DIVISION OF BUILDING SAFETY

IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD
VIDEOCONFERENCE MEETING

APRIL 10, 2012
IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD

Agenda Item No. 01

PRESENTER: Andrew Bick, Chairman

OBJECTIVE: Approve the agenda for the April 10, 2012 Idaho Building Code Board meeting.

ACTION: Consent

BACKGROUND:

PROCEDURAL HISTORY:

ATTACHMENTS: April 10, 2012 Idaho Building Code Board tentative agenda
TENTATIVE AGENDA

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING/MEETING

IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD
VIDEOCONFERENCE MEETING

Division of Building Safety
1090 East Watertower Street, Suite 150, Meridian, Idaho
1250 Ironwood Drive, Suite 220, Coeur d’Alene, Idaho
2055 Garrett Way, Building 1, Suite 4, Pocatello, Idaho
dbs.idaho.gov – (208) 332-7137

Tuesday, April 10, 2012
9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. (MT)

(Note: Meeting Time is 8:30 a.m. PT)

9:30 a.m. CALL TO ORDER – Andrew Bick, Chairman
\(\text{o}\) Roll Call & Introductions
\(\text{o}\) Open Forum

CONSENT AGENDA
1. Approval of the April 10, 2012 Agenda
2. Approval of the February 14, 2012 Board Meeting Minutes

PUBLIC HEARING
4. Proposed Code Change--IBC Section 903.2.7 – Andrew Bick

INFORMATIONAL AGENDA
5. Negotiated Rulemaking Process – Patrick Grace
6. 2012 Codes – Steve Keys, Jerry Peterson, Arlan Smith and Lisa Stover
7. Deputy Administrator Report – Steve Keys
8. Administrator Report
   b. Administrator – C. Kelly Pearce

NEW BUSINESS

EXECUTIVE SESSION (If required)

12:30 p.m. ADJOURN

All times, other than beginning, are approximate and are scheduled according to Mountain Time (MT), unless otherwise noted. Agenda items may shift depending on Board preference. 03/20/12r
IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD

Agenda Item No. 02

PRESENTER:  Andrew Bick, Chairman

OBJECTIVE:  Approve the minutes from the February 14, 2012 Idaho Building Code Board meeting.

ACTION:  Consent

BACKGROUND:

PROCEDURAL HISTORY:

ATTACHMENTS:  Draft minutes from the February 14, 2012 Idaho Building Code Board meeting
Chairman Andrew Bick called the meeting to order at 9:32 a.m. (MT).

**Board Members Present:**
Andrew Bick, Chairman  
Carol Alexander, Vice-Chairman  
Chuck Bleth  
Scott Buck  
Michael Arrington  
Dan Hunter

**DBS Staff Members Present:**
C. Kelly Pearce, Administrator  
Steve Keys, Deputy Administrator, Operations  
Janice Foster, Deputy Administrator, Administration  
Patrick Grace, Deputy Attorney General  
Rod Freligh, Regional Manager, Region 1  
Chris Jensen, Regional Manager, Region 3  
Dave Decker, Financial Specialist  
Renee Bryant, Administrative Assistant 2/Board Secretary

**Board Members Absent:**
Bobby Ball  
Dennis Schaffner  
Jan Welch  
Mike Tracy

* Open Forum
No items or concerns were brought forth.

* Approval of the February 14, 2012 Agenda
**MOTION:** Scott Buck made a motion to approve the agenda as presented. Michael Arrington seconded. All in favor, motion carried.

* Approval of the October 11, 2011 Board Meeting Minutes
**MOTION:** Carol Alexander made a motion to approve the minutes as written. Scott Buck seconded. All in favor, motion carried.

* Energy Code Presentation
In September 2011, the Office of Energy Resources transferred the majority of their residential energy programs to DBS. Jerry Peterson, HVAC and Residential Energy Program Manager, introduced himself and the types of training the Division has and will continue to provide to the HVAC industry.
Eight area high schools were awarded energy equipment through a grant under the “Go Green” program. Mr. Peterson has been asked to help develop curriculum; incorporating energy codes and energy efficiency into the school’s residential construction programs.

♦ Proposed Code Change – IBC Section 903.2.7
Andrew Bick reiterated the background on the proposed change to the International Building Code (IBC) section 903.2.7.

At the 2012 legislature session, State Fire Marshal Mark Larson submitted a pending rule that would amend the section of the 2009 International Fire Code (IFC) with the verbiage reflected in the proposed change to IBC section 903.2.7 and the 2012 IFC. The rule passed the House Business Subcommittee, Senate Commerce and Human Resources Committee, and House Business Committee and will become effective upon sine die of the session.

For cohesiveness between the IFC and IBC, the Board was asked to proceed with the change in the IBC as a temporary rule.

**MOTION:** Carol Alexander made a motion that as of today, February 14, 2012, the Board’s intention is to move forward with a temporary rule on the code change to IBC Section 903.2.7 at the April 10, 2012 meeting. Scott Buck seconded. All in favor, motion carried.

♦ Deputy Administrator Report

State Building Inspections – DBS has assumed responsibility for performing building inspections on state projects. The building program staff was introduced.

DBS Building Program – Overall, the Division’s building program continues to be challenged by lack of work and low revenue.

Proposed Legislation and Rules – HB 407 changes the organizational structure of the Division from pre-existing bureau chief to regional manager format. The bill is being considered by the House Business Committee.

The majority of the Division’s rules have moved forward. However, anything that pertains to the adoption of new codes or additional fees is difficult to get approved by the legislature.

♦ Administrator Report

Administrative Staff – As of January 23, 2012, DBS Financial Manager Kirk Weiskircher has accepted a position with the Idaho Department of Administration as Chief Financial Officer.


Budget – Included in the budget is a reduction of ten additional authorized full-time personnel. If approved by the 2012 legislature, the Division’s authorized strength will be reduced to 131 employees.
Personnel – In 2007, the Division was authorized 152 full-time positions. As of today, there are 101 employees working for DBS.

Wind Farms – The assembly of wind farms across the state of Idaho has become a source of revenue for DBS, specifically the electrical program.

Boise State University (BSU) Projects – The proposed expansion of BSU’s football stadium will consist of: 1) new football training facility and locker rooms at north end, 2) current end zone bleachers to be moved to new track facility (currently under construction), 3) temporary bleachers placed at end zones, and eventually, 4) new permanent seating at end zones and in area currently occupied by the track.

Tribe Contracts – DBS has contracts with the Coeur d’Alene, Nez Perce, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to provide plan review and building, electrical, HVAC, and plumbing inspections. The following projects are under construction: Coeur d’Alene – medical and transportation facilities, Nez Perce – expansion of casino, and Shoshone/Bannock – casino/hotel complex with recreational facility to include aquatic center.

♦ New Business
There was no new business to discuss.

♦ Executive Session
An executive session was not required.

MOTION: Chuck Bleth made a motion to adjourn the meeting. Scott Buck seconded. All in favor, motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m. (MT).

ANDREW BICK, CHAIRMAN  C. KELLY PEARCE, ADMINISTRATOR
IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD  DIVISION OF BUILDING SAFETY

DATE  DATE

*These DRAFT minutes are subject to possible correction and final approval by the Idaho Building Code Board 03/05/12rb
IDaho Building Code Board

Agenda Item No. 03        Public Testimony – 2009 Code Amendments

Presenter: Andrew Bick, Chairman

Objective: To seek information and comments from the Board and industry with regard to any amendments to the 2009 codes.

