DHCD, DBFR 2009 Code Change Process

December 1, 2009 Meeting Agenda Package

Workgroup 2 -USBC/SFPC Technical Amendments

1. IRC and IBC 705.5.2, 1406.3 and RT302.1: Being interpreted for R-3 to sprinkle porches and decks in Henrico. Not then consistent with IRC homes that use 13D. Need code changes if want to make IBC and IRC consistent and will advise ECFP and HBAV. (Page 5)
2. R317 Duplexes at 1 hour or 2 hours if lot line. AIA believes 1 hour is intent. Keep on table. (Page 6)
3. IRC, NEC CSST code change being submitted by IAEI/VPMIA to only allow CSST gas piping if it has lighting protection or thicker covering. Net impact is banning product unless materials thickness is increased or current requirement is amended as several states have done. There are 2012 IFGC code changes to review. (No handout)
4. R314.2 and 314.3: Delete new text that where there is installed a fire household alarm system the building or other code officials can be involved with contracts and also requiring a supervised system for this non-required system that monitors the required smoke detectors. Need a code change. AIA, builders and many building officials supported deletion of this new text. VBCOA IRC committee to review with possible amendment to make sure is allowed but not have BO's involved in contractual matters. (Page 7)
5. R314 and 315 CO alarms and smoke detectors code changes consensus for VBCOA to move forward for final regulations. Would typically require 2-3 CO alarms. (Page 8)
6. IBC CO alarm code change submitted by fire chiefs with support of fire services. Was a legislative proposal last year by Senator Edwards. There is opposition for any retroactive requirement for R-1 and R-2. Requiring for I-2 and I-3 opposed. Submitted code change is for new construction only in I and R. Would require for R-3 more CO alarms than is being suggested for the IRC requirement. Should consider R-3 and R-4 to be consistent with the IRC mandate and at the same level of requirements? (Page 11)
7. R301.2.1.1 and 602.10: Wind and wall bracing code change for eastern shore. Code change submitted. VBCOA would support and other code changes expected to be submitted for 90mph zones. (Page 14)
8. R401.3: Drainage code change to clarify that only where impacts building that are enforceable not surface drainage for entire lot. As submitted 1st sentence is problematic as it still allows BO or other local agencies to require overland water runoff to be directed by the USBC. Best approach would be to delete 1st sentence. Appeal case may make code change mute or how to fix. (Page 16)
9. USBC307.2: TNT permissible firework code changes to increase amount that can be stored in M occupancies. Opposed by fire services. (Page 18)

10. USBC 408: I-3 smoke barrier code change from DOC, DGS and AIA. Plan to submit to the ICC. Is meant to clarify what is believed the IBC now says. Not a consensus. (Page 21)
11. IECC N1101.9: Required a sticker at final or CO posted on energy features of the home. Code change to delete submitted in the USBC. AIA supports while others voiced concerns about purpose and value for the owner? Consensus to delete and is a code change for ICC. (Page 24)
12. USBC 903.2.2 and 2.6: E and M occupancies sprinklers at 12,000 for E that is opposed by private schools and M upholstery furniture stores is zero. Code change submitted by private schools to leave at 20,000s.f. for E occupancies. Would need code change for M and VBCOA IBC Committee to review for position. Will ask Va. C and C for position. (Page 26)
13. IMC 1101.10 access port cap review for possible exception for units on roofs? VPMIA to review as makes sense for exception where equipment is not readily accessible. (No handout)
14. Gray Water, rainwater and reclaimed water: Reviewing with state agencies. Code changes submitted for gray water adopting the appendices and for rain water harvesting/re-use. Allow use of rainwater in washing machines to be part of VBCOA/VPMIA code change. (Page 27)
15. USBC 1020.1.6: Code change to make uniform the identification of exit stairs. Supported by the FSBCC. Consensus VBCOA. (Page 29)
16. IBC 1024 mandates exit floor markings in all highrises. Is this necessary or for only super highrises? Data to justify not readily apparent for all occupancies? VBCOA IBC Committee, AIA, owners need to review scope, cost and need.
17. USBC 1804.5 and same in IRC for sealed plan. Can we delete as USBC already allows BO to request sealed plans? VBCOA and AIA need to review. (No handout)
18. Assisted Living Facilities sub-group reviewing code change to allocate time to exit in an emergency. Reviewed definitions for R-4 and I-1 and whether a need to define ambulatory or needing assistance along with consideration of technical changes and the fire record data. The 2012 ICC CTC has recommended changes to the definition recognizing residents do need assistance. Discuss ratings, CO alarms, arc-fault devices, door closers, grade level egress for residents needing assistance or using wheelchairs or walkers? Legislation for DSS regulations on ambulatory may need further review. Proposed code change being reviewed by ALF sub-work group. There are CTC code change deleting without assistance in G20 and 21 with various components similar to our discussions including smoke compartments and door closing requirements to the apartments. Other ICC coded changes in G22 from Jay Hall, G23 and 24, G66 from the state fire marshals want all I-1's to be I-2's because there is some assistance to be allowed and for CMS funds need to be I-2? Current fire data for I-1's is very good with many residents now needing assistance for fire drills. Why not then change the definition and consider some reasonable levels of upgrades instead of just mandating current I-1's to be I-2 taking away a proven occupancy desired by operators and the aging community? If smoke is the concern there can be some upgrades to address this issue. (Page 33)
19. USBC I-1: States there can be 5 non-ambulatory residents code change. 2nd code change would have those 5 residents on a grade floor or could change to be on other floors with smoke compartment or occupant elevator. (Page 37)

20. SFPC T405.2: Discuss fire drills for I-1 and R-4 assisted living facilities related to USBC ALF's item 41. Do residents exiting in 13 minutes to exterior assembly point or interior assembly point if smoke compartments are required to be constructed by smoke partitions. Should drills all be to the exterior or say only 3-4 and rest to interior assembly point? Should they be the same for unsprinkled or sprinkled ALF's? (Page 39)
21. USBC 310.2 Hospices: Places into I-2 and can be R-4 under 16 persons constructed. Need to deal with fire drills, evacuations and other life and building safety matters. Is part of ALF review. (Page 42)
22. USBC IBC 422 and 903.2.2: Ambulatory Health Care Facilities is new, and includes ambulatory surgical centers where consensus exists needs to be sprinkled. Now by the definition would include doctor's offices that if one patient is placed in sedation and not on a grade level floor would require sprinklers. Would allow 4 patients per building before sprinkling and all to be on the grade floors? If one was on other floors then need to sprinkle. Likely to have major opposition when there is little data to now require medical office buildings to be sprinkled under the B occupancy. Need a code change. VBCOA to review and need doctors, owners and design professionals to do also. (Page 44)
23. IBC Chapter 11 and A117.1 for grab bars in facilities where the resident/patient needs assistance. VDH brought forward and is on the agenda for the ALF work group. Currently, only need 50% to comply and other 50% might be modified to use assisted lifting of the patient/resident. No code change to date. (No handout)
24. USBC/IBC 3003.7 elevator amendment check to delete if in the new standard.
25. IBC 3007 and 3008 Occupant and Firefighter elevators are optional new provisions along with increase in exit widths. See 1007.1, 1007.3. Should occupant or firefighter elevators be required in super-highrises or should sprinkler tradeoff for exit width be reinstated? (No handout)
26. IFC 508.1.3 fire command center increase from 96 to 200s.f. Opposed owners and designers and supported by fire officials. VBCOA need their position. What is data for need in all highrise occupancies in Virginia? Might be some need in super-highrises or very large area buildings? Need code change to change back or amend. VBCOA, AIA, owners and FSBCC need to review. VBCOA August 26th consensus current code okay at 96s.f. and could amend to say if deemed necessary BO could increase up to 200s.f. as one option. (Page 45)
27. IBC 1107 deletes sprinkler trade off for width and details area of refuge requirements. Review to understand impact on most large buildings and highrises. To date may have only small impact where floor area is over 29,000 or super-highrises over 420 feet. ICC 2012 code change to keep as is. VBCOA, AIA and owners need to review. (Page 46)
28. Chesapeake liquid fertilizer spill and possible need to amend USBC-IBC Chapter 27 and the SFPC. VBCOA, FSBCC, AIA and operators need to review. (No handout)
29. USBC VCC IBC 3109.3: cut out standards pools, but need parts on construction. Parts in these standards aren't enforced under the USBC in any case. VBCOA review. ICC code change for 2012 on same issue. (No handout)
30. USBC IPC 406.3 and 909.1: Code changes to clarify, use the right terms and identify bathroom groupings. (Page 47)

31. USBC VMC 604.3.1: Makes more flexible by allowing others to certify that electrical damaged appliances and wiring can be reused. In the proposed regulations. (No handout)
32. USBC B3109.5 pool entrapment: Challenge to the new referenced standard at ICC in September? Code changes submitted for ASME standard. (Page 51)
33. USBC IFC Chapter 46 retrofit measures: Should we delete and if so need code change? (No handout)
34. USBC 3201: Code change to clarify how to deal with it is not permissible to build over lots lines, but needs to consider new ownerships where there are multiple owners. (No handout)
35. VMC: Discuss taking out can enforce whole or parts and law. If can imply that you are able to do why not have that in the USBC? (No handout)
36. USBC IRC: Tidewater termite issue and foam insulation for crawl spaces presents problem to inspect and issue with high water tables. Code change submitted R408.1. (Page 53)
37. Accessory structure – clarify 3,000 square foot total floor area. (Page 54)
38. IBC/IFC 906.1 – Fire extinguishers – retain USBC amendments and delete existing buildings. (Page 55)
39. IBC 701-14 Elevator lobbies – code change to require installation for smoke containment. Would end sprinkler incentive. The BHCD denied a 2006 code change. There are approximately 100 pre-1980 unsprinkled highrises in Virginia with 80% of those in northern Virginia. (Page 56)

SFPC:

1. SFPC 311.5 - FSBCC supports. May need to discuss how might work with USBC unsafe provisions. Some of the issues are over placarding not being for vacant buildings not unsafe such as foreclosed homes or lightweight frame construction and doing multiple placarding. Norfolk does one for all agencies. Tabled for review by committee with comments to take a look at parts and bring back for July 27th if ready. (Page 59)
2. IFC 4006 oxygen tanks used in R occupancies signage requirements reviewing. (No handout)
3. IFC 403.3 crowd managers reviewing with impacted parties the number of crowd managers required and should it be on some different ratio that is set for sprinkled buildings instead up to the fire official? (No handout)
4. IFC 2404.5 would seem to prohibit the use of hay/straw bales inside or around tents that is done at picnics, weddings, auctions and other similar events on a common basis. Is in the current SFPC. Need code change if anyone feels a need to change. Fire officials need to provide input. Been in IFC so not a new change, but know instances where is occurring. (No handout)
5. SFPC 609.3.2: FSBCC supports to have written cleaning of hoods schedule. (Page 61)

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IBC 705.2, 706.5.2**
R-5 IRC 302.1 Exceptions

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

IRC 302.1 R-5 and IBC 705.2 - Exception - Decks and porches for R-3, R-4, and R-5 occupancies.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

The IBC R-3 sprinkled building requirement in 705.2 and 706.5.2 is being interpreted to require installation of sprinkler heads on decks and porches unless there is a 2-hour rated fire wall or the deck or porch is not within the 3 feet set back. The IRC doesn't make this requirement. In many cases these can be an IBC R-3 adjacent to an IRC R-5 dwelling unit where both have decks and porches. One way to read the IRC/IBC is that the fire wall doesn't go beyond the perpendicular fire wall to include decks and porches, while the other way is that the fire wall doesn't end at the exterior wall.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
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DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

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Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IRC R302.3 TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

R302.3 - Dwelling units in a two-family dwelling, with or without a property line, shall be separated from each other by wall and/or floor assemblies having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

The IRC only requires for thes two-family dwellings, a 1-hour fire resistance rated wall regardless of whether the duplexes or rentals have a property line. This amendment clarifies that the intent is for 1-hour only. Only three or more townhomes were required to have the 2-hour rated fire wall. If a property line is to be done, then clarifying language needs to be added to say a 2-hour fire wall is required where there is a property line.

