

ORDINANCE NO. 14,074

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Municipal Code of the City of Des Moines, Iowa, 2000, adopted by Ordinance No. 13,827, passed June 5, 2000, and amended by Ordinance No. 13,911, passed January 22, 2001, by repealing Section 26-5 of Article I, Sections 26-26, 26-27, 26-28, 26-30, 26-31, 26-32, 26-33, 26-34, 26-35, 26-36, 26-38, 26-39, 26-40, 26-41, 26-42, 26-43, 26-44, 26-45, 26-46, 26-47, 26-48, 26-49, and 26-50 of Division 1 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-113, 26-114 and 26-116 of Article 3 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-146 and 26-147 of Division 4 of Article II, Building Code, Section 26-176, 26-181, 26-182, 26-189 and 26-193 of Division 5 of Article II, Building Code and Sections 26-223 and 26-225 of Division 6 of Article II, Building Code, and Section 26-266 of Division I of Article III, Electrical Code, and Section 26-942 of division 1 of Article V, Mechanical Code, and Section 26-992 of Division 1 of Article VI, Plumbing Code thereof and enacting a new Section 26-5 of Article I, Sections 26-26, 26-27, 26-28, 26-30, 26-31, 26-32, 26-33, 26-34, 26-36, 26-38, 26-39, 26-42, 26-43, 26-46 and 26-50 of Division 1 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-113 and 26-114 of Article 3 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-146 and 26-147 of Division 4 of Article II, Building Code, Section 26-176, 26-181, 26-182 and 26-189 of Division 5 of Article II, Building Code and Sections 26-223 and 26-225 of Division 6 of Article II, Building Code, Section 26-266 of Division 1 of Article III, Electrical Code, Section 26-942 of Division 1 of Article V, Mechanical Code, and Section 26-992 of Division 1 of Article VI, Plumbing Code, and adding and enacting new Sections 26-51, 26-52, 26-53 and 26-54 to Division 1 of Article II, relating to the Building Code.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Des Moines, Iowa:

Section 1. That the Municipal Code of the City of Des Moines, Iowa, 2000, adopted by Ordinance No. 13,827, passed June 5, 2000,

is hereby amended by repealing Section 26-5 of Article I, Sections 26-26, 26-27, 26-28, 26-30, 26-31, 26-32, 26-33, 26-34, 26-35, 26-36, 26-38, 26-39, 26-40, 26-41, 26-42, 26-43, 26-44, 26-45, 26-46, 26-47, 26-48, 26-49, and 26-50 of Division 1 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-113, 26-114 and 26-116 of Article 3 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-146 and 26-147 of Division 4 of Article II, Building Code, Section 26-176, 26-181, 26-182, 26-189 and 26-193 of Division 5 of Article II,

Building Code and Sections 26-223 and 26-225 of Division 6 of Article II, Building Code, and Section 26-266 of Division I of Article III, Electrical Code, and Section 26-942 of division 1 of Article V, Mechanical Code, and Section 26-992 of Division 1 of Article VI, Plumbing Code thereof and enacting a new Section 26-5 of Article I, Sections 26-26, 26-27, 26-28, 26-30, 26-31, 26-32, 26-33, 26-34, 26-36, 26-38, 26-39, 26-42, 26-43, 26-46 and 26-50 of Division 1 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-113 and 26-114 of Article 3 of Article II, Building Code, Sections 26-146 and 26-147 of Division 4 of Article II, Building Code, Section 26-176, 26-181, 26-182 and 26-189 of Division 5 of Article II, Building Code and Sections 26-223 and 26-225 of Division 6 of Article II, Building Code, Section 26-266 of Division 1 of Article III, Electrical Code, Section 26-942 of Division 1 of Article V, Mechanical Code, and Section 26-992 of Division 1 of Article VI, Plumbing Code, and adding and enacting new Sections 26-51, 26-52, 26-53 and 26-54 to Division 1 of Article II, relating to the Building Code as follows:

Sec. 26-5. Licensing and appeals board created; authority.

There is created a licensing and appeals board, referred to in this article and in articles II, III, V and VI of this chapter as "the board," with authority to:

(1) Review the building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing codes periodically and make recommendations thereto to the city council.

(2) Prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of examinations of applicants for licenses and certificates and prepare and conduct written examinations for the licenses and certificates required by articles II, III, V and VI. For written examinations, the board may utilize the services of a professional testing agency in lieu of creating its own tests. When such services are utilized, the cost of professional fees therefor shall not exceed the amount collected from the applicants taking the examination.

(3) Rule upon the qualifications of all applicants and certify qualified applicants, together with their respective examination ratings, to the building official within 30 days after the date upon which the examination is held. The building official shall then cause the certificate to be issued. No certificate shall be issued without written certification from the board.

(4) Suspend or revoke any of the licenses or certificates required by articles II, III, V and VI, for due cause and subject to the limitations in this article, but only after the person charged therewith has been given notice and an opportunity to be heard in their own defense.

(5) Act as a board of appeals to hear grievances arising from a decision of the building official and to provide for reasonable interpretations consistent with the provisions of the building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing codes. Any person may upon written request appeal a previous decision of the building official to the board for consideration.

(6) The board shall have the authority to determine the suitability of alternate materials and types of construction to those otherwise allowed by article II (regarding the building code) and to provide reasonable interpretations of the provisions of such article.

(7) The board shall have the authority to accept

alternatives and equivalencies recommended in the Uniform Code for Building Conservation, as qualified in section 26-50, and grant variances for specific code requirements that, in the opinion of the Board, do not make the building more hazardous, based on life safety, fire safety and sanitation, than the building was before renovation, for buildings built prior to 1950 or for buildings which have been designated as historical sites by a recognized state or county historical society or as may be designated by ordinance.

(8) Adopt a responsible method whereby the building official is authorized to conduct qualifying examinations for a homeowner's electrical, plumbing and mechanical permits as prescribed in articles III V and VI, respectively.

Sec. 26-26. Adoption of uniform code.

(a) This article shall consist of the International Building Code, 2000 edition, and Parts I, II and III of the International Residential Code, both published by the International Code Council, which volumes are incorporated in this section by this reference as fully as though set forth in this article in their entirety, excepting only such portions as are stated in this article to be deleted therefrom and such additional provisions as are set forth in this article. Where the city municipal Code is the subject of reference in this article, it will be referred to as "the city Code."

