Clean slate
Revised 11-6-2017

Item 1, 7 and 27:
Proposal 1

IBC 1009.6.3 Size. Each *area of refuge* shall be sized to accommodate one *wheelchair space* of 30 inches by ~~48~~ 52 inches (762 mm by ~~1219~~ 1320 mm) for each 200 occupants or portion thereof, based on the *occupant load* of the *area of refuge* and areas served by the *area of refuge*. Such *wheel-chair spaces* shall not reduce the *means of egress* minimum width or required capacity. Access to any of the required *wheelchair spaces* in an *area of refuge* shall not be obstructed by more than one adjoining *wheelchair space*.

IBC 1009.7 Exterior areas for assisted rescue. Exterior areas for assisted rescue shall be accessed by an *accessible route* from the area served. Where the *exit discharge* does not include an *accessible route* from an *exit* located on the *level of exit discharge* to a *public way*, an exterior area of assisted rescue shall be provided on the exterior landing in accordance with Sections 1009.7.1 through 1009.7.4.

IBC 1009.7.1 Size. Each exterior area for assisted rescue shall be sized to accommodate *wheelchair spaces* in accordance with Section 1009.6.3.

IBC 1011.6 Stairway landings. There shall be a floor or landing at the top and bottom of each *stairway*. The width of landings shall be not less than the width of *stairways* served. Every landing shall have a minimum width measured perpendicular to the direction of travel equal to the width of the *stairway*.
Where the *stairway* has a straight run the depth need not exceed 48 inches (1219 mm). Doors opening onto a landing shall not reduce the landing to less than one-half the required width. When fully open, the door shall not project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into a landing. Where *wheelchair spaces* are required on the *stairway* landing in accordance with Section 1009.6.3, the *wheelchair space* shall not be located in the required width of the landing and doors shall not swing over the *wheelchair spaces*.

~~**IBC 1109.2.1.6 Clear floor space.** Where doors swing into a family or assisted-use toilet or bathing room, a clear floor space not less than 30 inches by 48 inches (762 mm by 1219 mm) shall be provided, within the room, beyond the area of the door swing.~~

IBC 3008.6.4 Lobby size. Each occupant evacuation elevator lobby shall have minimum floor area as follows:

1. The occupant evacuation elevator lobby floor area shall accommodate, at 3 square feet (0.28 m_2) per person, not less than 25 percent of the *occupant load* of the floor area served by the lobby.
2. The occupant evacuation elevator lobby floor area shall accommodate one *wheelchair space* of 30 inches by ~~48~~ 52 inches (760 mm by ~~1219~~ 1310 mm) for each 50 persons, or portion thereof, of the *occupant load* of the floor area served by the lobby.

   Exception: The size of lobbies serving multiple banks of elevators shall have the minimum floor area *approved* on an individual basis and shall be consistent with the building's fire safety and evacuation plan.

E108.3 Bus shelters. Where provided, new or replaced bus shelters shall provide a minimum clear floor or ground space complying with ICC A117.1, Section 305, entirely within the shelter. Such shelters shall be connected by an *accessible route* to the boarding area required by Section E108.2.

Reason: The 2017 ICC A117.1 has revised the clear floor space from 30" by 48" to 30" by 52" for new construction. This new clear floor space size is based on a new study on anthropometrics which includes persons using wheelchairs, motorized wheelchairs and scooters. This proposal includes an increase in size for areas of refuge (including areas of refuge on stairway landings), exterior areas of assisted rescue,

and lobbies in occupant evacuation elevators. Section 1109.2.1.6 for family assisted use bathrooms is proposed to be deleted as this requirement is addressed in ICC A117.1.

Proposal 2

IBC 1107.2 Design. *Dwelling units* and *sleeping units* that are required to be *Accessible units*, *Type A units* and *Type B units* shall comply with the applicable portions of Chapter ~~10~~ 11 of ICC A117.1. Units required to be *Type A units* are permitted to be designed and constructed as *Accessible units*.

IBC 1109.1 General. *Accessible* building features and facilities shall be provided in accordance with Sections 1109.2 through 1109.15.
Exception: *Accessible units*, *Type A units* and *Type B units* shall comply with Chapter ~~10~~ 11 of ICC A117.1.

IFC 907.5.2.3.3 (IBC **[F] 907.5.2.3.3) Group R-2.** In Group R-2 occupancies required by Section 907 to have a fire alarm system, each *story* that contains *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* shall be provided with the capability to support visible alarm notification appliances in accordance with Chapter ~~10~~ 11 of ICC A117.1. Such capability shall accommodate wired or wireless equipment. The future capability shall include one of the following:
1. The interconnection of the building fire alarm system with the unit smoke alarms.
2. The replacement of audible appliances with combination audible/visible appliances.
3. The future extension of the existing wiring from the unit smoke alarm locations to required locations for visible appliances.

Reason: The 2017 ICC A117.1 has swapped Chapter 10 and 11 in order to coordinate with the 2010 ADA order for requirements. This is a correlative change only.

Proposal 3 – Group B – in progress

IEBC 305.6 Alterations. A *facility* that is altered shall comply with the applicable provisions in Chapter 11 of the *International Building Code*, unless *technically infeasible*. Where compliance with this section is *technically infeasible*, the *alteration* shall provide access to the maximum extent technically feasible.

Exceptions:
1. The altered element or space is not required to be on an accessible route, unless required by Section 305.7.
2. Accessible means of egress required by Chapter 10 of the *International Building Code* are not required to be ~~provided~~ added in existing facilities.
3. The alteration to Type A individually owned dwelling units within a Group R-2 occupancy shall be permitted to meet the provision for a Type B dwelling unit.
4. Type B dwelling or sleeping units required by Section 1107 of the *International Building Code* are not required to be provided in *existing buildings* and facilities undergoing *alterations* where the *work area* is 50 percent or less of the aggregate area of the building.

IEBC 305.8 Scoping for alterations. The provisions of Sections 305.8.1 through 305.8.15 shall apply to *alterations* to *existing buildings* and *facilities*.