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DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

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Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IRC 314.2 - Smoke detection systems.**
R314.3.1 - Delete

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Amend to delete 314.2 second new sentence: ~~where a household fire warning system is installed using a combination of smoke detectors and available notification device(s), it shall become a permanent fixture of the occupancy and owned by the homeowner. The system shall be monitored by an approved supervising station and be maintained in accordance with NFPA 72.~~

Delete 314.3.1 entirely.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

The IRC doesn't require smoke detection systems to be maintained or monitored. The IRC does allow fire security systems to be used. These non-required systems can be removed, but R314.2 already clearly states that the primary code required smoke detection system shall be operable regardless of whether the owner wants them to be maintained as part of a fire security alarm system. This new second sentence is thus unecessary and goes beyond the intent of the IRC and USBC by stating the system is to be permanent, and must be used by the homeowner and monitored.

Delete R314.3.1 as this section is a retrofit requirement.

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DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number:_____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐Individual X Government Entity ☐Company

Name: Guy Tomberlin

Representing: VA Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association and VA Building and Code Officials Association Plumbing/Mechanical/Fuel Gas Committees

Mailing Address: 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 630
Fairfax, VA 22035

Email Address: guy.tomberlin@fairfaxcounty.gov Telephone Number: 703–324–1611

Proposal Information Clarify Carbon Monoxide requirements

Code(s) and Section(s): IRC **R315.1 Carbon monoxide alarms..**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
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 a dwelling units within which fuel–fired appliances are installed. ~~and in~~ In dwelling units that have attached garages, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed at each entrance to the dwelling unit from the garage.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal): The submitting code committees felt that the requirement to install CO alarms near bedrooms when a dwelling contains no fuel fired equipment is excessive. It was agreed that the concept of installing an alarm near the potential source of a problem should be acceptable for the garage scenario. Garage incidents are quite different than faulty appliances. The threat from a garage typically involves human intervention, whereas with appliances problems occur with no other type warning or indication.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: July 2, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual X Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: Guy Tomberlin

Representing: VA Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association and VA Building and Code Officials Association Plumbing/Mechanical/Fuel Gas Committees

Mailing Address: 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 630
Fairfax, VA 22035

Email Address: guy.tomberlin@fairfaxcounty.gov Telephone Number: 703–324–1611

Proposal Information Clarify Carbon Monoxide requirements

Code(s) and Section(s): IRC **R315.2 Where required in existing dwellings.**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Delete Section R315.2 in its entirety.

Note to staff– renumber R315.3 to R315.2.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal): The submitting code committees viewed this as a retroactive action and felt the USBC should not endorse this type activity. It would be extremely difficult to enforce and may even cause folks to not obtain permits. For example if someone wanted to build a deck and they happen to have an attached garage they would need to equip the dwelling unit with CO alarms, that's just not reasonable.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: July 2, 2009

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Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual X Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: Guy Tomberlin

Representing: VA Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association and VA Building and Code Officials Association Plumbing/Mechanical/Fuel Gas Committees

Mailing Address: 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 630
Fairfax, VA 22035

Email Address: guy.tomberlin@fairfaxcounty.gov Telephone Number: 703–324–1611

Proposal Information Clarify Carbon Monoxide requirements

Code(s) and Section(s): IRC **R315.3 Alarms requirements.**.

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
R315.3 Alarms requirements. Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be hard wired, plug–in or battery type, listed as complying with UL 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with this code and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal): The submitting code committees felt that this section needed further clarity to provide the user the information that clearly reflects the information contained in the UL Standard 2034 which includes the 3 different type s of CO alarms the added text references.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: July 2, 2009

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Please submit the proposal to:

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DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☒Individual ☒Government Entity ☐Company

Name: Chief James A. Gray Representing: Virginia Fire Chiefs Association, Inc

Mailing Address: Hampton Division of Fire & Rescue 22 Lincoln Street Hampton, VA 23669

Email Address: jgray@hampton.gov Telephone Number: 757-727-6580

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): USBC 908.1

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Add New USBC

SECTION 908 CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

908.1 Carbon monoxide alarms. Group I or R occupancies in a building containing fuel burning appliances or a building which has an attached garage shall be provided with single station carbon monoxide alarms. The carbon monoxide alarms shall be lsingle or multiple station carbon monoxide alarms complying with UL 2034 and be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 720 and manufacturer's instructions. An open parking structure, as defined in the International Building Code, shall not be deemed to be an attached garage. shall be provided in accordance with this section.

Exception: Guestrooms or dwelling units which do not themselves contain a fuel-burning appliance or have an attached garage, but which are located in a building with a fuel-burning appliance or an attached garage, need not be provided with single station carbon monoxide alarms, provided that:

1. The guestroom or dwelling unit is located more than one story above or below any story which contains a fuel-burning appliance or an attached garage;
2. The guestroom or dwelling unit is not connected by duct work or ventilation shafts to any room containing a fuel-burning appliance or to an attached garage; and
3. The building is provided with a common area carbon monoxide alarm system.

908.2 Group R-1 and R-2. Single or multiple station carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in all sleeping units in Group R-1 and R-2 equipped with fuel fired appliance(s) in the following locations:

1. In each story within a *dwelling unit.*
2. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate *sleeping area* in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.

908.3 Groups R-3 and R-4. Single or multiple station carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in Groups R-3 and R-4 dwelling units equipped with fuel fired appliance(s) in the following locations:

1. In each story within a *dwelling unit.*

2. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate *sleeping area* in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.

908.4 Maintenance. Required carbon monoxide alarms shall be maintained in accordance with the Statewide Fire Prevention Code.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Add New SFPC

908.7 Carbon monoxide alarms. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be maintained as approved when required by the USBC.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Carbon monoxide detectors available in today's market meet the updated requirements which have eliminated the false positives that are an issue with those opposed previously to carbon monoxide detectors installation requirements.

Prior to the strong support of the fire service and others, 21 individuals were treated and 5 hospitalized because of carbon monoxide fumes in a student apartment in Blacksburg. In Salem the year before, there was a fatality resulting from carbon monoxide fumes at Roanoke College. Now, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), those who sustained heart muscle injury due to their exposure to carbon monoxide had an increased risk of death during a mid-point follow-up period of 7.6 years compared to those without injury to the heart. Despite a decline in the annual death rate from carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, CO remains the most common type of accidental poisoning in the United Sates, contributing to 40,000 or more emergency department visits each year, according to background information. The only way to protect citizens from an odorless, tasteless and colorless gas, which are products of combustion, is to install carbon monoxide detectors around sleeping quarters, in basements and other areas where the gas may settle. Carbon monoxide poisoning mimics many common illnesses such as the flu and food poisoning.

In 2008, the Virginia Department of Fire Programs implemented a grant program where carbon monoxide detectors were given to families in the Martinsville / Henry County area who met certain requirements relating to heating assistance. Within three days of installation, a family of 4 evacuated their house because the alarm sounded. It was found that piping in the heating system had numerous holes thus causing the accumulation of gas in the home they were renting. Four people are alive today because of a carbon monoxide detector. In 2005, there were six deaths attributed to carbon monoxide poisoning and in 2006 there were 635 incidents in which fire departments responded. In April 2009, two children were overcome by carbon monoxide in an apartment, but survived. The 5 condo building in Fairfax County, all received the gas from a generator being used inside a utility room.

Carbon monoxide detectors undeniably save lives and need to be installed where there are fossil fuel appliances in close proximity, i.e. attached garages or fireplaces. As stated previously, carbon monoxide is an odorless, tasteless and colorless gas, which is product of combustion and can make an individual extremely ill or can be fatal.

This is for new construction only.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: 5/19/09

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Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
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Richmond, VA 23219-1321

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1. Edit section R301.2.1.1 as shown.

R301.2.1.1 Design criteria. In regions where the basic wind speeds from Figure R301.2(4) equal or exceed ~~100~~110 miles per hour (~~45~~49 m/s) for exposure category C and D ~~in hurricanes-prone regions, or 110 miles per hour (49 m/s) elsewhere~~, the design shall be in accordance with one of the following methods. The element of design not addressed by those documents in Items 1 through 4 shall be in accordance with this code.

2. Edit section R403.1.1 as shown.

R403.1.1 Minimum size. Minimum sizes for concrete and masonry footings shall be as set for in Table R403.1 and Figure R403.1(1). The footing width, W, shall be based on the load-bearing value of the soil in accordance with Table R401.4.1. Spread footings shall be at least 6 inches (152 mm) in thickness, T_1 in regions where the basic wind speeds are less than 110 miles per hour (49 m/s) and 8 inches (203 mm) elsewhere. Footing projections, P, shall be at least 2 inches (51 mm) and shall not exceed the thickness of the footing. The size of the footings supporting piers and columns shall be based on the tributary load and allowable soil pressure in accordance with Table R401.4.1. Footings for wood foundations shall be in accordance with the details set forth in Section R403.2, and Figures R403.1(2) and R403.1(3).

3. Edit Section R403.1.3 as shown.

R403.1.3 Seismic and high wind reinforcement. Concrete footings located in Seismic Design Categories D_0, D_1 and D_2 as established by Table R301.2(1) and regions where the basic wind speeds equal or exceed 110 mph (49 m/s), shall have ~~minimum reinforcement~~ one No. 4 bar for every 8 inches (203 mm) of width or portion thereof. Reinforcement shall be located a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm) clear from the bottom of the footing.

In Seismic Design Categories D_0, D_1 and D_2 and in regions where the basic wind speeds equal or exceed 110 mph (49 m/s) where a construction joint is created between a concrete footing and a stem wall, a minimum of one No. 4 bar shall be installed at not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center. The vertical bar shall extend to 3 inches (76 mm) clear of the bottom of the footing, have standard hook and extend a minimum of 14 inches (357 mm) into the stem wall.

In Seismic Design Categories D_0, D_1 and D_2 and in regions where the basic wind speeds equal or exceed 110 mph (49 m/s) where a grouted masonry stem wall is supported on a concrete footing and stem wall, a minimum of one No. 4 bar shall be installed at not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center. The vertical bar shall extend to 3 inches (76 mm) clear of the bottom of the footing and have a standard hook.

In Seismic Design Categories D_0, D_1 and D_2 and in regions where the basic wind speeds equal or exceed 110 mph (49 m/s) masonry stem walls without solid grout and vertical reinforcing are not permitted.