Action: Informational

Background:

Procedural History:

Attachments: 2009 IRC-R315.2 & 2009 IBC-Table 2902.1
State of Idaho Building Code Board
Building Code Change Submittal

Date  3/11/12  

Proponent  City of Boise  
(Individual, Jurisdiction, Chapter, Company, Association, Organization, etc)  

Name  Jason Blais  

Address  150 N. Capitol Blvd.  Boise  ID  83701  
Street  City  State  Zip Code  

Email  jblais@cityofboise.org  Phone Number  (208) 384-3807  

Specific code considered for amendment (IBC, IRC, IECC, IEBC)  
2009 IRC  

Section  R315.2  Page  63  Change the paragraph to read as follows:  

R315.2 Where required in existing dwellings.  
Where work requiring a permit occurs in existing dwellings that have attached garages or in existing dwellings within which fuel-fired appliances exist, carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in accordance with Section R315.1.  

Exceptions:  

1. Work involving the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck, or electrical permits, are exempt from the requirements of this section.  

2. Installation, alteration or repairs of noncombustion plumbing or mechanical systems are exempt from the requirements of this section.
Reason for change with supporting documentation:

This code section is an enforcement challenge for code officials where no exceptions exist. The official interpretation (see Exhibit A) from the International Code Council (ICC) indicates “...work requiring a permit...” means it applies to all permit types – all building, mechanical, plumbing and electrical. When any one of these permit types is obtained on a dwelling, even for work such as a deck or roofing permit, replacing an A/C condenser unit, adding a hose bib or changing a backflow preventer, or adding an exterior light or electrical outlet, the section requires the code official to require and verify carbon monoxide alarms have been installed within the dwelling.

On most occasions, contractors complete their portion of the work and then leave it up to the homeowner to take care of the carbon monoxide alarm portion. Many homeowners are not aware and several do not understand why code officials must enter their home when they obtained a permit for work that occurred on the exterior of their home. This can result in added administrative time and costly trips for the jurisdiction back to the homes for carbon monoxide alarm verification. This predicament also results in many open permits that are not easily finaled especially where homeowners are not cooperative or have privacy concerns.

This section directly conflicts with the smoke alarms in existing dwelling section of the code where exceptions do exist for permitted work on the exterior of a dwelling and for trade permits (see Exhibit B). This makes sense and was added into the code many years ago to resolve the same enforcement issue and homeowner privacy issue regarding when code officials require smoke alarms in existing dwellings to be installed and verified.

Because the code has not adequately addressed this issue, current research indicates neighboring states have all amended this carbon monoxide alarm section to assist their code officials in the application and enforcement of this code section. Please see the attachments of amended code language from adjacent states and jurisdictions (see Exhibit C). All have added some version of exception language pertaining to exterior work on dwellings and/or trade permits.

This code change proposal recommends adding two exceptions to IRC Section R315.2. Exception #1 would exempt all work involving the exterior of the dwelling and electrical work from the requirement. Exception #2 would exempt all noncombustion plumbing and mechanical work from the requirement. Please note, it would expected that combustion related plumbing or mechanical permits such as introducing a new fuel-fired cooking range, new or replaced fuel-fired fireplaces, or new or replaced fuel-fired furnaces, would require the existing dwelling to be fitted with carbon monoxide alarms.

This proposal seems to be consistent with neighboring states and would greatly assist code officials in the State of Idaho for uniform and reasonable application of the code on when to require carbon monoxide alarms within existing dwellings. This proposal is also consistent and interfaces well with similar language in the code for when to install smoke alarms in existing dwellings. This proposal also takes into consideration the privacy concerns of homeowners on permits where only exterior work occurs while still looking out for public safety in requiring carbon monoxide alarms to be installed for interior building remodels, building additions or combustion related trade permits.
In response to your question we offer the following opinion of the meaning and intent of the code on this subject. It is my understanding that your e-mail poses the following question:

Q1: Is it the intent of the code to require carbon monoxide detectors in existing dwellings if any permit is issued, including mechanical, plumbing or electrical?

A1: Yes. All existing buildings, which contain a fuel fired appliance or has an attached garage, must have a carbon monoxide detector installed when any work is done that requires a permit.

Q2: The smoke detector section has a separate exception for these permits as well as permits that only involve the outside of the dwelling. And will this be the same with the 2012 code?

A2: Yes.

This opinion is based on the information which you have provided. We have made no independent effort to verify the accuracy of this information nor have we conducted a review beyond the scope of your question. As this opinion is only advisory, the final decision is the responsibility of the designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code.

Sincerely,

Larry D. Franks, PE, CBO
Senior Staff Engineer
Codes and Standards Development
International Code Council, Inc.
Birmingham District Office
900 Montclair Road
Birmingham, AL 35213
888-ICO-SAFE (422-7233) x5279 phone
205-592-7001 facsimile
lfranks@iccsafe.org
www.iccsafe.org
occupants who may be asleep and unaware of any developing fire. The code requires that the alarm signal be "clearly audible" in the bedroom area. If smoke alarms are being installed in an existing building, see the commentary to Section R314.3.1, which contains an exception to the requirement for interconnection.

**R314.3.1 Alterations, repairs and additions.** When alterations, repairs or additions requiring a permit occur, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing dwellings, the individual dwelling unit shall be equipped with smoke alarms located as required for new dwellings.

**Exceptions:**

1. Work involving the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck, are exempt from the requirements of this section.

2. Installation, alteration or repairs of plumbing or mechanical systems are exempt from the requirements of this section.

This section contains a unique provision in the code, applying the smoke alarm provisions to existing buildings when an addition, alteration or repair is made that will require a permit, or if any sleeping rooms are added or created. See the commentary to Section R105.2 regarding what types of repairs or alterations require a permit. The smoke alarms in these existing buildings are to be installed in the same manner as required for new dwellings. This would not only require their installation in the same locations within the dwelling, but also that they be interconnected and receive their power from the building wiring. The commentary to Section R314.4 contains more discussion of the power source.

Two exceptions provide relief from the normal smoke alarm requirements in existing buildings that undergo some types of alteration, repair or addition.

The first exception exempts "exterior surface" repairs from initiating the requirement for smoke alarms being placed in an existing dwelling. This exception exempts work that is done on the exterior only. The final determination of what type of work is included is left to the building official, but this would generally be viewed as covering reroofing, siding repairs or siding replacement and could possibly include some window replacements.

The second exception exempts alterations that involve the replacement or repair of plumbing or mechanical equipment, fixtures or systems. This exception would allow replacement of items such as a furnace without expanding the project to include smoke alarms.

**R314.4 Power source.** Smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke alarms shall be interconnected.

**Exceptions:**

1. Smoke alarms shall be permitted to be battery operated when installed in buildings without commercial power.

2. Interconnection and hard-wiring of smoke alarms in existing areas shall not be required where the alterations or repairs do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an attic, crawl space or basement available which could provide access for hard wiring and interconnection without the removal of interior finishes.

Smoke alarms must use AC power as their primary source and battery power as a secondary source to enhance their reliability. For example, during a power outage, the probability of fire is increased because of the use of candles or lanterns for temporary light. Required backup battery power provides for continued performance of the smoke alarms. Smoke alarms are commonly designed to emit a recurring signal when batteries are low and need to be replaced. It is also for the reliability issue that the code does not permit the alarms to be on any type of circuit that could be disconnected or turned off, such as a lighting circuit with a switch. The only way to disconnect power to the smoke alarms should be through the electrical panel box by either flipping a circuit breaker or removing the circuit's fuse. So that activation of any of the smoke detectors on any level will alarm occupants, smoke detectors within a dwelling are required to be interconnected.

The exceptions acknowledge that the code does not require that smoke alarms in all existing buildings be served from a commercial power source. Battery-operated smoke alarms may be the only power source when a commercial power source is not available or when extensive alterations or repairs are not being made. Where permanent building wiring can be installed without the removal of interior finishes, this section recognizes the increased reliability that the "hard-wired" commercial power source with battery back-up can provide. Therefore, where feasible, permanent wiring is to be installed.