IEBC 305.8.1 Entrances. Where an *alteration* includes alterations to an entrance that is not accessible, and the *facility* has an *accessible* entrance, the altered entrance is not required to be *accessible* unless required by Section 305.7. Signs complying with Section 1111 of the *International Building Code* shall be provided.

IEBC 305.8.2 Accessible Means of Egress. In areas of refuge and exterior areas of assisted rescue that are part of an accessible means of egress provided in existing buildings, the *wheelchair space* shall be not less than 30 inches by 48 inches (762 mm by 1219 mm).

IEBC 305.8.10 Toilet rooms. Where it is *technically infeasible* to alter existing toilet and bathing rooms to be *accessible*, an *accessible* family or assisted-use toilet or bathing room constructed in accordance with Section 1109.2.1 of the *International Building Code* is permitted. The family or assisted-use toilet or bathing room shall be located on the same floor and in the same area as the existing toilet or bathing rooms. At the inaccessible toilet and bathing rooms, directional signs indicating the location of the nearest family or assisted-use toilet room or bathing room shall be provided. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility and sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1.

IEBC 305.8.11 Additional toilet and bathing facilities. In assembly and mercantile occupancies, where additional toilet fixtures are added, not fewer than one accessible family or assisted-use toilet room shall be provided where required by Section 1109.2.1 of the *International Building Code*. In recreational facilities, where additional bathing rooms are being added, not fewer than one family or assisted-use bathing rooms shall be provided where required by Section 1109.2.1 of the *International Building Code*.

Reason: The 2017 ICC A117.1 has revised the clear floor space from 30" by 48" to 30" by 52" for new construction. This new clear floor space size is based on a new study on anthropometrics which includes persons using wheelchairs, motorized wheelchairs and scooters. This would include an increase in size for areas of refuge (including areas of refuge on stairway landings), exterior areas of assisted rescue, and lobbies in occupant evacuation elevators. The 2017 A117.1 will allow for existing buildings to continue to use the 2009 ICC A117.1 dimensions for clear floor space. The intent of this proposal is to continue that idea for areas of refuge and exterior areas for assisted rescue. Accessible means of egress is address in the IBC Chapter 10, not ICC A117.1.

Additional language is not required for bathrooms in existing buildings since this is addressed in the ICC A117.1.

Item 9 – Parking Meters and Pay Stations
Proposal 4

1106.7 Parking meters and pay stations. Where parking meters and pay stations serve accessible parking spaces, such parking meters and pay stations shall be accessible.

Reason: The 2017 ICC A117.1 will have requirements for accessibility to parking meters and pay stations. This scoping will clarify where those provisions should apply where parking meters and pay stations are provided in parking lots or parking garages on a site.

Item 10 – Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
Proposal 5 –

Section 202 Definitions

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING SPACE. A vehicular space used for electric vehicle charging.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION. An electric vehicle charging space served by an electric vehicle charger.

406.2.7 Electric vehicle charging stations. Where provided, electric vehicle charging stations shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 70. Electric vehicle charging system equipment shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 2202. Electric vehicle supply equipment shall be listed and labeled

in accordance with UL 2594. Accessibility to electric vehicle charging stations shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 11.

SECTION 1106
~~PARKING AND PASSENGER LOADING FACILITIES~~
MOTOR VEHICLE RELATED FACILITIES

1106.1 General. Parking shall comply with Section 1106.2 through 1106.7. Passenger loading zones shall comply with Section 1106.8. Electrical vehicle charging stations shall comply with Section 1106.9. Fuel-dispensing systems shall comply with Section 1106.10.

(Renumber subsequent Sections)

IBC 1106.9 Electrical vehicle charging stations. Electrical vehicle charging stations shall comply with Sections 1106.9.1 through 1106.9.2.

Exception: Electrical vehicle charging stations provided to serve Groups R-2, R-3 and R-4 occupancies are not required to comply with this section.

IBC 1106.9.1 Number of accessible vehicle stations. Where provided, at least five percent (5%) of electrical vehicle charging stations on the site but, not fewer than one for each type of electric vehicle charger station shall be accessible. Where a multiport electric vehicle charger station can simultaneously charge more than one vehicle, the number of electric vehicle charging stations shall be counted as the number of electric vehicles that can be simultaneously charged.

IBC 1106.9.2 Electric Vehicle charging space. At each electrical vehicle charging station required to be accessible, provide an electric vehicle charging space complying with the requirements for a van accessible parking space that is 132 inches minimum in width with an adjoining access aisle that is 60 inches minimum in width.

1106.10 ~~**1109.14**~~ **Fuel-dispensing systems.** Fuel-dispensing systems shall be *accessible*.

Reason Statement: An electric vehicle charging space is a type of parking space dedicated for a specific purpose. These parking spaces are a specific type of parking facility. Similar to covered parking and open parking, these spaces need to be addressed so that some degree of accessibility is provided for people who use electric vehicles and who can access electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS). Section 406.7 requires that “Accessibility to electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 11” however, Chapter 11 does not contain specific scoping to address these EVCS. This proposal seeks to provide some detail in Chapter 11 to address that shortfall.

Two new definitions are added to address the work already done in Section 406.7 and to clarify that this also relates to the proposed new text in Section 1109.15.The first is about the EVC space, which is where the vehicle is located. The second addresses the entire assemblage of vehicle space and charging equipment.

Section 1106.9 is a general scoping statement.

The exception refers to R-2 occupancies. This is due to the way these function. If a person gets an EV and elects to install an EVCS at their designated parking space, that should not trigger the requirement since it is occupant specific.

