

September 12, 2013

TO: Members of the MAG Building Codes Committee

FROM: Mary Dickson, El Mirage, Chair

SUBJECT: MEETING NOTIFICATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF TENTATIVE AGENDA

Wednesday, **September 18, 2013** - 2:00 pm
MAG Office, Second Floor, Ironwood Room
302 North 1st Avenue, Phoenix

A meeting of the MAG Building Codes Committee (BCC) has been scheduled for the time and place noted above. Members of the MAG Building Codes Committee may attend in person, by videoconference or by telephone conference call. Those attending by telephone conference call must make arrangements with Merry Holmgren at MAG at (602) 254-6300 at least one day prior to the meeting.

If you drive to the meeting, please park in the garage under the building and bring your ticket to the meeting; parking will be validated. For those using transit, the Regional Public Transportation Authority will provide transit tickets for your trip. For those using bicycles, please lock your bicycle in the bike rack in the garage.

Pursuant to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), MAG does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admissions to or participation in its public meetings. Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting Scott Wilken at the MAG office. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange for accommodation.

Please be advised that under procedures approved by the MAG Regional Council on June 26, 1996, all MAG committees must have a quorum to conduct business. A quorum is a simple majority of the membership, or 12 people for the MAG Building Codes Committee. If you are unable to attend the meeting, please send a proxy from your jurisdiction or agency to represent you.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Scott Wilken at (602) 254-6300 or swilken@azmag.gov.

TENTATIVE AGENDA
MAG Building Codes Committee Meeting
September 18, 2013

1. Call to Order

2. Introductions

3. August 21, 2013 Meeting Minutes

4. Call to the Audience

Members of the public may request to speak on items that fall under the jurisdiction of the MAG Building Codes Committee (BCC) and are not scheduled on the agenda; or, on items on the agenda for discussion but not for action. A total of 15 minutes will be provided for the Call to the Audience, with a limit of three minutes per speaker, unless the Chair requests an exception to this limit. Those requesting to comment on action agenda items may be provided an opportunity to do so at the time the agenda item is heard.

5. Comments From the Committee

An opportunity will be provided for Building Codes Committee members to present a brief summary of current events. The Building Codes Committee is not allowed to propose, discuss, deliberate or take action at the meeting on any matter in the summary, unless the specific matter is properly noticed in accordance with the Arizona Open Meeting Law.

6. Arizona Energy Consortium

The Arizona Energy Consortium is a committee of the Arizona Technology Council which represents companies across all industry sectors in Arizona. The AEC was established to promote and seek opportunities to collaborate within the Arizona energy industry on the growth and retention of energy companies, as well as serve as a credible, member-driven voice for Arizona's energy industry. <http://www.aztechcouncil.org/committees/aec>.

2. For information.

3. Review and approve the minutes of the August 21, 2013 meeting.

4. For information and discussion.

5. For information and discussion.

6. For information and discussion.

Members of the AEC will discuss two recent initiatives: The first is a flyer that is intended for distribution by local governments to their customers who are looking to remodel their homes or businesses, promoting public awareness of the importance of energy efficiency measures. The second initiative is Go Build Arizona, which is being developed by the ATC Workforce Committee. See **Attachments One and Two**.

7. AZBO Draft Amendments to the 2012 International Building Code

A discussion of draft amendments to the 2012 International Building Codes that have been developed by AZBO. See **Attachment Three** for the draft AZBO amendments. See **Attachment Four** for City of Mesa comments on the draft amendments.

8. Updated MAG Building Codes Committee Membership

We are requesting that Committee members review **Attachment Five**, Committee Roster, sent with this agenda. Please forward any changes to Scott Wilken prior to the meeting or provide them at the meeting.

9. Update Survey of Code Adoption

Attachment Six identifies the codes that member agencies have adopted. Please review this information and provide any updates to Scott Wilken.

10. Topics for Future Agendas

Potential topics for the next meeting will be discussed. Please share any items of discussion or presentations that you would be interested in hearing about at future meetings.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday October 16, 2013 at 2:00 p.m. in the MAG Ironwood Room.

11. Adjournment

7. For information, discussion, and possible action.

8. For information and discussion.

9. For information and discussion.

10. For information and discussion.

11.

MINUTES OF THE
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
BUILDING CODES COMMITTEE

August 21, 2013

Maricopa Association of Governments Office
302 N. 1st Ave
Chaparral Room
Phoenix, AZ

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mary Dickson, El Mirage, Chair
Randal Westacott, Avondale
*Phil Marcotte, Buckeye
*Mike Tibbett, Carefree
Mike Baxley, Cave Creek
A-Martin Perez, Chandler
*Jason Field, Fountain Hills
Larry Taylor, Gilbert
Tom Paradise, Glendale
Ed Kulik, Goodyear
*Chuck Ransom, Litchfield Park
Tom Ewers, Maricopa County

*Steven Hether, Mesa
*Bob Lee, Paradise Valley
A-Dennis Chase, Peoria
A-Julie Belyeu, Phoenix
A-Michael Williams, Queen Creek
Michael Clack, Scottsdale
A-Roger Vermillion, Tempe
Dale Crandell, Tolleson
*Kevin Bruce, Wickenburg
Gregory Arrington, Youngtown
Jackson Moll, Home Builders Association
Sharon Bonesteel, Salt River Project

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE

Scott Wilken, MAG
Shannon Acevedo, MAG
Merry Holmgren, MAG

Brigham Bennett, Surprise
Ken Kirschmann, Southwest Gas
Dustin Schroff, Scottsdale
Michael Beaton, Intertek

*Those members neither present nor
represented by proxy.
A-Those members participating via
audioconference

1. Call to Order

Mary Dickson, Chair, called to order the August 21, 2013 meeting of the MAG Building Codes Committee (BCC) at 2:01 p.m.

2. Introductions

Voting members Martin Perez, Dennis Chase, Julie Belyeu, Michael Williams, and Roger Vermillion attended via telephone conference call. All members and guests introduced themselves.

3. May 15, 2013 Meeting Minutes

Ed Kulik made a motion to approve the May 15, 2013 minutes. Randal Westacott seconded the motion, and the motion passed unanimously.

4. Call to the Audience

There were no comments from the audience.

5. Comments From the Committee

Larry Taylor discussed recent efforts by the Town of Gilbert to adopt the 2012 International Building Codes. He said that the Town Council directed staff to form an advisory board and come back to the Council with suggestions regarding adoption and/or amendment of the 2012 codes.

Mike Baxley said that the International Code Council has posted building evaluation data, and that the August 2013 charts are now available for viewing.

Randal Westacott said that the AZBO Fall Educational Institute will be held from October 28 to November 1.