> **Exception:** In detached one- and two-family *dwellings* located in Seismic Design Categories D_0, D_1 and D_2 which are three stories or less in height and constructed with stud bearing walls, plain concrete footings without longitudinal reinforcement supporting walls and isolated plain concrete footings supporting columns or pedestals are permitted.

4. Add new section as shown.

R403.1.6.2 Foundation anchorage in high wind regions. In regions where the basic wind speeds equal or exceed 110 mph (49 m/s), the foundation anchorage shall be in accordance with the American Forest and Paper Association *Wood Frame Construction Manual Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas for One- and Two-family Dwellings* for the appropriate wind speed.

5. Edit Section R501.1 as shown

R501.1 Application. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design and construction of the floors for all buildings including the floors of *attic* spaces used to house mechanical or plumbing fixtures and *equipment*. In regions where the wind speeds equal or exceed 110 miles per hour (49 m/s), the provisions of the American Forest and Paper Association *Wood Frame Construction Manual Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas for One- and Two-family Dwellings* shall also control the design and construction of floors. Where the provisions of this section and the above referenced guide conflict, the guide shall govern.

6. Edit Section 601.1 as shown.

R601.1 Application. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design and construction of all walls and partitions for all buildings. In regions where the wind speeds equal or exceed 110 miles per hour (49 m/s), the provisions of the American Forest and Paper Association *Wood Frame Construction Manual Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas for One- and Two-family Dwellings* shall also control the design and construction of all walls and partitions. Where the provisions of this section and the above referenced guide conflict, the guide shall govern.

7. Edit Section R602.10 as shown.

R602.10 Wall bracing. In regions where the basic wind speeds are less than 110 miles per hour (49 m/s), ~~B~~buildings shall be braced in accordance with this section. In regions where the basic wind speeds equal or exceed 110 miles per hour (49 m/s), buildings shall be constructed in accordance with the American Forest and Paper Association *Wood Frame Construction Manual Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas for One- and Two-family Dwellings* for the appropriate wind speed. Where a building, or portion thereof, does not comply with one or more of the bracing requirements in this section or the above referenced guide, those portions shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Section R301.1.

7. Edit Section R801.1 as shown.

R801.1 Application. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design and construction of the roof-ceiling system for all buildings. In regions where the wind speeds equal or exceed 110 miles per hour (49 m/s), the provisions of the American Forest and Paper Association *Wood Frame Construction Manual Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas for One- and Two-family Dwellings* shall also control the design and construction of the roof-ceiling system. Where the provisions of this section and the above referenced guide conflict, the guide shall govern.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CODE CHANGE FORM

Address to submit to: DHCD, The Jackson Center 501 North Second Street Richmond, VA 23219-1321 Tel. No. (804) 371 – 7150 Fax No. (804) 371 – 7092 Email: bhcd@dhcd.virginia.gov		Document No. _____ Committee Action: _____ BHCD Action: _____

Submitted by: Douglas S. Jones — Representing: Keystone – RM, LLC

Address: 1207 Roseneath Road #200 — Phone No. **804-921-2445 (revised)**

Regulation Title: 2006 International Residential Code
Section No(s): Chapter 4 Foundations, Section R401 General, R401.3 Drainage

Date: February 27, 2009 **(Revision #3 10/06/09)**

Proposed Change:

Current Code

R401.3 Drainage. Surface drainage shall be diverted to a storm sewer conveyance or other approved point of collection so as to not create a hazard. Lots shall be graded to drain surface water away from foundation walls. The grade shall fall a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) within the first 10 feet (3048 mm).

Exception: Where lot lines, walls, slopes or other physical barriers prohibit 6 inches (152 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3048 mm), the final grade shall slope away from the foundation at a minimum slope of 5 percent and the water shall be directed to drains or swales to ensure drainage away from the structure. Swales shall be sloped a minimum of 2 percent when located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the building foundation. Impervious surfaces within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the building foundation shall be sloped a minimum of 2 percent away from the building.

Proposal: Remove the first sentence in its entirety.

Supporting Statement:

Rationale for Revision:

- Hazard is not defined. A hazard with regard to what?
- Local interpretation of hazard can include anything negative that occurs on a property, whether related to building code or not.
- Can be used improperly to turn two year statute of limitations into two year warranty period.
- Local application of code to "any disturbed area" represents improper extension of building code into matters unrelated to building or structure.
- ICC states that "…a detailed treatment of drainage design is beyond the scope of the code…" and that "…consideration of drainage patterns…shall be subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction." (see attached)
- Drainage, erosion, etc. may be subjects for other local ordinances, but not the building code.
- Drainage, erosion, etc. are impacted by natural phenomena and owner activities after closing.
- **This revision is consistent with the September 18, 2009 decision by the State Building Code Technical Review Board pertaining to the interpretation of this section.**

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☒ Company

Name: Charles L. Walker Representing: American Promotional Events, d.b.a. TNT Fireworks

Mailing Address: 4511 Helton Drive, Florence, AL 35630

Email Address: walkerc@tntfireworks.com Telephone Number: 800-243-1189

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IBC - 307.2 Definitions**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Add the following definition to IBC Section 307.2 Definitions to read:

PERMISSIBLE FIREWORKS. Any sparklers, fountains, Pharaoh's serpents, caps for pistols, or pinwheels commonly known as whirligigs or spinning jennies.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Adding the definition of 'Permissible Fireworks" maintains consistency with the definitions of the certain types of 1.4G Consumer Fireworks that are allowed by the State of Virginia. Adding this definition also will bring the Building Code into consistency with the definitions amended in the VSFPC.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: April 20, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: taso@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number:_____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☒ Company

Name: Charles L. Walker Representing: American Promotional Events, d.b.a. TNT Fireworks

Mailing Address: 4511 Helton Drive, Florence, AL 35630

Email Address: walkerc@tntfireworks.com Telephone Number: 800-243-1189

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IBC - 307.5 High-hazard Group H-3.**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

IBC (NEW) (Add) 307.5.1 PERMISSIBLE FIREWORKS. Sparklers, fountains, Pharaoh's serpents, caps for pistols, or pinwheels commonly known as whirligigs or spinning jennies items permitted to be sold in the Commonwealth of Virginia shall be exempt from the requirements of an H-3 Occupancy under the following circumstances:

1. The total amount on display and in storage in any single control area complies with the maximum allowable quantities as listed in Table 307.1 (1) of this code, or;

2. The new or existing retail store or retail sales facility complies with the provisions of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 1124 - 2006 Edition (NFPA 1124-06) for new stores and facilities as herein amended by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

45 states and The District of Columbia allow the use, sale and possession of some form of consumer fireworks. In other words, over 85% of the U.S. population can legally use some form of Consumer Fireworks. The State Virginia allows for a very limited type of non-explosive, non-aerial type of Consumer Fireworks 1.4G to be used, sold or possessed. It is common knowledge that the International Codes hold an extremely limited view on the RETAIL SALES of consumer fireworks. NFPA 1124 allows for a more concise regulation of every aspect of the retail sale, storage and display of Consumer Fireworks. It will also allow a more realistic regulatory approach for the types of products that are allowed in Virginia than merely the classification of an occupancy as Hazardous, when it contains excess of the very limited amounts of the type of Permissible Fireworks allowed in the State.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: April 20, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: taso@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☒ Company

Name: Charles L. Walker Representing: American Promotional Events, d.b.a. TNT Fireworks

Mailing Address: 4511 Helton Drive, Florence, AL 35630

Email Address: walkerc@tntfireworks.com Telephone Number: 800-243-1189

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IBC - Chapter 35 Referenced Standards**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Change the referenced standards in Chapter 35 of the IBC as follows:

NFPA

1124-06 Manufacture, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles. . . , 307.5.1, 415.3.1

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

To be consistent with the proposed code change regarding Permissible Fireworks and referencing the most recent, available version of the National Fire Protection Standard 1124.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: April 20, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: taso@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☒ Company

Name: J. Kenneth Payne, Jr., AIA Representing: VSAIA

Mailing Address: 3200 Norfolk Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230

Email Address: kpayne@moseleyarchitects.com Telephone Number: 804-794-7555

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): 2009 IBC, Section 408.6 – Smoke barrier; and 408.8 – Windowless buildings.

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

408.6 Smoke barrier. Occupancies ~~in~~ classified as Group I-3 shall have *smoke barriers* complying with Sections 408.8 and 710 to divide every *story* occupied by residents for sleeping, or any other *story* having an *occupant load* of 50 or more persons, into at least two smoke compartments.

Exception 1: Spaces having a direct *exit* or exits to one of the following, provided that the locking arrangement of the doors involved complies with the requirements for doors at the *smoke barrier* for the use condition involved:

1. A *public way*.
2. A building separated from the resident housing area by a 2-hour fire-resistance-rated assembly or 50 feet (15 240 mm) of open space.
3. A secured *yard* or *court* having a holding space 50 feet (15 240 mm) from the housing area that provides 6 square feet (0.56 m2) or more of refuge area per occupant, including residents, staff and visitors.
4. An *exit passageway.*

Exception 2:*Smoke barriers* are not required where occupancies classified as Group I-3 have an *occupant load* less than 50 and where those occupancies are not contiguous to each other.

408.9 ~~Windowless buildings.~~ Smoke control. ~~For the purposes of this section, a windowless building or portion of a building is one with nonopenable windows, windows not readily breakable or without windows. Windowless buildings shall be provided with an engineered smoke control system to provide a tenable environment for exiting from the smoke compartment in the area of fire origin in accordance with Section 909 for each windowless smoke compartment.~~ Provide a smoke control system in accordance with this section and Section 909 for each smoke compartment. The smoke control system shall provide an environment capable of the timely evacuation and relocation of occupants from the smoke compartment where the fire originated.

Exception: Smoke compartments with openable windows or windows that are readily breakable.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

The application and interpretation of smoke barriers, smoke compartments, windowless buildings, and smoke control systems, oftentimes varies among building officials because the "path" of determination can be confusing. Should small holding cells adjacent to courtrooms have the same smoke control system, smoke compartments, and smoke barriers as a jail or prison? Should an office area have a smoke control system because it is on the same "story" as an I-3? Should a kitchen have a smoke control system because it is a "portion of a building" that also has an I-3 occupancy?

408.6 Smoke barrier: The proposal makes it clear that smoke barriers apply *only* to those spaces classified as I-3. The current text implies that *any* occupancy in an I-3 requires smoke barriers (provided it meets the two conditions). This might include a kitchen that is on the other side of a separated corridor; or a dining room located down the corridor; or an office suite located 300 feet away...all because they are "occupancies in Group I-3" and/or are on the same "story" as a Group I-3. Since the proposed text clarifies that smoke barriers apply only to spaces that *are* Group I-3; the kitchen (B), dining room (A-2), and office suite (B) would not be required to have smoke barriers...thus, they would not be required to have smoke compartments...thus they would not be required to have a smoke control system.

