

**SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
AND THE CALIFORNIA EXISTING BUILDING CODE
2019 EDITION**

By Paul D. Armstrong, P.E., CBO, Douglas W. Thornburg AIA and Sandra Hyde, P.E.
A Book Report prepared by the Sacramento Association of Building Officials
Code Development Committee

NOTE: This report is not intended to replace the book Significant Changes to the California Building Code, 2019 Edition. SVABO members are encouraged to purchase the publication in preparation for the 2019 California Building Code as the publication offers additional information, insights and comments regarding the significance of the changes briefly identified in this report.

Legend:

California changes to the California Building Code are *italicized*

Changes that appear in both the International Building Code and the California Building Code are shown in normal font

Portions of the International Building Code that are not adopted by California are shown in ~~strikeout~~

Section	Code Change	Significance	Remarks
PART 1 ADMINISTRATION AND DEFINITIONS – CHAPTERS 1 AND 2			
1.2.2	<i>Acronym BSC-CG added</i>	<i>Identifies that The California Building Standards Commission is the responsible agency for Green Building Criteria for non-residential occupancies and graywater systems.</i>	
202	<i>Community Care Facility definition modified</i>	<i>Definition modified to eliminate duplicative text. CSFM has indicated that the change does not alter regulatory requirements.</i>	
202	The definition of “Greenhouse” has been added.	The definition has been added to recognize that a greenhouse is a unique structure primarily for the propagation of plants and not for human	

		habitation.	
201	The definition of Repair garage from the IFC has been added to the Code.	The definition of a "Repair Garage" is added to the CBC. The definition duplicates the definition in the CFC.	The definition is quite broad and covers a wide-range of repair and maintenance operations.
202	The definition of a "sleeping unit" has been clarified.	The revised definition clarifies that each individual bedroom within a residential suite is not a sleeping unit, the entire residential suite is a "sleeping unit"	
All Chapters	The definition lists located throughout the code have been removed based on general recognition that definitions are in Chapter 2.		
PART 2 BUILDING PLANNING – CHAPTERS 3 THROUGH 6			
302.1	Clarifies that occupied roofs are to be assigned to one or more occupancy category in a manner consistent with the classification of uses inside the building.	Clarifies that Occupied Roofs need to be classified according to their use. Primarily will be used for means of Egress and Accessibility requirements.	
303.4	Clarifies that Group A3 includes greenhouses that provide public access.	Clarifies that a greenhouse used for public display of plants is required to provide habitation suitable for human occupancy.	Required due to the new definition of greenhouse.
308.3	<i>Institutional Group I-2 has been modified.</i>	<i>Revision to comply with California Health and Safety Code: small foster care facilities with 6 or fewer residents are now considered private residences Occupancy Group R-3.</i>	
309.1	Clarifies that Group M includes greenhouses used for public sale of plants.	Clarifies that a greenhouse used for the public sale of plants is required to provide a habitation suitable for human occupancy.	Required due to the new definition of greenhouse.
310.3 310.4	<i>Modifies IBC changes to maintain existing CSFM regulations and to indicate that a Foster Family Home with 6 or fewer occupants is classified as a private residence</i>		
310.4.2	Modification. Specifically states that owner-occupied		