6. Understanding the New Code Evaluation Service Choices

Michael Beaton from Intertek gave a presentation on code evaluation services. He gave an overview of Intertek and what they do. He described the difference between products that are “listed” or “labeled” and products that are approved via code evaluation. He gave examples of materials that would be approved by a third party firm issuing a research report. He said that Intertek is accredited as a product certification body by the International Accreditation Service and have a limited scope of accreditation. He showed examples of how to search the Intertek website for the code reports that are produced.

Tom Paradise said that an earlier slide mentioned commercial cooking systems and asked what was meant by that. Michael Beaton said it meant fire suppression systems for commercial cooking systems, and was used as an example of things that the code requires to be listed or labeled. Tom Paradise asked if Intertek does evaluations of cooking appliances. Michael Beaton said that they evaluate components, but not the entire appliance.

Julie Belyeu asked when looking at products that are not manufactured in the US and were evaluated using criteria that American building officials aren't used to seeing, how decisions on those products should be made. Michael Beaton said that the onus is on the applicant who wants to use the foreign-made product. He suggested asking for a comparison between the procedures outlined in the code and the procedures that were used in the foreign country to show that they are at least equivalent. Sharon Bonesteel said a good example might be plug-and-play solar systems that have a Chinese inverter that doesn't meet US listing requirements, but are being seen in the field a lot. She asked for an idea of a price for a comparison test for that type of product. Michael Beaton said that Intertek doesn't do that kind of service, but guessed that it would cost several thousands of dollars to do that comparison.

Tom Paradise asked about grease duct wrap. He said that he doesn't know of any product that is listed for a single layer, and asked if there is anything in the works that would comply with all the requirements and still be a single layer. Michael Beaton said that he is not aware of any.

Julie Belyeu asked if Intertek is the evaluation service for the fire wrap for 3M. Michael Beaton said that Intertek is the listing agency for 3M for that product. Julie Belyeu asked if that product, based on the evaluation, would be allowed to be used in other situations like a clothes dryer vent wrap in a multistory building. Michael Beaton said that that situation would require an evaluation of code requirements.

Tom Paradise asked if there has been any evaluation to say that a grease duct wrap could act as a shaft in a stairwell. Michael Beaton said that he is not aware of any discussion like that.

7. AZBO Annual Business Meeting Recap

Randal Westacott gave an update on the AZBO Annual Business Meeting. He said that the focus came out of some work that the Central Chapter is doing with regard to branding. He said that the meeting included exercises that focused on AZBO's direction, and identified communication as an area that needs more focus. He said that education was identified as an important component of AZBO's role, and the rest of the meeting focused on how the work of the subcommittees could help promote education. He said they came up with six subcommittees to focus on different areas of education about AZBO. He said that they discussed any way that AZBO can get its name into the public consciousness as a resource for education about the health and safety of the built environment.

8. Updated MAG Building Codes Committee Membership

There were no updates.

9. Updated Survey of Code Adoption

Randal Westacott said that Avondale adopted the 2012 I-codes with an effective date of July 3, 2013. Julie Belyeu said that Phoenix adopted the 2012 I-codes effective July 1, 2013, including the 2011 NEC and 2012 UPC. Martin Perez said that Chandler adopted the 2012 I-codes effective August 1, 2013.

10. Topics for Future Agendas

Randal Westacott asked about the AZBO amendment package for the 2012 codes. Scott Wilken said that Mesa is working on some comments on the package and will on the next agenda.

11. Adjournment

Ed Kulik made a motion to adjourn. Mike Baxley seconded the motion and the motion passed unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 2:50 pm.

Remodeling a home or building an addition?

Now is a critical time to make energy saving investments

COMMON SIGNS YOUR HOME IS WASTING ENERGY AND MONEY:

- High utility bills
- Inconsistent temperatures between rooms
- Interior doors close upon AC start-up
- Excessive AC noise
- Old AC and/or non EnergyStar® appliances
- Warm interior walls and hot exterior walls
- Seeing light around window and exterior door frames
- Severe heat/cold near doors and windows
- Dust around AC heating/cooling registers, outlet plates, door frames or on carpet in doorways
- Multiple ceiling fan lights

Money may already be flying out your window. **Based on the improvements you choose, you may be able to save 20% or more on your annual utility bill. By using less energy you will also be doing your part to conserve resources.** What can you do? If you are considering making changes to your home, now is an easy and one of the best times to get a home energy check-up. Go to azhomeperformance.com to find an approved contractor, and learn common energy loss issues and solutions in Arizona homes.

WAYS THAT REMODEL PROJECTS CAN AFFECT HOME ENERGY PERFORMANCE:

- Insulation integrity can be negatively impacted or, alternatively, can be improved
- AC air distribution can easily become imbalanced
- New wall and ceiling penetrations can degrade thermal performance
- Existing AC units may be sized incorrectly for new space and, thus, run inefficiently
- Using existing structures for a purpose not originally intended may result in unnecessary energy waste (such as enclosing a porch or an Arizona room).

MYTH BUSTERS

Powered attic fans (including solar) reduce your cooling bill

Power attic ventilators if not installed properly, can actually increase utility consumption by pulling conditioned air out of the house and into the attic space.

Fans always reduce one's energy costs

Yes, fans blow air across your skin and you feel cooler. This allows you to ratchet up the thermostat. Just remember the adage "Fans cool people, not rooms." Turn off ceiling fans and floor fans in unoccupied spaces but also remember to turn up the thermostat.

Weather-stripping my doors and windows will significantly reduce my energy bills

Although windows, doors, and outside walls contribute to air leakage, the biggest holes are usually hidden from view and connect the house to the attic, crawlspace, or basement.

● ● ● BEHAVIORS ● ● ●

Recycle your old refrigerator or freezer instead of using it in the garage.

Turning off an old refrigerator or freezer can save about \$100 a year – savings will vary depending on the type of refrigerator.

Reduce phantom loads

This refers to the electric power consumed by electronic and electrical appliances while they are switched off (but are designed to draw some power) or in a standby mode.

Set thermostat based on occupancy schedule.

Raising your set point by 1 degree in the summer saves 3%. The US Dept. of Energy states that programmable thermostats can save up to \$150 a year on energy costs when used properly.

ENERGY INVESTMENTS

- **Replace incandescent light bulbs with more efficient bulbs.** CFLs use 75% less energy than incandescent lamps and last 10 times longer.
- **Purchase a watt-meter to measure the energy use of common household devices that consume energy.** Cost is \$20 to \$35. Homeowners can see the direct impact the device is having on their energy bill and take action to reduce costs.
- **Install an Energy Dashboard:** Cost is \$150 - \$300. Studies have repeatedly shown that homeowners do a better job of conserving energy if they get real-time energy-use feedback.
- **Install shade trees.** Planting shade trees in the right location can save up to \$50/year.
- **Convert to energy-efficient variable speed pool pumps.** Savings between \$175 and \$400 annually based on size of motor, operating hours and utility rate schedule.
- **Beware of FREE energy audits.** Frequently these are product sales companies that do NOT have personnel qualified to conduct a true home energy check up. Go to azhomeperformance.com for a list of utility-approved contractors



Arizona Energy Consortium Go Build Arizona Initiative Executive Summary

Facing a Crisis in Workforce Development

Meeting the demand for a highly skilled workforce in the skilled trades is a national crisis that becomes more severe each day. America's construction workforce is aging and there simply are not enough young people entering this sector of the workforce. Today, nearly one-third of all construction craftsmen are over the age of 50—and the average age is increasing every year. Unless something is done to attract younger people to construction and manufacturing trades, the nation will face severe problems in any effort to build and maintain its infrastructure.