> **Exception 1**: The addition of "exit passageway" provides greater flexibility and another option of exiting the occupants, while avoiding the need for smoke barriers, and since exit passageways are rated construction (not unlike what is allowed by Exception 1.2), this meets the spirit and functional intent of the code.
>
> **Exception 2**: The exception attempts to clarify conditions that might exist (e.g., courthouses) where you might have "islands" or "pockets" (not smoke compartments) of I-3 located throughout another occupancy (e.g., courtrooms) and where each "island" has less than 50 occupants. The need for smoke barriers would not be required; thus, smoke compartments would not be required; thus, a smoke control system would not be required. However, if you have three (3) such "islands" (each with 20 occupants), it might be interpreted (and has been interpreted on numerous occasions) that you exceed the 50 occupants "per story." To the extreme, you might have twenty (20) such "islands" of three occupants each on the same story. Is it the intent of the code to require a smoke control system in each of these "islands" and subsequently for the entire building?
>
> As long as these "islands" or "pockets" are not contiguous to each other (i.e., separated from each other with other spaces not classified as I-3 between them), and the occupant load of *each* is less than 50, then they are exempt from the need for smoke barriers.

408.9 ~~Windowless buildings.~~ Smoke control. This paragraph changes terms so often, it causes confusion among designers and LAHJ. The text begins with *windowless* buildings, and then jumps immediately to *any* building (i.e., "portions"). It then requires a smoke control system in a windowless *building*, but ends the paragraph requiring a smoke control system in each smoke *compartment*. So, is a smoke control system required in:

- Only windowless buildings
- In portions of buildings, regardless of whether it is windowless or not
- Only smoke compartments
- All of the above

The confusion has meant buildings with I-3 occupancies throughout the Commonwealth are not designed the same. Some LAHJ require <u>all</u> areas in a windowless building to have a smoke control system. Some LAHJ require a smoke control system only in each smoke compartment, and not throughout the entire building. Some LAHJ require other areas of a "regular" building (not a windowless building, but in a building that has smoke compartments) to have a smoke control system.

Also, is the issue "windowless buildings" or "smoke control?"

If one assumes the code wants a smoke control system only in a windowless smoke compartment (as the last sentence implies), then why confuse matters with windowless buildings and portions thereof? The proposed text attempts to clarify that a smoke control system is required in smoke compartments only, and deletes the confusion of adding windowless buildings or portion of buildings. An exception was added to omit the smoke control system if there are methods by which the products of combustion could be ventilated.

"Tenable" was deleted since it is not specifically defined by the building code, and can be interpreted to mean, "capable of being occupied" or "capable of being held or maintained", which is the opposite of what needs to occur – evacuate the occupants from the smoke compartment where the fire originated – not allow the occupants to remain in and occupy the smoke compartment.

It is believed the intent is to quantify when a smoke control system is required, and the term "windowless building" was introduced to help determine when it was required. However, based on the above, if we delete the terms "windowless building" from 408.9, then we need to re-title the section. The new title appears to get straight to the intent of the code without confusing and unnecessary language.

When the proposed *changes* to Section 408.6 are combined with the *existing* text in Section 408.6.1 and the proposed *changes* to Section 408.9, the need for smoke barriers, smoke compartments, and a smoke control system should be simplified and can be applied equally throughout the Commonwealth.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: April 23, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: taso@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number:_____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual X Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: Guy Tomberlin

Representing: VA Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association and VA Building and Code Officials Association Plumbing/Mechanical/Fuel Gas Committees

Mailing Address: 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 630
Fairfax, VA 22035

Email Address: guy.tomberlin@fairfaxcounty.gov Telephone Number: 703-324-1611

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): IECC Section 401.3 Certificate. And IRC Section N1101.9 Certificate.

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections): Delete IECC Section 401.3 Certificate, and IRC Section N1101.9 Certificate, in their entirety.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
Technically these two sections are currently unenforceable as they can be classified as Administrative functions. The two submitting code committees agreed that these provisions added absolutely no value to increased energy efficiency. This section requires a certificate be placed on the electrical panel stating certain energy related building components such as R-values, U-factors etc... Unfortunately this is nothing more than a good idea with no energy conserving benefit what so ever. This information is no more useful than if the builder were required to place a label on the panel stating the joist size, framing wall sizes, etc or the type of plumbing and electrical fixtures. Yes it's nice to know but does it lend itself in anyway to increased energy conservation or enhanced building safety, no. In fact it will be create problems throughout the life of the building. For example what if the owner changes some components with out the benefit of permits and inspections, then sells the building and the next owner comes in years later to make adjustments and finds that the building is not what the certificate says it was? It may be better, what then? What does the code official do when the label contains the wrong information? Do they reject occupancy from someone moving into their new home? Lets face it when a building component needs to be replaced it is almost always financial economics and market availability that drives the decision on replacement items, not a certificate that was posted years prior. The certificate is completely useless for any and all practical purpose. In fact, it could easily cause a chaotic exercise that builders would have to deal with in the 11th hour. Finial inspections and occupancy are being withheld because this label may have not been posted. Lets not endorse rules and practice just because they are good ideas lets stay with the long standing fundamentals that the code is a minimum standard set in place to assure safety and uphold the concepts of energy conservation.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: July 2, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **M and E Sprinkler Thresholds – 903.2.7M #4 and 903.2.3 #1**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
903.2.3 E #1 – Amend – change 12,000 to 20,000
903.2.7 M #4 – Delete #4

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
The private schools oppose the change from 20,000 to 12,000 square feet for sprinklers. Many of these schools are in rural areas. The cost would be substantial. The data to support lowering the threshold isn't present here in Virginia to justify the cost. The life safety benefit is not substantiated.

The threshold of 12,000 square feet to zero for group M furniture stores with any upholstered furniture was brought about solely on a South Carolina fire that was in code violation. This would pose a major cost on small furniture stores with upholstered furniture areas.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual X Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: Guy Tomberlin

Representing: VA Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association and VA Building and Code Officials Association Plumbing/Mechanical/Fuel Gas Committees

Mailing Address: 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 630
Fairfax, VA 22035

Email Address: guy.tomberlin@fairfaxcounty.gov Telephone Number: 703–324–1611

Proposal Information Include Appendix

Code(s) and Section(s): Incorporate Appendix O of the IRC into the body of the code.

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

New USBC/IRC **Section R329.1 Use of Appendix O for Gray water recycling systems.** In addition to the other applicable provisions of this code, gray water recycling systems shall comply with the provisions in Appendix O.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal): This technology has developed into a system that results in a safe installation with a huge energy conserving advantage. In today's "Green" environment this is a much needed step in the right direction for plumbing systems. Currently being located in an Appendix results in the requirements for a code modification review each time one of these systems is proposed. Once this option is inserted into the body of the code it becomes a designers choice whether to take advantage of recycling or not. This proposal has also been submitted on the National level. The impact is this creates another option for industry to utilize, enabling greater energy/water savings.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: July 2, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): X☐Individual Government Entity ☐Company

Name: Guy Tomberlin Representing: Myself

Mailing Address: 12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 630
Fairfax, VA 22035

Email Address: guy.tomberlin@fairfaxcounty.gov Telephone Number: 703-324-1611

Proposal Information Include Appendix into the main body of the code

Code(s) and Section(s): Incorporate Appendix O of the IRC into the body of the code.

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

New USBC/IPC

Section R329.1 Use of Appendix C for Gray water recycling systems. In addition to the other applicable provisions of this code, gray water recycling systems shall comply with the provisions in Appendix C of the IPC.

329.1.2 Rain water re-use. Where approved rainwater re-use shall be permitted when installed in accordance with the IPC Appendix C provisions for gray water recycling systems. Rainwater and gray water systems shall not be interconnected.

Note to staff – renumber existing sections accordingly.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal): This technology has developed into a system that results in a safe installation with a huge energy conserving advantage. In today's "Green" environment this is a much needed step in the right direction for plumbing systems. Currently being located in an Appendix results in the requirements for a code modification review each time one of these systems is proposed. Once this option is inserted into the body of the code it becomes a designers choice whether to take advantage of recycling or not. The words "where approved" are incorporated into the text due to the facts that other agencies may be involved in the decision making process such as Health Dept or Department of Environmental Quality. The impact is this creates another option for industry to utilize, enabling greater energy/water savings.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: July 2, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

DEPT. OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REGULATORY CHANGE FORM

(Use this form to submit changes to building and fire codes)

Address to submit to: DHCD, the Jackson Center 501 North Second Street Richmond, VA 23219-1321 Tel. No. (804) 371 – 7150 Fax No. (804) 371 – 7092 Email: bhcd@dhcd.state.va.us		Document No. _____ Committee Action: _____ BHCD Action: _____

Submitted by: John Catlett Representing: City of Alexandria

Address: 301 King Street, Alexandria, Va, 22314 Phone No.: (703.838.4360)

Regulation Title: Virginia New Construction Code Section No(s): IBC Section 1020.1.6

Proposed Change:

1020.1.6 Stairway identification and floor number signs. A sign shall be provided at identifying the location and at each floor landing in interior exit enclosures connecting more than three stories designating the floor level, the terminus of the top and bottom of the stair enclosure and the stair identification by a letter of the alphabet ~~of the stair~~. The signage shall also state the story of, and the direction to the exit discharge and the availability of roof access from the stairway for the fire department. The sign shall be located 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor landing in a position that is readily visible when the doors are in the open and closed positions.

Supporting Statement: The code currently requires that a stairway be identified. This is so that an occupant can report their location in an emergency and the fire department can locate the appropriate stairway. Currently, there is no standardized method of identification. Some localities have misunderstood that both the floor and stair location should be designated by number. This code change will provide standardized guidance that the stair shall be identified by a letter and the floor designation by number.

Finally, this proponent has a second option that encompasses similar concepts found in the submitted proposal but maintains the resident counts as currently in the I-1 and R-4 occupancies. This option keeps the R-4 as the 6-16 person occupancy but allowing non capable residents. It allows non capable resident in I-1 with over 16 residents. It moves all capable personal care to the R-2. It was not submitted for two main reasons: The proponent did not think it was as appropriate to continue to split personal care between the Group I and R based solely on the number of occupants. It was also perceived that advocates of keeping occupancies similar would not have approved moving capable personal care to the R-2 even though it has similarities. This other option has its merit only requiring 13 code section changes and no occupant number changes. Overall the proposal submitted was chosen due to the fact that it conceptualizes a long term solution to continuity of occupancy classification between to different letter groups. It makes the Group I for persons not capable of self preservation and for persons under detention. It makes the R for overnight occupancies for persons generally capable of self preservation. This proposal is the most appropriate and practical solution for the revision of the personal care occupancies.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

ICCFILENAME: PURGIEL-G1-308.1.DOC

G22–09/10

308.2 (IFC [B] 202), 308.3, 308.3.1, 310.2, 1107.5.2

Proponent: Jay Hall, Virginia Fire Safe Construction Advisory Committee

Revise as follows:

SECTION 308
INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I

308.1 (IFC [B] 202) Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure. or a portion thereof, in which people are cared for or live in a supervised environment, having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, 1-2, 1-3 or 1-4.

308.2 (IFC [B] 202) Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to slow evacuation in an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers
~~Assisted living facilities~~
Congregate care facilities
~~Convalescent facilities~~
Group homes
Halfway houses
Residential board and care facilities
Residential care
Social Rehabilitation facilities

A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* in accordance with Section 101.2. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons shall be classified as Group R-4.

