

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND FIRE CODE UPDATE

PRESENTED BY
ED KULIK, CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL
DAVID SMITH, FIRE MARSHAL/PLANS EXAMINER



CITY OF GOODYEAR COUNCIL WORK SESSION
MARCH 2, 2015



OVERVIEW

- Purpose
- Code Updates in Other Jurisdictions
- Background
- Key Updates to Construction Code
- Key Updates to Fire Code
- Questions and Comments guarantee

PURPOSE

- Construction and Fire Codes promote and support the life safety of our community
- Updated codes provide increased customer service through correlation and consistency with other International codes previously approved by the City Council
- Modern building codes allow citizens, design professionals and builders to take advantage of current construction technologies, materials and methods and updated building safety requirements
- Consistency and uniformity of codes is important among the Valley and State jurisdictions because it makes it easier for designers and contractors who build in these cities, and allows for more consistent enforcement by Building Safety personnel.

CODE UPDATES IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

- Valley jurisdictions that have adopted the 2012 Construction and Fire Codes:
 - **Avondale** – effective 7/3/2013
 - **Buckeye** – effective 1/17/2014
 - **Chandler** – effective 8/1/2013
 - **El Mirage** – effective 7/1/2013
 - **Fountain Hills** – effective 11/21/2013
 - **Gilbert** – effective 12/7/2013
 - **Glendale** – effective 12/1/2012
 - **Maricopa** – effective 1/1/2013
 - **Maricopa County** – effective 1/1/2014
 - **Paradise Valley** – effective 1/1/2013
 - **Peoria** – effective 5/1/2013
 - **Phoenix** – effective 7/1/2013
 - **Queen Creek** – effective 1/1/2014
 - **Scottsdale** – effective 1/7/2013
 - **Surprise** – effective 9/1/2014
 - **Youngtown** – effective 1/1/2014

BACKGROUND

- The City's Construction Codes were last updated May 14, 2007. That update was based upon the 2006 International Building Code and its related documents.
- On May 14, 2007, the previous update of the fire code was also approved by the City Council amending the International Fire Code 2006 edition with local amendments.
- The Proposed 2012 Construction and Fire Codes completed the legal review process
- The Building Official presented drafts of the proposed codes to the Development Community at quarterly development forum meetings to gain feedback through the process
- Since 2012, customers have been provided the option to use the 2012 codes

PROPOSED UPDATES TO GOODYEAR CODES

- The new codes being proposed for adoption, which all have updated revisions, include:
 - 2012 International Building Code
 - 2012 International Residential Code
 - 2012 Fuel Gas Code
 - 2012 International Mechanical Code
 - 2012 Plumbing Code
 - 2011 70 Electric Code
 - 2012 99 Standards for Health Care Facilities
 - 2012 International Property Maintenance Code
 - 2012 International Fire Code (Appendix Chapters B,D,E,F,G,H,I & L)
 - 2012 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code
 - 2012 International Energy Conservation Code
 - 2009 International Code Council Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities
 - 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

PROPOSED UPDATES TO GOODYEAR CODES

- The goal in updating the City's ordinance is to keep amendments to an absolute minimum.
- The proposed adoption of the 2012 International Building Code and International Fire Code 2012 edition with local amendments includes improved standard code language encompassing technological and engineering advances as approved by the International Code Council (ICC) through the code development process.

KEY UPDATES TO CONSTRUCTION CODE

- The method for collecting fees for plan reviews and permit fees for building and fire was simplified.
- The International building, plumbing, mechanical, fuel gas, property maintenance, energy codes were updated to the 2012 edition, the National Electric Code (NEC) to the 2011, the Standards for Accessible Designs to the 2010, and NFPA 99 Health Care Facilities to the 2012.
- The International Swimming Pool and Spa Code, 2012 edition, was included in the ordinance.
- Alternative approaches for complying with the energy requirements for residential construction were provided.

KEY UPDATES TO CONSTRUCTION CODE

- The existing classification and the requirements of residential care and assisted living homes were standardized more with the proposed updated standards and the Arizona State laws.
- Travel distance in factory and storage warehouses were increased to 400 feet as noted in the 2015 International Building Code.
- The requirements for drinking fountains, service sinks and separate restroom facilities are less stringent in the proposed ordinance than the code.

KEY UPDATES TO FIRE CODE

- Automatic fire sprinkler system requirements were modified to provide fire suppression to all commercial buildings and to exempt them from residential structures with a total square footage of less than or equal to 5,000.
- All State Licensed R-4 Facilities with 6 to 10 occupants now require a fire suppression system with the attic and garage fire suppressed.
- Fire plan submittal for fire sprinkler and fire alarm installation drawings shall bear a minimum review Certification of a National Institute for Certification of Engineering Technologies (NICET) Level III in Fire Sprinkler and Fire Alarm Systems.
- Markings for fire apparatus access roads has been amended to provide an alternative to the Fire Code Official for identifying fire apparatus access roads with curb paints with signage.

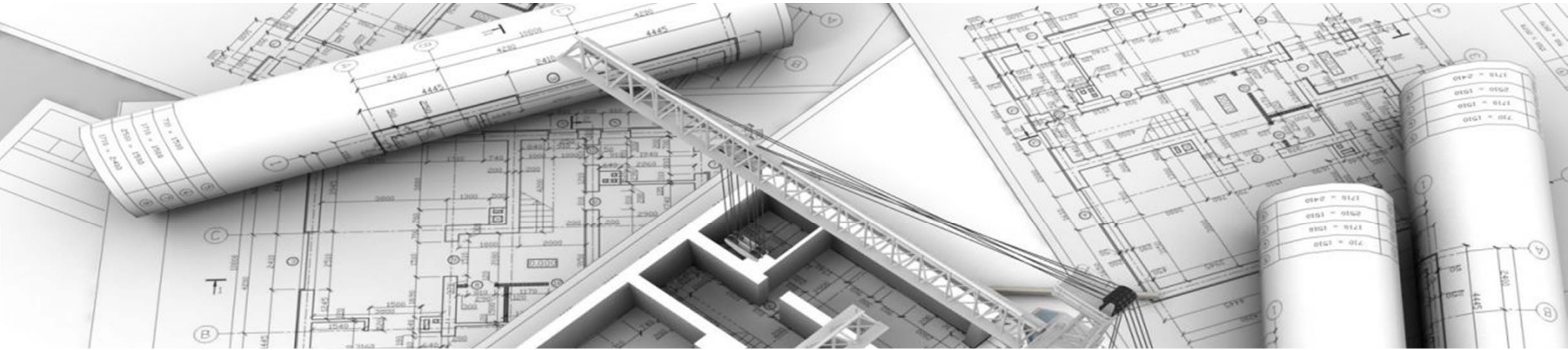
KEY UPDATES TO FIRE CODE

- An improved explanation of the requirements for the installation and maintenance of the “Firefighter Breathing Air Replenishment System” in high-rise buildings has been added.
- Where a portion of a facility or building hereafter constructed or moved is more than 400 feet from a fire hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.
- Emergency Responder Radio Coverage is now mandatory in the 2012 International Fire Code for new buildings. This will better ensure radio coverage for emergency responders, especially in larger buildings and commercial developments.
- Carbon Dioxide alarm systems are required when process requires more than 100 pounds of CO₂ used in beverage dispensing applications.

The background of the slide is a grayscale image of architectural blueprints. The blueprints show various technical drawings, including floor plans, sections, and elevations, with numerous lines, circles, and text annotations. The drawings are spread out, with some sheets overlapping others, creating a sense of depth and complexity. The overall tone is professional and technical.

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QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS



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