Section 1106.9.1 addresses the number of space. It does not mandate EVCS. It acknowledges that where EVCS are provided a portion must be accessible. A factor of five percent (5%) was used based on similar thresholds for other types of amenities like lockers, dressing rooms, bowling lanes, sinks, etc. It is also important to note that this is based on the number of EVCS provided on the site. This is a minimal requirement. Rather than address it by cluster of EVCS, such as could happen on a campus, this begins at a very low requirement. If it proves insufficient, it can be adjusted at a later date. It also requires at least one accessible EVCS for each type of charger. There are currently two common types of charging equipment. If one space can be served by both types, that would comply. But, it makes sure that they will both be accessible.

Section 1106.9.2 prescribes the requirements for the charging space. By making a reference to the van accessible parking space and designating the size, the other aspects of the space such as slope, marking, etc. as found in ICC/ANSI A117.1 (502). The final sentence states that the signage at the EVCS is not required; so that the accessible EVCS is not confused with an accessible parking space. However, it is phrased so that a sign with the International Symbol of Accessibility can be provided as is required by some state laws.

The 2017 edition of the ICC/ANSI A117.1 Standard does not contain within it any scoping and does not include any specific requirements for the space where charging will happen. The provisions in the A117.1 (502.11) address operable parts, an accessible route from the access aisle to the charging equipment, and criteria on what to do with potential obstructions. Section 406.7 states that the EVCS shall be accessible in accordance with Chapter 11. The added language in Chapter 11 will mesh with the ANSI to complete the list of needs for EVCS.

Item 12 – Tread surfaces, nosings and visual contrast.
Proposal 6

(Highrise) 403.5.5 Luminous egress path markings. Luminous egress path markings shall be provided in accordance with Section 1025.

> **1011.5.4.1 Nonuniform height risers.** Where the bottom or top riser adjoins a sloping *public way*, walkway or driveway having an established grade and serving as a landing, the bottom or top riser is permitted to be reduced along the slope to less than 4 inches (102 mm) in height, with the variation in height of the bottom or top riser not to exceed one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope) of *stair* width. The *nosings* or leading edges of treads at such nonuniform height risers shall have a distinctive marking stripe, different from any other *nosing* marking provided on the *stair flight*. The distinctive marking stripe shall be visible in descent of the *stair*, shall contrast visually dark-on-light or light-on-dark from the remainder of the tread and shall have a slip-resistant surface. Marking stripes shall have a width of not less than 1 inch (25 mm) but not more than 2 inches (51 mm).

1029.10.3 Transition marking. A distinctive marking stripe shall be provided at each *nosing* or leading edge adjacent to the transition. Such stripe shall be a minimum of 1 inch (25 mm), and a maximum of 2 inches (51 mm), wide. The edge marking stripe shall be distinctively different from the

stepped *aisle* contrasting marking stripe and shall contrast visually dark-on-light or light-on-dark from the remainder of the tread.

1029.14.2.2 Risers. Where the gradient of stepped *aisles* is to be the same as the gradient of adjoining seating areas, the riser height shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) nor more than 8 inches (203 mm) and shall be uniform within each *flight*.

Exceptions:

1. Riser height nonuniformity shall be limited to the extent necessitated by changes in the gradient of the adjoining seating area to maintain adequate sightlines. Where nonuniformities exceed $^{3}/_{16}$ inch (4.8 mm) between adjacent risers, the exact location of such nonuniformities shall be indicated with a distinctive marking stripe on each tread at the *nosing* or leading edge adjacent to the nonuniform risers. Such stripe shall be not less than 1 inch (25 mm), and not more than 2 inches (51 mm), wide. The edge marking stripe shall be distinctively different from the contrasting marking stripe and shall contrast visually dark-on-light or light-on-dark from the remainder of the tread.
2. Riser heights not exceeding 9 inches (229 mm) shall be permitted where they are necessitated by the slope of the adjacent seating areas to maintain sightlines.

1029.14.2.3 Tread contrasting marking stripe. A contrasting marking stripe shall be provided on each tread at the *nosing* or leading edge such that the location of each tread is readily apparent when viewed in descent. Such stripe shall be not less than 1 inch (25 mm), and not more than 2 inches (51 mm), wide and shall contrast visually dark-on-light or light-on-dark from the remainder of the tread.

Exception: The contrasting marking stripe is permitted to be omitted where tread surfaces are such that the location of each tread is readily apparent when viewed in descent.

Reason: It is important that these warning stripes be visible for persons with low vision or who may have some types of color blindness. Contrast must be dark-on-light or light-on-dark in addition to being a contrasting color to be visible for the widest range of occupants. This would be consistent with the language in ICC A117.1.

Item 13 – Stair Lighting
Proposal 7

1008.2.1 Illumination level under normal power. The *means of egress* illumination level shall be not less than 1 footcandle (11 lux) at the walking surface. Along exit access stairways, exit stairways and at their required landings, the illumination level shall not be less than 10 footcandles at the walking surface when the stairway is in use.
Exception: For auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly occupancies, the illumination at the walking surface is permitted to be reduced during performances by one of the following methods provided that the required illumination is automatically restored upon activation of a premises' fire alarm system:

1. Externally illuminated walking surfaces shall be permitted to be illuminated to not less than 0.2 footcandle (2.15 lux).
2. Steps, landings and the sides of ramps shall be permitted to be marked with self-luminous materials in accordance with Sections 1025.2.1, 1025.2.2 and 1025.2.4 by systems *listed* in accordance with UL 1994.

Reason: Footcandles are the most common unit of measure used by lighting professionals to calculate light levels in building and outdoor spaces. A footcandle is defined as the illuminance on a one square foot surface from a uniform source of light. The Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) provide recommendations for the footcandle levels to ensure adequate illumination and safety for occupants in

common areas to assist in achieving appropriate light levels with the greatest energy efficiency dependent on the occupancy and the level of detailed work. The recommended range for general circulation for average maintained footcandles is 10-30 footcandles. The intent of this provision is to provide the minimum recommended lighting on stairways so that the walking surface is visible. Persons with low vision, or those who are elderly may benefit from higher levels, but that is left for a best design practice. By saying "when the stairway is in use", the intent is to allow for light switches at each floor level landing or motion sensors. It is not intended for the stairway to be illuminated to this level at all times the building is occupied. By saying "exit access and exit stairways" this is not intended to apply to steps in the exit discharge. By placing the requirement here, the intent is to continue to allow the exception for theaters during performances.