Collaborating to Solve the Problem

Recognizing the impending labor shortage problem in Arizona, the Arizona Energy Consortium (AEC) has sought the help of the Alabama Construction Recruitment Institute (ACRI) and marketing company BIG Communications to address this issue by educating the public regarding the construction trades in a labor-neutral manner. Under the control of ACRI, Go Build Alabama was created to help solve the problem in Alabama, where expanding auto, steel production and energy industries make the demand for a highly skilled workforce in the construction trades particularly acute. The AEC is working to bring the success of this program to Arizona where it will be tailored specifically to Arizona's needs under a Go Build Arizona program.

Taking the Message to a New Generation

Research indicates that young people simply are not considering the construction trades or the manufacturing sector as viable career choices. As a result of image and knowledge gaps, young people from junior high school through junior college, who are prime candidates for careers in the trades, seldom even investigate the possibilities.

GO BUILD™ is a marketing and promotional campaign focused on enhancing the image of the trades and informing young people, parents, educators, and others who influence career decisions, about viable futures in the construction and manufacturing industries.

The campaign is much like the highly successful campaigns created for recruiting to the armed forces. Campaigns like “Go Army” and “Army of One” have revolutionized military recruiting. Such a campaign, when combined with accurate information and effective communication, has successfully accomplished the same for the construction trades in states that have already implemented GO BUILD™.

Through the GO BUILD™ program, young people are directed to a webpage where interactive video shows them construction trades professionals at work, in training, and at home. In addition to the “virtual experience” offered by the website, there is a user interface where information seekers may request information and enter their personal data. This personal data becomes part of a database of those interested in the construction trades. This database is available to accredited training facilities and organizations recruiting for the construction trades.

Precedent and Success

GO BUILD™ was launched in Alabama on Labor Day, 2011 and in Georgia on January 17th, 2012. To date, GoBuildAlabama.com has seen 105,000 unique website visitors with over 6,000 training program registrations. GoBuildGeorgia.com has over 60,000 unique visitors with over 3,000 training program registrations. When polled, 99% of visitors to the sites have indicated that the sites are “useful or very useful.” After the one-year anniversary of GO BUILD™ in Alabama the community colleges in Georgia issued a poll of their students that found 70% of those entering skilled labor training programs cited GO BUILD™ as the impetus for their decision.

Future Collaborations

Go Build Arizona seeks to complement – not compete – with existing organizations engaged in enhancing the access and excellence of construction education, training, placement, employment and professional development programs and activities. The AEC will collaborate with those who wish to better align the supply of skilled construction workers with the demand in a labor-neutral manner by using the GO BUILD™ program. This will provide better opportunities for workers, more skilled employees for construction businesses and enhanced economic development for Arizona, the Southwest, and the nation.

Outreach

Representing the Go Build Arizona initiative are Jason Sutton, AEC Workforce Committee chair, and AEC Co-Chairs Michelle De Blasi and Christopher Davey. Meetings have been held with the companies and organizations listed below in an effort to gain support for GO BUILD™ and tailor the program to meet the specific skilled labor needs of Arizona.

INDUSTRY GROUPS

Alliance for Construction Excellence
Associated General Contractors, Arizona Chapter
Arizona Tech Council
The International Right of Way Association
Council of Supply Chain Management Professionals

INDUSTRY PARTICIPANTS

Beazer Homes
Sundt Construction
Younger Brothers
Hensel Phelps Construction Company
The Weitz Company
Centennial Contractors Enterprises
McCarthy Building Companies
DPR Construction
United Metal Products
DL Withers Construction
Rosendin Electric
Faithful + Gould
Black & Veatch
Kiewit
Smith Group

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Arizona Commerce Authority
Greater Phoenix Economic Council
Department of Economic Services
Governor's Office of Energy Policy
Governor's Office of Education Innovation
City of Phoenix

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Maricopa County Community Colleges
Arizona State University
University of Arizona
West-MEC
East Valley Institute of Technology
Estrella Mountain Community College

PROJECT OWNERS

Intel
Valley Metro
University Mechanical
Luke Air force Base
Dignity Health
DMB
Arizona State University
University of Arizona
Banner Health
EnviroMission



GO BUILD ARIZONA

BY ROBERT SCHMELZER AND JASON SUTTON, CO-CHAIRS OF THE ARIZONA ENERGY CONSORTIUM WORKFORCE COMMITTEE

Arizona could soon be reaping the benefits of a program named “Go Build” aimed at addressing the skilled trades labor shortage by revitalizing the industry through a remarketing campaign. Celebrity Mike Rowe from the Discovery Channel’s “Dirty Jobs” joined Go Build as the official spokesman for the campaign. Mike is passionate about creating a renaissance in the trades. During his recent testimony before the US Senate he said “In high schools the vocational arts have all but vanished. We’ve elevated the importance of ‘higher education’ to such a lofty perch that all other forms of knowledge are now labeled ‘alternative.’ Millions of parents and kids see apprenticeships and on-the-job-training opportunities as ‘vocational consolation prizes,’ best suited for those not cut out for a four-year degree. And still, we talk about millions of ‘shovel ready’ jobs for a society that doesn’t encourage people to pick up a shovel.” His endorsement has encouraged many people to find out more about the program which has led to incredible results.

THE GO BUILD PROGRAM

The Go Build program was initiated after the Alabama Workforce Development Initiative (AWDI) completed research about the talent shortage facing the construction industry. It concluded that opportunities for careers in the construction field were not being clearly defined to young people. Students, parents, teachers, and guidance counselors were unaware of the construction industry’s wages, opportunities, and how to obtain information about various skilled trades. This information gap led to the creation of the Alabama Construction Recruitment Institute that initiated the creation of Go Build Alabama. “If we sit back and allow our skilled craftsmen to retire without training the next generation of workers we are not going to be able to build and maintain the infrastructure we need for sustainable growth across the country,” said Bob Woods of Executive Director of AWDI. Since its Launch on Labor Day, 2010 over 4,000 people have become registered users of GoBuildAlabama.com.

Based on the success of Go Build Alabama, Go Build has been launched in Georgia and is currently in development in 14 other states. “Since the launch of Go Build Alabama the Alabama Community College System has seen a 70% increase in enrollment in technical skills program, with over 90% of students citing Go Build as the reason for their enrollment,” said Woods.