308.3 (IFC [B] 202) Group 1-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, assisted living or custodial care for persons who are not capable of self-preservation or where complete evacuation is impractical. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Assisted living facilities
Child care facilities
Convalescent facilities
Detoxification facilities
Hospice care
Hospitals
Mental hospitals
Nursing homes

308.3.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES. Buildings, or portions thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provide personal care services and in addition could provide convalescent, medical, nursing or hospice care. The occupants are not capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This classification shall include, but not be limited to the following: Mental care facilities, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, convalescent facilities, and hospice care facilities.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES. Facilities that provide care on a 24-hour basis ~~to more than five~~ for children, 2½ years of age or less.

DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES. Facilities that serve patients who are provided treatment for substance abuse on a 24-hour basis and who are incapable of self-preservation or who are harmful to themselves or others.

EVACUATION LEVELS

Impractical evacuation. The movement of all occupants, residents and staff to an exit in more than 13 minutes.

Slow evacuation. The movement of all occupants, residents, and staff to an exit in more than three minutes, but not more than thirteen minutes.

HOSPITALS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS. Buildings or portions thereof used on a 24-hour basis for the medical, psychiatric, obstetrical or surgical treatment of inpatients who are incapable of self-preservation.

INDEPENDENT LIVING STATUS. A resident that is assessed as capable of performing all activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living for himself without requiring the assistance of another person and is assessed as capable of taking medications without the assistance of another person. Where the policy of a facility dictates that medications are administered or distributed centrally without regard for the residents' capacity, this policy shall not be considered in determining independent status.

NURSING HOMES. Nursing homes are long-term care facilities on a 24-hour basis, including both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities, serving more than five persons and any of the persons are incapable of self-preservation.

310.2 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, fro the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

RESIDENTIAL CARE/~~ASSISTED LIVING~~ A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides *personal care services.* The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This classification shall include, but not be limited to the following: residential board and care facilities, ~~assisted living facilities~~, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug abuse centers and ~~convalescent facilities~~ residential care facilities where all residents have independent living status.

1107.5.2 Group I-2 nursing homes and assisted living facilities. Accessible units and Type B units shall be provided in nursing homes and assisted living facilities of Group I-2 occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.5.2.1 and 1107.5.2.2.

Reason: This proposal addresses a disconnect between assisted living facilities (ALF) and the current building code.

Based on the current definition for Group I-1, which include ALF, residents are expected to be able to respond to an emergency without any assistance from staff. Today's ALF simply do not operate that way and even the Dept. of Social Services regulations in many states allow for or demand a percentage of non-ambulatory patients.

The census shows a continued increase in the population of older adults, age 65 and older. Given that fact, it is not surprising that we have already seen large increases in senior marketed housing and Assisted Living Facilities (ALF). Construction starts for Assisted living facilities are expected to grow even more to accommodate the rising number of adults who will need assistance for daily activities. Bathing, dressing, toileting, and transferring are a few examples of assistance.

In placing the Assisted Living Facilities use under the Group I-1 there is a tacit acknowledgement that residents in these facilities will eventually need protection levels beyond that provided by the Group I-1, however, no guidance is given to the code official to determine when the level of assistance needed has reached a maximum and the resident needs to be moved to an Group I-2 facility.

Based on the statistics from the U.S. fire Administration, and the National fire data center, older adults are at the highest risk of dying in a fire. The concept behind the existing placement of the ALF use within the Group I-1 is that though the residents may be slower to evacuate, they are still capable of self evacuation without physical assistance. Facilities that house residents not capable of responding to an emergency without physical assistance are classified as Nursing homes or hospitals. Higher degrees of fire safety and life safety are required in these facilities because the code recognizes a higher need for defend in place protection and that evacuation would be difficult or impractical, depending on the condition of the resident and involvement of fire and smoke. In practice most ALF would find themselves in a similar predicament if faced with a fire emergency.

The reality is that many of the residents in ALF are not capable of self preservation. As a result, many facilities go out of compliance with the building code soon after opening, and enforcement is difficult due to a lack of measurable performance standard in the code to be applied by code enforcers. Code enforcers cannot be expected to perform medical/physical/psychiatric assessments of the facility residents, nor should they. Most times the facility operators itself is also not aware of building code limitations based upon their group designation and they are also wrestling with the desires of the resident and family members who may not wish to be moved to a different facility, or even a different wing in the same facility.

In an emergency it obvious that many residents will need assistance to evacuate. Staffing levels nor building construction have been enhanced to balance the added time needed to evacuate. Some patients may not even be able to physically endure evacuating depending on their condition and the amount of smoke and heat present. This may be compounded by the responding fire department having limited resources during the initial response phase.

The lack of definitive guidance for code officials on when a resident goes from needing the protection levels or an R Group, to a Group I-1 to an Group I-2 is incomprehensible when the International Fire Code requires emergency action plans to be developed, submitted and approved by the fire code official for the Group I and specifies that drills be conducted, including evacuation of all residents in an ALF occupancy. What criteria is used to determine if the evacuation was timely?

The criteria has been available and progressive jurisdictions, such as the State of New Jersey, have used that criteria to provide for improved levels of safety for residents of these facilities, and clear guidance to designers and code officials. Virginia is also currently considering a similar proposal and many other states recognize the same problem and are seeking a solution.

The guidance is found in the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.

From the 2008 edition (and is in previous editions):

3.3.70* Evacuation Capability. *The ability of occupants, residents, and staff as a group either to evacuate a building or to relocate from the point of occupancy to a point of safety.*

3.3.70.1 Impractical Evacuation Capability. *The inability of a group to reliably move to a point of safety in a timely manner.*

3.3.70.2 Prompt Evacuation Capability. *The ability of a group to move reliably to a point of safety in a timely manner that is equivalent to the capacity of a household in the general population.*

3.3.70.3 Slow Evacuation Capability. *The ability of a group to move reliably to a point of safety in a timely manner, but not as rapidly as members of a household in the general population.*

A.3.3.70 Evacuation Capability. *The evacuation capability of the residents and staff is a function of both the ability of the residents to evacuate and the assistance provided by the staff. It is intended that the evacuation capability be determined by the procedure acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. It is also intended that the timing of drills, the rating of residents, and similar actions related to determining the evacuation capability be performed by persons approved by or acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The evacuation capability can be determined by the use of the definitions in 3.3.70, the application of NFPA 101A, Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety, Chapter 6, or a program of drills (timed).*

Where drills are used in determining evacuation capability, it is suggested that the facility conduct and record fire drills six times per year on a bimonthly basis, with a minimum of two drills conducted during the night when residents are sleeping, and that the facility conduct the drills in consultation with the authority having jurisdiction. Records should indicate the time taken to reach a point of safety, date and time of day, location of simulated fire origin, escape paths used, and comments relating to residents who resisted or failed to participate in the drills.

Translation of drill times to evacuation capability is determined as follows

(1) 3 minutes or less — prompt
(2) Over 3 minutes, but not in excess of 13 minutes — slow
(3) More than 13 minutes — impractical

Evacuation capability, in all cases, is based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be most difficult, such as when residents are sleeping or fewer staff are present.

Evacuation capability determination is considered slow if the following conditions are met:

(1) All residents are able to travel to centralized dining facilities without continuous staff assistance.
(2) There is continuous staffing whenever there are residents in the facility.

This proposal addresses the problem by building the evacuation criteria into the group designation language. When an applicant submits a set of plans for review the plans must include the Group and the requirements of that group become a condition of occupancy when the facility is constructed and occupied. This is no different than when an applicant provides information on how much hazardous materials will be present in an effort to show that the proposed use is not an H Group. The MAQ for hazardous materials becomes a measurable condition of occupancy.

Once occupied, the evacuation parameters in the group designations become the standard the fire code official can measure against when fire drills are conducted or a violation of the certificate of occupancy is suspected. This will help ensure that residents are in the facilities that can provide the proper level of safety.

This proposal also includes moving Assisted Living Facilities from the Group I-1 to the Group I-2 as the most appropriate designation based upon the limitations of many residents of assisted living facilities and the fact that most, if not all of the residents transition to needing increased levels of care once admitted to a facility.

There is no getting around the fact that today's ALF does not fit into an Group I-1. Read Virginia's Assisted Living regulations at http://www.dss.virginia.gov/files/division/licensing/alf/regulations_code/applicable_regulations/032-05-010-17.pdf

Other States have similar regulations.

You will see that ALF facilities are allowed by their regulations to provide care for those cannot sense or even recognize danger, much less respond to it, as well as a multitude of other health conditions where the resident cannot respond to an emergency. Interestingly enough it also says that the facility shall comply with all fire safety regulations by the USBC. So, there is the first disconnect. They are out of compliance with both their regulations and the building code. It is hard to blame the assisted living people, the building code has been evolving too. It now clearly recognizes, that those that cannot reasonably respond be provided with added fire safety, Group I-2 construction and safety features. Those who can respond and under the care of a facility are provided with the systems to give more time for evacuation such as early detection, NFPA 13R, and some light compartmentation in corridors and dwelling units.

Realizing that people who move in and are perfectly capable of responding, will all age in place at the same rate but with different affects. Some will remain healthy and some will not. Some slow down and some will require wheel chairs, walkers etc. and this can change from day to day. Who will ever know, except the resident and maybe the facility, if the resident can or cannot respond to emergency without assistance on a day to day basis? How can this ever be regulated and monitored closely for each resident? Nightmare for all concerned, especially the resident.

The 13 minute evacuation time is an objective time limit that is a combination of the facilities ability and the resident's ability to manage getting the residents out and to safety in a reasonable time. If by combination of both, the facility can achieve total evacuation of the premises in 13 min. then we have a reasonably safe condition no matter how many times the resident/s needed a little more assistance in getting themselves in the right direction. If the residents are the type of residents that the code expects, then 13 minutes should be very achievable with no increase in staffing.

When the resident in no longer able to respond, yes they will need to be relocated, to a facility where they can age in place, and have the systems in place that acknowledge the resident will not be evacuating. From that point on, the building code cares not whether the resident went to a nursing home or an assisted living facility, either way and based on any changes that the DSS may have, assisted living facilities will be in compliance with the building code without the fire official or the facility being concerned with how many might be non-ambulatory at one time on any given day, week or month.

If applied at the time of construction the cost impact is minimal.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

ICCFILENAME: HALL-G1-308.2

G23–09/10

308.2, 308.3, 308.3.1, 308.5, 308.5.1, 308.5.2, 310.1 (IFC [B] 202), 1107.5.2

Proponent: Robert J Davidson, Code Consultant, Alan Shuman, President, The National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM)

Revise as follows:

308.2 (IFC [B] 202) Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than ~~16~~ five persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of ~~responding to~~ slow evacuation in an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers
~~Assisted living facilities~~
Congregate care facilities
Convalescent facilities
Group homes
Halfway houses
Social rehabilitation facilities
Residential board and care facilities

A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* in accordance with Section 101.2 provided the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.2.8. ~~A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.~~

308.3 (IFC [B] 202) Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care for persons ~~who are not capable of self-preservation~~ where evacuation is impractical. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Assisted living facilities
Child care facilities
Detoxification facilities
Hospitals
Mental hospitals
Nursing homes

308.3.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **Assisted Living Facilities-ALF's 2009 USBC IBC I-1**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

New Definition 310.2 Custodial Care Services. Assistance with day-to-day living tasks; such as assistance with cooking, taking medication, bathing, using toilet facilities and other tasks of daily living, usually on a long-term basis. Custodial care includes occupants who evacuate at a slower rate and/or who have mental or psychiatric complications. The occupants don't require chronic or convalescent care.

