IBC Occupancy and use summary

GIB/ACES

- (Primary) Occupancy Classification: B-Business

  "Educational occupancies for students above the 12th grade" [304.1]

- Selected areas occupancy classification:
  - Classrooms/Labs with less than 50 persons: B-Business

  "Classrooms and laboratories that are located in colleges, universities, and academies for educating students above the 12th grade and that have an occupancy load of less than 50 students are classified in group B." [304.1 commentary]

  - Large lecture Rooms with more than 50 persons: A-3 Assembly

  "Similarly, lecture rooms located in colleges, universities, or in schools for students above the 12th grade that have an occupant load of 50 or more are also classified in group A-3,…." [303.4 commentary]

  "Please note, lecture halls for students above the 12th grade with an occupant load of 50 or more are classfiied in Group A-3" [305.1 commentary]

- Mixed Occupancy Classification: B and likely A-3 ('Lecture halls'); maybe others. Non-separated is most common approach.

  *"Where lecture facilities for large groups (ie occupant load of 50 or more) are located within the same building where classrooms with an occupant load of less than 50 are found, the building is a **mixed occupancy** (groups A-3 and B) and is subject to the provisions of section 508" [304.1 commentary]"*

- Occupant Load (section 1004) for determining means of egress facilities for ***classrooms***: Use 'Educational' use, from table 1004.1.2.
  - *"Table 1004.1.2 establishes minimum occupant densities based on the function or actual use of the space (not group classification)." [table 1004.1.1 commentary]*

NFPA Occupancy and use summary

GIB/ACES

- (Primary) Occupancy Classification: B-Business

  "College and university instructional buildings, classrooms under 50 persons, and instructional facilities." [A3.3.188.3 and A6.1.11.1]

- Selected areas occupancy classification:
  - Classrooms with less than 50 persons: B-Business
  - Classrooms with more than 50 persons: A-Assembly

  "Educational occupancies are limited to facilities used for educational purposes through the twelfth grade. A college classroom does not meet this criterion and is classified as a business occupancy or, where the college classroom has an occupant load of 50 or more, as an assembly occupancy" [A6.1.3.3]

- Occupant Load (ch 7) for determining means of egress facilities for ***classrooms***: Use 'Educational' use, from table, unless student occupancy of classroom exceeds 49, then use assembly.

  "Occupant load is determined by the nature of the use of a building or space….Since different generic uses are characterized by different occupant densities, Table 7.3.1.2 has established occupant load factors for each use…The column of the table is deliberately headed use, rather than occupancy, because the use of an area might differ from its occupancy classification. For example, a meeting room for fewer than 50 people in an office building is not an assembly occupancy; it is a business occupancy [see 6.1.14.1.3(2)], but its occupant load is based on an assembly use. The same concept applies to a classroom in a university, which, although classified as a business occupancy, has an occupant load based on educational use (for traditional classroom style) or assembly use (for lecture style with theater-type seating)".[table 7.3.1.2]

and basic kitchen facilities so that beverages and appetizers can be served. There is a platform for a band to perform, a dance floor in front of the platform and numerous cocktail tables and chairs. The tables and chairs are not fixed, resulting in a hazardous arrangement because there are no distinct aisles. When the band performs, the house lights are dimmed and spotlights are keyed in on the performers. The club is equipped with a sound system that is used at loud levels. The club is open until 3:00 a.m.—the latest time the local jurisdiction will allow.

From this description of the Downtown Club, one can readily see that the appropriate classification is Group A-2. Sometimes, however, it is not this easy to determine the appropriate classification. In such cases, the building official must seek additional information regarding the functions of the building and each area within the building.

Two of the specific uses listed as Group A-2 occupancies are typically not considered as facilities primarily used for food and/or drink consumption, however their classification as such has been deemed appropriate for varying reasons. The placement of casino gaming areas in the Group A-2 classification is because they share many hazard characteristics with nightclubs and, to some extent, the other uses in the category. The presence of distracting lights, sounds and decorations, along with the potential for alcohol consumption, create an assembly environment that is best addressed under the Group A-2 provisions. The classification is specific to the gaming areas of casino, therefore other related uses such as administrative, storage and lodging areas are to be individually classified based upon their specific use.