	lodging houses with 10 or fewer total occupants may be permitted under the IRC		
310.5	<i>Residential Group R-4 has been cleaned up and reorganized.</i>	<i>No change from 2016 CBC Requirements. The CSFM believes that the reorganization will make it easier for a Code user to determine where the special requirements for Group R-4 are located in the Code.</i>	
311.1.1	Modification: Regardless of size, storage rooms and areas that are accessory to other uses are to be classified as part of the occupancy to which they are accessory.	Storage rooms greater than 100 sf are now a part of the occupancy they serve and are not to be individually classified as an S occupancy.	
311.12	Self-Service storage facilities (mini-storage) are now classified as Group S-1	This recognizes that self-storage facilities contain a considerable amount of combustible materials.	
312.1	Communications structures with a gross floor area of less than 1,500 sf are now classified as Group U	Generally applies to unmanned communications structures.	Only this U classification has an area limit in the definition.
312.1.1	Greenhouses not considered another Occupancy are now classified as Group U.	Only applies to structures that are devoted exclusively to the growing, propagation and maintenance of plants and not intended for human occupancy	
403.1	<i>High Rise buildings and new group I-2 are defined as <u>having occupied floors located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.</u></i>	<i>CSFM determined the change was necessary to conform to the California Health and Safety Code and to provide clarity regarding exactly how to measure the 75 foot height.</i>	
403.2.1.1	Groups H-2, H-3, H-5 occupancies are no longer permitted to apply the reduced fire resistance ratings for structural elements due to Fire Sprinklers.	This change recognizes that groups H-2, H-3 and H-5 are at least as susceptible to large quantities of combustible materials as Group s M and S-1.	
404.6	The requirement that spaces not separated from an atrium be accounted in the design of the smoke control system not be required where the atrium is not required to have a smoke control system.	Clarifies that 2 separate exceptions work in combination with each other.	

406.1	The provisions specific to motor vehicle related occupancies have been reformatted to group all provisions that apply to all such uses have been grouped into a single section 406.1.	Should make application of the requirements clearer and reduces redundancy.	
406.3	Parking structures that meet the definition of a Private Garage are permitted to be constructed under the provisions of a Public Garage	The definition of a Private garage changed to be any garage that serves the tenants of a building but the area limitations remained. This would allow a larger private garage serving the tenants in a building to be larger as long as if it was constructed as a public garage.	
406.6.2	Chapters 4 and 5 of the CMC are now specifically referenced as providing the mechanical ventilation for garages.	Clarifies that all provisions of the CMC are to apply.	
407.2.6	<i>Cooking facilities in nursing homes has been modified to coordinate with existing California Law.</i>	<i>There is no change from 2016 CBC but it is important the Code User be aware that significant changes to this condition in the 2018 IBC have not been brought into California.</i>	
407.5	The allowances for larger smoke compartments in hospital other than Group I-2 condition 2 occupancies has been revised to only apply to only include single-patient rooms and suites as well as compartments that do not contain patient sleeping rooms.	Base conditions for smoke compartments in Hospitals has been returned to 22,000-sf (2012 IBC levels) but exceptions have been added to increase the size to 44,000-sf. for smoke compartments containing single-patient rooms or suites and for smoke compartments without sleeping provisions.	
405.7.1	<i>Eliminates exceptions to the 22,500 sf floor area for smoke compartments in Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies.</i>	<i>Amendment removes exceptions permitting larger smoke compartment areas for Group I-2 and the limits of NFPA 101-2012.</i>	
407.5.4	In group I-1 occupancies, any smoke compartment without an exit must now provide access to at least 2 other smoke compartments.	Changes the egress requirements. Previously egress from one smoke compartment was only limited to prohibit an occupant returning to the same compartment.	
420.10	<i>New Section regulating the installation and use of domestic cooking appliances in common areas and sleeping rooms of Group R-2 college dormitories.</i>	<i>Identifies what cooking devices are permitted, which ones require domestic cooking hood in accordance with CMC Section 505. Cooking</i>	