(b) This article and all provisions incorporated in this article, by reference or otherwise, shall be known as the building code, may be cited as such and will be referred to in this article as such and as "this code" or as "this article." Further references made in this article to chapters will be to chapters of the International Building Code or the International Residential Code. References to section numbers not preceded by "26-" will be to sections in

the International Building Code or the International Residential Code. Where the city municipal Code is the subject of reference in this article, it will be referred to as "the city Code."

Sec. 26-27. Deletions.

The following are deleted from the building code and are of no force or effect in this article:

(1) Chapters 11 and 13 of the International Building Code

(2) Sections 101.4, 103, 104.8, 105.2, 105.5, 108.3, 109.3.7, 112, 115, 507.1 and 1612 of the International Building Code.

(3) Section R101.3, R105, R108, R112, R310.1, R314.2, R315.1, R327 and Table R403.1 of the International Residential Code

Sec. 26-28. Exceptions.

(a) *Skywalk system.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 32 of the International Building Code, the structures of a duly authorized portion of the public skywalk system may project into an alley to the extent authorized by the city council pursuant to article V of chapter 102 of the city Code.

(b) *Open parking garages in mixed occupancy buildings.* The restriction in section 406.3 of the International Building Code requiring an open parking garage to be used exclusively for parking or storage of private pleasure cars shall not be construed to prevent the inclusion of an open parking garage occupancy in a structure devoted to other uses. In such cases the area and height provisions of Section 406.3.6 of the International Building Code shall not be applicable. When approved by the building official and the fire chief and unless otherwise required by state law, an automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in the open parking garage portion of a mixed occupancy, provided all of the following requirements are satisfied:

(1) Occupancy separations between the open parking garage and other occupancies shall be not less than two-hour fire resistive or

greater when required by table 302,3,3 of the building code, except that when an automatic sprinkler system is provided throughout the other occupancies, only a two-hour fire resistive separation need be provided.

(2) Floor or ceiling penetrations other than vertical shafts or stair enclosures shall not be permitted between the open parking garage and other occupancies. Vertical shafts and stairs serving floors other than in the open parking garage shall be in two-hour fire resistive enclosures. Openings in such enclosures shall be protected by smoke and draft control assemblies. Stairs shall exit directly to the exterior of the building.

(3) Wall openings between the open parking garage and other occupancies shall be limited to doors that are self-closing fire assemblies having a minimum fire resistive rating of 1 1/2 hours. Penetrations in walls shall comply with the requirements of the building code.

Sec. 26-30. Amendments and additions.

(a) The remaining sections in this article represent amendments and additions to the requirements contained in the International Building Code and the International Residential Code. In the event there are requirements that conflict with these codes, the requirements of this article shall prevail.

Sec. 26-31. Natural light in recreation rooms.

For purposes of applying the light and ventilation requirements of section R303 of the International Residential code, recreation rooms in residential occupancies shall not be classified as "habitable rooms."

Sec. 26-32. Foundations for stud bearing walls.

The following table is substituted for table 403.1 of the International Residential Code:

TABLE NO. 403.1 FOUNDATIONS FOR STUD BEARING WALLS

Minimum Requirements*

Number of Stories	Thickness of Foundation Walls* (inches)		Minimum Width of Footing* (inches)	Thickness of Footing (inches)	Minimum Depth of Foundation Below Natural Surface of Ground and Finish Grade (Inches)
	<i>Concrete</i>	<i>Masonry</i>			
	<i>Unit</i>				
	<i>Concrete</i>	<i>Masonry</i>			
1	8	8	16	8	42
2	8	8	16	8	42
3	10	12	18	12	42

* See section 26-39 of this article for reinforcing requirements for residential occupancies regulated by the International Residential Code.

Sec. 26-33. Posting of live loads and room capacity.

(a) *Location and content of signs.* Signs used for posting live loads and room capacity as required by section 1603.3 and 1003.2.2.5 of the International Building Code, respectively, shall be of block letters no less than one-half inch high. The lettering and background of the sign shall be in contrasting colors. The legend on signs used for posting live loads shall be substantially as follows: "Warning - the maximum safe live load on this floor is _____ pounds per square foot." The legend on signs used for posting room capacity shall be substantially as follows: "Warning - the maximum safe capacity of this room is _____ persons." Signs used for posting live loads shall be posted at or legible from each entrance to the floor or part thereof in which the posting is required by section 1603.3 of the International Building Code.

(b) *Scope of posting requirements.* The live load and room capacity posting requirements of this section shall be applicable to all buildings in existence on the effective date of the ordinance from which this section derives, as well as to all buildings constructed thereafter.

Sec. 26-34. Snow loads.

(a) For purposes of determining snow loads as required in Sections 1608 of the International Building Code and Section 301.2 of the International Residential Code, the minimum ground snow load for design purposes shall be 30 pounds per square foot. Subsequent increases or decreases shall be allowed as otherwise provided in the building code, except that the minimum allowable flat roof snow load may be reduced to not less than 80 percent of the ground snow load.

Sec. 26-35. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-36. Permanent occupancy of public property generally.

(a) No part of any structure or any appendage thereto, except signs, shall project beyond the property line of the building site, except as specified in the building code; provided, however, that a structure or appendage thereto may project beyond the property line of the building site when the applicant holds a property interest, including but not limited to air rights, within the area of the projection sufficient to establish a legal right to build therein or thereon.

(b) Structures or appendages regulated by this section shall be constructed of materials as specified in the building code.

(c) The projection of any structure or appendage shall be the distance measured horizontally from the property line to the outermost point of the projection.

(d) Nothing in the building code shall prohibit the construction and use of a structure between buildings and over or under a public way provided the structure complies with all requirements of the building code.

(e) No subsection of this section and no provision of the Building Code shall be construed to permit the violation of other laws or ordinances regulating the use and occupancy of the public property.

Sec. 26-38. Obstruction permit, bond, and insurance.

(a) No person shall use any portion of public property as described in Section 3308 of the International Building Code without first obtaining an obstruction permit which shall state the following:

(1) The name of the owner of the property abutting the public property to be used.

(2) The name of the person applying for the obstruction permit.