**SECTION R315**

**CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS**

**R315.1 Carbon monoxide alarms.** For new construction, an approved carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless and toxic gas. Because it is impossible to see, taste or smell the toxic fumes, CO can kill occupants before they
State of Washington Amendment

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 10-03-098, filed 1/20/10, effective 7/1/10)

WAC 51-51-0315 Section R315—Carbon monoxide alarms.

R315.1 Carbon Monoxide Alarms. For new construction, an approved carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed ((by January 1, 2011,)) outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units((. In a building where a tenancy exists, the tenant shall maintain the CO alarm as specified by the manufacturer including replacement of the batteries)) and on each level of the dwelling and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

R315.2 Existing Dwellings. Existing dwellings shall be equipped with carbon monoxide alarms ((by July 1, 2011)) when alterations, repairs or additions requiring a permit occur, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created.

EXCEPTION: ((Owner-occupied detached one-family dwellings legally occupied prior to July 1, 2010))

1. Work involving the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck, or electrical permits, are exempt from the requirements of this section.

2. Installation, alteration or repairs of noncombustion plumbing or mechanical systems are exempt from the requirements of this section.

R315.3 Alarm Requirements. Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with UL 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with this code and the manufacturer's installation instructions.
SECTION R326
CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

R326.1 Carbon monoxide alarms. For new construction, approved single station carbon monoxide alarms or a household carbon monoxide detection system shall be installed.

R326.2 Installation Location. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be located in each bedroom or within 15 feet outside of each bedroom door. Bedrooms on separate floor levels in a structure consisting of two or more stories shall have separate carbon monoxide alarms serving each story.

R326.3 Alarm requirements.
R326.3.1 Single station alarm requirements. Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with UL 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with this code and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

R326.3.2 Household carbon monoxide detection systems. Household carbon monoxide detection systems that include carbon monoxide detectors and audible notification appliances, installed in accordance with this section for carbon monoxide alarms and NFPA 720 shall be permitted. The carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed as complying with UL 2075.

R326.3.3 Combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarm/detectors requirements. Combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with ANSI/UL 2034 and ANSI/UL 217. Combination smoke/carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed as complying with ANSI/UL 2075 and ANSI/UL 268. See Section R313 for additional requirements specific to the installation of smoke alarms.

R326.4 Power Source.
R326.4.1 Carbon Monoxide Alarms. Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be battery operated, may receive their power from the building wiring system. Plug in devices securely fastened to the structure and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions are deemed to satisfy this requirement. Hard wired and plug-in carbon monoxide alarms shall be equipped with battery back up.

R326.4.2 Household carbon monoxide detection systems. Required power supply sources for household carbon monoxide detection systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 720.

R326.4.3 Combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarms/detectors. Combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarm/detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served by a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke alarm features of combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarms/detectors shall be interconnected.

Exceptions: Interconnection and hard-wiring of combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarms/detectors in existing areas shall not be required where the alterations or repairs do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure.

R326.5 Where required in existing dwellings. Where a new carbon monoxide source is introduced or work requiring a structural permit occurs in existing dwellings, carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in accordance with Section R326.1.

Exception: Work involving the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck, are exempt from the requirements of this section.

Add the following Standards to Chapter 43

NFPA 720-09 Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment .................................................... R326.3.2, R326.4.2

ANSI/UL 268-06 Standard for Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems ................................................................. R326.3.3

ANSI/UL 2075-04 First Edition of the Standard for Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors, with revisions through September 28, 07 ........................................ R326.3.2, R326.3.3

2008 OREGON RESIDENTIAL SPECIALTY CODE 3-39.1
4. Carbon Monoxide alarms outside of sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in
dwellings units within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have
attached garages.
5. Carbon Monoxide alarms within each bedroom which contains a fuel-fired appliance.

When more than either one (1) smoke alarm or more than one (1) carbon monoxide alarm is required to
be installed within an individual dwelling unit all alarm devices shall be interconnected in such a manner
that the actuation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms in the individual unit.

R314.3.1 Alterations, repairs and additions. When alterations, repairs or additions requiring a
permit occur, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing dwellings, the
individual dwelling unit shall be equipped with smoke and carbon monoxide alarms located as
required for new dwellings.

Exceptions:
1. Work involving the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding,
or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck, are
exempt from the requirements of this section.
2. Replacement, alteration or repairs of existing electrical, plumbing or mechanical systems are
exempt from the requirements of this section.

R314.4 Power source. Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the
building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is
interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting
switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be
interconnected.

Exceptions:
1. Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to be battery operated when installed in
buildings without commercial power.
2. Interconnection and hard-wiring of smoke and carbon monoxide alarms in existing areas shall not
be required where the alteration, addition or remodel does not result in the removal of interior
wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an attic, crawl space or basement
available which could provide access for hard wiring and interconnection without the removal of
interior finishes.

Delete section R315 in its entirety

Section R401.3 Drainage.

Delete Section R401.3 in its entirety and replace, as follows:

R401.3 Drainage. The ground immediately adjacent to the foundation shall be sloped away from the
building at a slope of not less than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope) for a minimum
distance of 10 feet (3048 mm) measured perpendicular to the face of the wall. If physical obstructions or
lot lines prohibit 10 feet (3048mm) of horizontal distance, a 5-percent slope shall be provided to an
approved alternative method of diverting water away from the foundation. Swales used for this purpose
shall be sloped a minimum of 1 percent along the flow line where located within 10 feet (3048mm) of the
building foundation. Impervious surfaces within 10 feet (3048mm) of the building foundation shall be
sloped a minimum of 2 percent away from the building.
Carbon Monoxide Detectors

For all open building permits that are completed on or after July 1, 2009, Douglas County will be enforcing the "Lohrmann and Johnson Families Carbon Monoxide Safety Act" (C.R.S. 38-45). This is Colorado State Law involving the installation of carbon monoxide detectors.

In regards to the enforcement of Building Codes, this Law addresses both Single and Multi-Family Dwellings for New Construction. Interior Attic Area, Permitted heaters, Fuel-Fired Appliance replacement, and additions of one or more rooms.

The Law states, in part, "No carbon monoxide detectors need to be located within fifteen (15) feet of the entrance to all rooms used for sleeping purposes. In addition, if the permit is for a single family residential unit, a carbon monoxide detector needs to be located within twenty-five (25) feet of any fuel-fired heater, fuel-fired appliance, fireplace or garage."

It is recommended that the Carbon Monoxide Detectors be hard wired with a battery backup. If this is impractical, then a plug-in unit with a battery backup is acceptable.

When are Carbon Monoxide Detectors Required?
An individual dwelling unit with an attached garage containing a fuel-fired appliance shall be equipped with a carbon monoxide alarm when interior work such as alterations, repairs, additions or replacement of a fuel-fired appliance occurs requiring a permit.

All single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with UL 2034 and shall be installed as described below and in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Exceptions: Work limited to the exterior of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing, siding or the addition of a deck or patio cover are exempt from the requirements of this section.

Where should a Carbon Monoxide Detector be located?
Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed within 15 feet of the bedrooms entrance.

When more than one carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed within an individual dwelling unit the alarm devices shall be interconnected in such a manner that the activation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms in the individual unit.

Exceptions: Interconnection of carbon monoxide alarms in existing areas shall not be required where the alterations or repairs do not result in the removal of interior walls or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an attic, crawl space or basement available which could provide access for interconnection without the removal of interior finishes.

Power Sources for Carbon Monoxide Detectors.
Carbon monoxide alarms shall be supplied from two separate power sources. The primary power shall be from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection.