Commercial kitchens, when associated with a Group A-2 dining and drinking establishment, are also classified as Group A-2. Although commercial kitchens do not pose the same conditions and concerns as the other uses classified as Group A-2, their classification as such recognizes the relationship that exists between the dining and cooking areas. Providing a physical fire-resistive separation between the kitchen and the dining area that it serves is often found to be impractical. Assigning a single occupancy classification for both the commercial kitchen and its associated dining area eliminates any potential for an unnecessary mixed-occupancy condition. This single classification approach can also be applied where the occupant load of the dining area is below 50, allowing for a Group B classification. Under such circumstances, the kitchen would be considered an extension of the Group B dining facility. See also commercial kitchens in Group F-1.

303.4 Assembly Group A-3. Assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A including, but not limited to:

Amusement arcades
Art galleries
Bowling alleys
Community halls
Courtrooms
Dance halls (not including food or drink consumption)
Exhibition halls
Funeral parlors
Gymnasiums (without spectator seating)
Indoor *swimming pools* (without spectator seating)
Indoor tennis courts (without spectator seating)
Lecture halls
Libraries
Museums
Places of religious worship
Pool and billiard parlors
Waiting areas in transportation terminals

❖ Structures in which people assemble for the purpose of social activities (such as entertainment, recreation and amusement) that are neither classified in Group A-1 or A-2 nor appropriately classified in Group A-4 or A-5 are to be classified in Group A-3. Exhibition halls, libraries, dance halls (not including food and drink), places of religious worship, museums, gymnasiums, recreation centers, health clubs, fellowship halls, indoor shooting galleries, bowling centers and billiard halls are among the facilities often classified in Group A-3. Also, since they most nearly resemble this occupancy classification, public and private spaces used for assembly are often classified in Group A-3. These include large courtrooms, meeting rooms and conference centers. Similarly, lecture rooms located in colleges, universities or in schools for students above the 12th grade that have an occupant load of 50 or more are also classified in Group A-3, as well as structures in which people gather exclusively for worship and other religious purposes. Although such worship and religious purposes are without restriction to any particular sect or creed, the intent of the code is to limit Group A-3 classification to occupancies that are specifically related to worship services, devotions and religious rituals.

The fire hazard in terms of combustible contents (fuel load) in structures classified in Group A-3 is most often expected to be moderate to low. Since structures classified in Group A-3 vary widely as to the purpose for which they are used, the range of fuel load varies widely. For example, the fuel load in a library or an exhibition hall usually is considerably greater than that normally found in a gymnasium. While the code specifically addresses kitchens associated with Group A-2 restaurants and similar dining facilites, it is silent regarding accessory kitchens one might find associated with community centers or a fellowship hall of a place of religious worship. These kitchens should be considered carefully by the building official. Each facility and its use will be somehwat unique. The intensity and frequency of the use of the space for serving of food as well as the type of cooking equipment installed are important factors. The occasional use of the fellowship hall for a fundraising dinner where food is brought in and warmed is one end of the spectrum and may warrant keeping a Group A-3 classification. But when the same hall

becomes a daily charity "soup" kitchen, then Group A-2 classification is more appropriate.

303.5 Assembly Group A-4. Assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities with spectator seating including, but not limited to:

Arenas
Skating rinks
Swimming pools
Tennis courts

❖ Structures provided with spectator seating in which people assemble to watch an indoor sporting event are to be classified as Group A-4. Arenas, skating rinks, swimming pools and tennis courts are among the facilities often classified as Group A-4. The distinguishing factor between Group A-4 and A-5 structures is whether the event is indoors or outdoors. Group A-4 facilities are limited to indoor structures only. The distinguishing factor between Group A-4 and Group A-3 facilities is the presence of a defined seating area. While Group A-3 facilities are indoors (i.e., tennis courts, swimming pools), they typically do not have a defined seating area in which to view the event. Only facilities that are both indoors and have a defined seating area are to be classified as Group A-4.