(3) An accurate description of the public property to be obstructed or occupied.

(4) The length of time such obstruction or occupancy shall exist.

(5) An agreement to comply in all respects with the provisions and requirements of the building code, this article and other city ordinances relating to the use of streets and alleys and to indemnify and save and keep harmless the city from

any and all costs, expense or liability for damages or injuries to persons or property or liability of any kind whatsoever, arising from or growing out of the use and occupancy of such street or growing out of the deposit of such material or any failure to properly pile, deposit, guard, light or care for such.

(6) Such additional requirements as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the city and its inhabitants.

(b) Before an obstruction permit shall be issued, there shall be placed on file in the office of the building official a surety bond and liability insurance as follows:

(1) A surety bond in the sum of \$5,000.00 conditioned to ensure removal of the obstruction by or before the expiration date of such obstruction permit or such extended time as may be granted by the city; and

(2) Liability insurance showing the city as named additional insured and providing a minimum limit of liability in the amount of \$500,000.00 each accident, for accidents caused by maintenance of such obstruction. The insurance policy shall contain a provision whereby such insurance may be cancelled or materially altered only after giving the city ten days' written notice of the change or cancellation.

(c) Such surety bond and liability insurance shall be approved by the building official and the legal department and shall be conditioned to secure the performance of such agreement by the applicant.

(d) No person shall, under any permit, occupy more area than is stated in the obstruction permit.

(e) The fee for an obstruction permit shall be as set forth in the following schedule, except that the provisions of subsection 26-113(d) of this article shall be applicable:

Square Feet of Total Obstructed Area	Fee Per Month Per 100 Square Feet or Fraction of 100 Square Feet
500 or less	\$2.00 or \$10.00, whichever is larger
501--1,000	\$3.00
1,001--5,000	\$4.00
5,001 or more	\$5.00

Sec. 26-39. Foundation retaining walls for One and Two family Dwelling occupancies.

(a) *Scope.* Notwithstanding other design requirements of Sections R404.1 - R404.1.5.1 of the International Residential Code, foundation retaining walls for one and two family dwelling occupancies of type V construction may be constructed in accordance with this section, provided that use or building site conditions affecting such walls are within the limitations specified in this section.

(b) *Specifications.* General specifications for such foundation retaining walls shall be as follows:

- (1) The maximum height of the foundation wall shall be seven feet eight inches measured between the foundation plate and a

concrete floor slab having a minimum thickness of 3 1/2 inches. If such floor slab is not provided, a specially designed means of providing lateral support at the bottom of the wall shall be required.

(2) The foundation plate shall be attached to the wall with one-half-inch steel bolts as prescribed in the International Residential Code.

(3) Material used for backfilling shall be carefully placed granular soil of average or high permeability and shall be drained with an approved drainage system. The height of finish grade requirements of Section R404.1.6 of the International Residential code shall be observed at all times.

(4) Where soils containing a high percentage of clay, fine silt or similar materials of low permeability or expansive soils are encountered or where backfill materials are not drained or an unusually high surcharge is to be placed adjacent to the wall, a specially designed wall shall be required.

(c) *Hollow concrete masonry foundation walls.*
Specifications for hollow concrete masonry foundation walls shall be as follows:

(1) Hollow concrete masonry units shall be set in type M or type S mortar.

(2) All footings shall be of cast-in-place concrete having a minimum compressive strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch at 28 days, and shall be reinforced

longitudinally with not less than one-half-inch steel bar for one-story construction, or two one-half-inch diameter steel bars for two-story construction. Footing reinforcement shall be symmetrically placed and so located as to ensure no less than three inches of concrete cover on all sides.

(3) Foundation walls having a nominal thickness of not less than 12 inches may be unreinforced. Other foundation walls shall comply with the following requirements:

a.
The
nominal
thickness
of
concrete
masonry
units
shall
not
be
less
than
eight
inches.

b.
When
a
foundation
wall
has a
horizontal
clear
span
of
more
than
12

feet
betwe
en
suppo
rting
cross
walls
or
corne
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center.
All
grout
shall
comply
with
section
R607
of
the
International
Residential
Code.

(d) *Cast-in-place plain concrete foundation walls.*
Cast-in-place plain concrete foundation walls constructed under this subsection shall be of concrete having a minimum compressive strength in 28 days of not less than 3,000 pounds per square inch. All materials, proportioning, and placing shall conform to the requirements of chapter 4 of the International Residential Code . In addition:

(1) The minimum thickness of wall shall be 7 1/2 inches.

(2) Walls shall be reinforced with no less than three one-half-inch diameter deformed ASTM A615 grade 40 steel bars placed horizontally at the center of the wall, with one bar located near the top, one bar located near the bottom, and one bar located near midheight of the wall. Reinforcing bars and methods of placement shall be in

accordance with chapter 26 of the building code.

Sec. 26-40. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-41. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-42. Exterior building wall construction.

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 602 or 704 of the International Building Code, an exterior wall may be constructed with openings without complying with the requirements of such sections related to opening protection, provided that before a building permit is issued which permits an exterior wall to be so constructed, the owner of the building shall furnish the building official with either of the following:

(1) A copy of an easement or covenant running with the land applicable throughout the existence of the proposed building in which those with interests in the property abutting the side of the property on which such exterior wall is to be constructed agree not to construct a building on such abutting property within the distances to such exterior wall set forth in such sections 504 and 1803 which would require such exterior wall and such building on such abutting property to have the opening protection of such sections 504 and 1803, which copy shall show the book and page where such document has been filed of record in the office of the county recorder; or

(2) An agreement, in a form capable of being filed of record in the office of the county recorder, for the benefit of those with interest in the abutting property, by which the owner of the building and the owner of the property on which such building is to be built, jointly and severally agree, on behalf of themselves and their successors and assigns

for so long as such building is in existence, that, in consideration for being permitted to build an exterior wall of such building without complying with such sections 602 and 704, at such time as a building is erected on the abutting property within the distances to such exterior wall contained in such sections 602 and 704, they shall modify or rebuild such exterior wall to conform at least to the requirements of such sections 602 and 704 applicable to the actual separations of the buildings; such agreement shall be recorded at the expense of the applicant for the building permit.