Exceptions:
1. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to be battery operated when installed in buildings without commercial power. Battery-powered alarms shall be attached to the wall or ceiling in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

2. Hard-wiring of carbon monoxide alarms in existing areas shall not be required where the alterations or repairs do not result in the removal of interior walls or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an attic, crawl space or basement available which could provide access for hard wiring without the removal of interior finishes.

*** Carbon Monoxide Detectors are available at most local retail or hardware stores.***

http://www.douglas.co.us/building/Carbon_Monoxide_Detectors.html
(6) Section R313 Alarms.

R313.1.1 Carbon Monoxide alarms. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed on each habitable level of a dwelling unit equipped with fuel burning appliances. All carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed and comply with UL 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with provisions of this code and NFPA 720. Approved combinations smoke and carbon monoxide detectors shall be permitted.

[EB] R313.2.1 Alterations, repairs and additions. When interior alterations, repairs or additions requiring a permit occur, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing dwellings, the individual dwelling unit shall be provided with smoke and carbon monoxide alarms located as required for new dwellings; the alarms shall be interconnected and hard wired.

Exceptions:

1. Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms in existing areas shall not be required to be interconnected and hard wired where the alterations or repairs do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an attic, crawl space, or basement available which could provide access for hard wiring and interconnection without the removal of interior finishes.

2. Repairs to the exterior surfaces of dwellings are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[F] R313.3 Power source. In new construction, the required smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for over current protection. Smoke alarms and carbon monoxide shall be permitted to be battery operated when installed in buildings without commercial power or in buildings that undergo alterations, repairs or additions regulated by Section R313.1.2.

Chapter 43 Referenced Standards.

- UL 2034-96 Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms

- NFPA 720-05 Standard for the installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Warning Equipment in Dwelling Units

(c) Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities, adopted.

(1) Standards and specifications set forth in Title 41, Chapter 9, Article 8, Arizona Revised Statutes (Arizonans with Disabilities Act), and its implementing rules,
R315.1.4 Power supply. For new construction required carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery back-up. Alarm wiring shall be directly connected to the permanent building wiring without a disconnecting switch other than as required for overcurrent protection.

Exceptions:
1. In dwelling units where there is no commercial power supply the carbon monoxide alarm may be solely battery operated.

2. In existing dwelling units a carbon monoxide alarm is permitted to be solely battery operated where repairs or alterations do not result in the removal of wall and ceiling finishes or there is no access by means of attic, basement or crawl space.

3. In existing dwelling units, a carbon monoxide alarm is permitted to be solely battery operated or plug-in with battery back-up where repairs or alterations are limited to the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck.

4. In existing dwelling units, a carbon monoxide alarm is permitted to be solely battery operated or plug-in with battery back-up when work is limited to the installation, alteration or repair of plumbing or mechanical systems.

R315.1.2.3 Interconnection. Where more than one carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed within the dwelling unit or within a sleeping unit the alarm shall be interconnected in a manner that activation of one alarm shall activate all of the alarms in the individual unit.

Exceptions:
1. Interconnection is not required in existing dwelling units where repairs do not result in the removal of wall and ceiling finishes, there is no access by means of attic, basement or crawl space, and no previous method for interconnection existed.

2. In existing dwelling units, carbon monoxide alarms are not required to be interconnected where no construction is taking place.

3. In existing dwelling units, carbon monoxide alarms are not required to be interconnected where repairs or alterations are limited to the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck.

4. In existing dwelling units, carbon monoxide alarms are not required to be interconnected when work is limited to the installation, alteration or repair of plumbing or mechanical systems.

R315.2 Where When required in existing dwellings. Prior to July 1, 2011, Where when a permit is required for alterations, repairs or additions with a total cost or calculated valuation exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), existing dwellings or sleeping units that have attached garages or fuel-burning appliances shall be provided with a carbon monoxide alarm in accordance with Section R315.1. Carbon monoxide alarms shall only be required in the specific dwelling unit or sleeping unit for which the permit was obtained.

R315.2.1 Carbon monoxide alarms on or after July 1, 2011. All existing detached single-family dwelling units intended for human occupancy shall have a carbon monoxide alarm approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal installed on or before July 1, 2011. See Health and Safety Code Sections 17926, 17926.1 and 17926.2. Carbon monoxide alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated or plug-in with battery back-up in existing buildings where no construction is taking place. Where a permit is required for alterations, repairs or additions, existing dwellings or sleeping units that have attached garages or fuel-burning appliances shall be provided with a carbon monoxide alarm in accordance with Section 315.1.

R315.2.2 Carbon monoxide alarms on or after January 1, 2013. All other existing dwelling units intended for human occupancy as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 13262 (b) shall have a carbon monoxide alarm approved by the State Fire Marshal installed on or before January 1, 2013. See Health and Safety Code Sections 17926, 17926.1 and 17926.2. Carbon monoxide alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated or plug-in with battery back-up in existing buildings where no construction is taking place. Where a permit is required for alterations, repairs or additions, existing dwelling units that have attached garages or fuel-burning appliances shall be provided with a carbon monoxide alarm in accordance with Section 315.1.
State of Idaho Building Code Board  
Building Code Change Submittal

Date ___3/19/12________

Proponent City of Boise  
(Individual, Jurisdiction, Chapter, Company, Association, Organization, etc)

Name Jason Blais

Address 150 N. Capitol Blvd. 
Boise ID 83701

Email jblais@cityofboise.org Phone Number (208) 384-3807

Specific code considered for amendment (IBC, IRC, IECC, IEBC) 2009 IBC

Section Table 2902.1 Pages 549, 550, & 551 Change the Table altering Footnote f and adding Footnote g to read as follows:

[P] TABLE 2902.1  
MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES (See Sections 2902.2 and 2902.3)

| No. | CLASSIFICATION | OCCUPANCY | DESCRIPTION | WATER CLOSETS  
(EQUAL TO SECTION 819.2  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
PLUMBING CODE) | LAVATORIES | BATHTUBS/SHOWERS | DRINKING  
FOUNTAINS (See Section 400.1  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
PLUMBING CODE) | OTHER |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Theaters and other buildings for the performing arts and similar uses</td>
<td>1 per 125</td>
<td>1 per 60</td>
<td>1 per 200</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 per 500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The fixtures shown are based on one fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction of the number of persons indicated. The number of occupants shall be determined by this code.
b. Toilet facilities for employees shall be separate from facilities for inmates or patients.
c. A single-occupant toilet room with one water closet and one lavatory serving not more than two adjacent patient sleeping units shall be permitted where such room is provided with direct access from each patient sleeping unit and with provisions for privacy.
d. The occupant load for seasonal outdoor seating and entertainment areas shall be included when determining the minimum number of facilities required.
e. The minimum number of required drinking fountains shall comply with Table 2902.1 and Chapter 11.
f. Drinking fountains are not required for an occupant load of 40 or fewer.
g. For business occupancies, excluding restaurants, and mercantile occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or fewer, service sinks shall not be required.
Reason for change with supporting documentation:

The requirement for the installation of high-low drinking fountains in small businesses continues to be the one of the top complaints building officials receive. The same holds true for the requirement to install service sinks in small business and mercantile occupancies. The 2009 IBC provided a new footnote to Table 2902.1 giving some relief by exempting the requirement for a drinking fountain where the occupant load is 15 or less (see Exhibit A). This exception is welcome, but did not quite go far enough. The upcoming 2012 IBC has also provided a new footnote to Table 2902.1 to exempt the requirement to install a service sink in business and mercantile occupancies with an occupant load of 15 or less (see Exhibit B).

Many building officials have become creative in interpretations or alternate methods on the drinking fountain issue. Some approve actual occupant loads by request instead of using Table 1004.11 to allow tenants the exceptions to not install the fixtures. Some determine if the business has employees only with no access by the public allowing the break room sink as an acceptable approach. Some allow water coolers for small businesses but with no established criteria. Some just ignore the code requirement. Building officials do not receive the best of support from our political representatives or upper management when public complaints are received on this issue for small businesses.