Item 14 – Stair Level Signage
Proposal 8

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

Exception: Tactile signs required by Section 1013.4 need not be provided with illumination.

1013.4 Raised character and braille exit signs. Where exit signs are provided at ~~A sign stating EXIT in visual characters, raised characters and braille and complying with *ICC A117.1* shall be provided adjacent to each door to~~ an *area of refuge* providing direct access to a stairway, an exterior area for assisted rescue, an *exit stairway* or *ramp*, an *exit passageway* and the *exit discharge*, a sign stating EXIT in visual characters, raised characters and braille and complying with *ICC A117.1* shall be provided.

1023.8 Discharge identification. An *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* shall not continue below its *level of exit discharge* unless an *approved* barrier is provided at the *level of exit discharge* to prevent persons from unintentionally continuing into levels below. Directional exit signs shall be provided as specified in Section 1013.

1023.9 Stairway identification signs. A sign shall be provided at each floor landing in an *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* connecting more than three stories designating the floor level, the terminus of the top and bottom of the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* and the identification of the *stairway* or *ramp*. The signage shall state the story of and direction to the *exit discharge*, and the availability of roof access from the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* for the fire department. The bottom of the sign shall be located 5 feet (1524 mm) minimum above the floor landing in a position that is readily visible when the doors are in the open and closed positions.

~~In addition to the *stairway* identification sign, a floor-level sign in visual characters, raised characters and braille complying with *ICC A117.1* shall be located at each floor level landing adjacent to the door leading from the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* into the *corridor* to identify the floor level.~~

1023.9.1 Signage requirements. *Stairway* identification signs shall comply with all of the following requirements:

1. The signs shall be a minimum size of 18 inches (457 mm) by 12 inches (305 mm).
2. The letters designating the identification of the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* shall be not less than $1^1/_2$ inches (38 mm) in height.
3. The number designating the floor level shall be not less than 5 inches (127 mm) in height and located in the center of the sign.
4. Other lettering and numbers shall be not less than 1 inch (25 mm) in height.
5. Characters and their background shall have a nonglare finish. Characters shall contrast with their background, with either light characters on a dark background or dark characters on a light background.

6. Where signs required by Section 1023.9 are installed in the *interior exit stairways* and *ramps* of buildings subject to Section 1025, the signs shall be made of the same materials as required by Section 1025.4.

1023.10 Elevator lobby identification signs. At landings in *interior exit stairways* where two or more doors lead to the floor level, any door with direct access to an enclosed elevator lobby shall be identified by signage located on the door or directly adjacent to the door stating "Elevator Lobby." Signage shall be in accordance with Section 1023.9.1, Items 4, 5 and 6.

1023.11 Tactile floor-level signs. Where floor level signs are provided in *interior exit stairways* and *ramps*, a floor-level sign in visual characters, raised characters and braille complying with *ICC A117.1* shall be located at each floor-level landing adjacent to the door leading from the *interior exit stairway* and *ramp* into the *corridor* to identify the floor level.

Reason: Exit signage and floor level signs are required in Section 1013.1 and 1023.9. Where these signs are required, or provided voluntarily, this same information must be available to persons with vision impairments for wayfinding.

There is a small adjustment to 1013.4 so that it is clear that tactile signage is only required in situations where exit signage is provided . The current language could be read to require tactile exit signage at exit doors where exit signage is not required/provided, such as in single exit buildings.

The stairway and lobby identification signs are mostly for fire department personnel so they have information on where they are in the building. The signage requirements in 1023.9.1 result in a large sign (18"x12"). So that everyone in the stairway can see the sign as they evacuate, and the fire department can see the sign when they move into the stairway while occupant are still evacuating, It needs to be clarified that it is the bottom of the sign that needs to be above 5 feet. Current language does not indicate which point of the sign is at 5' and at the same time limit the options for location too much.

For the stairway identification sign to be visible when the doors are in the open and closed position (Section 1023.9) might make the best placement on a wall across from the door, not next the door. This proposal moves the requirement for visual, raised and braille signage at the doorway to a new section so it is more easily understood that this is a separate sign and the information needed. The intent of this tactile sign adjacent to the door provides for information/wayfinding for persons with vision impairments on what floor someone is on as they move to exit the building. The sign at exit discharge in Section 1013.4 would let someone know which door to leave the building (in addition to the barrier in Section 1023.8)

Item 15 – Bottle filling stations.

Proposal 9

IPC SECTION 410
DRINKING FOUNTAINS

IPC [BE] 410.3 Provide high and low drinking fountains. Where drinking fountains are required, not fewer than two drinking fountains shall be provided. One drinking fountain shall comply with the requirements for people who use a wheelchair and one drinking fountain shall comply with the requirements for standing persons.

Exception: A single drinking fountain with two separate spouts that complies with the requirements for people who use a wheelchair and standing persons shall be permitted to be substituted for two separate drinking fountains.

410.4 Substitution. Where restaurants provide drinking water in a container free of charge, drinking fountains shall not be required in those restaurants. In other occupancies where three or more drinking fountains are required, *water dispensers* shall be permitted to be substituted for not more than 50 percent of the required number of drinking fountains.

Reason: There is a potential conflict between the IBC and the IPC with the reference for water dispensers as a trade off - this could be bottled water fillers or bottled water. Adding the words here would stop the trade off for where only two drinking fountains would be required. Allowing for such a trade off is in conflict with high/low requirements in the IBC Section 1109.

Item 15 – Bottle filling stations.

Proposal 10

IBC **1109.6 Bottle water filling stations.** Where bottle filling stations are provided, they shall be accessible.

Exception: Bottle water filling stations over drinking fountains for standing persons are not required to be accessible provided that bottle water filling stations are provided over the drinking fountains for persons using wheelchairs.