BRINGING GO BUILD TO ARIZONA

Under the leadership of the Arizona Energy Consortium (AEC), the Workforce Committee, co-chaired by Jason Sutton and Bob Schmelzer, is working with the founders of Go Build on an initiative to bring the program to Arizona. The AEC is a credible, member-driven voice for Arizona’s energy industry, providing meaningful input into the long-term strategic planning for industry growth statewide. Committee members include prominent commercial and residential builders who have already begun to feel the restraints of increasing competition for skilled labor in all areas, not just the energy field. The trades most highly affected include electricians, plumbers, welders, carpenters, concrete workers and truck drivers. “In order to achieve a lasting solution, the labor shortage problem needs to be addressed early and often with the students who will become future trades professionals,” commented Sutton.

Due to the fact that Arizona has benefited from a long tradition of steady growth in the construction industries many training opportunities exist in our state including 104 active registered apprenticeship programs, and a multitude of vocational programs offered by community colleges and private educational facilities. “These programs do an excellent job of training workers for a lasting career, earning a very respectable middle-class wage. Sadly they lack the appeal they deserve that will only come through a concerted, on-going marketing effort like Go Build Arizona,” stated Schmelzer. The Arizona effort is envisioned to be broad based including skilled jobs in high-tech, aerospace and machining in addition to commercial and residential construction trades.

The AEC Workforce Committee is implementing a state-wide campaign that will include presentations to thousands of high school guidance counselors, printed marketing material and paid advertising in the form of radio, television and electronic billboards. Industry partners have already begun to emerge and presentations to public and private economic development organizations have been met with a high level of interest. When implemented, this program will benefit the lives of the current and emerging workforce for generations to come in Arizona. For more information on the AEC or Go Build visit aztechcouncil.org/committees/aec and gobuildalabama.com.



70% of community college instructors surveyed feel students entered their program because of the Go Build marketing campaign.

The Alabama Construction Recruitment Institute (ACRI) and its Go Build Alabama campaign are working to ensure we are recruiting Alabamians to work on our job sites. We now need you to vote to renew this legislation. Our industry conservatively represents close to 10 billion dollars worth of economic impact in Alabama and this legislation ensures we continue to have the manpower needed to meet demand. ACRI was requested by the construction industry and approved by the Legislature and has been in full operation for over a year. Its mission is to recruit a new generation of skilled craftsmen for the commercial and industrial construction industry. Our association and this industry strongly encourage you to pass this so we can make sure Alabamians work, and Alabama wins.

JAY REED, President
Associated Builders & Contractors
Alabama Chapter

In an industry that can actually create jobs in a timely manner and inject Alabama dollars back into the economy, this has been a great asset to helping keep our companies equipped with qualified labor. And it is extremely rare when you'll find an industry willing to pay for such an effort all by itself. We at ARBA are very proud to be a part of this extraordinary team of construction leaders.

BILLY NORRELL, Executive Director
Alabama Road Builders Association

The Alabama Construction Recruitment Institute has operated the most successful campaign of its type in the country. I hear about it constantly at national meetings. What we have achieved here with the ACRI's Go Build Alabama campaign is a great benefit to the non-residential construction industry, to business as a whole and to Alabama's economic development at no cost to the taxpayers. The Alabama AGC Board of Directors has been behind the initiative from the beginning, because it knows that Alabama needs a strong construction industry to recruit new business and to build its economy. The entire program is paid for by a fee the construction industry imposes on itself.

HENRY T. HAGOOD JR., CEO
Alabama Associated General Contractors

This nationally award-winning marketing campaign featuring Mike Rowe has garnered over 65,000 website visitors, 187,000 page views and around 4,000 registrations in a year and a half.

GOBUILDALABAMA.COM

Revisions to the amendments

The following is an itemized list:

Changed all references from 09 to 12

[IBC 01-04](#) IBC Table 1607.1, live loads

[IBC 02-04](#) IBC 3109, pool enclosures

[IBC 04-12](#) revision and addition to IBC sections [202](#), [308.3](#), [308.3.2](#), 308.4, 308.4.1, [310.2](#), [310.5.1](#), 310.6, [310.6.1](#) (new), [310.6.2](#) (new), [425](#) (new), [1008.1.2](#) ex 4, dealing with R-4 occupancies

[IRC 09-01](#) IRC 102.5 Appendices

[IRC 01-04](#) IRC Table 301.5, modifying live loads

[IRC-08-12](#) revision to: IRC N1101.7.1, testing and inspections protocol

[IRC-03-12](#) revision to: IRC N1103.9.3, pool motors

[IRC-02-12](#) revision to: IRC 1503.1, transition fittings

[IRC 41-02](#) revision to: IRC G2415.12, G2415.12.1 burial depth PE pipe

[IRC-05-12](#) revision to: Appendix E, ARS requirements

[IRC-06-12](#) revision to: Appendix I AI101.1, ARS requirements

[IPC 01-12](#) revision to: IPC 405.1, side clearance water closet

[IFGC-41-02](#) revision to: IFGC 404.12, 404.12.1 burial depth for PE pipe

[IMC-02-12](#) revision to: Section 505.1, transition fittings

[IMC-07-12](#) revision to: Section 1004.1, boilers

[IECC-08-12](#) revision to: IECC R102.1.2, testing and inspections protocol

[IECC-03-12](#) revision to: Section R403.9.3, pool motors

AZBO Code Review and Development Committee

AZBO 2012 ICC Codes Amendments recommended for the 2012 ICC Codes

This report is a compilation of the AZBO amendments to the 2012 ICC codes that the Code Review and Development Committee have recommended to be included with the 2012 ICC codes to assist those jurisdictions in the adoption of the 2012 ICC codes. In addition, previous amendments that were not successful in the ICC code change process have been deleted. The items noted as "AZ only"

have been determined by the committee to be items unique to Arizona in accordance with the guidelines approved by the AZBO Board of Directors.

The items are identified by the initials of the affected code, the original number assigned by the committee and the year the item was originally approved by the committee.

2012 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

IBC-01-04 (AZ Only)

Revision to: Table 1607.1

Revise as follows:

OCCUPANCY OR USE	UNIFORM (psf)	CONCENTRATED (lbs.)
25. Residential One- and two-family dwellings Uninhabitable attics with storage ^{i,j,k} Habitable attics and sleeping areas ^k (no other changes in item 25)	 20 <u>40</u> 30 <u>40</u>	 -

Reason: Industry standards in Arizona indicate designers based their calculations on the 40 psf for all second floor areas. Although this does exceed the minimum requirements set forth by the code, the committee members representing the building industry indicated the homebuilders and designers preferred to continue with the 40 psf in bed room areas. The increased design would lessen deflection in floor systems, provide a uniform design for headers and lessen complaints from buyers.