The cost to install a high-low drinking fountain can be more than most think. The high-low drinking fountain unit itself runs anywhere from $900.00 - $2,000.00. Then there is the cost to hire a licensed plumber to install the fixture anywhere from $300 - $1,000 depending on the closeness to connect to existing water and sewer. Service mop sink fixtures typically run from $300-$500 each. Many cities also charge sewer connection fees for fixture installations, which run at $148 for the drinking fountain and $493 for a service sink in the City of Boise, for example. These costs have been communicated repeatedly from customers as unreasonable in spaces such as a 1,600 sq. ft. office space.

Current research indicates neighboring states and jurisdictions have acknowledged the drinking fountain and service sink requirements as an issue in small businesses. Because the code has not adequately addressed this issue, many have amended the code by expanding the occupant load threshold for the exception to not require a drinking fountain. An occupant load threshold has also been established for service sink requirements or in some cases the service sink requirement has been omitted altogether. This has resulted in assisting building officials with enforcement and assisting small business owners by reducing some costs to open for business. Please see the attachments of amended code language from adjacent states and jurisdictions (see Exhibit C).

This code change proposal recommends altering the language to Footnote f of Table 2902.1 to an occupant load of 30 instead of 15. An example with this new change would be no drinking fountain requirement for an office business of 3,000 sq. ft. or less. This proposal also recommends adding a new Footnote g to the “Other” column to exempt the requirement for a service sink in mercantile and business (not a restaurant) occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or less.
This proposal seems to be consistent with neighboring states and would greatly assist code officials in the State of Idaho for uniform and reasonable application of the code on when to require drinking fountains and service sinks in commercial businesses. This proposal also works to reduce costs for small businesses to improve the economic impact in Idaho while still requiring these plumbing fixtures in commercial businesses where occupant loads are greater than 30 persons. This amendment would be a win for both building officials and small business owners.
### Table 2902.1—Continued: Minimum Number of Required Plumbing Fixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Occuapa</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Water Closets</th>
<th>Lavatories</th>
<th>Bathtubs/Showers</th>
<th>Drinking Faucets</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>R-3</td>
<td>Congregate living facilities with 16 or fewer persons</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 8</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R-4</td>
<td>Residential care/assisted living facilities</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 8</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>Structures for the storage of goods, warehouses, storehouses and freight depots, low and moderate hazard</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>See Section 411 of the International Plumbing Code</td>
<td>1 per 1,000</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The fixtures shown are based on one fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction of the number of persons indicated.
- The number of occupants shall be determined by this code.
- Toilet facilities for employees shall be separate from facilities for inmates or patients.
- A single-occupant toilet room with one water closet and one lavatory serving not more than two adjacent patient sleeping units shall be permitted where such room is provided with direct access from each patient sleeping unit and made accessible for use.
- The occupant load for seasonal outdoor seating and entertainment areas shall be included when determining the minimum number of facilities required.
- The minimum number of required drinking fountains shall comply with Table 2902.1 and Chapter 11.
- Drinking fountains are not required for an occupant load of 15 or fewer.

#### [P] 2902.1.1 Fixture calculations

To determine the occupant load of each sex, the total occupant load shall be divided in half. To determine the required number of fixtures, the fixture ratio or ratios for each fixture type shall be applied to the occupant load of each sex in accordance with Table 2902.1. Fractional numbers resulting from applying the fixture ratios of Table 2902.1 shall be rounded up to the next whole number. For calculations involving multiple occupancies, such fractional numbers for each occupancy shall first be summed and then rounded up to the next whole number.

**Exception:** The total occupant load shall not be required to be divided in half where approved statistical data indicate a distribution of the sexes of other than 50 percent of each sex.

#### [P] 2902.1.2 Family or assisted use toilet and bath fixtures

Fixtures located within family or assisted use toilet and bathing rooms required by Section 1109.2.1 are permitted to be included in the number of required fixtures for either the male or female occupants in assembly and mercantile occupancies.

#### [P] 2902.2 Separate facilities

Where plumbing fixtures are required, separate facilities shall be provided for each sex.

**Exceptions:**

1. Separate facilities shall not be required for dwelling units and sleeping units.
2. Separate facilities shall not be required in structures or tenant spaces with a total occupant load, including both employees and customers, of 15 or less.
3. Separate facilities shall not be required in mercantile occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 50 or less.

#### [P] 2902.3 Required public toilet facilities

Customers, patrons and visitors shall be provided with public toilet facilities in structures and tenant spaces intended for public utilization. The number of plumbing fixtures located within the required toilet facilities shall be provided in accordance with Section 2902.1 for all users. Employees shall be provided with toilet facilities in all occupancies. Employee toilet facilities shall either be separate or combined employee and public toilet facilities.

#### [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. All routes shall comply with the accessibility requirements of this code. The public shall have access to the required toilet facilities at all times that the building is occupied.

#### [P] 2902.3.2 Location of toilet facilities in occupancies other than covered mall buildings

In occupancies other than covered mall buildings, the required public and employee toilet facilities shall be located not more than one story above or below the space required to be provided with toilet facilities and the path of travel to such facilities shall not exceed a distance of 500 feet (152.400 mm).

**Exceptions:** The location and maximum travel distances to required employee facilities in factory and industrial occupancies are permitted to exceed that required by this section, provided that the location and maximum travel distance are approved.

#### [P] 2902.3.3 Location of toilet facilities in covered mall buildings

In covered mall buildings, the required public and employee toilet facilities shall be located not more than one story above or below the space required to be provided with toilet facilities, and the path of travel to such facilities...
### Table 2902.1—continued
MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES
(See Sections 2902.2 and 2902.3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>WATER CLOSETS (URINALS SEE SECTION 419.2 OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE)</th>
<th>LAVATORIES</th>
<th>BATHTUBS OR SHOWERS</th>
<th>DRINKING FOUNTAINS† (SEE SECTION 410.1 OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE)</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Retail stores, service stations, shops, salesrooms, markets and shopping centers</td>
<td>1 per 500</td>
<td>1 per 750</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1 per 1,000</td>
<td>1 service sink‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hotels, motels, boarding houses (transient)</td>
<td>1 per sleeping unit</td>
<td>1 per sleeping unit</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dormitories, fraternities, sororities and boarding houses (not transient)</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 8</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>R-2</td>
<td>Apartment house</td>
<td>1 per dwelling unit</td>
<td>1 per dwelling unit</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1 kitchen sink per dwelling unit; 1 automatic clothes washer connection per 20 dwelling units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R-3</td>
<td>One- and two-family dwellings</td>
<td>1 per dwelling unit</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 8</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R-3</td>
<td>Congregate living facilities with 16 or fewer persons</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 8</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R-4</td>
<td>Congregate living facilities with 16 or fewer persons</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 10</td>
<td>1 per 8</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 service sink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>Structures for the storage of goods, warehouses, storehouses and freight depots, low and moderate hazard</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>1 per 100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>See Section 411 of the International Plumbing Code</td>
<td>1 per 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The fixtures shown are based on one fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction of the number of persons indicated. The number of occupants shall be determined by this code.
b. Toilet facilities for employees shall be separate from facilities for inmates or care recipients.
c. A single-occupant toilet room with one water closet and one lavatory serving not more than two adjacent patient sleeping units shall be permitted where such room is provided with direct access from each patient sleeping unit and with provisions for privacy.
d. The occupant load for seasonal outdoor seating and entertainment areas shall be included when determining the minimum number of facilities required.
e. The minimum number of required drinking fountains shall comply with Table 2902.1 and Chapter 11.
f. Drinking fountains are not required for an occupant load of 15 or fewer.
g. For business and mercantile occupancies with an occupant load of 15 or fewer, service sinks shall not be required.
Southern Nevada Amendment

(Exhibit C)

2611.5 Encasement. Backs of wall mounted signs and non-illuminated portions of all signs regulated by this section shall be fully encased in metal.