		<i>appliances are prohibited in sleeping rooms.</i>	
420.7	Shared meeting and living spaces are now permitted to be open to fire-rated corridors in I-1 occupancies under specific circumstances.	This change provides for space for residents to gather outside their rooms.	
420.8	A space containing a cooking facility with domestic appliances is now permitted to be open to a fire-resistance rated corridor in I-1 Occupancies provided 9 conditions are met.	As assisted living facilities transition from traditional configurations to more open and shared residential facilities, cooking facilities are part of the transition.	
420.10	The installation of domestic cooking appliances are now regulated in both common areas and sleeping rooms of Group R-2 dormitories.	Shared cooking facilities are now permitted but prohibited from sleeping rooms.	
422.6	Essential electrical systems in Ambulatory Care Facilities are now required to be designed and constructed in accordance with NFPA 99 and <i>CBC Chapter 27</i> .	Provides for emergency power in minor surgery centers, dental surgery centers and other facilities where patients may be anesthetized for short periods of time.	
424.1	Children's play structures are now required to comply with Section 424 when they exceed EITHER the 10 feet in height or 150 sf in area.	Previously children's play structures were regulated when they exceeded BOTH the height and area limits.	
427	The CFC Medical gas system requirements have been replicated in the CBC	No change in requirements, makes the requirements more readily available to the Designer.	
428	New section that allows Higher Education laboratories using hazardous materials to be constructed as Group B providing they comply with new section 428	Changes regulation of Higher Education Laboratories from being regulated under the general hazardous materials provision to a specific section more appropriate to an Educational setting.	
453.4.4	<i>The CSFM has clarified that the Fire Code Official has the authority to require an Emergency Response Equipment Area</i>	<i>The intent of this change is to clarify the purpose of this area and to direct the user to the appropriate section of the CFC. The amendment also clarifies that this area is not required unless specifically required by the Fire Code Official.</i>	
453.4.5	<i>Clarifies the purpose of liquid tight flooring in a laboratory suite and clarifies that it is to be self-covered.</i>	<i>Changes the wording "where hazardous materials may be present" to "where hazardous</i>	

		<i>materials may be stored, dispensed or used” to coordinate with other parts of the code.</i>	
453.4.6.1	<i>CSFM has changed the requirement from “emergency power” to “standby power.”</i>	<i>This change also removes systems already covered by the CEC and adds emergency responder radio coverage to the items requiring standby power.</i>	
503.1 706.1	The use of a fire wall is now strictly limited to the determination of permissible types of construction and allowable area.	Using the provisions of a Fire Wall to control other building features or elements such as means of egress, fire protection systems, or building utilities is no longer appropriate.	
503.1.4	New criteria provided establishing the appropriate methodology in the regulation of building height where one or more of the occupancies is located on the roof.	An occupied roof is permitted on the roof of the story immediately below if the occupancy is permitted. Exception 1 permits any occupancy if the building is sprinklered NFPA 13 and occupant notification is extended to the roof. Exception 2 permits assembly occupancies on the roof of Type 1 or Type 2 Parking garage. Perimeter is restricted to rooftop structures and parapets not exceeding 48 inches high.	
505.2.1.1	Where both a mezzanine(s) and equipment platform(s) are located in the same room, the general limitation for mezzanine cannot be exceeded when applying the 2/3 allowance for equipment platforms.	Clarifies that the aggregate area of mezzanine(s) and equipment platforms(s) cannot be “gamed” to allow a larger mezzanine(s) than the base allowance for mezzanine(s).	
Table 506.2	The tabular area for unsprinklered Type VB greenhouses has been substantially increased By footnote i.	Creates consistency between allowable areas for Group B, M, F-2, and E greenhouses of type VB construction.	
507.4	The sprinkler omission for indoor Group A-4 unlimited area buildings now specifically excludes storage rooms, press boxes, concession booths and other spaces ancillary to the sport activity space.	Clarifies sprinkler requirements.	
508.3.1.2	Additional limitations have been added to nonseparated occupancy buildings where one of the occupancy is a		