Delete 310.2 Personal Care Services.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Supporting statement: These changes reflect language being debated at ICC CTC and 2009 code change G20 and 21. They reflect the reality of the industry in the types of residents and the licensure approvals by DSS along with the ambulatory residents who can use walker, wheelchairs and canes. In Virginia the 570 licensed facilities have an excellent fire record. The USBC has enhanced life safety by requiring in 4 stories or less to have the attics sprinkled. Smoke has been raised as a concern and a separate code change deals with that at a reasonable and cost effective matter.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **Assisted Living Facilities-ALF's 2009 USBC IBC I-1**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Amend 310.2 Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities. A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, live in a supervised residential environment which provides custodial care services. The occupants are capable of self-evacuation at a slower rate with or without physical assistance from staff.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Supporting statement: These changes reflect language being debated at ICC CTC and 2009 code change G20 and 21. They reflect the reality of the industry in the types of residents and the licensure approvals by DSS along with the ambulatory residents who can use walker, wheelchairs and canes. In Virginia the 570 licensed facilities have an excellent fire record. The USBC has enhanced life safety by requiring in 4 stories or less to have the attics sprinkled. Smoke has been raised as a concern and a separate code change deals with that at a reasonable and cost effective matter.

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DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **Assisted Living Facilities-ALF's 2009 USBC IBC I-1**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Amend 308.2 1st sentence change personal care services to custodial care services to read: This occupancy shall include building, structures or parts thereof housing more that 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis~~, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons live~~ reside in a supervised residential environment that provides custodial care services ~~personal care services~~ The occupants are capable of ~~responding to an emergency situation by self-evacuation with or without physical assistance from staff~~ self-preservation with or without staff assistance.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Supporting statement: These changes reflect language being debated at ICC CTC and 2009 code change G20 and 21. They reflect the reality of the industry in the types of residents and the licensure approvals by DSS along with the ambulatory residents who can use walker, wheelchairs and canes. In Virginia the 570 licensed facilities have an excellent fire record. The USBC has enhanced life safety by requiring in 4 stories or less to have the attics sprinkled. Smoke has been raised as a concern and a separate code change deals with that at a reasonable and cost effective matter.

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION
Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company
Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information
Code(s) and Section(s): **308.2, 310.2**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
308.2 Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. With the exception of up to five occupants with sleeping accommodations on grade level, all other ~~The~~ occupants are, at any time, capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

310.2 Definitions.

RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES.
A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care services With the exception of up to five occupants with sleeping accommodations on grade level, all other ~~The~~ occupants are, at any time, capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This classification shall include, but not be limited to, the following: residential board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug abuse centers and convalescent facilities.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
This proposal corrects a problem created when the 2009 IBC removed the provision in the Group I-2 provisions that classified a I-2 facility with five or fewer persons as Group R-3. The 2009 IBC implies that to be the case but doesn't state it clearly. It also clarifies a long standing BOCA and DHCD interpretation which explained that you can have up to five persons in any facility other than I-2 facility who are not capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

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DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION
Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company
Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information
Code(s) and Section(s): **903.3.8 Assisted Living Facilities – Exceptions. (Coordinate 310.1 R-4)**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Add Exception 3. R04 buildings licenses by DSS shall be sprinkled at 9 or more residents.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

To clarify that licensed ALF's of 16 residents are sprinkled at 9 residents instead of 6.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **Assisted Living Facilities (ALF's) Smoke Compartment IBC 420.4 or do in new section 308.2.1 I-1**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

New: 420.4 or 308.2.1 I-1: Smoke Compartment. At least one corridor smoke compartment shall be constructed on each floor of smoke partitions and smoke doors with a travel distance limit of 200 feet and 10,000 square feet fire area in accordance with Section 710.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Supporting Statement: This proposed code change deals with what has been noted in past work group meetings and discussions at the ICC as the most life safety issue that being smoke migration even in sprinkled buildings. Virginia sprinkled I-1 and R-4 ALF's still have an excellent fire record that might argue for no action. This code change goes with the changes in definitions that finally recognize what is reality that being these residents need some assistance that they are not chronically sick or mentally disabled but are slower evacuating and require some assistance even in daily living tasks. Also, with smoke compartments, besides giving some refuge area, the SFPC required external fire drills could be changed to allow internally drills reducing the risk of injury to the residents.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

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Please submit the proposal to:

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **Fire Drills - IRC T405.2, 408.5.5 Group I-1**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Table 405.2 Group I Employees
Table 405.2 High-rise buildings
405.2.1
408.5.5 Group I-1 Emergency evacuation drills shall include the actual evacuation of residents to the exterior selected assembly point 3 times per year while the other required evacuation drills shall be to a selected interior assembly point.

408.10.5 – R-4 – Emergency evacuation drills shall involve the actual evacuation of residents 3 times a year to a selected exterior assembly point and shall provide residents with experience in exiting through all required exits. All required exits shall be used during emergency evacuation drills. The other required evacuation drills shall be to a selected interior evacuation point.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

ALF operators support the frequency of fire drills. Operators believe that to have all fire drills require building evacuation each time poses risks and possible harm to their residents by exposing residents to extreme weather conditions. The following changes would allow 3 exterior fire drills to a selected exterior assembly point with the remaining drills would be to an interior selected assembly point.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION
Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company
Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information
Code(s) and Section(s): **Convalescent facilities – IBC 308.2 Group I-1, IBC 308.3 I02**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

308.2 Group I-1. Delete "convalescent facilities"

308.3Group I-1. Add "convalescent facilities"

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

VDH treats convalescent facilities as nursing homes in their licensure program.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number:_____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☒Individual ☒Government Entity ☐Company

Name: Ron Clements Representing: ALF client interest group

Mailing Address: 9800 Government Center Parkway

Email Address: clementsro@chesterfield.gov Telephone Number: (804) 751-4163

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): IBC sections: 202, 310.2, 308.3, 310.1

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Add the following definition:

202
Hospice facility. See section 310.2

310.2 Definitions
Hospice facility. An institution, place, or building owned or operated by a hospice provider and licensed by the Virginia Department of Health as a hospice facility to provide room, board, and palliative and supportive medical and other health services to terminally ill patients and their families, including respite and symptom management, on a 24-hour basis to individuals requiring such care pursuant to the orders of a physician.

Revised section 308.3 as follows:

308.3 Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care for persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Child care facilities
Detoxifications facilities
Hospitals
Mental Hospitals
Nursing homes
Hospice facilities

Exception: *Hospice facilities* for up to 5 residents are permitted to be classified as group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5. *Hospice facilities* including more than five but not more than 16 residents are residents are permitted to be classified as Group R-4.

Revised section 310.1 as follows:

R-4 Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as *residential care/assisted living facilities* and *hospice facilities* including more than five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff.

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in this code. ~~or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* provided the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.2.7.~~

Exceptions:

1. Residential care/assisted living facilities are permitted comply with the *International Residential Code* provided the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.2.7.

2. Group homes licensed by the Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services or the Virginia Department of Social Services that house no more than eight persons with one or more resident counselors shall be classified as Group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5. Not more than five of the persons may require physical assistance from staff to respond to an emergency situation.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
This code change attempts to address reasonable occupancy classifications of small hospice care facilities. The definition of Hospice Facility is based on the Code of VA definition. Under 2009 code provisions a hospice would be classified as group I-2. Group I-2 would be prohibitive to retro-fit existing buildings, especially type 5B dwellings, into to achieve code compliance. Based on the low occupant loads of these structures and the need to allow type 5B combustible construction, group R-4 is the best fit for an occupancy classification. This change does not permit the allowance to use the R-5 designation as an alternative to group R-4 for Hospice Facilities because doing so would loose the NFPA 72 based fire alarm system that is required for group R-4 per section 907.2.10 and allow a 13D sprinkler system. To maintain as much safety as possible the group R-4 classification will require an NFPA 13 or 13R sprinkler system, an NFPA 72 fire alarm system and height and area limits per table 503. This is also fairly consistent with state licensure requirements. Less than 5 residents is still allowed as group R-2, R-3 or R-5 to allow in home hospice. Over 16 occupants would be a full group I-2 occupancy.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: taso@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **2009 USBC IBC 202, 304.2 Definition Ambulatory Health Care Facilities (AHCF), 304.1 or 903.2.2 B occupancy.**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Relocate from 202 to 304.2 Ambulatory Health Care Facility. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to individuals who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided.

Amend 304.1 **Exception. Professional services**

Amend 903.2.**2** **Exception. Professional services**

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Professional services include doctors and dentists offices. To ensure there is no confusion, these medical buildings or spaces would not be included in the AHCF's. To do so would have them all sprinkled based on the new provisions and scope that when there are 4 or more patients under sedation such as for stitches or dental surgery, it would now have them classified as AHCF's. The current B sprinkler threshold is 75 feet. If there is a fire record requiring a different scope lets deal with that issue. Once B's had to sprinkled at 50.000s.f. AHCF's replaced out-patient surgical centers and out-patient clinics.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IBC/IFC 403.4.4, 403.4.5, 403.5.5, 1024, IFC 510**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
Delete 403.4.4 – Emergency responder radio coverage and IFC 510 – delete both sections
Amend 403.4.5 – Fire command and 911.1.3 – Change 200 to 96 square feet and 10 feet to 8 feet.
Amend 1024 from 75 feet to 420 feet.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
The 2009 USBC has emergency communication requirements. To avoid misapplication, delete 403.4.4 and IFC510. In 911.1.3, retain current 96 square feet as there wasn't viable supporting data. The cost to build is significant. The current sized room is more than sufficient for the display panels. The fire command operation is normally outside. Do IFC change 911 and 1024 for coordination.

407.5.5 and 1024. These floor exiting marketing systems are expensive to install and maintain.

The proposal relied on the 911 incident to justify these systems in highrises - A, B, I, E, M and R-1 occupancies. The 911 incident was about a super-highrise. Other 911 code changes have been required at 420 feet.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IBC 1005.1 Means of egress – width per occupant**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
1005.1 – Add exception #2 with sprinkler systems the total occupant load served by the means of egress shall be multiplied by 0.2 inches per occupant for other egress components.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
Retains the sprinkler incentive from the 1980's. There has not been sufficient data to justify deletion of this incentive. Sprinkled buildings have a great life safety record. New technology for elevators that includes an occupant evacuation elevator within a more fire resistant shaft can safely evacuate occupants requiring assistance and removal by first responders.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number:_____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☒ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: Dustin McLehaney and Curt Campbell

Representing: Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association

Mailing Address: 9800 Government Center Parkway
Chesterfield, Virginia 23832

Email Address: Mclehaneyd@chesterfield.gov
Campbellcu@chesterfield.gov

Telephone Number: 804-317-6420 (Dustin)
804-814-7003 (Curt)

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): 406.3 IPC

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Reads as follows:

406.3 Waste Connection. The waste from an automatic clothes washer shall discharge through an air break into a standpipe in accordance with section 802.4 or into a laundry sink. The trap and fixture drain for an automatic clothes washer standpipe shall be a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) in diameter. The automatic clothes washer fixture drain shall connect to a BRANCH DRAIN or drainage stack a minimum of 3 inches (76mm) in diameter. Automatic clothes washers that discharge by gravity shall be permitted to drain to a waste receptor or an approved trench drain.