303.6 Assembly Group A-5. Assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities including, but not limited to:

Amusement park structures
Bleachers
Grandstands
Stadiums

❖ Structures classified in Group A-5 are outdoor facilities where people assemble to view or participate in social and recreational activities (e.g., stadiums, grandstands, bleachers, coliseums). In order to qualify as an outdoor facility, the structure must be one where the products of combustion are freely and rapidly vented to the atmosphere (i.e., a structure without enclosures that would prevent the free movement of smoke from the occupied area to the outside). Any recreation facility that has exterior walls that enclose the facility and a roof that fully covers the area would not be classified in Group A-5, but rather in Group A-3 or A-4 depending on whether a seating area has been provided. In the case of a structure with a retractable roof, the more stringent occupancy classification (i.e., Group A-4) would be required.

Since occupancies classified in Group A-5 are primarily viewing and sports participation areas, the fuel load associated with them is very low (i.e., the structure itself and seats). Since the fuel load present is relatively low and the expectation is that smoke will be quickly evacuated from the structure, the relative fire hazard of occupancies classified in Group A-5 is expected to be low. The life safety hazard from panic that might occur in an emergency, however, is a serious concern; hence, the capability of large crowds to exit the structure quickly and orderly during emergencies is an important design consideration (see Section 1028).

Both Group A-4 and A-5 occupancies will include a variety of uses that support the viewing of sports and similar activities. There will likely be luxury seating suites, locker rooms, toilet facilities and press boxes, which are clearly part of the overall uses of the facility. There will also be offices, food concession stands and merchandise stands which by their use are different occupancies, but are probably within the accessory occupancy limits established in Section 508.2. Because of the multitiered design of most Group A-4 and A-5 occupancies, the limit for accessory occupancies to account for less than 10 percent of the story will need to be creatively applied. There may be full-fledged restaurants that are in the same building, but may be open to guests not limited to those attending an event. A Group A-2 occupancy designation is likely the most appropriate classification and the mixed-occupancy conditions would most typically be addressed under the accessory occupancy provisions of Section 508.2.

SECTION 304
BUSINESS GROUP B

304.1 Business Group B. Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Airport traffic control towers
Ambulatory care facilities
Animal hospitals, kennels and pounds
Banks
Barber and beauty shops
Car wash
Civic administration
Clinic, outpatient
Dry cleaning and laundries: pick-up and delivery stations and self service
Educational occupancies for students above the 12th grade
Electronic data processing
Laboratories: testing and research
Motor vehicle showrooms
Post offices
Print shops
Professional services (architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers, etc.)
Radio and television stations
Telephone exchanges
Training and skill development not within a school or academic program

❖ The risks to life safety in the business occupancy classification are relatively low. Exposure to the potential effects of fire is limited because business-type facilities most often have low fuel loads, are nor-

mally occupied only during the daytime and, with some exceptions, are usually occupied for a set number of hours. The occupants, because of the nature of the use, are typically alert, ambulatory, conscious, aware of their surroundings and generally familiar with the building's features, particularly the means of egress. Historically, this occupancy has one of the better fire safety records for the protection of life and property.

This section identifies the general characteristics and lists examples of occupancies that are classified in Group B. Note that the description recognizes the need for limited storage spaces that are incidental to office occupancies. Classrooms and laboratories that are located in colleges, universities and academies for educating students above the 12th grade and that have an occupant load of less than 50 are classified in Group B. Classrooms with an occupant load of 50 or more are classified in Group A-3 (see Section 303.4). When lecture facilities for large groups (i.e., occupant load of 50 or more) are located within the same building where classrooms with an occupant load less than 50 are found, the building is a mixed occupancy (Groups A-3 and B) and is subject to the provisions of Section 508.

While civic administration covers a broad range of state and local government buildings, many such buildings will have a variety of uses and need to be considered under mixed occupancy provisions. Frequently police stations will include jails or holding cells. Fire stations will be a mix of offices, parking and maintenance facilities for the fire engines and living spaces for the fire fighters. Often a meeting room that is open to the public is also included. This type of facility is a mix of Group A, B, R and S occupancies.

Ambulatory care facilities are those used to provide medical, or similar care, on less than a 24-hour basis to patients who are rendered incapable of self-preservation (see Section 202). Frequently called "day surgery centers" or "ambulatory surgical centers," ambulatory care facilities perform procedures that render care recipients (patients) temporarily incapable of self-preservation due to the use of nerve blocks, sedation or anesthesia. Because of the condition of the care recipients, the need for medical staff to stabilize the patients before evacuation and the use of medical gases such as oxygen and nitrous oxide, these types of facilities pose greater fire and life safety hazards than other business occupancies. Accordingly, additional fire protection and means of egress requirements specific to ambulatory care are provided in Section 422.