	Group I-1, Condition 2 hospital space.		
508.4.1 Table 508.4	This section clarifies that fire separations for mixed-occupancy buildings and those used for fire area purposes address different concerns and the most restrictive requirements apply.	Clarifies the approach.	
Table 509	The incidental use for stationary storage batteries has been revised to be consistent with the <i>CFC</i> and the requirements for transformers and electrical installations to the <i>CEC</i> .	The requirements of the <i>CFC</i> and <i>CEC</i> for stationary storage batteries are cumbersome and would be difficult to replicate in the IBC. This table has been revised to both make the requirements align and also refer the user to the specific sections in the <i>CFC</i> for Stationary Storage batteries and the <i>CEC</i> for Electrical installations and transformers.	
510.2	Vertical offsets are now permitted for a “podium building” horizontal separation provided the fire-resistance-requirements are met.	Allows greater design flexibility.	
Table 601, Note b	All portions of the roof construction of <i>buildings NOT regulated by the California State Fire Marshal</i> , including primary structural frame members, are now selectively exempted from the requirements of Table 601 where every portion of the roof construction is at least 20 feet above the floor below.	Adds primary structural frame to elements of the roof construction that are not required to be fire-resistance-rated. <i>Does not apply to CSFM regulated Occupancies.</i>	
Table 602, Note i	Where the fire separation distance is 5 feet or greater, no exterior wall rating is required for Group R3 buildings of type VB and IIB construction.	Clarifies code requirement.	
602.3, 602.4.1	Clarifies that fire retardant wood sheathing as well as wood framing is permitted in exterior walls of type II and IB buildings with a maximum 2-hour rating.	Clarifies that fire-retardant wood sheathing is permitted.	
PART 3 FIRE PROTECTION – CHAPTERS 7 THROUGH 9			
704.2, 704.4.1	In walls of light frame construction, columns that extend between the top and bottom plates are not required to have individual encasement.	Continuous encasement is required for continuous columns but not columns that are basically contained within the wall.	
Table 705.2	The minimum required separation between the edge of a projection and the line used to determine the fire	Provisions in the 2015 IBC were intended to correct an anomaly in the Table but created a	

	separation distance has been substantially decreased.	much more restrictive requirement than was in the 2012 IBC or previous editions. The maximum required separation of 40 inches has been reestablished where the FSD is 5 feet or greater.	
705.2.3, 705.2.3.1	Construction requirements for balconies, porches, decks, bay windows, and oriel windows have been relocated from Section 1406 to 705.2.3.	Places the requirements with projections not walls for ease of reference.	
705.2.3.2	<i>Venting in WUI areas has been updated by the CSFM</i>	<i>This new section specifies how vents in combustibile exterior elements, such as balconies, maintain the fire integrity of the exterior wall.</i>	
705.8.1	Clarifies that the allowable area of openings in fire-resistance-rated exterior walls is to be based on the fire separation distance for each story, determined individually, in the same manner as required for wall rating.	This revision clarifies code requirement.	
706.1.1	A party wall located on a property line is no longer required to be a fire wall provide that the combined height and area buildings on each side comply with the height and area limitations of Chapter 5.	The new exception specifies that where a party wall divides a building for ownership purposes, and the aggregate building height and area complies with the code, then the party wall does not need to be constructed as a fire wall. Documents and easement between both parties need to be provided to prove that owners have access to the wall for maintenance purposes.	
706.2	Permits maximum ¾" thick wood floor sheathing to extend through the gap separating double fire walls in Seismic Design categories D through F.	Allows a continuous floor diaphragm to stabilize the buildings on each side of a fire wall. (In seismic zones A, B and C a complete separation is still required).	
708.4	The continuity requirements for fire partitions has been reformatted to provide for increased clarity of the construction requirements.	Clarifies continuity requirements for fire partitions.	
708.4.2	Fireblocking and draftstopping requirements for fire		