Reason: In the interest of reducing the usage of disposable bottles for water, many schools are providing bottle filling stations. Due to security limitations, bottle filling stations are also being provided in airports. All operable parts intended for use by occupants must be accessible. The requirements for standing drinking fountains will not allow for complaint reach over an obstruction. When the bottle filling stations are provided over the wheelchair drinking fountains, having them also over the standing drinking fountains would be providing redundant facilities.

Item 18 – sales and service windows
Proposal 11

1109.12.3 ~~Point of~~ Sale~~s~~ and service counters and windows. Where counters or windows are provided for sale~~s~~ or distribution of goods or services, at least one of each type of counter and window provided shall be *accessible*. Where such counters or windows are dispersed throughout the building or facility, *accessible* counters or windows shall also be dispersed.

Reason: The 2017 A117.1 has significantly improved technical criteria for service counters and windows, including options for a line of sight between the customers and employees and options for security glazing. The scoping requirements need to be coordinated to include service windows without counters. The title is simplified.

Item 21 – elevated shooting station
Proposal 12

1110.4.15 Shooting facilities with firing positions. Where shooting facilities with firing positions are designed and constructed at a site, at least 5 percent, but not less than one, of each type of firing position shall be *accessible* and be on an *accessible route*.

Exception: Shooting facilities with firing positions on free-standing platforms that are elevated above grade 12 feet (3660 mm) minimum provided that the aggregate area of elevated firing positions is 500 square feet (46 m^2) maximum are not required to be accessible

Reason: The 2017 ICC A117.1 exempts elevated shooting stations. These stations are elevated so that hunters can practice shooting from an elevated location, such as a tree stand. The size limitations are

similar to those specified for press boxes. Where facilities are required to be accessible is a scoping issue, so this exception should be based in the building code. The other exceptions in ICC A117.1 Section 1001.2.1 are all found in the IBC in the applicable sections in Section 1110.

A117.1 2017

10**01.2.1 General Exceptions.** The following shall not be required comply with this standard or to be on an accessible route:

1. Raised structures used solely for refereeing, judging, or scoring a sport. (IBC 1110.4.6)
2. Water Slides. (IBC 1110.4.13.2)
3. Animal containment areas that are not for public use. (IBC 1110.4.8)
4. Raised boxing or wrestling rings.(IBC 1110.4.5)
5. Raised diving boards and diving platforms. (IBC 1110.4.13.2)
6. Bowling lanes that are not required to provide wheelchair spaces. (IBC 1110.4.3)
7. Mobile or portable amusement rides. (IBC 1110.4.8)
8. Amusement rides that are controlled or operated by the rider. (IBC 1110.4.8.3 Exp. 1)
9. Amusement rides designed primarily for children, where children are assisted on and off the ride by an adult. (IBC 1110.4.8.3 Exp. 2)
10. Amusement rides that do not provide amusement ride seats. (IBC 1110.4.8.3 Exp. 3)
11. Shooting facilities with firing positions on free-standing platforms that are elevated above grade 12 feet (3660 mm) minimum provided that the aggregate area of elevated firing positions is 500 square feet (46 m^2) maximum.

Item 19 – IPC pipe protection
Proposal 13

SECTION 404
ACCESSIBLE PLUMBING FACILITIES

404.1 Where required. Accessible plumbing facilities and fixtures shall be provided in accordance with the *International Building Code* and ICC A117.1.

~~**404.2 Accessible fixture requirements.** Accessible plumbing fixtures shall be installed with the clearances, heights, spacings and arrangements in accordance with ICC A117.1.~~

~~**404.3 Exposed pipes and surfaces.** Water supply and drain pipes under accessible lavatories and sinks shall be covered or otherwise configured to protect against contact. Pipe coverings shall comply with ASME A112.18.9.~~

Reason: Section 404.2 and 404.3 were added by P42-12: They should be removed for multiple reasons. The reference to IBC would also get a reference to ICC A117.1 in Section 1101.2, however, if there is a concern that this may be missed by plumbing inspectors, the reference can be added in Section 404.1. In Section 404.1, the laundry list is incomplete on what is required in the A117.1 for accessible plumbing fixtures. Since standards are only referenced to the extent the code sends you there (Section 102.8), this could be misinterpreted as intending to limit requirements that would be applicable in the standard. The requirement for pipe protection is a technical requirement for accessible lavatories, address in A117.1 Section 606.6, so I should not be repeated here.

Item #30 – IPC accessible routes
Proposal 14

IPC 403.3.1(IBC [P] 2902.3.1) Access. The route to the public toilet facilities required by Section 2902.3 shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms or closets. Access to the required facilities shall be from within the building or from the exterior of the building. ~~Routes shall comply with the accessibility requirements of the International Building Code.~~ The public shall have access to the required toilet facilities at all times that the building is occupied.

IPC 403.5 (IBC [P[2902.5) Drinking fountain location. Drinking fountains shall not be required to be located in individual tenant spaces provided that public drinking fountains are located within a travel distance of 500 feet (152 400 mm) of the most remote location in the tenant space and not more than one story above or below the tenant space. Where the tenant space is in a covered or open mall, such distance shall not exceed 300 feet (91 440 mm). ~~Drinking fountains shall be located on an accessible route.~~

Reason: Accessibility is addressed in Section 404, which includes specifics for accessible routes connecting accessible elements – including exceptions to some levels that may contain toilets or drinking fountains. The language is redundant in Section 403.3 and is not needed. The language in Section 403.5 is not consistent with 403.3 and could be interpreted to prohibit any drinking fountains to be installed on floors without elevator service. This is not the intent of the accessibility provisions. The interpretation of the IBC Section 1104.3 is that where there is an elevator exception toilet rooms do have to be accessible, but as long as there is at least one unisex toilet room on the accessible level, there can be toilet rooms on the 2nd floor.