Facilities that provide medical services for inpatient care where the care recipients (patients) stay for more than 24 hours would be classified as Group I-2. Buildings used as sleep clinics would be classified as Group B since these spaces are not typical dwelling or sleeping units where people live, the occupants are assumed to be capable of self-preservation and the occupants are not living in a supervised environment. Although the patients in a sleep clinic may be sleeping, they can be easily awakened and alerted to an emergency as compared to the patients at an ambulatory care facility.

Training and skill development is classified as a B occupancy due to the similarity in use of spaces to education above the 12th grade and with professional consultation. Often unions provide training facilities for their members so they can keep up with new materials and updates of regulations. Other facilities can provide one-on-one tutoring such as remedial reading or math skills for students. Where those receiving the training or skill development are of the ages typically associated with grades 12 or earlier, the determination of the appropriate classification requires the building official to consider whether the training is given to larger groups in a classroom setting or part of a traditional educational program. The presence of children does not automatically mean a classification as a Group E.

304.2 Definitions. The following terms are defined in Chapter 2:

AMBULATORY CARE FACILITY.

CLINIC, OUTPATIENT.

❖ This section lists terms that are specifically associated with the subject matter of this section. It is important to emphasize that these terms are not exclusively related to this section but may or may not also be applicable where the term is used elsewhere in the code.

Definitions of terms can help in the understanding and application of the code requirements. The purpose for including a list within this chapter is to provide more convenient access to terms which may have a specific or limited application within this chapter. For the complete definition and associated commentary, refer back to Chapter 2. Terms that are italicized provide a visual identification throughout the code that a definition exists for that term. The use and application of all defined terms are set forth in Section 201.

SECTION 305
EDUCATIONAL GROUP E

305.1 Educational Group E. Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade.

❖ The risks to life safety in this occupancy vary with the composition of the facilities and also with the ages of the occupants. In general, children require more safeguards than do older, more mature persons.

This section identifies the criteria for classification of a building in Group E. The two fundamental characteristics of a Group E facility are as follows:

1. The facility is occupied by more than five persons (excluding the instructor); and

reduced occupant load was permitted only through the variance process. With this exception, the building official can make a determination if a design that would use the actual occupant load was permissible. The building official may want to create specific conditions for approval. For example, the building official could choose to permit the actual occupant load to be utilized to determine the plumbing fixture count, but not the means of egress or sprinkler design; the determination could be that the reduced occupant load may be utilized in a specific area, such as in the storage warehouse, but not in the factory or office areas. Another point to consider would be the potential of the space being utilized for different purposes at different times, or the potential of a future change of tenancy without knowledge of the building department. Any special considerations for such unique uses must be documented and justified. Additionally, the owner must be aware that such special considerations will impact the future use of the building with respect to the means of egress and other protection features.

TABLE 1004.1.1. See next column.

❖ Table 1004.1.2 establishes minimum occupant densities based on the function or actual use of the space (not group classification). The table presents the maximum floor area allowance per occupant (i.e., occupant load factor) based on studies and counts of the number of occupants in typical buildings. The use of this table, then, results in the minimum occupant load for which rooms, spaces and the building must be designed. While an assumed normal occupancy may be viewed as somewhat less than that determined by the use of the table factors, such a normal occupant load is not necessarily an appropriate design criterion. The greatest hazard to the occupants occurs when an unusually large crowd is present. The code does not limit the occupant load density of an area, except as provided for in Section 1004.2, but once the occupant load is established, the means of egress must be designed for at least that capacity. If it is intended that the occupant load will exceed that calculated in accordance with the table, then the occupant load is to be based on the estimated actual number of people, but not to exceed the maximum allowance in accordance with Section 1004.2. Therefore, the occupant load of the office or business areas in a storage warehouse or nightclub is to be determined using the occupant load factor most appropriate to that space—one person for each 100 square feet (9 m^2) of gross floor area.

The use of net and gross floor areas as defined in Chapter 2 is intended to provide a refinement in the occupant load determination. The gross floor area technique applied to a building only allows the deduction of the plan area of the exterior walls, vent shafts and interior courts from the plan area of the building.