Section 2612.6 Exterior use.

Delete Exceptions No. 1 and No. 2 from Section 2612.6, as follows:

2612.6 Exterior use. Fiber reinforced polymer or fiberglass reinforced polymer shall be permitted to be installed on the exterior walls of buildings of any type of construction when such polymers meet the requirements of Sections 2603.5 and is fireblocked in accordance with Section 717. The fiber reinforced polymer or the fiberglass reinforced polymer shall be designed for uniform live loads as required in Table 1607.1 as well as for snow loads, wind loads and earthquake loads as specified in Sections 1608, 1609 and 1613 respectively.

Table 2902.1 Minimum Number of Required Plumbing Fixtures.

Revise Table 2902.1, by adding A-2 Casinos, revising the column titles and footnote “f”, and by adding new footnotes “g” and “h”, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>WATER CLOSETS (URINALS)</th>
<th>LAVATORIES</th>
<th>RAINSHOWER</th>
<th>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MALE: 1:1-100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>A-2&lt;sup&gt;*&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Casinos</td>
<td>3:1-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>4:51-100</td>
<td>2:201-400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2:101-200</td>
<td>6:101-200</td>
<td>3:401-750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3:201-400</td>
<td>8:201-400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Over 400, add one fixture each additional 250 males, and one for each 150 females.</td>
<td>Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I service sink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(P) Table 2902.1
MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES<sup>5</sup>
(See Sections 2902.3 and 2902.3)

---

*The fixtures are based on one fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction of the number of persons indicated. The number of occupants shall be determined by this code.*

*Toilet facilities for employees shall be separate from facilities for inmates or patients.*

*A single-occupant toilet room with one water closet and one lavatory serving not more than two adjacent patient sleeping units shall be permitted where such room is provided with direct access from each patient sleeping unit and with provisions for privacy.*
Section 3002.4 Elevator car to accommodate ambulance stretcher.

Revise Section 3002.4 and add a new Table 3002.4, as follows:

3002.4 Elevator car to accommodate ambulance stretcher. Where elevators are provided in buildings four or more stories above grade or four or more stories below grade plane, at least one elevator, and no less than the minimum number specified in Table 3002.4, shall be provided for fire department emergency access to all floors. The elevator car shall be of such a size and arrangement to accommodate an ambulance stretcher 24 inches by 84 inches (610 mm by 2134 mm) with not less than 5-inch (127 mm) radius corners, in the horizontal, open position and shall be identified by the international symbol for emergency medical services (star of life). The symbol shall not be less than 3 inches (76 mm) high and shall be placed inside on both sides of the hoistway door frame. Such elevators shall open into a lobby providing sufficient area to accommodate transport of a 24-inch by 84-inch (610 mm by 1930 mm) ambulance stretcher.

Table 3002.4
Ambulance Stretcher Sized Elevator Cars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest floor level served above lowest level of fire department access in feet (meters)</th>
<th>Number of elevator cars sized to accommodate an ambulance stretcher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 120 (36.6m)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-599 (36.6m-182.6m)</td>
<td>2 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-899 (182.9m-274.0m)</td>
<td>3 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 and greater (274.3m)</td>
<td>4 a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. An elevator installed in accordance with Section 403.6.1 shall be permitted to substitute for one of these elevators.

Section 3003.1.3 Two or more elevators.

Revise Section 3003.1.3, as follows:

3003.1.3 Two or more elevators. Where two or more elevators are controlled by a common operating system, all elevators shall automatically transfer to standby power within 60 seconds after failure of normal power where the standby power source is of sufficient capacity to operate all elevators at the same time. Where the standby power source is not of sufficient capacity to operate all elevators at the same time, all elevators shall transfer to standby power in sequence, return to the designated landing and disconnect from the standby power source. After all elevators have been returned to the designated level, at least one elevator, and all elevators installed in accordance with Section 3002.4, shall remain operable from standby power source.

Section 3006.4 Machine rooms and machinery spaces.

Revise Section 3006.4, as follows:
preparation of food for service to the public or residents of Group R-2 boarding homes and residential treatment facilities licensed by Washington state.

2902.2.2 Multiple tenants. Access to toilets serving multiple tenants shall be through a common use area and not through an area controlled by a tenant.

2902.2.3 Multistory buildings. Required fixtures shall not be located more than one vertical story above or below the area served.

SECTION 2903 — FACILITIES.

2903.3 Facilities.

2903.3.1 Requirements. Separate toilet facilities shall be provided for each sex.

EXCEPTION: In occupancies serving 15 or fewer persons, one toilet facility designed for use by no more than one person at a time shall be permitted for use by both sexes.

2903.3.2 Food service establishments. When customers and employees share the same toilet rooms, customer access to the toilet rooms shall not pass through food preparation and unpackaged food storage areas.

2903.4 Pay facilities. Required facilities shall be free of charge. Where pay facilities are installed, they shall be in addition to the minimum required facilities.

2903.5 is not adopted.

SECTION 2904 — SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

2904.1 Dwelling units. Dwelling units shall be provided with a kitchen sink.

2904.2 Water closet space requirements. The water closet stool in all occupancies shall be located in a clear space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in width, with a clear space in front of the stool of not less than 24 inches (610 mm).

2904.3 Water. Each required sink, lavatory, bathtub and shower stall shall be equipped with hot and cold running water necessary for its normal operation.

2904.4 Drinking fountains.

2904.4.1 Number. Occupant loads over 30 shall have one drinking fountain for the first 150 occupants, then one per each additional 500 occupants.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Sporting facilities with concessions serving drinks shall have one drinking fountain for each 1000 occupants.
    2. A drinking fountain need not be provided in a drinking or dining establishment.

2904.4.2 Multistory buildings. Drinking fountains shall be provided on each floor having
### Table 2002.1 - Minimum Plumbing Fixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building or Occupancy</th>
<th>Water Closets (fixtures per person)</th>
<th>Lavatories (fixtures per person)</th>
<th>Bathtub or Shower (fixtures per person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>MALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference rooms, dining rooms, drinking establishments, exhibit rooms, gymnasiums, lounges, stages and similar uses including restaurants classified as Group B Occupancies</td>
<td>1:1-25</td>
<td>1:1-25</td>
<td>One per 2 water closets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:28-75</td>
<td>2:26-75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:76-125</td>
<td>3:76-125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:126-200</td>
<td>4:126-200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:201-300</td>
<td>5:201-300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:301-400</td>
<td>6:301-400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the occupancies listed below, use 30 square feet (2.79 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

**Group A**

**Assembly places**

Overs 400, add one fixture for each additional 200 males or 150 females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assembly places</th>
<th>1:1-100</th>
<th>One per 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theaters, auditoriums, convention halls, dance floors, lounge rooms, casinos, and such places which have limited time for fixture use (intermissions)</td>
<td>2:101-200</td>
<td>Up to 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:201-400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 250 males or 50 females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly places</td>
<td>1:1-100</td>
<td>One per 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums, arena and other sporting facilities where fixture use is not limited to intermissions</td>
<td>2:101-200</td>
<td>Up to 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3:201-400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 300 males or 100 females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the assembly occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed seating is provided, use 15 square feet (1.39 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

**Worship places**

Principal assembly area | One per 150 | One per 75 | One per 2 water closets
Educational & activity unit | One per 125 | One per 75 | One per 2 water closets

For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

**Group B**

and other clerical or administrative employee accessory use | 1:1-15 | One per 2 water closets |
| 2:16-35 | 2:16-35 |
| 3:36-55 | 3:36-55 |
| Over 55, add one for each additional 50 persons |

For the occupancies listed below, use 100 square feet (9.3 m²) per student for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

**Group E**

Schools - for staff use | 1:1-15 | One per 2 water closets |
| 2:16-35 | 2:16-35 |
All schools | 3:36-55 | 3:36-55 |
| (One staff per 20 students) | Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons |
Schools - for student use | 1:1-20 | 1:1-20 |
| 2:21-50 | 2:21-50 |
Day care | |

9.
separated from food preparation and storage rooms as specified in Section 1210.5.