Item #31 – operable parts
Proposal 15

IBC 1109.13 Controls, operating mechanisms and hardware. Controls, operating mechanisms and hardware intended for operation by the occupant, including switches that control lighting and ventilation and electrical convenience outlets, in accessible spaces, along accessible routes or as parts of accessible elements shall be accessible.

Exceptions:

1. Operable parts that are intended for use only by service or maintenance personnel shall not be required to be accessible.
2. ~~Electrical or communication receptacles serving a dedicated use shall not be required to be accessible.~~
3. ~~Where two or more outlets are provided in a kitchen above a length of counter top that is uninterrupted by a sink or appliance, one outlet shall not be required to be accessible.~~
4. ~~Floor electrical receptacles shall not be required to be accessible.~~
5. ~~HVAC diffusers shall not be required to be accessible.~~
6. ~~Except for light switches, where redundant controls are provided for a single element, one control in each space shall not be required to be accessible.~~
6. Access doors or gates in barrier walls and fences protecting pools, spas and hot tubs shall be permitted to comply with Section 1010.1.9.2.
7. Operable parts exempted in accordance with ICC A117.1 are not required to be accessible.

Reason: The purpose of this proposal is coordination with the 2017 ICC A117.1 exceptions for operable parts, Section 309.1. All current exceptions proposed to be deleted are also listed in ICC A117.1 Section 309.1, plus an additional 5 new exceptions. Since the code requirements and override allowances in a standard, the new exception will allow for exceptions listed in ICC A117.1. This will maintain coordination of this item over time.

Include text of 2017 A117.1 Section 309.1.

Item #32 – locks on swimming pool gates – latches and alarms

Proposal 16

2018 ISPSC

ISPSC 305.3 Doors and gates. ~~Access~~ Doors and gates in barriers shall comply with the requirements of Sections 305.3.1 through 305.3.3 and shall be equipped to accommodate a locking device. Pedestrian access door and gates shall open outward away from the pool or spa, and shall be self-closing and have a self-latching device.

ISPSC 305.3.1 Utility or service doors and gates. Doors and gates not intended for pedestrian use, such as utility or service doors or gates, shall remain locked when not in use.

ISPSC 305.3.2 Double or multiple doors and gates. Double doors and gates or multiple doors and gates shall have at least one leaf secured in place and the adjacent leaf shall be secured with a self-latching device. ~~The gate and *barrier* shall not have openings larger than ½ inch (12.7 mm) within 18 inches (457 mm) of the latch release mechanism. The self-latching device shall comply with the requirements of Section 305.3.3.~~

ISPSC 305.3.3 Latch~~es~~ releases. For doors and gates in barrier, the door and gate latch release mechanisms shall be in accordance with the following: ~~Where the release mechanism of the self-latching device is located less than 54 inches (1372 mm) from grade, the release mechanism shall be located on the pool or spa side of the gate at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the top of the gate, and the gate and *barrier* shall not have openings greater than ½ inch (12.7 mm) within 18 inches (457 mm) of the release mechanism.~~

1. Where door and gate latch release mechanisms are accessed from the outside of the barrier and are not of the self-locking type, such mechanism shall be located above the finished floor or ground surface in accordance with the following:
   - 1.1 At public pools and spas, not less than 52 inches (1219 mm) and not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm).
   - 1.2 At residential pools and spas, not less 54 inches (1372 mm)

2. Where door and gate latch release mechanisms are of the self-locking type such as where the lock is operated by means of a key, an electronic opener or the entry of a combination into an integral combination lock, the lock operation control and the latch release mechanism shall be located above the finished floor or ground surface in accordance with the following:
   - 2.1 At public pools and spas, not less than 34 inches (864 mm) and not greater than 48 inches (1219 mm).
   - 2.2 At residential pools and spas, at not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm).

3. At private pools, where the only latch release mechanism of a self-latching device for a gate is located on the pool and spa side of the barrier, the release mechanism shall be located at a point that is at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the top of the gate.

ISPSC 305.4.4 Barriers adjacent to latch release mechanisms. Where a latch release mechanism is located on the inside of a barrier, openings in the door, gate and barrier within 18 inches (457 mm) of the latch, shall not be greater than ½ inch (12.7 mm) in any dimension.

ISPSC 305.4 Structure wall as a barrier. Where a wall of a dwelling unit or structure serves as part of the barrier and where doors, gates or windows provide direct access to the pool or spa through that wall, one of the following shall be required:

1. Operable windows having a sill height of less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the indoor finished floor, ~~and~~ doors and gates shall have an alarm that produces an audible warning when the window, gate, door or their screens are opened. The alarm shall be *listed* and *labeled* as a water hazard entrance alarm in accordance with UL 2017.
   1.1 In ~~dwellings~~ dwelling units ~~or~~ ~~structures~~ not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located at not less than 54 inches (1372 mm) ~~or more~~ above the finished floor.

1.2 In ~~dwellings~~ dwelling units ~~or structures~~ that are required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm) and not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.

1.3 In structures other than dwelling units the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm) and not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.

2. A *safety cover* that is *listed* and *labeled* in accordance with ASTM F 1346 is installed for the pools and spas.
3. An *approved* means of protection, such as self-closing doors with self-latching devices, is provided. Such means of protection shall provide a degree of protection that is not less than the protection afforded by Item 1 or 2.

Reason: Section 305.3.3 deals with latches for all gates providing access to a pool. Section 305.4 deals with alarms for doors and windows in a barrier. The current text seems to be applicable more for residential pools than public pools.

There are several reason for this proposal. Pools can be interior or exterior, so latch provisions should apply to doors or gates. The last sentence of 305.3.2 is not needed since Section 305.3 requires compliance with the whole section. Section 305.3.3 is dealing with a situation where you reach over a gate to open the latch. Fences around public pools are typically much higher. The requirements for latches should follow the IBC Section 1010.1.9.2. This section includes an exception for operable parts of manual latches to be above 48" so that they latch is outside the reach of children.