The net floor area permits the exclusion of certain spaces that would be included in the gross floor area. The net floor area is intended to apply to the actual

TABLE 1004.1.2
MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT

FUNCTION OF SPACE	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR[a]
Accessory storage areas, mechanical equipment room	300 gross
Agricultural building	300 gross
Aircraft hangars	500 gross
Airport terminal	
Baggage claim	20 gross
Baggage handling	300 gross
Concourse	100 gross
Waiting areas	15 gross
Assembly	
Gaming floors (keno, slots, etc.)	11 gross
Exhibit Gallery and Museum	30 net
Assembly with fixed seats	See Section 1004.4
Assembly without fixed seats	
Concentrated (chairs only-not fixed)	7 net
Standing space	5 net
Unconcentrated (tables and chairs)	15 net
Bowling centers, allow 5 persons for each lane including 15 feet of runway, and for additional areas	7 net
Business areas	100 gross
Courtrooms—other than fixed seating areas	40 net
Day care	35 net
Dormitories	50 gross
Educational	
Classroom area	20 net
Shops and other vocational room areas	50 net
Exercise rooms	50 gross
Group H-5 Fabrication and manufacturing areas	200 gross
Industrial areas	100 gross
Institutional areas	
Inpatient treatment areas	240 gross
Outpatient areas	100 gross
Sleeping areas	120 gross
Kitchens, commercial	200 gross
Library	
Reading rooms	50 net
Stack area	100 gross
Mall buildings—covered and open	See Section 402.8.2
Mercantile	
Areas on other floors	60 gross
Basement and grade floor areas	30 gross
Storage, stock, shipping areas	300 gross
Parking garages	200 gross
Residential	200 gross
Skating rinks, swimming pools	
Rink and pool	50 gross
Decks	15 gross
Stages and platforms	15 net
Warehouses	500 gross

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m^2.
a. Floor area in square feet per occupant.

occupied floor areas. The area used for permanent building components, such as shafts, fixed equipment, thicknesses of walls, corridors, stairways, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets, is not included in net floor area. For example, consider a restaurant dining area with dimensions measured from the inside of the enclosing walls of 80 feet by 60 feet (24 384 mm by 18 288 mm) (see Figure 1004.1.2). Within the restaurant area is a 6-inch (152 mm) privacy wall running the length of the room [80 feet by 0.5 feet = 40 square feet (3.7 m^2)], a fireplace [40 square feet (3.7 m^2)] and a cloak room [60 square feet (5.6 m^2)]. Each of these areas is deducted from the restaurant area, resulting in a net floor area of 4,660 square feet (433 m^2). Since the restaurant intends to have unconcentrated seating that involves loose tables and chairs, the resulting occupant load is 311 persons (4,660 divided by 15). As the definition of "Floor area, net" indicates, certain spaces are to be excluded from the gross floor area to derive the net floor area. The key point in this definition is that the net floor area is to include the actual occupied area and does not include spaces uncharacteristic of that occupancy.

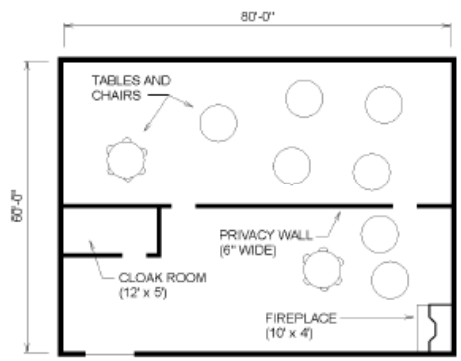
In determining the occupant load of a building with mixed groups, each floor area of a single occupancy must be separately analyzed, such as required by Section 1004.6. The occupant load of the business portion of an office/warehouse building is determined at a rate of one person for each 100 square feet (9 m^2) of office space, whereas the occupant load of the warehouse portion is determined at the rate of one person for each 300 square feet (28 m^2). There may even be different uses within the same room. For example, a restaurant dining room would have seating but may also have a waiting area with standing room, a take-out window with a queue line or employee areas behind a bar or reception desk.

If a specific type of facility is not found in the table, the occupancy it most closely resembles should be utilized. For example, a training room in a business office may utilize the 20-square-feet (1.86 m^2) net established for educational classroom areas, or a dance or karate studio may use the occupant load for rinks and pools for the studio areas.