2902.6 Dwelling units. Dwelling units shall be provided with a kitchen equipped with a kitchen sink. Dwelling units, congregate residences and lodging houses shall be provided with a bathroom equipped with facilities consisting of a water closet, lavatory and either a bathtub or shower. Each sink, lavatory and either a bathtub or shower shall be equipped with hot and cold running water necessary for its normal operation.

2902.7 Water closet space requirements. In all occupancies, the water closet stool shall be located in a clear floor space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in width. The clear floor space in front of the water closet stool shall not be less than 24 inches (610 mm). See Chapter 11 for accessible water closets.

SECTION 2903 DRINKING FOUNTAINS

2903.1 General. Drinking fountains shall be provided where required by this section. Drinking fountains shall be accessible as required by Chapter 11.

Exception: Drinking fountains are not required when the occupant load is 30 or less.

2903.2 Where required. In Group A occupancies, at least one drinking fountain shall be provided at each floor level in an approved location.

Exception: A drinking fountain need not be provided in a drinking or dining establishment.

In Group E occupancies, there shall be at least one drinking fountain on each floor of elementary and secondary schools. Drinking fountains shall not be installed in toilet rooms.
### TABLE 29-A

**MINIMUM PLUMBING FIXTURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF BUILDING OR OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>WATER CLOSETS (fixtures per person)</th>
<th>LAVATORIES (fixtures per person)</th>
<th>BATHTUB OR SHOWER (fixtures per person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>MALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group A</strong> and assembly uses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group B</strong> Assembly places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditoriums, convention halls, dance floors, lodge rooms, stadiums and casinos</td>
<td>1:1—50</td>
<td>1:1—50</td>
<td>2:51—100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group C</strong> Worship places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal assembly area</td>
<td>one per 150</td>
<td>one per 75</td>
<td>1:1—200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational and activity unit</td>
<td>one per 125</td>
<td>one per 75</td>
<td>one per two water closets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group D</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group E</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools—for staff use</td>
<td>1:1—15</td>
<td>1:1—15</td>
<td>2:16—35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools—for student use</td>
<td>1:1—20</td>
<td>1:1—20</td>
<td>2:21—50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>one per 30</td>
<td>one per 25</td>
<td>one per 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>one per 40</td>
<td>one per 40</td>
<td>one per 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education Facilities other than Group E</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (colleges, universities, adult centers, etc.)</td>
<td>one per 40</td>
<td>one per 40</td>
<td>one per 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the occupancies listed below, use 30 square feet (2.78 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

For the occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed seating is provided, use 15 square feet (1.39 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

For the occupancies listed below, use 50 square feet (4.65 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

*continued*
Agenda Item No. 04            Proposed Code Change-IBC Section 903.2.7

PRESENTER: Andrew Bick, Chairman

OBJECTIVE: To modify section 903.2.7 of the 2009 IBC to define the requirements to install automatic sprinkler system in buildings with Group M occupancy.

ACTION: Informational

BACKGROUND: Section 903.2.7 clause 4 of the International Building Code (IBC) requires an automatic sprinkler system be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy when used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture.

For flexibility within the clause, Andrew Bick presented a proposal that would require an automatic sprinkler system be installed where occupancy is greater than 5000 square feet.

At the 2012 legislature session, State Fire Marshal Mark Larson submitted a pending rule that would amend the section of the 2009 International Fire Code (IFC) with the verbiage reflected in the proposed change to IBC section 903.2.7 and the 2012 IFC. The rule passed the House Business Subcommittee, Senate Commerce and Human Resources Committee, and House Business Committee and will become effective upon sine die of the session.

For cohesiveness between the IFC and IBC, at the January 2012 Idaho Building Code Board meeting the Board was asked to proceed with the change in the IBC as a temporary rule.

ATTACHMENTS: Proposed Amendment to IBC section 903.2.7 clause 4
Date: 4-11-2011 original, rev. 10-8-2001

Proponent: City of Hailey, Dave Ferguson (Building Official)

Name: Andrew Bick, Idaho State Building Coade Board Member

Address: P O Box 3911 Hailey, Idaho 83333

Email: akbick@mindspring.com  Phone: 208-726-8608

Specific Code to Considered for Amendment (IBC): International Building Code

Section 903.2.7 Clause 4.

Modify Clause to read as follows: A Group M occupancy is used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture or mattressess exceeds 5,000 square feet.

Revision (10-8-2011)
903.2.7 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group M fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
2. A Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
3. The combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m²).
4. A Group M occupancy is used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture or mattresses and exceeds 5000 square feet (464 m²) in area.

004. ADOPTION AND INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.
Under the provisions of Section 39-4109, Idaho Code, the codes enumerated in this Section are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference into IDAPA 07.03.01, “Rules of Building Safety,” Division of Building Safety. The effective date of a 2009 edition of any of the codes adopted in this Section with any amendments identified thereto shall be January 1, 2011. Until such time, the 2006 edition of any such code enumerated in this Section without amendment will remain effective pursuant to Section 39-4109, Idaho Code. Copies of these documents may be reviewed at the office of the Division of Building Safety. The referenced codes may be obtained from International Code Council, 5360 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California 90601-2298 or the International Code Council at http://www.iccsafe.org. (3-29-10)

01. International Building Code. 2009 Edition with the following amendments. (3-29-10)
   a. Delete subparagraph 4 of Section 903.2.7 - Group M, and replace with the following: A Group M occupancy is used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture or mattresses and exceeds 5000 square feet (464 m²) in area. (_-__-13)

02. International Residential Code. 2009 Edition with the following amendments. (3-29-10)
   a. Delete the exception contained under IRC section R101.2 - Scope. (4-7-11)
   b. Delete item No. 2 contained under the “Building” subsection of IRC section R105.2 - Work exempt from permit, and replace with the following: Fences not over six (6) feet (one thousand, eight hundred twenty-nine (1,829) mm) high may be exempted from the requirement for a building permit in the absence of any other applicable land use regulations governing the installation, height, type or other aspect. (4-7-11)
   c. Delete item No. 7 contained under the “Building” subsection of IRC section R105.2 - Work exempt from permit, and replace with the following: Prefabricated swimming pools that are not greater than four (4) feet (one thousand, two hundred nineteen (1219) mm) deep. (4-7-11)
   d. Delete IRC section R109.1.3 and replace with the following: Floodplain inspections. For construction in areas prone to flooding as established by Table R301.2(1), upon placement of the lowest floor,
including basement, the building official is authorized to require submission of documentation of the elevation of the lowest floor, including basement, required in section R322. (3-29-10)

e. IRC Table R302.1 Exterior Walls -- delete the figures contained in the last column of the table under the heading Minimum Fire Separation Distance, and replace with the following:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Fire Separation Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walls (Fire-resistance rated):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls (Not fire-resistance rated):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projections (Fire-resistance rated):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projections (Not fire-resistance rated):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