	partitions of combustible construction have been consolidated and modified.		
708A.4	<i>CSFM has amended the requirements for the gap between the garage door and the exterior wall in WUI areas.</i>	<i>The gap between the garage door and the wall has been identified as a potential entryway for embers. This new Section addresses this potential issue.</i>	
713.8.1	Membrane penetrations not related to the purpose of a shaft enclosure are no longer prohibited from penetrating the outside of a shaft enclosure.	Membrane penetrations not related to the purpose of the shaft (or stair enclosure) such as electrical j-boxes) are now permitted if they are protected in conformance with IRC 714.4.2	
716.2.6.5	Self closing doors that are no required to be automatic closing may be equipped with delayed action closers.	A delayed action closer would allow a group to pass through the door before it closes, allowing the group to remain intact.	
803.1.1, 803.1.2	Interior wall and finish testing criteria have been reorganized to enhance their application and enforcement.		
803.3	Materials considered heavy timber construction must now comply with interior finish requirements where exposed in interior exit stairways and passageways.	Heavy timber has traditionally been unregulated. With the introduction of more heavy timber elements, including cross laminated lumber, the finishes of these elements are now regulated in specific exit components.	
803.11, 803.12	Specific flame spread testing provisions have been added to the IBC to address the use of factory-produced laminated products with a wood substrate as well as facings and wood veneers applied over a wood substrate on site.	It has been shown that when veneers are applied over wood substrates, the flame spread is much higher than when the same veneer is applied over gypsum substrates. ASTM has developed standards for testing these applications.	
804.4.3	<i>Requires interior floor finishes in Group I-2 and Group I-3 where patients or inmates are restrained be non-combustible.</i>	<i>Previously the Code required non-combustible floor finishes in areas where patients or inmates were restrained. Concerns about flame spread through egress corridors have been addressed by expanding the areas where non-combustible flooring is required.</i>	

901.6.2	NFPA 4 Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems Testing to ensure that where multiple fire protection systems or life safety systems are integrated, they must be evaluated as an integrated whole.	This creates a two-tiered approach where both highly complex scenarios and those that are not so complex where it is a simpler task to simply verify functionality are incorporated into the building's safety protocol.	
902	A number of prescriptive requirements have been added regulating the design and construction of automatic sprinkler system riser rooms and fire pump rooms.	Instead of prescribing arbitrary dimensions for riser and pump rooms, this change requires that the rooms be sized in an appropriate manner for equipment and access.	
903.2.1	The extent to which automatic fire sprinklers in Group A occupancies has been clarified.	Revisions clarify the requirements, but do not change them.	
903.2.3	Criteria for occupant load threshold and location within the building have been added as conditions that could require sprinkler protection in a Group E occupancy.	Fire sprinklers are now required in any Group E fire area having 300 or more occupants, group E fire area located on a story other than the level of exit discharge.	
903.2.16	<i>Sprinkler density for Group L Occupancies has been increased.</i>	<i>Clarifies that only the L-Occupancy portions of a floor are required to have increased fire sprinkler density.</i>	
903.3.1.1.2	Fire sprinklers are no longer required in Group R-4 bathrooms where the bathroom does not exceed 55 sf.	Previously they were required in Group R-4.	
903.3.1.2.1	When non-rated balconies and similar combustibles projections in Type IIIA and VA buildings with dwelling units and sleeping units it has been clarified that fire sprinklers must be extended into the area of the projection.	Fire sprinklers for exterior balconies, decks, and ground floor patios with a roof above are intended to prevent exterior or exposure fires from spreading vertically or horizontally along the outside wall.	
903.2.1.2.3	Sprinkler protection or acceptable alternate methods for the fire protection of attics are now addressed for mid-rise buildings of multi-family residential buildings.	This section should help limit attic fires in multifamily housing.	
904.12	The installation of fire-extinguishing systems as protection for commercial cooking operations must now comply with NFPA 96. In addition, commercial cooking systems are now permitted to be protected with a water mist fire extinguishing system complying with NFPA 750.	Providing a reference to NFPA 96, similar to other references to NFPA standards, provides a more efficient path for the Designer and Code Official than referencing the IMC. In addition water mist systems have been proven effective and their use is recognized as acceptable.	