Table 1004.1.2 presents a method of determining the absolute base minimum occupant load of a space that the means of egress is to accommodate.

The table occupant loads are based on the stereotypical configuration of spaces. For example, the dorm requirements were written based on dormitories with sleeping rooms with two to four students, a gang bathroom and a meeting/study lounge on each floor.

This example suggests that Educational "use" would be appropriate in a B group in determining occupant load; based on 'function', or 'actual use', regardless of the fact that E "occupancy" is only up to 12th grade.



80' x 60' = 4,800 SQ.FT.

PRIVACY WALL:	40 SQ.FT.
FIREPLACE:	40 SQ.FT.
CLOAK ROOM:	60 SQ.FT.
TOTAL:	140 SQ.FT.

(TOTAL AREA WITHIN WALLS) - (EXCLUDED ITEMS) = (NET FLOOR AREA)
4,800 SQ.FT. - 140 SQ.FT. = 4,660 SQ.FT.

(NET FLOOR AREA)/(TABLE 1004.1.2 VALUE) = (OCCUPANT LOAD)
4,660 SQ.FT./15 SQ.FT. PER OCCUPANT = 311 OCCUPANTS

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm,
1 square foot = 0.0929 m^2.

Figure 1004.1.2
TYPICAL NET FLOOR AREA OCCUPANT LOAD CALCULATION

nternational Code Council
y IHS under license with ICC
ction or networking permitted without license from IHS

Licensee=Army Norfolk Dist./7858506127
Not for Resale, 11/05/2013 09:01:09 MST

3.3.174 Mercantile Occupancy. See 3.3.188.9.

3.3.175 Metal Composite Material (MCM). See 3.3.169.3.

3.3.176 Mezzanine. An intermediate level between the floor and the ceiling of any room or space.

3.3.177 Mixed Occupancy. See 3.3.188.10.

3.3.178* Modification. The reconfiguration of any space; the addition or elimination of any door or window; the addition or elimination of load-bearing elements; the reconfiguration or extension of any system; or the installation of any additional equipment.

A.3.3.178 Modification. Modification does not include repair or replacement of interior finishes.

3.3.179 Multilevel Play Structure. See 3.3.271.5.

3.3.180 Multiple Occupancy. See 3.3.188.11.

3.3.181 Multiple Station Alarm Device. See 3.3.61.1.

3.3.182 Multipurpose Assembly Occupancy. See 3.3.188.2.1.

3.3.183 Net Floor Area. See 3.3.21.2.2.

3.3.184 Non-Patient-Care Suite (Health Care Occupancies). See 3.3.272.2.

3.3.185 Normally Unoccupied Building Service Equipment Support Area. See 3.3.21.6.

3.3.186 Nursing Home. See 3.3.140.2.

3.3.187* Objective. A requirement that needs to be met to achieve a goal.

A.3.3.187 Objective. Objectives define a series of actions necessary to make the achievement of a goal more likely. Objectives are stated in more specific terms than goals and are measured on a more quantitative, rather than qualitative, basis.

3.3.188 Occupancy. The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used. **[ASCE/SEI 7:**1.2]

3.3.188.1* Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy. An occupancy used to provide services or treatment simultaneously to four or more patients that provides, on an outpatient basis, one or more of the following: (1) treatment for patients that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; (2) anesthesia that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; (3) emergency or urgent care for patients who, due to the nature of their injury or illness, are incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others.

A.3.3.188.1 Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy. It is not the intent that occupants be considered to be incapable of self-preservation just because they are in a wheelchair or use assistive walking devices, such as a cane, a walker, or crutches. Rather, it is the intent to address emergency care centers that receive patients who have been rendered incapable of self-preservation due to the emergency, such as being rendered unconscious as a result of an accident or being unable to move due to sudden illness.

3.3.188.2* Assembly Occupancy. An occupancy (1) used for a gathering of 50 or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses; or (2) used as a special amusement building, regardless of occupant load.