Revise as follows:

406.3 Waste Connection. The waste from an automatic clothes washer shall discharge through an air break into a standpipe in accordance with section 802.4 or into a laundry sink. The trap and fixture drain for an automatic clothes washer standpipe shall be a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) in diameter. The automatic clothes washer fixture drain shall connect to a FIXTURE BRANCH or drainage stack a minimum of 3 inches (76mm) in diameter. Automatic clothes washers that discharge by gravity shall be permitted to drain to a waste receptor or an approved trench drain.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Cost: This change is to clarify some confusion of the written code text. There would be no cost to the contractors or customers if this code change is approved.

Reason: The word branch drain needs to be removed and replaced with fixture branch since the code book gives no definition of branch drain. By having language in this section that is not defined in the definition section creates confusion, which is evident based on the number of questions we receive on this issue. The confusion for the contractors is how far can I run the 2" fixture drain, when and where do I need to transition to 3". By replacing branch drain with fixture branch the contractor now knows that the fixture drain can remain 2" until it becomes a fixture branch (A drain serving two or more fixtures that discharges to another drain or to a stack) or is connected to a drainage stack.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: 5/19/09

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: taso@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): Individual X Government Entity Company

Name: J. Lee Lipscomb, Dustin McLehaney and Curt Campbell

Representing: Chesterfield County Virginia Building Inspection Department

Mailing Address: 9800 Government Center Parkway

Email Address: Lipscombl@chesterfield.gov

Telephone Number: (804) 748-1309

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **Virginia Plumbing Code; Definitions, 909.1 and 9091.1**

Revise as follows: BATHROOM GROUP. A group of fixtures consisting of any combination of fixtures from this list: a water closet, lavatory, bathtub or shower, including or excluding a bidet, an emergency floor drain or both. Such fixtures are located together on the same floor level.

909.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted. Any combination of fixtures located within one or two bathroom groups located on the same floor level are permitted to be vented by a wet vent. The wet vent shall be considered the vent for the fixtures and shall extend from the connection of the dry vent along the direction of the flow in the drain pipe to the most downstream fixture drain connection to the horizontal branch drain. Only the fixtures within the bathroom group(s) shall connect to the wet-vented horizontal branch drain. Any additional fixtures shall discharge downstream of the wet vent.

909.1.1 Vertical wet vent permitted. Any combination of fixtures within one or two bathroom groups located on the same floor level is permitted to be vented by a vertical wet vent. The vertical wet vent shall be considered the vent for the fixtures and shall extend from the connection of the dry vent down to the lowest fixture drain connection. Each wet-vented fixture shall connect independently to the vertical wet vent. Water closet drains shall connect at the same elevation. Other fixture drains shall connect above or at the same elevation as the water closet fixture drains. The dry-vent connection to the vertical wet vent shall be an individual or common vent serving one or two fixtures.

Reason: The change to the definition of a bathroom group makes it consistent with the first sentence of sections **909.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted and 909.1.1 Vertical wet vent permitted.** Current code language in sections **909.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted and 909.1.1 Vertical wet vent permitted** prohibits the wet venting of a single bathroom group. The new code language to sections **909.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted and 909.1.1 Vertical wet vent permitted** clarifies that wet venting is permitted in one or two bathroom groups. The IPC Commentary also states "Wet venting is a method of venting any combination of fixtures within a single or double bathroom group."

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: 01 June 2009

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): Individual X Government Entity Company

Name: J. Lee Lipscomb, Dustin McLehaney and Curt Campbell

Representing: Chesterfield County Virginia Building Inspection Department

Mailing Address: 9800 Government Center Parkway

Email Address: Lipscombl@chesterfield.gov

Telephone Number: (804) 748-1309

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **Virginia Residential Code; Definitions, 3108.1 and 3108.4**

Revise as follows: BATHROOM GROUP. A group of fixtures consisting of any combination of fixtures from this list: a water closet, lavatory, bathtub or shower, including or excluding a bidet, an emergency floor drain or both. Such fixtures are located together on the same floor level.

P3108.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted. Any combination of fixtures within one or two bathroom groups located on the same floor level are permitted to be vented by a horizontal wet vent. The wet vent shall be considered the vent for the fixtures and shall extend from the connection of the dry vent along the direction of the flow in the drain pipe to the most downstream fixture drain connection. Each fixture drain shall connect horizontally to the horizontal branch being wet vented or shall have a dry vent. Each wet-vented fixture drain shall connect independently to the horizontal wet vent. Only the fixtures within the bathroom group(s) shall connect to the wet-vented horizontal branch drain. Any additional fixtures shall discharge downstream of the horizontal wet vent.

P3108.4 Vertical wet vent permitted. ~~A~~ Any combination of fixtures within one or two bathroom groups located on the same floor level are permitted to be vented by a vertical wet vent. The vertical wet vent shall be considered the vent for the fixtures and shall extend from the connection of the dry vent down to the lowest fixture drain connection. Each wet-vented fixture shall connect independently to the vertical wet vent. All water closet drains shall connect at the same elevation. Other fixture drains shall connect above or at the same elevation as the water closet fixture drains. The dry-vent connection to the vertical wet vent shall be an individual or common vent serving one or two fixtures.

Reason: The change to the definition of a bathroom group makes it consistent with the first sentence of sections **P3108.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted and P3108.4 Vertical wet vent permitted**. Current code language in sections **P3108.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted and P3108.4 Vertical wet vent permitted** prohibits the wet venting of a single bathroom group. The new code language to sections **P3108.1 Horizontal wet vent permitted and P3108.4 Vertical wet vent permitted** clarifies that wet venting is permitted in one or two bathroom groups. The IRC Commentary also states "Wet venting is a method of venting any combination of fixtures within a single or double bathroom group."

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: 01 June 2009

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: Chapter 35

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☒ Company

Name: Felix Sarfo-Kantanka, Jr. Representing: Pool Safety Council

Mailing Address: McGuireWoods Consulting LLC, One James Center, 901 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-4030

Email Address: fsarfo-kantanka@mwcllc.com Telephone Number: 804-775-1901

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): Section 3109.5 of the International Building Code

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

Revise as follows:

Part 1

Add new Section to read as:

3109.5 Entrapment avoidance. Suction outlets shall be designed and installed in accordance with ANSI/APSP-7.

3109.5.1 Vacuum relief system required. All pool and spa single- or multiple-outlet circulation systems that incorporate submerged suction outlet fittings shall be equipped with an approved or engineered vacuum relief system as follows:

1. Safety vacuum release systems conforming to ASME A112.19.17 or ASTM F 2387; or
2. An approved gravity drainage system.

Part 2

Add the following Standards to Chapter 35 as:

ANSI/ASME A112.19.17-09 "Manufactured Safety Vacuum Release Systems (SVRS) For Residential and Commercial Swimming Pool, Spa, Hot Tub and Wading Pool Suction Systems."

ASTM F 2387-04 "Standard Specification for Manufactured Safety Vacuum Release Systems (SVRS) For Swimming Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs."

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

This Code change provides a final layer of protection against potential entrapments. While the APSP-7 provides partial protection against entrapment, it does not protect swimmers or waders in the event that problems occur with improperly designed pools, some types of blocked drains, etc. These events can and do occur and when they occur, this proposal provides a mechanism to help prevent entrapment.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: September 8, 2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Centre
600 E. Main St., Ste. 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

DEPT. OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REGULATORY CHANGE FORM

(Use this form to submit changes to building and fire codes)

Address to submit to: DHCD, the Jackson Center 501 North Second Street Richmond, VA 23219-1321 Tel. No. (804) 371 – 7150 Fax No. (804) 371 – 7092 Email: bhcd@dhcd.state.va.us		Document No. _____ Committee Action: _____ BHCD Action: _____

Submitted by: ___Lynn Underwood, CBO_____ Representing: ___himself_____

Address: _400 Granby, Norfolk, Va 23510_____ Phone No.: (757) 664-6511_____

Regulation Title: _Unvented crawl space_____ Section No(s): Section R408.3_____

Proposed Change:

R408.3 Unvented crawl space. Ventilation openings in under-floor spaces specified in Sections R408.1 and R408.2 shall not be required where:

1. Exposed earth is covered with a continuous Class I vapor retarder. Joints of the vapor retarder shall overlap by 6 inches (152 mm) and shall be sealed or taped. The edges of the vapor retarder shall extend at least 6 inches (152 mm) up the stem wall and shall be attached and sealed to the stem wall; and
2. One of the following is provided for the under-floor space:

2.1. Continuously operated mechanical exhaust ventilation at a rate equal to 1 cubic foot per minute (0.47 L/s) for each 50 square feet (4.7m2) of crawlspace floor area, including an air pathway to the common area (such as a duct or transfer grille), and perimeter walls insulated in accordance with Section N1102.2.9;

2.2. *Conditioned air* supply sized to deliver at a rate equal to 1 cubic foot per minute (0.47 L/s) for each 50 square feet (4.7 m2) of under-floor area, including a return air pathway to the common area (such as a duct or transfer grille), and perimeter walls insulated in accordance with Section N1102.2.9;

2.3. Plenum in existing structures complying with Section M1601.5, if under-floor space is used as a plenum.

R408.3.1 Termite Inspection

Where an unvented crawl space is installed and meets the criteria in Section R408.3, the vertical face of the sill plate shall be a clear and unobstructed inspection gap shall be provided below the sill plate along the top of any interior foundation wall covering and the bottom of the sill plate. The gap shall be a minimum of one inch and a maximum of two inches in width and shall extend throughout all parts of any foundation wall that is enclosed.

EXCEPTION:

(1) In areas not subject to damage by termites as indicated by Table R301.2(1).
(2) Where other approved means are provided to inspect for potential damage.

Where pier and curtain foundations are installed as depicted in Figure R404.1.5(1), the inside face of the rim joist and sill plate shall be clear and unobstructed except for construction joints which may be sealed.

EXCEPTION: Fiberglass or similar insulation may be installed if easily removable.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **2009 Accessory structure**
2002 Definition

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
Amend accessory structure. A structure not greater than 3,000 square feet (279 m^2) in <u>total</u> floor area, and not over two-stories in height, the use of which is customarily accessory to and incidental to that of the dwelling(s) and which is located on the same lot.
Delete 314.3.1 entirely.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
Clarify that 3,000 square feet is for the entire two-story building and not 3,000 square feet per story or 6,000 square feet.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: **Draft** Representing: **Workgroup 2 - 12/1/09**

Mailing Address: _____

Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **IBC/IFC 906.1 – Fire Extinguishers**

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):
906.1 – Retain 2006 USBC amendments for R-2 and I-3
906.1 – Exception – delete "and existing"

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
The USBC isn't a retrofit code unless specifically authorized by the DHCD in legislation.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Center
600 E. Main St., Suite 300
Richmond, VA 23219

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
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Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number:_____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual ☐ Government Entity X Company

Name: Frank Hertzog Representing: Smoke Safety Council

Mailing Address: 6775 SW 111th Ave. Ste 10, Beaverton, OR 97008

Email Address: frank@smokeguard.com Telephone Number: 208-639-7860

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): 708.14 Elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistways

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

To Add back into the Virginia State Uniform Building Code 2010 the provisions of the IBC 2009 Minimum Standard Building Code for hoistway protection:

708.14 Elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistways. Elevator, dumbwaiter and other hoistway enclosures shall be constructed in accordance with Section 708 and Chapter 30.