904.13	Where domestic-type cooking operations are present in I-1 occupancies and Group R-2 college dormitories, an automatic fire sprinkler system is now required.	Domestic cooking appliances are now allowed in I-1 and College dormitories, they still pose a fire risk and fire sprinklers are now required.	
904.14	Aerosol Fire Extinguishing systems are now addressed through applicable references in Sections 901 and 904.4 and NFPA 2010.	Condensed aerosol systems may have a reduced cost compared to existing systems.	
905.3.1	Class III standpipe systems are now required in buildings having four or more stories above or below the grade plane, regardless of the building height. And in buildings where the highest story is 30 feet above the grade plane. Exceptions allow Class I standpipes equipped throughout with an NFPA 13 or NFPA 14R system, <i>Groups B and E Occupancies</i> , and open parking garages < 150 feet in height.	Requirement changed from buildings with both conditions to buildings with any of the listed conditions (Conditions did not change except to add Groups B and E Occupancies).	
905.4	Class I standpipe locations revised to be at the main landing (not intermediate landings) With the exception that one may be installed in an open corridor between open stairs that are 75 feet apart or less.	Change coordinates with NFPA 14.	
907.2.1	Manual fire alarm system is mandated in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of more than 100 when located above or below the level of exit discharge.	Adds required location of manual fire alarms.	
907.2.10	Fire alarm system and automatic smoke detection system is no longer required in Group R-4 occupancies.	Because of the similarity of R-4 to R-3 occupancies, the requirement for manual fire alarms and smoke detection was considered overly restrictive.	
907.5.2.2	<i>The CSFM is coordinating with CBC the CFC required locations where alarms are required to be broadcast over the public address system.</i>	<i>California amendment requires that a general occupant notification be broadcast over the public address system in Group I-2 and I-2.1 Occupancies over 75-feet in height. It also deletes the requirement for Group R2.1 Occupancies.</i>	
907.6.1.1	<i>CSFM has clarified that Class A or Class X circuits are required for fire alarm "riser circuits" and not throughout all floors of high-rise buildings.</i>		

915.2.3	<i>E Occupancies: Notification of a carbon monoxide alarm should be directed to a location approved by the AHJ and not to any location on campus.</i>	<i>Without this amendment an alarm signal could be directed to any location on campus occupied by any personnel. Coordinates with DSA requirement that the notification be sent to "on-site campus administration office." This amendment DOES NOT require off-site monitoring.</i>	
PART 4: MEANS OF EGRESS – CHAPTER 10			
Table 1004.5, 1004.8	The occupant loads of business areas has been revised: Business areas raised form 100 gross to 150 gross Concentrated use business areas: 50 sq feet or actual load.	Change recognizes that business occupancies have changed over the years and that uses, such as a call center have elevated occupant loads.	
1006.2.1 Table 1006.2.1	The allowances for single-exit Group R spaces have been reformatted and the approach to accumulating loads from adjacent spaces discharging through lobbies has been clarified.	Number of exits from a lobby does not need to be based on cumulative occupant loads BUT the exit width does. Spaces with one exit for R-2, 3 and 4 Occupancies increased from 10 to 20.	
1006.3 1006.3.1	The determination of egress requirements has been clarified where the occupants must travel to an adjacent story to reach a complying exit or exits.	A new section clearly states that in situations where occupants egress through an adjacent story , the additional occupant load is not considered when determining the required number of exits from the adjacent story.	
1008.2.3	Introduces illumination requirements to the exit discharge. Also recognizes safe dispersal areas.	Illumination of the entire exit discharge and safe dispersal area is now required.	
1008.3.2	<i>Coordinates emergency lighting criteria with other state-adopted standards.</i>	<i>Adds Group I-2 and I-2.1 exit discharge stairways, ramps, aisles, walkways and escalators leading to a public way or safe dispersal area covered under NFPA 101-2012.</i>	
1008.3.5 1008.2.2	In group I-2 occupancies, the required exit illumination level of 0.2 footcandles must now be available upon the failure of a single lamp in a multi-lamp fixture.	Because of the possible critical nature of moving patients in Group I-2 occupancies, the code now recognizes that the failure of one lamp in multi lamp fixtures cannot jeopardize patient safety.	
1009.7.2	When the building is protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system, fire-rated exterior walls with fire-	Section 1009.3.3, Exception 2 allows elimination of areas of refuge at stairways (and	