Sec. 26-43. Footings for group Uoccupancies.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1805.2, the building official may approve the omission of frost footings under a one-story wood or metal frame building not exceeding 720 square feet in area used exclusively for group U purposes. Any foundation system shall, however, provide the same approximate uniform frost protection.

Sec. 26-44. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-45. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-46. Emergency Escape and Rescue Openings.

Notwithstanding section R310.1 of the International Residential Code (IRC) basements and every sleeping room serving uses regulated by the IRC shall have a least one operable emergency escape and rescue window or exterior door opening for emergency escape and rescue.

Where a window is provided as a means of escape and rescue opening it shall have a sill height of not more than 44 inches above the floor or landing. Where a landing is provided the landing shall be a minimum width of 36 inches, a minimum depth of 24 inches and a maximum height of 24 inches.

Escape and rescue window openings with a finished sill height below the adjacent ground elevation shall be provided with a window well in accordance with Section 310.2 of the International Residential Code

The net clear opening dimensions required by Section R310.1.1 shall be obtained by the normal operation of the window or door opening from inside.

Sec. 26-47. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-48. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-49. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---

Sec. 26-50. Historic buildings.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3406 of the International Building Code, buildings of any occupancy, except for group H (hazardous) occupancies, classified as historical buildings within the context of section 202 and 3406 of the International Building Code, or buildings built prior to 1950, may be repaired, modified, altered, moved or improved in accordance with the provisions of chapters 1 through 7 of the Uniform Code for Building Conservation, 1997 edition, published by the International Conference of Building Officials. The provisions the Uniform Code for Building Conservation shall not supersede the provisions of the building code relating to unsafe buildings or structures.

Sec. 26-51. Purpose of the International Residential Code.

Notwithstanding section R101.3 of the International Residential Code (IRC), the purpose of the IRC is to provide minimum and affordable requirements to safeguard life or limb, health and public welfare.

Sec. 26-52. Residential Wood Floor Cantilevers.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 5 of the International Residential Code, the maximum floor cantilevers of dimensional wood floor systems serving uses regulated by the International Residential Code shall not exceed a projecting dimension equal to twice the depth of the floor joist for bearing cantilevers and three time the depth of the joist for non-bearing cantilevers. This provision shall not apply to Engineered Wood products or cantilevers designed by a registered design professional for a specific application.

Sec. 26-53. Treads and Risers for Residential Occupancies.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section R314.2 of the International Residential Code, the maximum riser height for serving uses regulated by the International Residential Code shall be 8 inches and the minimum tread depth shall be 9 inches. The riser height shall be measured vertically between leading edges of the adjacent treads. The tread depth shall be measured horizontally between vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at a right angle to the tread's leading edge.

The walking surface of treads and landings of a stairway shall be sloped no steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2 percent slope).

The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inches, except at the top or bottom riser of an interior stair where this dimension may deviate by 1 inch. In no case shall the risers exceed the maximum height of 8 inches. The greatest tread depth

within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch.

Sec. 26-54. Residential Handrails.

Handrails serving uses regulated by the International Residential Code shall have minimum and maximum heights of 34 inches and 38 inches, respectively, measured vertically from the nosing of the treads, and shall be provided on at least one side of the stairway. All required handrails shall be continuous the full length of the stairs with four or more risers from a point directly above the top riser of the flight to a point directly above the lowest riser of the flight. Continuous handrails shall be permitted to be interrupted by newel posts at turns, and at one location in a straight stair when the rail terminates into a wall or ledge and is offset and immediately continues. Ends shall be returned or shall terminate in newel posts or safety terminals. Handrails adjacent to a wall shall have a space of not less than 1.5 inches between the wall and the handrail.

Sec. 26-113. Permit fees.

(a) *Building permit fees.* Building permit fees shall be as follows:

(1) A fee for each building permit shall be paid to the building official as set forth in table 3-A of this section.

(2) The determination of value or valuation under any of the provisions of the building code shall be made by the building official. The valuation to be used in computing the permit and plan-check fees shall be the total value of all construction work for which the permit is issued, as well as all finish work, painting, roofing, electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, elevators, fire extinguishing systems and any other permanent work or permanent equipment.

(3) In addition to other fees required in this section, the following fee shall be paid

to the building official for the review of plans and inspection of construction for compliance with the thermal efficiency standards of division 8 of the Iowa State Building Code.

a.
For
build
ings
conta
ining
more
than
100,0
00
cubic
feet
of
enclo
sed
space
that
is
heate
d or
coole
d,
the
fee
shall
be an
amoun
t
equal
to
two
perce
nt of
the
build
ing
permi
t fee
set
forth
in
table
3-A
or
\$20.0
0,
which
ever

amount
that is
greater.

b.
For
all
other
buildings
the
fee
shall
be an
amount
that
is equal
to
ten
percent
of
the
building
permit
fee
set
forth
in
table
3-A
or
\$20.00,
which
ever
amount
that is
greater.

(4) In addition to other fees required in this section, a fee of \$30.00 shall be paid to the building official for review of documents (plans, specifications and related documentation) for compliance with the handicap provisions of division 7 of the Iowa State Building Code and to cover the costs of the handicapped review certificates and insignia or replacement insignia, which

shall issue from his or her office.

(5) Except in emergency situations, as determined by the building official, whenever any work for which a permit is required by the building code has been commenced without first obtaining such permit, a special investigation shall be made before a permit may be issued for such work. An investigation fee, in addition to the permit fee, shall be collected whether or not a permit is then or subsequently issued. The investigation fee shall be equal to the amount of the permit fee required by this section. The minimum investigation fee shall be the same as the minimum fee set forth in table No. 3-A. The payment of such investigation fee shall not exempt any person from compliance with all other provisions of the building code nor from any penalty prescribed by law.

TABLE NO. 3-A BUILDING PERMIT FEES

Total Valuation	Fee
\$1.00 to \$2,000.00	\$12.00 for the first \$1,000.00 plus \$1.50 for each additional \$100.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$2,000.00

\$2,001.00 to \$25,000.00	\$27.00 for the first \$2,000.00 plus \$6.75 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$25,000.00
\$25,001.00 to \$50,000.00	\$182.25 for the first \$25,000.00 plus \$5.50 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$50,000.00
\$50,001.00 to \$100,000.00	\$319.75 for the first \$50,000.00 plus \$4.00 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$100,000.00
\$100,001.00 to \$500,000.00	\$519.75 for the first \$100,000.00 plus \$2.75 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof, to and including \$500,000.00
\$500,001.00 and up	\$1,619.75 for the first \$500,000.00 plus \$1.65 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof

The fee for a permit to construct only a foundation shall be 150 percent of that specified in table 3-A. For purposes of this determination, the valuation of the foundation shall be considered to be ten percent of the total building valuation.