IBC-02-04 (AZ Only)

Revision to: 3109

Revise as follows:

Section 3109 is hereby REPEALED

Reason: The requirements of this section do not comply with Arizona state law governing swimming pool enclosure requirements.

[Return to top of document](#)

IBC-04-12 (AZ only)

Revision to: Sections 202, 308.3, 308.3.2, 308.4, 308.4.1, 310.5.1, 310.6, 310.6.1 (new), 310.6.2 (new), 425 (new), 1008.1.2 ex 4

Revise as follows:

SECTION 202

DEFINITIONS

PERSONAL CARE SERVICE ~~The care of persons who do not require medical care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of persons while inside the building. Assistance with activities of daily living that can be performed by persons without professional skills or professional training and includes the coordination or provision of intermittent nursing services and administration of medications or treatments.~~

SUPERVISORY CARE SERVICE General supervision, including daily awareness of resident functioning and continuing needs.

DIRECTED CARE SERVICE Care of residents, including personal care services, who are incapable of recognizing danger, summoning assistance, expressing need, or making basic care decisions.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY A residential care institution, including adult foster care, that provides or contracts to provide supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services on a continuing basis.

ASSISTED LIVING CENTER An assisted living facility that provides resident rooms or residential units to eleven or more residents.

ASSISTED LIVING HOME An assisted living facility that provides resident rooms to ten or fewer residents.

INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I

308.3 Institutional Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than 16 persons who reside on a 24 hour basis in a supervised environment, ~~and receive custodial care, and~~ The persons receiving care are capable of self-preservation, except as provided for assisted living centers. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers

~~Assisted living facilities~~ centers

Congregate care facilities

Convalescent facilities

Group homes

Halfway houses

Residential board and *custodial care* facilities

Social rehabilitation facilities

308.3.2 Six to sixteen persons receiving care. A facility such as above, housing not fewer than six and not more than 16 persons receiving such care, shall be classified as Group R-4, except as provided for assisted living homes.

308.4 Institutional Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for *medical care* on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons who are *incapable of self-preservation*. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Foster care facilities

Detoxification facilities

Hospitals

Nursing homes Assisted Living Centers (Ed. Note: In AZ, this term is used within the licensing program as a general descriptor. However, since the licensing scheme includes both small (max 10), and larger (>10) facilities, including under I-2 is misleading, I suggest we replace with ALC. Retaining the nursing home definition in Ch 2 does no harm.)

Psychiatric hospitals

~~**308.4.1 Five or fewer persons receiving care.** A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving such care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or with Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*.~~

SECTION 310

310.2 Definitions The following terms are defined in Chapter 2:

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY

ASSISTED LIVING CENTER

ASSISTED LIVING HOME

BOARDING HOUSE

CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES.

DIRECTED CARE SERVICES

DORMITORY

GROUP HOME

PERSONAL CARE SERVICE

SUPERVISORY CARE SERVICES

TRANSIENT

310.5.1 Care facilities within a dwelling. ~~Licensed care facilities for five 10 or fewer persons receiving care that are within a single-family dwelling are permitted, to comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is installed in accordance with Section 903.1.3 or Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code* provided that the requirements of Section 425 of this code are met.~~

310.6 Residential Group R-4. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than five but not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, who reside on a 24-hour basis in a supervised residential environment and receive *custodial care*. The persons receiving care are capable of self-preservation, except as provided for *assisted living homes*. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers

Assisted living facilities-homes

Congregate care facilities

Convalescent facilities

Group homes

Halfway houses

Residential board and *custodial care* facilities

Social rehabilitation facilities

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in this code and Section 425.

310.6.1. Condition 1. This occupancy condition shall include facilities licensed to provide supervisory care services, in which occupants are capable of self-preservation by responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. Condition facilities housing more than 10 persons shall be classified as Group I-2

310.6.2 Condition 2. This occupancy condition shall include facilities licensed to provide personal or directed care services , in which occupants are incapable of self-preservation by responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. Condition 2 facilitates housing more than 10 persons shall be classified as Group I-2.

SECTION 425 ASSISTED LIVING HOMES

425.1 Applicability. The provisions of this section shall apply to a building or part thereof housing not more than 10 persons, excluding staff, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment, which provides licensed care services. Except as specifically required by this division, R-4 occupancies shall meet all the applicable provisions of Group R-3.

425.2 General. Building or portions of buildings classified as R-4 may be constructed of any materials allowed by this code, shall not exceed two stories in height nor be located above the second story in any building and shall not exceed two thousand square feet above the first story, except as provided in Section 506.

425.3 Special Provisions. R-4 occupancies having more than 2000 square feet above the first story shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction throughout.

425.3.1 Mixed Uses. R-4 occupancies shall be separated from other occupancies as provided in Table 508.4.

425.4 Access and Means of Egress Facilities

425.4.1 Accessibility. R-4 occupancies shall be provided with at least one accessible route as provided in Section 1104.1.

425.4.2 Exits

425.4.2.1 Number of Exits. Every story, basement, or portion thereof shall have not less than two exits.

Exception: Basements and stories above the first floor containing no sleeping rooms used by residents may have only one means of egress as provided in Chapter 10.

425.4.2.2 Distance to Exits. The maximum travel distance shall comply with Section 1016, except that the maximum travel distance from the center point of any sleeping room to an exit shall not exceed 75 feet.

425.4.2.3 Emergency Exit Illumination. In event of a power failure, exit illumination shall be automatically provided from an emergency system powered by storage batteries or an onsite generator set installed in accordance with the International Electric Code.

425.4.2.4 Emergency Escape and Rescue. R-4 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Section 1029, except that Exception #1 to 1029 does not apply to R-4 occupancies.

425.4.2.5 Delayed Egress Locks. In R-4 Condition 2 occupancies, delayed egress locks shall be permitted in accordance with 1008.1.9.7, Items 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.

425.5 Smoke Alarms and Sprinkler Systems.

425.5.1 Smoke Alarms. R-4 occupancies shall be provided with smoke alarms installed in accordance with 907.2.1.1.2, and such alarms shall be installed in all habitable rooms.

425.5.2 Sprinkler Systems. R-4 occupancies shall be provided with a sprinkler system installed in accordance with 903.3.1.3. Sprinkler systems installed under this section shall be installed throughout, including attached garages, and in Condition 2 facilities, shall include concealed spaces (?) of or containing combustibles. Such systems may not contain unsupervised valves between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinklers. In Condition 2 occupancies, such systems shall contain water flow switches electrically supervised by an approved supervising station, and shall sound an audible signal at a constantly attended location.