	protected openings is no longer required between the area of assisted rescue and the interior of the building.	elevators if applicable).This change mirrors the sprinkler allowances from inside the building.	
1010.1.1	Provisions addressing limits to the width and height of door openings have been selectively reformatted and revised to correlate with the technical accessibility requirements of ICC A117.1	Brings consistency between IBC requirements and ICC A117.1	
1010.1.4.4	Guidance has been provided to allow for enhanced security measures on educational classroom egress doors and yet still continue to comply with applicable means of egress requirements.	Remote operation of locks now permitted provided means of egress is maintained.	
1010.1.9.8	Delayed egress locks are now permitted on egress doors serving Group E classrooms with an occupant load of less than 50 and to secondary exits or exit access doors serving courtrooms.	Increases the allowed use of delayed egress locks.	
1010.1.9.12	Previously limited to buildings 4 stories in height, stairways are permitted to be secured from the stairway side where there is a system to allow emergency personnel to simultaneously unlock all doors.	Increases the allowable use of securing stairway doors.	
1010.3.2	New conditions of use are now provided to the Building Official to evaluate security access turnstiles that are located in a manner to obstruct a means of egress.	Gives guidance to the Building Official.	
1013.2	The permitted height of floor level exit signs has been raised to 18 inches maximum AFF.	Permits the installation of taller baseboards.	
1015.6 1015.7	The prescriptive requirements addressing the installation of personnel fall arrest/restraint anchorage exception has been revised to reference ASSE Z 359.1		
1017.3 202	Additional language clarifies that the common path of egress travel limitations must be applied to each room or space on every story.	This is considered to be a clarification and does not change existing requirements.	
1023.3.1	When a stairway and connecting exit passageway are pressurized, there is no longer a requirement to separate the two components.	Eliminates the door between a pressurized stairway and an adjoining exit passageway.	
1023.5 1024.6	Security system and two-way communication system components are now specifically permitted to penetrate	It was deemed that the small amount of penetrations required for these systems, when	

	the fire-resistance-rated enclosure of exit passage ways, interior exit stairways, and interior exit ramps.	properly protected, would not unacceptably compromise the occupant's safety.	
1025.1	Luminous path marking is no longer required in high-rise buildings of Groups I-2, I-3 and I-4 occupancies.	Groups I-1 and I-2 have been removed because emergency generators are regularly maintained in these occupancies and staff is trained to defend in place. I-4 was removed because it was determined that this occupancy would seldom occur in a high-rise occupancy.	
1026.4 1026.4.1	The method of determining the refuge area of a horizontal exit has been modified to allow a more appropriate determination of the occupant load assigned to the refuge area.	The capacity is now determined by the total occupant load of the adjoining compartment or the door capacity, whichever is less.	
1029.6 1029.6.3 202	The various assembly seating methods have been clarified through the introduction of a new definition for open-air assembly seating and an expanded definition for smoke-protected assembly seating.	Open air seating is now essentially "smoke protected seating" and accrues the benefits traditionally assigned to smoke protected seating.	
1030.1	Occupancies where emergency escape and rescue openings are required has been clarified and the minimum number required in a residential basement has been revised.	Emergency escape and rescue openings now required in R-2 occupancies located in stories with only one exit or exit access and Groups R-3 and R-4 occupancies. Basements are required to have at least one.	
PART 5: ACCESSIBILITY – CHAPTER 11			
1103.2.14	Freezer equipment access only from employee work areas is not required to be accessible.	Accessibility is required for large walk-in coolers and freezers, but not relatively small units such as those found adjacent to a restaurant kitchen	
1109.2.1.2	Family and assisted use toilet rooms may now also contain child height toilet and lavatory.	The family assist toilet room is now more accommodating for children.	
1109.5	Access to gaming tables has been revised	Access to at least 2% of the total but not less than one of each gaming machine and gaming type is now required.	
1110.4.13	Access to children's play areas is now specifically required where those areas contain play components.	This was not a specific requirement in previous editions of the IBC.	
<i>11B-608</i>	<i>36" x 36" transfer-type showers have been added to the Code.</i>	<i>Allows greater flexibility for design.</i>	