(b) *Plan-checking fees.* Plan-checking fees shall be as follows:

(1) When the valuation of the proposed construction exceeds \$1,000.00 and a plan is required to be submitted by subsection (b) of section 302, a plan-checking fee equal to 65 percent of the

permit fee set forth in table 3-A shall be paid to the building official at the time of submitting plans and specifications for checking. Exception: The plan-check fee for buildings of one and two family dwelling occupancies and accessory structures of group U occupancy may be waived by the building official when the plans do not involve unusual or complex engineering design features.

(2) Where plans are incomplete or changed so as to require additional plan checking, an additional plan-check fee commensurate with the additional costs incurred shall be charged at a rate established by the building official.

(3) Applications for which no permit is issued within 180 days following the date of application shall expire by limitation, and plans submitted for checking may thereafter be returned to the applicant or destroyed by the building official. The building official may extend the time for action by the applicant for a period not exceeding 180 days upon written request by the applicant showing that circumstances beyond the control of the applicant have prevented action from being taken. In order to renew action on an application after expiration, the applicant shall resubmit plans and pay a new plan-check fee.

(c) *Fee refunds.* Fees may be refunded as follows:

(1) The building official may authorize the refunding of any fee paid under this

section which was erroneously paid or collected.

(2) The building official may authorize the refunding of not more than 80 percent of the permit fee paid when no work has been done under a permit issued in accordance with the building code.

(3) The building official may authorize the refunding of not more than 80 percent of the plan review fee paid when an application for a permit for which a plan review fee has been paid is withdrawn or cancelled before any plan reviewing is done.

The building official shall not authorize the refunding of any fee paid except upon written application filed by the original permittee not later than 180 days after the date of fee payment.

(d) Exemption for certain classes of applicants.

Persons performing work for the federal government or the state or any political subdivision of the state may obtain permits for such work without paying the permit fees as provided for in this section; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt payment of permit fees by persons performing work under the direction of the city in connection with the abatement of any public nuisance on private property, pursuant to city ordinance or state law. This exemption shall not apply to plan-checking fees.

Sec. 26-114. Permits.

(a) Except as specified in subsection (b) of this section, no building or structure regulated by this code shall be erected, constructed, enlarged, altered, repaired, moved, improved, removed, converted or demolished unless a separate permit for each building or structure has first been obtained from the building official.

(b) A building permit shall not be required for the following:

(1) One-story detached accessory buildings used as tool or storage sheds, playhouses, pet shelters, and similar uses, provided the projected roof area does not exceed 80 square feet in area and complies with all applicable zoning requirements. Such building must be located at least three feet from any property line and six feet from any dwelling.

(2) Chainlink or wire fences four feet or less in height and all other fences three feet or less in height.

(3) Movable cases, counters, and partitions not over five feet high.

(4) Retaining walls which are not over four feet in height, measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding flammable liquids.

(5) Water tanks supported directly upon grade if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons and the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed two to one.

(6) Platforms, walks, and driveways not more than 30 inches above grade and not over any basement or story below.

(7) Painting, papering, and similar finish work.

(8) Temporary motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery.

(9) Window awnings supported by an exterior wall of group

one and two family dwellings and group U occupancies when projecting not more than 54 inches.

(10) Mobile or manufactured buildings which are:

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(11) Minor maintenance and repair work that is deemed by the building official not to affect structural strength, safety, fire resistance, or sanitation, provided that no

such work shall be performed in a manner contrary to any provisions of the building code or any other laws.

(12) Repair work performed on stairs in residential structures when such repairs are subject to inspection by, and approval of the neighborhood inspection division under the auspices of article IV of this chapter. New or replacement stairs are not included in this exemption.

(c) Unless otherwise exempted, separate plumbing, electrical and mechanical permits will be required when appropriate for the exempted items in subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Exemption from the permit requirements of this section shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of the building code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

Sec. 26-116. Repealed by Ord. No. 14,---.

Division 4. Egress and Stairway Enclosures in

Group R, Division 1 and Group R, Division 2 Occupancies

Sec. 26-146. Egress from buildings of group R, division 1 and group R, division 2 occupancies.

In addition to the requirements of section 1005 of the building code, no less than two means of egress shall be required from each story above the first story of all buildings of group R, division 1 and division 2 occupancies that are not provided with a sprinkler system throughout in accordance with the provisions of the International Building Code.

Sec. 26-147. Alteration of existing buildings of group R, division 1 and division 2 occupancies.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to provide for the alteration of existing multiple dwellings to comply with section 26-670 of this

chapter and to provide for reasonable protection from fire.

(b) *Scope.* The provisions of this section shall apply exclusively to group R, division 1 and division 2 occupancies constructed prior to June 16, 1977.

(c) *Effective date.*

(1) On or before January 16, 1978, the owner or person in charge of a building subject to the provisions of this section shall have either:

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(2) On or before April 17, 1978 every building within the scope of this section shall conform to the requirements of this section.

(3) After April 17, 1978 any building within the scope of this section not conforming to the requirements of this section shall be deemed a public nuisance.

(d) *Means of egress.* Every apartment and every sleeping room shall comply with the egress requirements of section 26-670 of this chapter. An approved fire escape may be used as one required exit.

(e) *Interior stairways.*

(1) Every interior stairway exposed to more than two floor levels shall be enclosed with walls of not less than one-hour fire resistive construction.

(2) Where existing partitions form a part of a stairwell enclosure, wood lath and plaster in good condition

will be acceptable in lieu of one-hour fire resistive construction. Doors to such enclosures shall be self-closing and equivalent to a solid wood door not less than 1 3/4 inches thick.

Enclosures shall include landings between flights and corridors, passageways, or public rooms necessary for continuous exit to the exterior of the building.