1008.1.2, Door Swing, delete the text of exception #4, and replace with the following:

4. Doors within or serving a single dwelling unit in Groups R-2 and R-3, as applicable in 101.2, and R-4.

Reason: The purpose of this amendment is to bring the provisions of the code into agreement with the licensing rules of the Arizona Department of Health Services. DHS license categories have a threshold of 10 residents to move from a residential home setting to an institutional setting. DHS rules (R9-10-701) state, "Assisted living home" or "home" means an assisted living facility that provides resident rooms to (10) or fewer residents, as distinct from an "assisted living center", which provides services to more than (10) persons. In addition, the license classifications to provide "personal care services" and "directed care services" to residents allow for residents to be bed-bound. The use of "Condition" distinctions is reflective of similar distinctions in I-occupancies.

Each state has unique agency programs for assisted living occupancies, which establish license categories based on numbers of residents and the familiar ambulatory/non-ambulatory distinction. Uniformity could be accomplished by either trusting health service agencies nationally to agree to uniform thresholds and other licensing characteristics, or by amending building codes to allow each state to adapt to that state's unique rules. If numerical thresholds are provided on a "fill in the blanks" basis, condition categories can be added or deleted, and definitions can be customized to match licensure definitions, the hazards associated with these facilities can be addressed comprehensively on a state-by-state basis.

The most hazardous scenario is a facility in an ordinary, un-rated residential structure, occupied by (10) bed-bound residents, supervised by a single caregiver. Provisions for exiting, smoke detectors, emergency

illumination, sprinklers, et al, can substantially increase the chances of survival in a fire or other emergency for these residents.

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2012 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

IRC-01-04 (AZ only)

Revision to: TABLE R 301.5

Revise as follows:

USE	LIVE LOAD
Attics with storage ^{b,g}	20 40
Sleeping rooms	30 40

(No other changes to Table)

Reason: Industry standards in Arizona indicate designers based their calculations on the 40 psf for all second floor areas. Although this does exceed the minimum requirements set forth by the code, the committee members representing the building industry indicated the homebuilders and designers preferred to continue with the 40 psf in bed room areas. The increased design would lessen deflection in floor systems, provide a uniform design for headers and lessen complaints from buyers.

IRC-09-01 (AZ only)

Revision to: IRC 102.5

Revise as follows:

102.5 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted. The following appendices are adopted:

Appendix A SIZING AND CAPACITIES OF GAS PIPING

Appendix B SIZING OF VENTING SYSTEMS SERVING APPLIANCES EQUIPPED WITH DRAFT HOODS, CATEGORY I APPLIANCES, AND APPLIANCES LISTED FOR USE AND TYPE B VENTS

Appendix C EXIT TERMINALS OF MECHANICAL DRAFT AND DIRECT-VENT VENTING SYSTEMS

Appendix D RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR SAFETY INSPECTION OF AN EXISTING APPLIANCE INSTALLATION

Appendix E MANUFACTURED HOUSING USED AS DWELLINGS

Appendix H PATIO COVERS

Appendix I PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Appendix J EXISTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Appendix K SOUND TRANSMISSION

Reason: Comply with State and Federal laws.

IRC-08-12

Revision to: Section N1102.1

Revise as follows:

RESNET Testing & Inspection Protocol. The Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET) Mortgage Industry National Home Energy Rating System Standards Protocol for third party testing and inspections, shall be deemed to meet the requirements of sections N1102.4.1.1, N1102.4.1.2 and N1103.2.2, and shall meet the following conditions:

1. Third Party Testing and Inspections shall be completed by RESNET certified Raters or Rating Field Inspectors and shall be subject to RESNET Quality Assurance Field Review procedures.
2. Sampling in accordance with Chapter 6 of the RESNET Standards shall be performed by Raters or Rating Field Inspectors working under a RESNET Accredited Sampling Provider.
3. Third Party Testing is required for the following items:
 - a. 402.4.1.1 –Building Envelope – Thermal and Air Barrier Checklist
 - b. R402.4.1.2 –Testing – Air Leakage Rate
 - c. R403.2.2 – Sealing – Duct Tightness
4. The other requirements identified as “mandatory” in Chapter 4 shall be met.
5. Alternate testing and inspection programs and protocols shall be allowed when approved by the Code Official.

Reason: Maricopa Association of Governments Building Code Committee has reviewed the Third Party Testing and Inspection procedures of the Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET) with the intent to promote and present uniform guidelines for the acceptance of the RESNET Mortgage Industry National Home Energy Rating System Standards (Standards) as an “Above Code Program” for the jurisdictions within Maricopa County.

The inspection and testing required under the 2012 International Residential Code (IRC) and the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) is currently being performed under the RESNET Standards for home builders participating in the Environmental Protection Agency’s ENERGY STAR for Homes Program.

The RESNET Standards (Chapters 3, 6, and 8) are in the process of being certified as ANSI Standards; and The utilization of the RESNET Standards would assure home builders of the ability to continue a testing and inspection process that has been proven to be successful in saving energy while protecting the health, safety and welfare of the public in the building code sections covered by the program.

The committee has researched and discussed this issue and determined that the intent of the code is being met by the acceptance of the testing and inspection protocols of the RESNET Standards.

The committee will hear the final form and draft requested of the Ad Hoc committee (as proposed above) at their meeting scheduled for January 16, 2013, and will be voting on this item (after full committee review) as a new MAG standard.

IRC-03-12

Revision to: Section N1103.9.3

Revise as follows:

~~N1103.9.3. Heated pools and in-ground permanently installed spas shall be provided with a vapor-resistant cover.~~

~~Exception: Pools deriving over 70% of the energy for heating from site recovered energy, such as a heat pump or solar energy source computed over an operating season.~~

(New) N1103.9.3 Motors-Motors with a total horsepower of one or more for pools and in-ground permanently installed spas shall have the capability of operating at two or more speeds with a low speed having a rotation rate that is no more than one-half of the motor's maximum rotation rate and shall be operated with a pump control with the capability of operating the pump at two or more speeds. Residential pool pump motor controls that are sold for use with a two or more speed motor shall have a default circulation speed setting no more than one-half of the motor's maximum rotation rate. Any high speed override capability shall be for a temporary period not to exceed one twenty-four hour cycle without resetting to the default setting.

Reason: Swimming pools are the second largest electrical load for most single-family residential buildings with pools, and multi-speed pumps can perform satisfactorily using 1/3 less energy than traditional single-speed pumps. These savings will be achieved continuously and require no effort by the homeowner. Pool covers can be shown to conserve water and energy, but may not be used consistently by homeowners, and are problematic for many pool designs.

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IRC-02-12

Revision to: Section 1503.1

Revise as follows:

1503.1 **General.** Range hoods shall discharge to the outdoors through a single wall duct. The duct serving the hood shall have a smooth interior surface, shall be airtight, shall be equipped with a backdraft damper, and shall be independent of all other exhaust systems. Changes in size or direction shall be accomplished with an approved transition fitting. Ducts serving range hoods shall not terminate in an attic or crawl space or in areas inside the building.