11B-813 202	A new requirement for adult changing facilities a Commercial Place of Public Amusement accommodating 2,500 or more.	This requirement for Adult Changing will allow for persons who need facilities for personal hygiene purposes.	
PART 6: BUILDING ENVELOPE, STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS, AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS CHAPTERS 12 THROUGH 26			
1206.2 1206.3	Airborne sound and structure borne sound reduction may now be utilized based on an engineering analysis based upon a comparison to previously tested assemblies: ASTM E90 and ASTM E492.	50 STC and 50 IIC may now be calculated.	
1404.2	The minimum required thickness of masonry and stone veneer coverings has been updated to align with current industry standards.		
1404.18	Polypropylene siding is now specifically permitted for use on exterior walls of any type of construction when other provisions of the IBC allow its use.		
1504.3.3	Metal roof shingles are now addressed separately from other metal roof panel systems with reference made to applicable standards for the labeling and testing of wind resistance for shingles.		
1507.1	The underlayment and ice barrier sections previously included under each type of roofing material have been moved into a new section describing the type, attachment, and application of the underlayment.		
1507.18	Addition: Building-integrated photovoltaic panel systems now have specific requirements as roof covering material in the CBC.		
PART 7: BUILDING SERVICES, SPECIAL DEVICES AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS			
3001.2	Additional communications capabilities are now required in accessible elevators to enhance the usability of the 2-way system by individuals with varying degrees of hearing or speech impairments.	The system is to visual text based as well as video-based and between the elevator cab and the appropriate emergency personnel.	
3006.2.1	Where an elevator hoistway opens onto a fire-protected corridor, elevator hoistway shall be protected in accordance with 3006.3.	Additional doors, elevator lobby or pressurization is required,	
3007.1	Fire service access elevators, where provided, now only		

	need to provide access to those floors above and below the level of access: elevators that only connect a parking garage to a building's lobby need not serve as fire service access elevators.		
3008.1.1	The number of required occupant evacuation elevators has been reduced to reflect a more reasonable performance-based approach.		
3109.2	<i>The text of the California Swimming Pool Safety Act has been transcribed into the CBC.</i>	<i>This was required by the Act.</i>	
3310.1	At least one temporary or permanent stairway is now required in buildings under construction when the height reaches 40-feet.	The threshold for requiring a stairway has been reduced from 50' or 4 stories to 40'	
3314	In order to protect adjacent properties from fire in a building of 40-feet or higher, new provisions have been established giving the Fire Code Official the authority to require a fire watch during those hours where no construction work is being done.		
PART 8: APPENDICIES			
G103.6	Notification of watercourse alteration shall now be given to all adjacent jurisdictions, not just those affected by the project.	Rather than require an engineering analysis to determine which jurisdictions may be affected by watercourse alteration projects, the CBC now requires all jurisdictions be notified: this will allow each community to determine if it will likely be affected by the alteration.	
PART 9 CALIFORNIA EXISTING BUILDING CODE (CEBC)			
CEBC 303.1	Requirements for live loads have from Chapters 4 and 8 have been combined and placed in Chapter 3 as they apply to all compliance methods.		
CEBC 303.3.2 CEBC Appendix 5A	Deletion: In order to clarify and simplify concrete evaluation and retrofit, ASCE 41 continues to be directly referenced while Appendix Chapter A5, Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Concrete Buildings is deleted from the 2019 CEBC		