A.3.3.188.2 Assembly Occupancy. Assembly occupancies might include the following:

(1) Armories
(2) Assembly halls
(3) Auditoriums
(4) Bowling lanes
(5) Club rooms
(6) College and university classrooms, 50 persons and over
(7) Conference rooms
(8) Courtrooms
(9) Dance halls
(10) Drinking establishments
(11) Exhibition halls
(12) Gymnasiums
(13) Libraries
(14) Mortuary chapels
(15) Motion picture theaters
(16) Museums
(17) Passenger stations and terminals of air, surface, underground, and marine public transportation facilities
(18) Places of religious worship
(19) Pool rooms
(20) Recreation piers
(21) Restaurants
(22) Skating rinks
(23) Special amusement buildings, regardless of occupant load
(24) Theaters

Assembly occupancies are characterized by the presence or potential presence of crowds with attendant panic hazard in case of fire or other emergency. They are generally open or occasionally open to the public, and the occupants, who are present voluntarily, are not ordinarily subject to discipline or control. Such buildings are ordinarily occupied by able-bodied persons and are not used for sleeping purposes. Special conference rooms, snack areas, and other areas incidental to, and under the control of, the management of other occupancies, such as offices, fall under the 50-person limitation.

Restaurants and drinking establishments with an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons should be classified as mercantile occupancies.

For special amusement buildings, see 12.4.7 and 13.4.7.

3.3.188.2.1 Multipurpose Assembly Occupancy. An assembly room designed to accommodate temporarily any of several possible assembly uses.

3.3.188.3* Business Occupancy. An occupancy used for the transaction of business other than mercantile.

A.3.3.188.3 Business Occupancy. Business occupancies include the following:

(1) Air traffic control towers (ATCTs)
(2) City halls
(3) College and university instructional buildings, classrooms under 50 persons, and instructional laboratories
(4) Courthouses
(5) Dentists' offices
(6) Doctors' offices
(7) General offices
(8) Outpatient clinics (ambulatory)
(9) Town halls

Doctors' and dentists' offices are included, unless of such character as to be classified as ambulatory health care occupancies. *(See 3.3.188.1.)*

Birth centers should be classified as business occupancies if they are occupied by fewer than four patients, not including infants, at any one time; do not provide sleeping facilities for four or more occupants; and do not provide treatment procedures that render four or more patients, not including infants, incapable of self-preservation at any one time. For birth centers occupied by patients not meeting these parameters, see Chapter 18 or Chapter 19, as appropriate.

Service facilities common to city office buildings, such as newsstands, lunch counters serving fewer than 50 persons, barber shops, and beauty parlors are included in the business occupancy group.

City halls, town halls, and courthouses are included in this occupancy group, insofar as their principal function is the transaction of public business and the keeping of books and records. Insofar as they are used for assembly purposes, they are classified as assembly occupancies.

3.3.188.4* Day-Care Occupancy. An occupancy in which four or more clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relatives or legal guardians, for less than 24 hours per day.

A.3.3.188.4 Day-Care Occupancy. Day-care occupancies include the following:

(1) Adult day-care occupancies, except where part of a health care occupancy
(2) Child day-care occupancies
(3) Day-care homes
(4) Kindergarten classes that are incidental to a child day-care occupancy
(5) Nursery schools

In areas where public schools offer only half-day kindergarten programs, many child day-care occupancies offer state-approved kindergarten classes for children who need full-day care. Because these classes are normally incidental to the day-care occupancy, the requirements of the day-care occupancy should be followed.

3.3.188.5* Detention and Correctional Occupancy. An occupancy used to house one or more persons under varied degrees of restraint or security where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation because of security measures not under the occupants' control.

A.3.3.188.5 Detention and Correctional Occupancy. Detention and correctional occupancies include the following:

(1) Adult and juvenile substance abuse centers
(2) Adult and juvenile work camps
(3) Adult community residential centers
(4) Adult correctional institutions
(5) Adult local detention facilities
(6) Juvenile community residential centers
(7) Juvenile detention facilities
(8) Juvenile training schools

See A.22.1.1.1.6 and A.23.1.1.1.6.

3.3.188.6* Educational Occupancy. An occupancy used for educational purposes through the twelfth grade by six or more persons for 4 or more hours per day or more than 12 hours per week.

A.3.3.188.6 Educational Occupancy. Educational occupancies include the following:

(1) Academies
(2) Kindergartens
(3) Schools

An educational occupancy is distinguished from an assembly occupancy in that the same occupants are regularly present.

3.3.188.7* Health Care Occupancy. An occupancy used to provide medical or other treatment or care simul-