Reason: The taped connections allowed by the code fail quickly in the event of a grease fire occurring when the exhaust is operating, and taped connections are recognized as non-durable. Without mechanical connections to keep the exhaust system intact, flame can be fan-forced into unprotected attics in the event of a fire. Under normal (non-emergency) circumstances, taped connections will fail, and allow exhaust directly into attics. This change clarifies the Code's intent, that these connections be made permanently, reliably intact.

IRC-41-02 (AZ only)

Revision to: Section G2415.12

Revise as follows:

G2415.12 (IFGC404.12) Minimum burial depth. Underground piping systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 12 inches (305 mm) below grade ~~except as provided for in section G2415.12.1 for metal piping and 18 inches (457mm) for plastic piping.~~

~~**G2415.12.1 (IFGC 404.12.1) Individual outside appliances.** Individual lines to outside lights, grills or other appliances shall be installed a minimum of 8 inches (203 mm) below finished grade, provided that such installation is approved and is installed in locations not susceptible to physical damage.~~

Reason: The distinction between metal piping and plastic piping in regards to burial depth is because the plastic piping is more susceptible to damage and needs the increased depth for protection.

The elimination of the section addressing individual outside appliances is because the risks are the same whether the line serves multiple appliances or a single appliance. With similar risks, similar depths should be required.

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IRC-05-12

Revision to: Appendix E

DELETE this portion in its entirety and REPLACE as follows:

See State office of Manufactured Housing Regulations.

Reason: Changes to coordinate with ARS

IRC-06-12

Revision to: Appendix I A1101.1

DELETE this portion in its entirety and REPLACE as follows:

See State Department of Environmental Quality Regulations.

Reason: Changes to coordinate with ARS

2012 INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE

IPC-01-12

Revision to: Section 405.3.1

Revise as follows:

Exception. Side Clearances for accessible or ambulatory water closets shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

Reason: Side clearances for water closets range from 10" to 18" in ANSI A117.1 and in the 2010 ADA Standards. The IPC needs to acknowledge these requirements.

2012 INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

IFGC-41-02

Revision to: Section 404.12 and 404.12.1

Revise as follows:

404.12 Minimum burial depth. Underground piping systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 12 inches (305 mm) below grade, ~~except as provided for in Section 404.12.1 for metal piping and 18 inches (457mm) for plastic piping.~~

~~**404.12.1 Individual outside appliances.** Individual lines to outside lights, grills or other appliances shall be installed a minimum of 8 inches (203 mm) below finished grade, provided that such installation is approved and is installed in locations not susceptible to physical damage.~~

Reason: The distinction between metal piping and plastic piping in regards to burial depth is because the plastic piping is more susceptible to damage and needs the increased depth for protection.

The elimination of the section addressing individual outside appliances is because the risks are the same whether the line serves multiple appliances or a single appliance. With similar risks, similar depths should be required.

2012 INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE

IMC-02-12

Revision to: Section 505.1

Revise as follows:

505.1 Domestic Systems. Where domestic range hoods and domestic appliances equipped with downdraft exhaust are located within dwelling units, such hoods and appliances shall discharge to the outdoors through sheet metal ducts constructed of galvanized steel, stainless steel, aluminum, or copper. Such ducts shall have smooth inner walls, shall be air tight, shall be equipped with a backdraft damper, and shall be independent of all other exhaust systems. Changes in size or direction shall be accomplished with an approved transition fitting.

Reason: The taped connections allowed by the code fail quickly in the event of a grease fire occurring when the exhaust is operating, and taped connections are recognized as non-durable. Without mechanical connections to keep the exhaust system intact, flame can be fan-forced into unprotected attics in the event of a fire. Under normal (non-emergency) circumstances, taped connections will fail, and allow exhaust directly into attics. This change clarifies the Code's intent, that these connections be made permanently, reliably intact.

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IMC-07-12

Revision to: Section 1004.1

Revise as follows:

1004.1 Standards. Oil-fired boilers and their control systems shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 726. Electric boilers and their control systems shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 834. ~~Solid fuel fired boilers shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 2523. Boilers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of ASME CSD 1 and as applicable, the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section I or IV; NFPA 8501; NFPA 8502 or NFPA 8504.~~ Boilers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, and Arizona Boiler Rules, Title 20 Chapter 5.

Reason: Changes to coordinate with ARS.

2012 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE

IECC-08-12

Revision to: Section R102.1

Revise as follows:

RESNET Testing & Inspection Protocol. The Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET) Mortgage Industry National Home Energy Rating System Standards Protocol for third party testing and inspections, shall be deemed to meet the requirements of sections R402.4.1.1, R402.4.1.2 and R403.2.2. and shall meet the following conditions:

1. Third Party Testing and Inspections shall be completed by RESNET certified Raters or Rating Field Inspectors and shall be subject to RESNET Quality Assurance Field Review procedures.
2. Sampling in accordance with Chapter 6 of the RESNET Standards shall be performed by Raters or Rating Field Inspectors working under a RESNET Accredited Sampling Provider.
3. Third Party Testing is required for the following items:
 - d. 402.4.1.1 –Building Envelope – Thermal and Air Barrier Checklist
 - e. R402.4.1.2 –Testing – Air Leakage Rate
 - f. R403.2.2 – Sealing – Duct Tightness
4. The other requirements identified as “mandatory” in Chapter 4 shall be met.
5. Alternate testing and inspection programs and protocols shall be allowed when approved by the Code Official.

IECC-03-12

Revision to: Section R403.9.3

Revise as follows:

~~R403.9.3. Heated pools and in-ground permanently installed spas shall be provided with a vapor-resistant cover.~~

~~Exception: Pools deriving over 70% of the energy for heating from site recovered energy, such as a heat pump or solar energy source computed over an operating season.~~

(New) R403.9.3. Motors with a total horsepower of one or more for pools and in-ground permanently installed spas shall have the capability of operating at two or more speeds with a low speed having a rotation rate that is no more than one-half of the motor's maximum rotation rate and shall be operated with a pump control with the capability of operating the pump at two or more speeds. Residential pool pump motor controls that are sold for use with a two or more speed motor shall have a default circulation speed setting no more than one-half of the motor's maximum rotation rate. Any high speed override capability shall be for a temporary period not to exceed one twenty-four hour cycle without resetting to the default setting.

Reason:

Swimming pools are the second largest electrical load for most single-family residential buildings with pools, and multi-speed pumps can perform satisfactorily using 1/3 less energy than traditional single-speed pumps. These savings will be achieved continuously and require no effort by the homeowner. Pool covers can be shown to conserve water and energy, but may not be used consistently by homeowners, and are problematic for many pool designs.