(3) Exit doors shall be self-closing and shall be openable from the inside without the use of a key or any special knowledge or effort. Doors shall not reduce the required width of stairway more than six inches when open.

(4) The stairway need not be enclosed in a continuous shaft if cut off at each story by the fire resistive construction required by this subsection for stairwell enclosures.

(5) Enclosures shall not be required if an automatic fire extinguishing system is provided for all portions of the building except bedrooms, apartments, and rooms accessory thereto.

(f) *Smoke detectors and fire alarm systems.*

(1) In lieu of the requirements of subsection (e) of this section, all existing group R, division 1 and division 2 occupancies shall be equipped with smoke detectors conforming to Section 907.2.10 of the International Building Code, and all existing buildings of group R, division 1 occupancy shall be equipped with a central fire alarm system, conforming to the Uniform Fire Code.

(2) All smoke detectors required in this subsection shall be installed in an approved manner on the ceiling, at least six inches from the wall, or on a wall located from six to 12 inches from the ceiling, or as otherwise set forth in the manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) Smoke detectors and fire alarm systems shall not be required if an automatic fire extinguishing system is provided for all portions of the building except bedrooms, apartments, and rooms accessory thereto.

(g) *Stair construction.*

(1) All stairs hereinafter erected or remodeled shall have a minimum run of nine inches, a maximum rise of eight inches, and a minimum width exclusive of handrails of 30 inches. Every stairway shall have at least one handrail. A landing having a minimum horizontal dimension of 30 inches shall be provided at each point of access to the stairway.

(2) Exterior stairs constructed to comply with this section shall be noncombustible or of wood not less than two-inch nominal thickness, with solid treads and risers, pressure treated with an approved preservative.

(h) *Transoms and other openings.* Transoms and openings other than doors from corridors to rooms shall be fixed closed and shall be covered with a minimum of three-fourths-inch plywood or one-half-inch gypsum wallboard or equivalent material.

(i) *Exit signs.* Every exit doorway or change of direction of a corridor shall be marked with a

lighted exit sign or other approved exit sign having letters of contrasting color, at least five inches high.

(j) *Enclosure of vertical openings.* Elevators, shafts, ducts and other vertical openings shall be enclosed as required for stairways in subsection (e) of this section or by wired glass set in metal frames. Doors shall be noncombustible or as regulated in subsection (e) of this section.

(k) *Separation of occupancies.*

(1) Occupancy separations shall be provided as specified in section 302.3.3. Lobbies and public dining rooms, not including cocktail lounges, shall not require a separation if the kitchen is so separated from the dining room.

(2) Every room containing a boiler or central heating plant utilizing solid or liquid fuel shall be separated from the rest of the building by not less than a one-hour fire resistive occupancy separation.

(3) Exception. A separation shall not be required for such rooms with equipment serving only one dwelling unit.

(1) *Alternates.* Any person aggrieved by any decision of the board made under this section may appeal such decision to the city council within 30 days after the board's decision has been filed in the office of the building official.

Sec. 26-176. Definitions.

For the purpose of this division, certain terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as specified in either this section or as specified in the building code. Where terms are not defined, they shall have their ordinary accepted meanings within the context with which they are used. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, copyright 1993, shall be considered as providing ordinary accepted meanings.

Approved plastic materials means those which are defined in the International Building Code.

Billboard means all structures, regardless of the material, used in the construction of the structures that are erected, maintained or used for public display of posters, painted signs, wall signs, whether the structure is placed on the wall or painted on the wall itself, pictures or other pictorial reading matter which advertise a business or attraction which is not carried on or manufactured in or upon the premises upon which such signs or billboards are located.

Curbline means the line at the face of the curb nearest to the street or roadway. In the absence of a curb, the curbline shall be established by the city engineer.

Legal setback line means a line established by ordinance beyond which no building may be built. A legal setback line may be a property line.

Marquee means a permanent roofed structure attached to and supported by the building and projecting over public property.

Noncombustible, applied to building construction material, means a material which, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

(1) Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to International Building Code shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.

(2) Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in subsection (1) of this definition with a surfacing material not over one-eighth inch thick which has a flame-spread rating of 50 or less.

The term "noncombustible" does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances, or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to subsection (1) of this definition. No material shall be classed as noncombustible which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating beyond the limits established in this definition, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition. The term "flame-spread rating" as used in this definition refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified in International Building Code.

Nonstructural trim means the molding, battens, caps, nailing strips, latticing, cutouts or letters and walkways which are attached to the sign structure.

Portable display surface means a display surface temporarily fixed to a standardized advertising structure and which may be moved from structure to structure at periodic intervals.

Projection means the distance by which a sign extends over public property or beyond the building line.

Sign means any structure, including but not limited to a device or display, other than buildings or landscaping, used primarily for visual communication for the purpose of or having the result of bringing the subject thereof to the attention of a person, group of persons, or the public generally. The term "sign" includes but is not limited to any and all reading matter, letters, numerals, pictorial representations, emblems, trademarks, inscriptions, and patterns, whether affixed to a building, painted or otherwise, depicted on a building, or separate from any building. Nothing in this division shall be construed so as to prohibit ideological or noncommercial advertising on any sign on which commercial advertising is permitted.

Sign area means the total area contained within the faces of a sign; provided, however, that the area of a sign containing back-to-back sign faces or V-type sign faces with an internal angle of 45 degrees or less, attached to a single supporting structure, shall be the area of the larger separate sign face. The area of a sign composed of characters or words attached directly to a building or wall surface is the smallest rectangle which encloses the group.

Sign, electric means any sign containing electrical wiring, but not including signs illuminated by an exterior light source.

Sign, ground means a sign, other than a pole sign, that is supported in or upon the ground and not attached to any building or wall.

Sign, illuminated means any sign that is artificially lighted, by any direct, indirect, or internal light source.

Sign, pole means a sign that is supported by one or more uprights or braces in or upon the ground.

Sign, projecting means a sign, other than a wall sign, which projects from and is supported by a wall of a building or structure.

Sign, roof means a sign erected upon or above a roof or parapet of a building.

Sign structure means any structure which supports or is capable of supporting any sign as defined in this section. A sign structure may be a single pole and may or may not be an integral part of a building.