708.14.1 Elevator lobby. An enclosed elevator lobby shall be provided at each floor where an elevator shaft enclosure connects more than three *stories*. The lobby enclosure shall separate the elevator shaft enclosure doors from each floor by *fire partitions*. In addition to the requirements in Section 709 for *fire partitions*, doors protecting openings in the elevator lobby enclosure walls shall also comply with Section 715.4.3 as required for *corridor* walls and penetrations of the elevator lobby enclosure by ducts and air transfer openings shall be protected as required for *corridors* in accordance with Section 716.5.4.1. Elevator lobbies shall have at least one *means of egress* complying with Chapter 10 and other provisions within this code.

Exceptions:

1. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required at the street floor, provided the entire street floor is equipped with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
2. Elevators not required to be located in a shaft in accordance with Section 708.2 are not required to have enclosed elevator lobbies.
3. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where additional doors are provided at the hoistway opening in accordance with Section 3002.6. Such doors shall be tested in accordance with UL 1784 without an artificial bottom seal.
4. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the building is protected by an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. This exception shall not apply to the following:
   4.1. Group I-2 occupancies;
   4.2. Group I-3 occupancies; and
   4.3. High-rise buildings.
5. Smoke partitions shall be permitted in lieu of *fire partitions* to separate the elevator lobby at each floor where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. In addition to the requirements in Section 711 for smoke partitions, doors protecting openings in the smoke partitions shall also comply with Sections 711.5.2, 711.5.3, and 715.4.8 and duct penetrations of the smoke partitions shall be protected as required for *corridors* in accordance with Section 716.5.4.1.
6. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the elevator hoistway is pressurized in accordance with Section 708.14.2.

7. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the elevator serves only *open parking garages* in accordance with Section 406.3.

708.14.1.1 Areas of refuge. Areas of refuge shall be provided as required in Section 1007.

708.14.2 Enclosed elevator lobby. Where elevator hoistway pressurization is provided in lieu of required enclosed elevator lobbies, the pressurization system shall comply with this section.

708.14.2.1 Pressurization requirements. Elevator hoistways shall be pressurized to maintain a minimum positive pressure of 0.10 inches of water (25 Pa) and a maximum positive pressure of 0.25 inches of water (67 Pa) with respect to adjacent occupied space on all floors. This pressure shall be measured at the midpoint of each hoistway door, with all elevator cars at the floor of recall and all hoistway doors on the floor of recall open and all other hoistway doors closed. The opening and closing of hoistway doors at each level must be demonstrated during this test. The supply air intake shall be from an outside, uncontaminated source located a minimum distance of 20 feet (6096 mm) from any air exhaust system or outlet.

708.14.2.2 Rational analysis. A rational analysis complying with Section 909.4 shall be submitted with the *construction documents*.

708.14.2.3 Ducts for system. Any duct system that is part of the pressurization system shall be protected with the same *fire-resistance rating* as required for the elevator shaft enclosure.

708.14.2.4 Fan system. The fan system provided for the pressurization system shall be as required by this section.

708.14.2.4.1 Fire resistance. When located within the building, the fan system that provides the pressurization shall be protected with the same *fire-resistance rating* required for the elevator shaft enclosure.

708.14.2.4.2 Smoke detection. The fan system shall be equipped with a smoke detector that will automatically shut down the fan system when smoke is detected within the system.

708.14.2.4.3 Separate systems. A separate fan system shall be used for each elevator hoistway.

708.14.2.4.4 Fan capacity. The supply fan shall either be adjustable with a capacity of at least 1,000 cfm (.4719 m^3/s) per door, or that specified by a *registered design professional* to meet the requirements of a designed pressurization system.

708.14.2.5 Standby power. The pressurization system shall be provided with standby power from the same source as other required emergency systems for the building.

708.14.2.6 Activation of pressurization system. The elevator pressurization system shall be activated upon activation of the building fire alarm system or upon activation of the elevator lobby smoke detectors. Where both a building fire alarm system and elevator lobby smoke detectors are present, each shall be independently capable of activating the pressurization system.

708.14.2.7 Special inspection. *Special inspection* for performance shall be required in accordance with Section 909.18.8. System acceptance shall be in accordance with Section 909.19.

708.14.2.8 Marking and identification. Detection and control systems shall be marked in accordance with Section 909.14.

708.14.2.9 Control diagrams. Control diagrams shall be provided in accordance with Section 909.15.

708.14.2.10 Control panel. A control panel complying with Section 909.16 shall be provided.

708.14.2.11 System response time. Hoistway pressurization systems shall comply with the requirements for smoke control system response time in Section 909.17.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

While the legacy BOCA code did not require elevator shaft protection, the IBC recognizes this life safety issue of protecting elevator shafts in highrise buildings for smoke migration and has since its inception with IBC 2000.

The IBC has incorporated over 200 trade-offs within the prescriptive requirements of the building code, including Exceptions 1 and 7 to Section 708.14.1. Exception 4 limits the requirement to provide elevator lobbies to buildings over 75 feet above fire department lowest access as long as they are sprinkled, I-2 and I-3 Occupancies and High Rise Buildings. The IBC recognizes the level of protection and life safety afforded in fully sprinkled buildings but protects buildings above 75 feet in height with additional requirements.

The IBC 2009 will again establish the MINIMUM national standards for life safety and work to discourage amendments to the IBC which create variations from state to state. Virginia should work to adopt their state MINIMUM building code to provide life safety standards equal to or better than the national MINIMUM IBC 2009.

Based on Virginia's 2008 (reported) Fire Statistics, 83% of all fire locations did not have sprinklers and only 28% had smoke detectors; there were 114 fires in buildings 5 stories or taller with over $3.5 million in damage, with 7 civilian injuries, 3 firefighter injuries, and 2 civilian deaths. Based on Virginia's 2009 (reported) Fire Statistics for the first 6 months, there have already been 26 fires in buildings above 7 stories. With 83% of buildings not having sprinklers according to fire statistics, a change in the Virginia Building Code to support protection of Elevator Hoistways can only improve the Fire statistics and better protect the citizens of the state, be they building occupants or emergency responders.

New construction invariably incorporates automatic sprinkler systems, limiting the vast majority of the impact of this amendment to buildings that are renovated or buildings in institutional occupancies. Virginia, by adopting this amendment, will align the Virginia Building Code with the minimum fire and life safety standards established in the IBC 2009 for high rise buildings and institutional occupancies.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: 10/26/2009

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
Main Street Centre
600 E. Main St., Ste. 300
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 371-7150

Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): X Individual ☐ Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: David J. Thomas, P.E. Representing: Self, FXCO FPD, FX,VA

Mailing Address: Fairfax County Fire Prevention division, 10700 Page Ave, Fairfax, VA 22030

Email Address: david.thomas@fairfaxcounty.gov Telephone Number: 703-246-4819

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): SFPC (IFC) 311.5 and 311.5.5

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

311.5 Placards. Any building or structure that is vacant or abandoned and is ~~Any vacant or abandoned buildings or structures~~ determined by the fire official to be ~~unsafe pursuant to Section 110 of this code relating~~ unduly dangerous to firefighting operations due to structural or interior hazards shall be marked as required by Sections 311.5 through 311.5.5 or marked as required by the local fire official.

311.5.5 Informational use. The use of these symbols shall be informational only and shall not in any way limit the discretion of the on-scene incident commander, nor supplant the fire official's responsibility to report unsafe structures in accordance with Section 110.4 of this code.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):
The placarding provisions were first in the 2006 IFC but had the use of the term "unsafe", which has been removed from 311.5 in this change. There was a question whether or not the SFPC Section 110.4 referencing the USBC prevented the use of the placarding provisions. This change clarifies that the placarding is for a different purpose and does not create any conflict with the USBC.

The phrase "unduly dangerous to firefighting operations" has been used above to clarify that the intent goes to extraordinary situations. Firefighting is inherently dangerous. The use of the term "unduly dangerous" gives recognition to the higher levels of danger that may be encountered when a building or structure is involved in fire, given a set of peculiarities found at a given location. These include prior fire damage, significant code violations, no water to the structure, unsound conditions beyond the ordinary, and other factors which can render interior firefighting beyond the capabilities of the field forces available. The placard serves the purpose of informing those coming upon the incident that there are extraordinary conditions present that may influence their decisions regarding risk to their response forces.

The fire official under 311.5.5 must also act in accord with SFPC Section 110.4 in reporting unsafe conditions which demand reporting to the building or building maintenance official. This is a reporting duty which is now clarified by the included reference.

It is noted that Norfolk has for some time been using placarding in accord with Section 311.5, and coordinates its placarding to provide information to the fire service, to the health department (different placard), and to special police

officers in their jurisdiction. The inclusion of this clarification to 311.5 will not affect their current practice and will hopefully help to encourage others throughout the commonwealth to adopt procedures similar to those already being successfully used in Norfolk. It is in the spirit of recognition of their work and in an effort to render the SFPC phrasing clear and explicit that the above changed is proposed.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

DHCD DBFR TASO (Technical Assistance and Services Office)
The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321
Email Address: tsu@dhcd.virginia.gov
Fax Number: (804) 371-7092
Phone Numbers: (804) 371-7140 or (804) 371-7150

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VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF BUILDING AND FIRE REGULATION

Code Change Form for the 2009 Code Change Cycle

Code Change Number: _____

Proponent Information (Check one): ☐ Individual **X** Government Entity ☐ Company

Name: Robby Dawson Representing: Virginia Fire Services Board

Mailing Address: 1005 Technology Park Drive, Glen Allen, VA 23059

Email Address: dawsonj@chesterfield.gov Telephone Number: 804-717-6838

Proposal Information

Code(s) and Section(s): **'09** IFC/SFPC Section 609.3.3.2

Proposed Change (including all relevant section numbers, if multiple sections):

609.3.3.2 ~~**Grease accumulation**~~**Cleaning**. ~~If during the inspection it is found that hoods, grease removal devices, fans ducts or other appurtenances have an accumulation of grease, such components shall be cleaned.~~Hoods, grease-removal devices, fans, ducts and other appurtenances shall be cleaned at intervals necessary to prevent the accumulation of grease based upon a written and approved cleaning schedule that shall be established and maintained on the premises by the owner or operator of the ventilation system. Cleanings shall be recorded, and records shall state the extent, time and date of cleaning.

Supporting Statement (including intent, need, and impact of the proposal):

Having a pre-approved and mutually agreed upon cleaning schedule removes subjective criteria.

Submittal Information

Date Submitted: _____

The proposal may be submitted by email as an attachment, by fax, by mail, or by hand delivery.

Please submit the proposal to:

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The Jackson Center
501 N. 2nd Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1321

Email Address: taso@dhcd.virginia.gov
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