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DRAFT

City of Mesa comments on AZBO Amendments to 2012 International Building Codes

1. A typo in Section 310.6.1 classifies assisted living facilities with more than 10 occupants capable of self-preservation as Group I-2. As shown in the previous edition of amendments this should be Group I-1.
2. An occupancy classification conflict exists between Section 310.6 , 3.10.6.1 and 310.6.2. Section 310.6 defines 6 – 16 assisted living occupants as Group R-4, but 310.6.1 and 310.6.2 define more than 10 occupants as Group I. Therefore there is a conflict for 11 - 16 occupants.
3. An occupancy classification conflict exists between Section 308.3.2, 3.10.6.1 and 310.6.2. Section 308.3.2 states that 6-16 assisted living occupants shall be classified as Group R-4, but 310.6.1 and 310.6.2 define more than 10 occupants as Group I. Therefore there is a conflict for 11 - 16 occupants.

MAG BUILDING CODES COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AS OF
9/10/2013

Voting Members				
Name	Representing	Telephone #	Fax #	E-mail Address
Mary Dickson (Chair)	El Mirage	623-876-2932	623-876-4607	mdickson@cityofelmirage.org
Larry Taylor (Vice Chair)	Gilbert	480-503-6958	480-497-4923	larry.taylor@gilbertaz.gov
Randal Westacott	Avondale	623-333-4026	623-333-0400	rwestacott@avondale.org
Phil Marcotte	Buckeye	623-349-6200	623-349-6221	pmarcotte@buckeyeaz.gov
Mike Tibbett	Carefree	480-488-1471	480-488-3845	mike@carefree.org
Mike Baxley	Cave Creek	480-488-6637	480-488-2263	mbaxley@cavecreek.org
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Michael Williams	Queen Creek	480-358-3009	480-358-3001	michael.williams@queencreek.org
Michael Clack	Scottsdale	480-312-7629	480-312-9029	mclack@scottsdaleaz.gov
<i>Appointment Pending</i>	Surprise			
Roger Vermillion	Tempe	480-350-8071	480-350-8677	roger_vermillion@tempe.gov
Dale Crandell	Tolleson	623-936-7111	623-936-7117	dcrandell@tollesonaz.org
Kevin Bruce	Wickenburg	928-684-5451 x513	602-506-1580	kbruce@wickenburgaz.org
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Non-Voting Members				
Name	Representing	Telephone #	Fax #	E-mail Address
Jackson Moll	Home Builders Assn.	602-274-6545	480-556-5478	mollj@hbaca.org
Sharon Bonesteel	Salt River Project	602-236-4498	602-236-2791	sharon.bonesteel@srpnet.com
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Alfonso Rodriguez	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	480-789-7740	480-789-7798	arodriguez@ftmcdowell.org
Michael McMillan	Brown and Associates	480-991-3751	480-596-5065	mac@brown-and-associates.net
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(T) Temporary

Survey of Code Adoption

Jurisdiction	Building	Mechanical	Plumbing	Electric	Residential	Fire	Energy	Existing Building	Fuel Gas	Property Maintenance	Green Construction	Notes	URL	Effective Date	Anticipated Effective Date for 2009 or 2012 ICC Codes
Apache Junction	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	1994 UPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC							Apache Junction		
Avondale	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2003 IFC	2012 IECC		2012 IFGC				Avondale	7/3/2013	
Buckeye	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2006 IECC		2006 IFGC				Buckeye		No plans to adopt 2009 codes.
Carefree	2003 IBC	2003 IMC	1994 UPC	2002 NEC	2003 IRC	2003 IFC							Carefree	7/1/2006	Not going to adopt, staying with 2003.
Cave Creek	2009 IBC	2009 IMC	2009 IPC	2008 NEC	2009 IRC	2009 IFC	2009 IECC	2009 IEBC	2009 IFGC				Cave Creek	1/1/2012	
Chandler	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2012 IFC	2012 IECC	2012 IEBC	2012 IFGC				Chandler	8/1/2013	
El Mirage	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2012 IFC	2012 IECC	2012 IEBC	2012 IFGC		2012 IGCC (optional)		El Mirage	7/1/2013	
Fountain Hills	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2006 IECC					With town amendments available on Web site.	Fountain Hills	4/17/2008	No plans to adopt 2009 codes.
Gila Bend	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC							Gila Bend		
Gila River	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2003 IFC							Gila River		
Gilbert	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2006 IECC		2006 IFGC			ADAAG per state requirements	Gilbert	1/1/2008	No plans to adopt 2009 codes.
Glendale	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC 2012 UPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2009 IFC	2012 IECC	2012 IEBC	2012 IFGC			With city amendments.	Glendale	12/1/2012	
Goodyear	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	1994 UPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2006 IECC					Adopted 5-14-2007.	Goodyear		
Guadalupe	1997 UBC	1997 UMC	1994 UPC	1999 NEC	1997 UBC	1997 UFC							Guadalupe		
Litchfield Park	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2003 IFC	2006 IECC		2006 IFGC				Litchfield Park	7/1/2008	
Maricopa County	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC		2012 IECC (optional)	2012 IEBC	2012 IFGC		2012 IGCC (optional)		Maricopa County	1/1/2014	Adopted 8/7/13
Mesa	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2009 IECC	2006 IEBC	2006 IFGC				Mesa		
Paradise Valley	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2012 IFC	2012 IECC		2012 IFGC				Paradise Valley		January 1, 2013
Peoria	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2006 IFC	2012 IECC		2012 IFGC				Peoria	5/1/2013	
Phoenix	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC 2012 UPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2012 IFC	2012 IECC	2012 IEBC	2012 IFGC		2012 IGCC		Phoenix	7/1/2013	
Queen Creek	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 UPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2006 IECC	2006 IEBC					Queen Creek	8/7/2008	No plans to adopt 2009 codes.
Salt River	2003 IBC	2003 IMC	2003 UPC	2002 NEC	2003 IRC	2003 IFC							Salt River		
Scottsdale	2012 IBC	2012 IMC	2012 IPC	2011 NEC	2012 IRC	2012 IFC	2012 IECC	2012 IEBC	2012 IFGC	2012 IPMC	2012 IGCC		Scottsdale	1/7/2013	January 2013
Surprise	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2006 IEC 2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2006 IECC	2006 IEBC	2006 IFGC				Surprise		January 1, 2014
Tempe	2009 IBC	2009 IMC	2009 IPC	2008 NEC	2009 IRC	2006 IFC	2009 IECC	2009 IEBC	2009 IFGC				Tempe		
Tolleson	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2006 IEC 2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC	2006 IECC		2006 IFGC	2006 IPMC			Tolleson	7/1/2007	Discussing adopting 2012 codes 1/2014
Wickenburg	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2003 IFC	2006 IECC	2006 IEBC	2006 IFGC				Wickenburg		No plans to adopt 2009 codes.
Youngtown	2006 IBC	2006 IMC	2006 IPC	2005 NEC	2006 IRC	2006 IFC			2006 IFGC				Youngtown	11/1/2010	

This is intended to be used as a guide for the selected codes, as to what member agencies have adopted or intend to adopt.

Last updated September 10, 2013 by Scott Wilken, MAG

Source: MAG Building Codes Committee Members