Section 305.4 Item 1 deals with the deactivation switch for alarms on doors or windows in a pool barrier. The same allowance for height protection for children is permitted. Dwelling units are separated from structures because this wall could be on a common corridor or in another building for pools that serve hotels, apartment buildings or other community buildings. In public areas these alarm shut offs must be accessible or addressed as employee only elements under Section 1103.2.2.

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1010.1.9.2 Hardware height. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices shall be installed 34 inches (864 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1219 mm) maximum above the finished floor. Locks used only for security purposes and not used for normal operation are permitted at any height.

Exception: Access doors or gates in barrier walls and fences protecting pools, spas and hot tubs shall be permitted to have operable parts of the release of latch on self-latching devices at 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum above the finished floor or ground, provided the self-latching devices are not also self-locking devices operated by means of a key, electronic opener or integral combination lock.

Item #33 – classroom acoustics
Proposal 17

CHAPTER 12
INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

Section 1207
Enhanced Classroom Acoustics

1207.1 General. Enhanced classroom acoustics, where required in this section, shall comply with ICC A117.1 Section 808.

1207.2 Where required. In Group E occupancies, enhances classroom acoustics shall be provided in all classrooms with a volume of 20,000 cubic feet or less.

Exception: Ancillary learning spaces are not required to provide enhanced classroom acoustics.

Reason: This proposal sets up a new section in the Chapter for Interior Environments; next to the section for sound transmission in residential occupancies. This section is proposed here and not in Chapter11 because of the benefits of these provisions for all young children – thus following the codes history of mainstreaming' requirements that may be related to accessibility, but apply broadly.

Research shows that good classroom acoustics are essential to support language acquisition and learning for all children, particularly younger children. For children who have hearing loss and those who use cochlear implants there is no substitute for a good acoustic environment. Assistive technologies typically only amplify the teacher and do not amplify discussions among children or between the teacher and individual child. Children with disabilities not related to hearing, such as autism and learning disabilities may be adversely affected by high ambient noise levels. Students that use a different language at home will also be able to listen more closely to fully understand the teacher and benefit from conversation among peers. Teachers report that a good acoustic environment actually assists in controlling the classroom, reducing the need to raise their voices, and promotes more civil behavior among students. Thus, good acoustic and low background noise in a classroom benefits everyone!

The standard size elementary classroom in the United States holds 25 to 30 students. Many states specify the minimum size at 700 sq.ft. – assuming 20 children in a room. The recommended size for a self-contained classroom is 800 to 960 sq.ft. for grade school; 700 to 840 sq.ft. for secondary school. Some researchers recommend up to 54 sq.ft. per child as optimum – 1620 sq.ft. for a 30 child classroom. Classrooms that are used for activities such as band, orchestra, choir or gym are significantly larger. Some lecture rooms in colleges are large enough to accommodate several hundred students.

The new technical criteria for classroom acoustics in the 2017 ICC A117.1 are limited to classrooms with a size under 20,000 cubic feet; assuming a 10 foot ceiling height, classrooms that are 2000 sq.ft. or less. While acoustics may be important to these larger classrooms, the criteria in ICC A117.1 Section 808 are intended to be applicable to standard size self-contained classrooms. This criteria are also not intended to apply to ancillary learning spaces, such as individual tutoring spaces, or other spaces where students may be, such as corridors or cafeterias.

Technical criteria includes a maximum reverberation time – achieved through either a performance or prescriptive method. The criteria also considers other sound sources – ambient sound and sound sources inside and outside the classrooms.

There will be a correlative change to IEBC in Group B. It is not the intent of this work group to ask for classroom acoustics in existing buildings.

Item #34 – plumbing signage
Proposal 18

Add "use or common use" after "public" in new Item 7 under 1111.1 and in new Item 4 under 1111.2. Task group questions the requirement for a pictogram.

Note: Public use and common use not used in IPC. Only used for visible alarms in IBC. IOC staff suggested the signage requirement in IBC and just a reference in IPC.

IBC 1111.1 Signs. Required *accessible* elements shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility at the following locations.

1. *Accessible* parking spaces required by Section 1106.1.

Exception: Where the total number of parking spaces provided is four or less, identification of *accessible* parking spaces is not required.

2. *Accessible* parking spaces required by Section 1106.2.

   Exception: In Group I-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 facilities, where parking spaces are assigned to specific *dwelling units* or *sleeping units*, identification of *accessible* parking spaces is not required.

3. *Accessible* passenger loading zones.
4. ~~5.~~ *Accessible* entrances where not all entrances are *accessible*.
5. ~~9.~~ *Accessible* areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1009.9.
6. ~~10.~~ Exterior areas for assisted rescue in accordance with Section 1009.9.
7. ~~4.~~ *Accessible* public use or common use toilet or bathing rooms where ~~multiple single-user toilet or bathing rooms are clustered at a single location~~ not all toilet or bathing rooms are *accessible*.
8. ~~7.~~ Family or assisted-use toilet and bathing rooms.
9. ~~6.~~ *Accessible* check-out aisles where not all aisles are *accessible*. The sign, where provided, shall be above the check-out aisle in the same location as the checkout aisle number or type of check-out identification.
10. ~~8.~~ *Accessible* dressing, fitting and locker rooms where not all such rooms are *accessible*.
11. In recreational facilities, lockers that are required to be *accessible* in accordance with Section 1109.9.

IBC 1111.2 Directional signage. Directional signage indicating the route to the nearest like *accessible* element shall be provided at the following locations. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility and sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1.

1. Inaccessible building entrances.
2. ~~3.~~ Elevators not serving an *accessible route*.
3. ~~5.~~ At *exits* and *exit stairways* serving a required *accessible* space, but not providing an *approved* accessible *means of egress*, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1009.10.
4. ~~2.~~ Inaccessible public use or common use toilets and bathing facilities.
5. ~~4.~~ At each separate-sex toilet and bathing room indicating the location of the nearest family/assisted use toilet or bathing room where provided in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.
6. Where drinking fountains for persons using wheelchairs and drinking fountains for standing persons are not located adjacent to each other, directional signage shall be provided indicating the location of the other drinking fountains.