Sign, wall or fascia sign means any sign attached to or erected against the wall of a building or structure, with the exposed face of the sign in a plane parallel to the plane of such wall.

Structure means a structure which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts jointed together in some definite manner.

Sec. 26-181. Design.

(a) *Generally.* General requirements for signs and sign structures shall be as follows:

(1) Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist wind and forces as specified in this section. All bracing systems shall be designed and constructed to transfer lateral forces to the foundations. For signs on buildings the dead and lateral loads shall be transmitted through the structural frame of the building to the ground in such manner as not to overstress any of the elements thereof.

(2) The overturning moment produced from lateral forces shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the dead load resisting moment. Uplift due to overturning shall be adequately resisted by proper anchorage to the ground or to the structural frame of the building. The weight of earth superimposed over footings may be used in determining the dead load resisting moment. Such earth shall be carefully placed and thoroughly compacted.

(b) *Wind loads.* Wind loads shall comply with the following:

(1) Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist wind

forces as specified in the International building code.

(2) In the absence of plans certified by an engineer registered in this state, simple pole or ground sign supports shall provide a section-modulus at the point of maximum bending equal to or greater than that obtained from the following formula:

S.M. - 0.0004615 Aspwhc

Where

S.M.	=	Section modulus
As	=	Area of sign face (square feet)
pw	=	Pressure of wind (lbs. per sq. ft.) as determined from table 23-F of the building code
hc	=	Height of distance (feet) of centroid of sign area from point of maximum bending

(c) *Combined loads.* Vertical design loads, except roof live loads, shall be assumed to be acting simultaneously with the wind loads.

(d) *Allowable stresses.* Allowable stresses shall be as follows:

(1) The design of wood, concrete, steel or aluminum members shall conform to the requirements of the International Building Code. Loads, both vertical and horizontal, exerted on the soil, shall not produce stresses exceeding those specified in the building code.

(2) The working stresses of wire rope and its fastenings shall not exceed 25 percent of the ultimate strength of the rope or fasteners.

(3) Working stresses for wind loads combined with dead loads may be increased as specified in the building code.

Sec. 26-182. Construction.

(a) *Generally.* The supports for all signs or sign structures shall be placed in or upon private property and shall be securely built, constructed, and erected in conformance with the requirements of the building code.

(b) *Materials.* Materials of construction shall be as follows:

(1) Materials of construction for signs and sign structures shall be of the quality and grade as specified for buildings in the building code.

(2) In all signs and sign structures, the materials and details of construction shall, in the absence of specified requirements conform with the following:

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design of light gauge steel as specified in the building code and, in addition, shall be galvanized.

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(c) *Restriction on combustible materials.*

(1) All signs and structures erected in fire zone no. 1 shall have structural members of noncombustible materials. Ground signs may be constructed of any material meeting the requirements of the building code, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(2) Roof signs, wall signs, projecting signs, and signs on marquees shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, except as provided in subsection (d) of this section. No combustible materials other than approved plastics shall be used in the construction of electric signs.

(d) *Nonstructural trim.* Nonstructural trim and portable display surfaces may be of wood, metal, approved plastics, or any combination thereof.

(e) *Anchorage.*

(1) Members supporting unbraced signs shall be so proportioned that the bearing loads imposed on the soil in either direction, horizontal or vertical, shall not exceed the safe values. Braced ground signs shall be anchored to resist the specified wind load acting in any direction. Anchors and supports shall be designed for safe bearing loads on the soil and for an effective resistance to overturning. Anchors and supports shall penetrate to a depth below ground greater than that of the frostline. Portable ground signs supported by

frames or posts rigidly attached to the base shall be so proportioned that the weight and size of the base will be adequate to resist the wind pressure specified in the building code. Signs attached to masonry, concrete, or steel shall be safely and securely fastened thereto by means of metal anchors, bolts, or approved expansion screws of sufficient size and anchorage to support safely the loads applied.

(2) No wooden blocks or plugs or anchors with wood used in connection with screws or nails shall be considered proper anchorage, except for signs attached to wood framing.

(3) No anchor or support of any sign shall be connected to or supported by an unbraced parapet wall, unless such wall is designed in accordance with the requirements for parapet walls specified in section 2312 of the building code.

(4) Adjustable turnbuckles shall be securely safetied to prevent movement.

(f) *Display surfaces.* Display surfaces in all types of signs may be made of metal, glass, or approved plastics, except that glass shall not be used in any pole or projecting signs. Glass thickness and area limitations shall be as set forth in table no. 4-A in this section. Sections of approved plastics on wall signs shall not exceed 150 square feet in area. Exceptions:

(1) In fire zone no. 3 the area may be increased by 50 percent.

(2) Sections of approved plastics on signs other than wall signs may be of

unlimited area if approved by
the building official.

TABLE NO. 4-A SIZE, THICKNESS AND TYPE OF GLASS PANELS IN SIGNS

Maximum Size of Exposed Glass Panel			
Any Dimension (in inches)	Area (in square inches)	Minimum Thickness of Glass (in inches)	Type of Glass
30	500	1/8	Plain, plate or wired
45	700	3/16	Plain, plate or wired
144	3,600	1/4	Plain, plate or wired
Over 144	Over 3,600	1/4	Wired glass

(g) *Approved plastics.* The zoning enforcement officer shall require that sufficient technical data be submitted to substantiate the proposed use of any plastic material and, if it is determined that the evidence submitted is satisfactory for the use intended, he or she may approve its use.

(h) *Concealment of structural framework.* No structural framework of any sign shall be covered or concealed.

(i) *Electrical wiring.* All signs containing electrical wiring shall be subject to all provisions of the electrical code.

(j) *Maintenance and repair.* All signs, together with all of their supports, braces, guys, and anchors, shall be kept in repair and in a proper state of preservation. The display surfaces of all signs shall be kept neatly painted or posted at all times.

(k) *Name of erector and date of erection.* Every off-premises sign, as defined in chapter 134 of the city Code, and every sign which projects over any public right-of-way erected after the effective date of the ordinance from which chapter 134 of the city Code derives shall have painted or otherwise attached on the exterior of the sign the name of the sign erector and date of erection. Such name and date shall be of sufficient size and contrast to be easily read from a reasonable distance.

Sec. 26-189. Marquees.