f. Delete the exception contained under IRC section R302.2 -- Townhouses, and replace with the following: Exception: A common one-hour or two-hour fire resistance rated wall assembly tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 is permitted for townhouses if such walls do not contain plumbing or mechanical equipment, ducts or vents in the cavity of the common wall. The wall shall be rated for fire exposure from both sides and shall extend to and be tight against the exterior walls and the underside of the roof sheathing. Penetrations of electrical outlet boxes shall be in accordance with section R302.4. (3-29-10)

g. Delete the exception contained under IRC section R313.1 -- Townhouse automatic fire sprinkler systems, and replace with the following: Exception: Automatic residential fire sprinkler systems shall not be required in townhouses where a two-hour fire-resistance rated wall is installed between dwelling units or when additions or alterations are made to existing townhouses that do not have an automatic residential fire sprinkler system installed. (3-29-10)

h. Delete IRC section R313.2. (3-29-10) i. Delete IRC section R322.1.10. (3-29-10) j. Delete IRC section R322.2.2 paragraph 2.2, and replace with the following: The total net area of all openings shall be at least one (1) square inch (645 mm²) for each square foot (0.093 m²) of enclosed area, or the opening shall be designed and the construction documents shall include a statement that the design and installation of the openings will provide for equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. (3-29-10)


a. Add the following footnote to the title of Table 402.1.1 - Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component: k. For residential log home building thermal envelope construction requirements see section 402.6. (4-7-11)

b. Add the following section: 402.6 Residential Log Home Thermal Envelope. Residential log home construction shall comply with sections 401 (General), 402.4 (Air Leakage), 402.5 (Maximum Fenestration U-Factor and SHGC), 403.1 (Controls), 403.2.2 (Sealing), 403.2.3 (Building Cavities), sections 403.3 through 403.9 (referred
to as the mandatory provisions), Section 404 (Electrical Power and Lighting Systems), and either Subparagraph 004.04.b.i., ii., or iii. as follows:

i. Sections 402.2 through 402.3, 403.2.1, 404.1 and Table 402.6;

ii. Section 405 Simulated Performance Alternative (Performance); or

iii. REScheck (U.S. Department of Energy Building Codes Program).

c. Add Table 402.6 Log Home Prescriptive Thermal Envelope Requirements By Component to be used only in accordance with Subparagraph 004.04.b.i above to appear as follow:

### TABLE 402.6

LOG HOME PRESCRIPTIVE THERMAL ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLIMATE ZONE</th>
<th>FENESTRATION U-FACTOR</th>
<th>SKYLIGHT U-FACTOR</th>
<th>GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC</th>
<th>CEILING R-VALUE</th>
<th>Min. Average LOG Size in inches</th>
<th>FLOOR R-VALUE</th>
<th>BASEMENT WALL R-VALUE</th>
<th>SLAB R-VALUE &amp; DEPTH</th>
<th>CRAWL SPACE WALL R-VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5, 6 - High efficiency equipment path a</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15/19</td>
<td>10, 4 ft</td>
<td>10/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10/13</td>
<td>10, 2 ft</td>
<td>10/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15/19</td>
<td>10, 4 ft</td>
<td>10/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The fenestration U-factor column excludes skylights. The SHGC column applies to all glazed fenestration.
b. R-5 shall be added to the required slab edge R-values for heated slabs.
c. 90% AFUE natural gas or propane, 84% AFUE oil, or 15 SEER heat pump heating equipment (zonal electric resistance heating equipment such as electric base board electric resistance heating equipment as the sole source for heating is considered compliant with the high efficiency equipment path).
d. “15/19” means R-15 continuous insulated sheathing on the interior or exterior of the home or R-19 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall. “15/19” shall be permitted to be met with R-13 cavity insulation on the interior of the basement wall plus R-5 continuous insulated sheathing on the interior or exterior of the home. “10/13” means R-10 continuous insulated sheathing on the interior or exterior of the home or R-13 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall.

05. **References to Other Codes.** Where any provisions of the codes that are adopted in this section make reference to other construction and safety-related model codes or standards which have not been adopted by the involved authority having jurisdiction, to the extent possible, such reference should be construed as pertaining to the equivalent code or standard that has been duly adopted by such jurisdiction.  

(4-7-10)
# IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD

## Agenda Item No. 05

### Negotiated Rulemaking Process

**PRESENTER:** Patrick Grace, Deputy Attorney General

**OBJECTIVE:** To inform the Board on the negotiated rulemaking process with regard to possible proposed amendments to the 2009 Building and Energy Codes.

**ACTION:** Informational

**BACKGROUND:**

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY:**

**ATTACHMENTS:** No documentation
IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD

Agenda Item No. 06

2012 Codes

PRESENTER: Steve Keys, Deputy Administrator-Operations; Jerry Peterson, HVAC Program Manager; Arlan Smith, Building Safety Program Manager; and Lisa Stover, Plans Examiner

OBJECTIVE: Discussion and review of the 2012 IBC, IRC, IEBC, and IECC.

ACTION: Consent

BACKGROUND: Contingent on receiving proposals advocating the adoption of the 2012 IBC, IRC, IECC, and IEBC, agency staff is prepared to give short presentations relating to the changes incorporated into the new editions of the codes. We have also made arrangements to procure for board members copies of publications outlining significant changes to the codes, and to assure that board members have on-line access to the whole of the codes. Through the cooperation of ICC, we also have reference copies of the code available in the room today.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY:

ATTACHMENTS: No documentation
**IDAHO BUILDING CODE BOARD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda Item No. 07</th>
<th>Deputy Administrator Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENTER:</strong></td>
<td>Steve Keys, Deputy Administrator-Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OBJECTIVE:</strong></td>
<td>Report on the recent activities within the Building program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACTION:</strong></td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BACKGROUND:</strong></td>
<td>This topic is addressed at all regularly scheduled Idaho Building Code Board meetings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PROCUREMENT HISTORY: |

| ATTACHMENTS: | No documentation |
**IDAHOT BUILDING CODE BOARD**

**Agenda Item No. 08a**  
Financial Report

**PRESENTER:**  
C. Kelly Pearce, Administrator and Dave Decker, Financial Specialist

**OBJECTIVE:**  

**ACTION:**  
Informational

**BACKGROUND:**  
This topic is addressed at all regularly scheduled Idaho Building Code Board meetings.

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY:**

**ATTACHMENTS:**  
Idaho Building Code Board Financial Report
# Division of Building Safety

IDAHO BUILDING CODE FUND 0229-02  
Fiscal Year 2012 Financial Statements  
As of 2/29/2012

## Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Fiscal Year To Date</th>
<th>YTD as a % of Budget</th>
<th>Remaining Budget</th>
<th>Projected for Remainder of Year</th>
<th>Projected Year End Totals</th>
<th>Projected Total as a % of Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>361,186</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
<td>148,814</td>
<td>177,360</td>
<td>538,546</td>
<td>105.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>131,442</td>
<td>97.4%</td>
<td>3,558</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>179,442</td>
<td>132.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>23,019</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>22,981</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>669,000</td>
<td>493,609</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
<td>175,391</td>
<td>247,360</td>
<td>740,969</td>
<td>110.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net for FY 2012  
(169,000)  
(171,120)  
(69,860)  
(240,980)

## Statement of Cash Balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Cash Available</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Other Changes in Cash</th>
<th>Available Cash</th>
<th>Projected Change in Cash for Remainder of Year</th>
<th>Projected Year End Available Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,183,267</td>
<td>322,489</td>
<td>(493,609)</td>
<td>(88,853)</td>
<td>923,294</td>
<td>(69,860)</td>
<td>853,434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda Item No. 08b

PRESENTER: C. Kelly Pearce, Administrator

OBJECTIVE: Provide an overview of the Division’s current activities.

ACTION: Informational

BACKGROUND: This topic is addressed at all regularly scheduled Idaho Building Code Board Meetings.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY:

ATTACHMENTS: No documentation