IPC 403.1.2(IBC[P] 2902.1.2) Single-user toilet facility and bathing room fixtures. The plumbing fixtures located in single-user toilet facilities and bathing rooms, including family or assisted-use toilet and bathing rooms that are required by Section 1109.2, shall contribute toward the total number of required plumbing fixtures for a building or tenant space. Single-user toilet facilities and bathing rooms, ~~and family or assisted-use toilet rooms and bathing rooms~~ shall be identified for use by either sex.

IPC 403.2.1 (IBC [P] 2902.2.1) Family or assisted-use toilet facilities serving as separate facilities. Where a building or tenant space requires a separate toilet facility for each sex and each toilet facility is required to have only one water closet, two family or assisted-use toilet facilities shall be permitted to serve as the required separate facilities. Family or assisted-use toilet facilities shall ~~not be required to~~ be identified for ~~exclusive~~ use by either sex ~~as required by Section 2902.4~~.

IPC 403.4 (IBC[P] 2902.4) Signage. Required public facilities shall be provided with signs that designate the sex as required by Section 2902.2. Signs shall be readily visible and located near the entrance to each toilet facility. A sign shall be provided adjacent to each door to a toilet or bathing room designating the sex in pictograms, visual characters, raised characters and braille and complying with *ICC A117.1*. Signs for accessible toilet facilities shall ~~comply~~ shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility in accordance with Section ~~1111~~ 1111.1.

IPC 403.4.1 (IBC [P] 2902.4.1) Directional signage. Directional signage indicating the route to the required public toilet facilities shall be posted in a lobby, corridor, aisle or similar space, such that the sign can be readily seen from the main entrance to the building or tenant space. Directional signage at toilet and bathing rooms shall be provided in accordance with IBC Section 1111.2. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility and sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1.

Reason: While Appendix E in the IBC addresses room signage that is not required in the codes, signs are required at toilet and bathing rooms. Similar to exit signs, where these toilet room signs are required, the same information must be available to persons with vision impairments. This is already stated in IBC Section 1111.1 and 1111.2. This information being added to IBC Chapter 29 and IPC is correlation.

It is suggested to reorder the signage requirements in 1111.1 and 1111.2 to group like subjects together.

Section 1111.1 current Exception 4 is revised to clarify that the International Symbol for Accessibility is required at accessible toilet and bathrooms rooms where not all toilet and bathing rooms in the building are accessible. The current language would only be applicable to clustered single occupant bathrooms that take advantage of the 50% allowance in Section 1109.2 Exception 3. This would correlate with the directional signage requirement in Section 1111.2 current Exception 2.

IPC Section 403.1.2 and 403.2.1 signage requirements are revised to coordinate with each other. Additional language is added to IPC Section 403.4 and 403.4.1 to clarify that this information must be both visual signage and available in raised letters and braille.

Item #35 – plumbing signage
Proposal 19
Group B – in progress

Note: IPC staff suggested terminology consistent with IPC

IEBC 305.8.10 Toilet facilities and bathing rooms. Where it is *technically infeasible* to alter existing toilet facilities and bathing rooms to be *accessible*, an *accessible* ~~family or assisted-use~~ single-user toilet facility or bathing room ~~constructed in accordance with Section 1109.2.1 of the *International Building Code* is permitted~~ shall be provided. The accessible ~~family or assisted-use~~ single-user toilet facility or bathing room shall be located on the same floor and in the same area as the existing toilet facility or bathing rooms. At the inaccessible toilet facility and bathing rooms, directional signs indicating the location of the ~~nearest family or assisted-use~~ accessible single-user toilet ~~room~~ facility or bathing room shall be provided. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility and sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1.

IEBC 305.8.11 Additional ~~toilet~~ water closets and bathing fixtures ~~facilities~~. In assembly and mercantile occupancies, where additional ~~toilet fixtures~~ water closets are added, not fewer than one accessible family or assisted-use toilet ~~room~~ facility shall be provided where required by Section 1109.2.1 of the *International Building Code*. In recreational facilities, where additional bathing rooms are being added, not fewer than one family or assisted-use bathing ~~rooms~~ facility shall be provided where required by Section 1109.2.1 of the *International Building Code*. At separate sex toilet facility and bathing rooms within the travel distance in Section 1109.2.1.3, directional signs indicating the location of the nearest family or assisted-use toilet facility or bathing room shall be provided. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility and sign characters shall meet the visual character requirements in accordance with ICC A117.1.

Reason: Where it is technically infeasible to make separate sex bathrooms accessible, an accessible single-use toilet is acceptable. With the 2018 IPC, all single occupant toilet rooms are gender neutral.

Calling this a family/assisted use bathroom in occupancies that did not require this additional feature was sometimes confusing.
The IEBC should have the same directional signage requirements pointing to family-assisted use toilet rooms, as the IBC. So that adding one family assisted use toilet room would not require signage at all bathrooms throughout a large facility, there is a reference to the 500 feet and one story permitted in Section 1198.2.1.3.

Proposal 20
Group B – in progress

IEBC ~~301.5~~ 305.2 Compliance with accessibility. Accessibility requirements for *existing buildings* shall comply with the ~~2009 edition of~~ ICC A117.1.

IBC Chapter 35, Section E111, IRC Chapter 44, IFC Chapter 80, IPC Chapter 15, Performance Code Reference Chapter, IEBC Chapter 16, IZC Chapter 14
ICC A117.1—~~09~~ 2017: Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities

Reason: The 2017 A117.1 includes criteria for new and existing buildings, so the IEBC does not have to reference the 2009 ICC A117.1. The requirements for new construction should use the 2017 edition of the ICC A117.1 for improved accessibility.

Note: We will need to discuss the accessible route/toilet rooms through an existing building to get to an addition, and a change of occupancy to clarify which requirements are applicable.