

# STATE BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

May 2018 Log No.

1. 9	State Building Code to be Amended:	
_,	☐ International Building Code	☐ International Mechanical Code
	☐ ICC ANSI A117.1 Accessibility Code	International Fuel Gas Code
		☐ NFPA 54 National Fuel Gas Code
	☐ International Residential Code	☐ NFPA 58 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code
	☐ International Fire Code	☐ Wildland Urban Interface Code
	☐ Uniform Plumbing Code	For the Washington State Energy Code, please see specialized energy code forms
	Section(s): 503.13, 805.4	
	<b>Title:</b> Nathalie Boeholt	

#### 2. Proponent Name (Specific local government, organization or individual):

**Proponent:** Nathalie Boeholt, representing Washington Association of Building Officials Technical Code Development Committee (nathalie.boeholt@seattle.gov)

**Title:** Technical Codes Manager, Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections

**Date:** 2/11/22

**Proponent:** Micah Chappell, representing Washington Association of Building Officials Technical

Code Development Committee (micah.chappell@seattle.gov)

Title: Technical Code Development Manager, Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections

**Date:** 2/11/22

### 3. Designated Contact Person:

Name: Micah Chappell

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#### 4. Proposed Code Amendment.

**Code(s)** IEBC **Section(s)** 503.13, 805.4 Amend section to read as follows:

**[BS] 503.13 Voluntary lateral force-resisting system alterations.** Structural alterations that are intended exclusively to improve the lateral force resisting system and are not required by other sections of this code shall not be required to meet the requirements of Section 1609 or 1613 of the International Building Code, provided that all of the following apply:

- 1. [no change]
- 2. New structural elements are detailed and connected to existing or new structural elements as required by the International Building Code for new construction.

Exception: New lateral force-resisting systems designed in accordance with the International Building Code are permitted to be of a type designated as "Ordinary" or "Intermediate" where ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 states these types of systems are not permitted.

- 3. [no change]
- 4. [no change]

**[BS] 805.4 Voluntary lateral force-resisting system alterations.** Structural alterations that are intended exclusively to improve the lateral force resisting system and are not required by other sections of this code shall not be required to meet the requirements of Section 1609 or Section 1613 of the International Building Code, provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1. [no change]
- 2. New structural elements are detailed and connected to existing or new structural elements as required by the International Building Code for new construction.

Exception: New lateral force-resisting systems designed in accordance with the International Building Code are permitted to be of a type designated as "Ordinary" or "Intermediate" where ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 states these types of systems are not permitted.

- 3. [no change]
- 4. [no change]

## 5. Briefly explain your proposed amendment, including the purpose, benefits and problems addressed.

Sections 503.13 and 805.4 indicate that voluntary lateral force-resisting system alterations are not required to meet the requirements of Section 1609 or 1613 of the International Building Code, provided that 4 conditions are met. Condition #2 requires that new structural elements are detailed and connected as required by the International Building Code for new construction. This has led to some confusion amongst the design and the plan review communities when it comes to selecting the lateral force-resisting systems from ASCE 7 Table

12.2-1. It is unclear what portions of the International Building Code are not required to be met and what portions shall be met. Very often, existing buildings needing seismic upgrades are older and have lateral force-resisting systems such as ordinary reinforced concrete or masonry walls or unreinforced masonry walls. These systems, typically designed with older codes, are often under-reinforced per today's codes or not reinforced at all. In an earthquake, they will behave very rigidly which can lead to early failure and possibly early collapse. This has been witnessed in past earthquakes, such as the Nisqually Earthquake of 2001 in the Seattle area, where many unreinforced masonry walls cracked and crumbled. When a seismic upgrade is proposed, it is important to provide new systems that will match the existing building's rigidity as much as possible to prevent excessive displacements which can lead to the failure of the more rigid and older systems. If a very flexible system such as a special steel moment frame is proposed, it will be able to deform quite a bit more than the existing older system which can lead to more deformation than the existing building can handle. The purpose of this proposal is to avoid situations like these and help building officials enforce more adequate seismic upgrades by allowing systems that are not normally allowed in new construction.

For example, in Seismic Design Category D, if 4-story concentrically braced frames of a height exceeding 35 feet are proposed for a voluntary seismic upgrade in an existing unreinforced masonry wall building and must be detailed and connected for new construction, per condition #2, then an engineer may deduce that only the "Special" type is allowed per ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1. The code required design and detailing of an "Ordinary" and "Special" concentrically braced frame for new construction are very different. It is agreed that the lateral force-resisting system detailing shall be per current codes for that system, but the term "new construction" is confusing and leads to think that the new system shall meet all the requirements of ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1. With the proposed exception, a more rigid "Ordinary" concentrically braced frame that is not normally allowed in Seismic Design Category D, would be allowed in this example, and would provide better deformation compatibility with the existing building. These "Ordinary" braced frames would be more adequate at providing overall increased seismic resistance because they are a more rigid system than "Special" braced frames, they would "attract" more load and therefore be more efficient at "taking" load away from the existing unreinforced masonry walls.

This proposal will make it clear that new lateral systems are permitted to be of any type, even of a type that normally would not be allowed in new construction, based on the seismic design category and height, as long as all the other conditions of sections 503.13 and 805.4 are met. The original intent of this code section remains the same, the proposed design shall not weaken the existing lateral resistance of the building or affect the behavior of the building in a severe way. In addition, this proposal will help with cost reduction and most importantly performance since less ductile "Ordinary" or "Intermediate" systems may be closer to matching an existing building's deformation limits.

6.	<b>Specify what criteria this proposal meets.</b> You may select more than one.	
	The amendment is needed to address a critical life/safety need.	
	☐ The amendment clarifies the intent or application of the code.	
	☐ The amendment is needed to address a specific state policy or statute.	
	☐ The amendment is needed for consistency with state or federal regulations.	
	The amendment is needed to address a unique character of the state.	
	☐ The amendment corrects errors and omissions.	
7.	Is there an economic impact: Yes No	

The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. This code change proposal could reduce the cost of construction when a voluntary lateral force resistance system alteration is done. The proposal

will clarify that a new lateral force-resisting system can be of a type designated as "Ordinary" or "Intermediate" instead of "Intermediate" or "Special" in a voluntary seismic upgrade and will prevent the specification of more expensive systems (i.e. "Special"). A "Special" lateral force-resisting system is more expensive because it requires additional material, additional fabrication (including special welding), additional special inspections and added time and complexity during construction, thus when change is applied, it could decrease cost.

Please send your completed proposal to: <a href="mailto:sbcc@des.wa.gov">sbcc@des.wa.gov</a>

All questions must be answered to be considered complete. Incomplete proposals will not be accepted.