tubing), or steel armored Type AC(aluminum construction) cables meeting the requirements of 210.118 and metal outlet and junction boxes are installed for the portion of the branch circuit between the branch-circuit overcurrent device and the first outlet, it shall be permitted to install an outlet branch circuit Type AFCI, at the first outlet to provide protection for the remaining portion of the branch circuit. <u>Exception #3</u> If an individual branch circuit to a fire alarm system installed in accordance with 760.41(B) and 760.121(B)is installed in RMC, IMC, EMT, or steel sheathed cable Type AC or Type MC(multi-circuit), meeting the requirements of 250.118, with metal outlet and junction boxes, AFCI protection shall be permitted to be omitted.
NEC 4	Article 210- 210.12 Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter Protection;(B) Branch Circuit Extensions or Modifications- Dwelling Units. New AFCI requirements have been added to 210.12(B) to address branch- circuit modifications, replacements, or extensions. A listed outlet type AFCI is now permitted to be installed at the first receptacle outlet of an existing branch circuit to protect any modifications, replacements, or extensions.
NEC 5	Article 210- 210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets;(A) General Provisions; (1) Wall Space. New text has been added to 201.52(A)(2) to clarify that where fixed cabinets are installed, that portion of the wall space is excluded from the receptacle outlet requirement.
NEC 6	Article 210-210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets; (A) General Provisions;(4) Countertop Receptacles. This revision now prohibits the installer from including receptacles installed to serve countertops when applying the rule 210.52(A) for general wall spaces. For example, consider a receptacle outlet mounted at the end of a kitchen countertop. At the end of the countertop the wall continues for 3 feet and ends at a doorway. A physical measurement from the receptacle mounted at the end of the kitchen countertop and the edge of the doorframe is 4 feet. This would appear to satisfy the general 6 foot requirement. However, using a counter-mounted receptacle is now clearly prohibited. Therefore, a receptacle would be required in the wall space next to the counter.
NEC 7	Article 210- 210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets; (C) Countertops;(5) Receptacle Outlet Location. Previous text of this section would only allow the required receptacles to be installed above, but not more than (20 inches) above the countertop. A revision to this section will now allow a countertop receptacle, listed for the application, to be installed in countertops. This addresses the several listed receptacle assemblies on the market today, including the tombstone, the pop-up and other styles.
NEC 8	Article 210-210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets;(D) Bathrooms. The general rule of 210.52(D) requires that all dwelling unit bathrooms have a receptacle(GFCI) protected not more than 3 feet from the outside edge of each basin. The location was limited to the wall or partition adjacent to the basin or basin countertop, or the side or face of the basin cabinet not more than 12 inches below the countertop. The permitted location has now been expanded to allow tombstone style or other receptacles, listed for the application, to be mounted directly on, or in, the basin countertop.
NEC 9	Article 210-210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets; (E) Outdoor Outlets; (3) Balconies, Decks, and Porches. All balconies, decks, and porches that are accessible from inside a dwelling unit are now required to have at least one receptacle outlet installed within the perimeter of the balcony, deck, or porch. Previous text of this section allowed an exception for such structures with a usable area of less than 20 square feet. This exception has been deleted.
NEC 10	Article 210- 210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets; (G) Basements, Garages, and Accessory Buildings. This section has been expanded and revised to now require all accessory buildings for a single-family dwelling, such as sheds, greenhouses, pool houses, etc., <u>that are supplied with electricity</u> to have at least one receptacle outlet in addition to those for the specific equipment installed.
NEC 11	Article 406- 406.4 Receptacle Replacement; (D)(4) Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection. This new list item (4) has been added to address AFCIs and requires a replacement receptacle to be one of the following: 1. A listed outlet branch circuit type AFCI receptacle. 2. A receptacle protected by a listed outlet branch circuit type AFCI receptacle. 3. A receptacle protected by a listed combination type AFCI circuit breaker. (effective January 1, 2014) Significant Changes between the 2006 and the 2012 International Codes pg 6
NEC 12	Article 406-406.4 (D) (5)Tamper-Resistant Receptacles, (6) Weather-Resistant Receptacles. New list item (5)