Signs may be placed on, attached to, or constructed in a theater marquee. Such signs shall, for the purpose of determining projection, clearance, height and material, be considered a part of and shall meet the requirements for a marquee as specified in the International building code.

**Sec. 26-193. Repealed by Ord.
No. 14,---**

Sec. 26-223. Exit requirements from skywalk system.

(a) There must be two means of egress, as described in this section, from any point in the skywalk system during the hours that the portion of such skywalk system including such point is open in accordance with article IV of chapter 102 of the city Code.

(b) In addition to those exits defined in chapter 10 of the International Building Code, any fire door assemblies in a skywalk bridge may constitute an exit from the skywalk system within the meaning of such chapter 10, provided that there is a continuous and unobstructed means of egress from such fire doors assemblies in the direction of exit to a public way on the ground level and provided, further, that such means of egress may include passage through one or more skywalk bridges, one or more skywalk corridors, or portions of one or more buildings, and such skywalk bridges, skywalk corridors or portions of buildings need not satisfy the requirements for corridors or exit passageways contained in such chapter 10.

(c) Doors or other barriers may be locked so as to block passage through a portion of the skywalk system during the hours such portion of the skywalk system is not required to be open in accordance with article IV chapter 102 of the city Code. Any such door or other barrier equipped with a locking device shall have a readily visible, durable sign on or adjacent to the door or other barrier stating "this door to remain unlocked during skywalk system hours." The sign shall be in letters not less than one inch high on a contrasting background.

(d) When a portion of the system is closed, the portion of the skywalk system that is open shall be so arranged that it is possible to go in either direction from any point in the system to an exit, except for dead ends not exceeding 20 feet in length within a building, or 50 feet in length within a sprinklered building.

Sec. 26-225. Protection of openings onto the skywalk system which are located within 25 feet of property line.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the International Building Code, openings onto the skywalk system which are located within 25 feet of the property line shall be protected as follows:

(1) If two buildings are joined by a skywalk corridor constructed between such buildings:

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(2) If a skywalk corridor is constructed exterior to and attached to any one building, but is not between two or more buildings, and such skywalk corridor extends over the adjacent property line related to such building:

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property
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and
no
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be
permitted
in
any
wall
of
such
skywalk
corridor
which
is
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than
seven
feet
from
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property

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b. 1.
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responsible for such skywalk corridor under a skywalk agreement with the city shall also agree in such skywalk agreement to provide an approved automatic sprinkler system if a second building is constructed within ten feet of such skywalk corridor; and

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(3) Two buildings may be
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minimum of 12 inches below the lowest finished ceiling on either side of the wall opening, or, if the finished ceiling is not a fire-rated assembly on either side, the draft curtain shall extend from the opening to a rated ceiling or floor assembly on such

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(4) If two buildings are
connected by a skywalk
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Sec. 26-266. Applicability to moved buildings.

Buildings or structures moved into the city shall comply with the provisions of the electrical code for new buildings or structures.

Sec. 26-942. Contractor's license required, classification.

(a) *Required.* Except as otherwise provided in this article, no person shall engage or represent himself or herself to the public as engaging in the activity or business of installing, altering, or repairing any of the mechanical equipment or systems for which permits are required by the mechanical code unless such person shall have first obtained from the city a contractor's license of the class required in this section for the particular work in which such person is to engage, with the following exceptions:

(1) Any person installing, altering, or requiring incinerators or cooling towers shall be permitted to perform such work without holding any of the licenses otherwise required in this article.

(2) Any public utility or gas supply company that is regularly engaged in the business of supplying gas service to the public shall be permitted to perform the following services without holding any of the licenses otherwise required in this article:

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(3) Any person holding a current plumbing contractor's license may obtain permits for the installation or repair of gas piping, boilers, and water heaters

without holding any of the licenses prescribed in this article.

A mechanical contractor's license shall not be required for the repair and maintenance of HVAC facilities in city-owned buildings when the work is performed by a regular city employee who has qualified for the authorized class of contractor as specified in subsection (b) for the type of repair or maintenance activity intended. Any person working under the provisions of this subsection shall obtain the required mechanical permits and inspections.

(b) *Classification.* Contractors' licenses shall be classified in accordance with the type of equipment to be installed, altered, or repaired by the licensee. No license holder shall engage in work which is not included under the classification for which he or she holds a license. Classes of licenses and the corresponding scope of work authorized thereby shall be as follows:

(1) *Class A, mechanical contractor (unrestricted).* Holders of this license may obtain permits for any of the work or equipment regulated by the mechanical code. This license shall be available only to the following:

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(2) *Class B, comfort heating contractor.* Holders of this license may obtain permits for any of the work or equipment regulated under chapters 5 through 14, inclusive, and chapters 19, 20 and 22, all in the Uniform Mechanical Code. For purposes of this subsection, the term "comfort heating" shall be deemed to include "comfort cooling."

(3) *Class C, refrigeration contractor.* Holders of this license may obtain permits for any of the work or equipment regulated under chapters 12 through 15, inclusive, and chapter 22, all in the Uniform Mechanical Code.

(4) *Class D, boiler contractor.* Holders of this license may obtain permits for any of the work or equipment regulated under chapters 19, 21, and 22, all in the Uniform Mechanical Code.

(5) *Class E, special appliance contractor.* Holders of this license or a class A, B or D license may obtain permits for the installation of solid fuel burning appliances, such as manufactured stoves and fireplaces. All installations shall be in accordance with appliance listings, manufacturer's

recommendations, and applicable requirements of the mechanical code. The homeowner's exemptions contained in section 26-947 of this division shall apply to this class of work.

Sec. 26-992. Applicability to moved buildings.

Buildings or structures moved into the city shall comply with the provisions of the plumbing code for new buildings or structures.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.

FORM APPROVED:

Roger K. Brown, Assistant City Attorney

Preston A. Daniels, Mayor

Attest:

I, Donna V. Boetel-Baker, City Clerk of the City of Des Moines, Iowa, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of an ordinance (Roll Call No. 02-1048), passed by the City Council of said City at a meeting held April 22, 2002 signed by the Mayor on April 22, 2002 and published as provided by law in the Business Record on May 6, 2002 Authorized by Publication Order No. 3222.

Donna V. Boetel-Baker, City Clerk