

Construction Code Communicator



State of New Jersey
Philip D. Murphy, Governor

Department of Community Affairs
Jacquelyn A. Suárez, Commissioner

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Winter 2025

The Winter Communicator: A Reminder

The final (Winter) issue of the *Construction Code Communicator* each year consists of a collection of Alerts, Hot Topics, Letters from the Director, guidance documents, and other information items that were posted on the Division's website during the calendar year. We are including articles that were printed in earlier editions of the *Construction Code Communicator* on topics that continue to generate questions. Once this edition of the *Construction Code Communicator* has been posted, these individual Alerts, Hot Topics, Letters from the Director, guidance documents, and other information items will be removed from those sections of the Division's website. There is one exception: the materials related to Superstorm Sandy will remain in place. **Generally, there are no new articles in this issue. However, there are times when a short, new article finds its way into the Winter issue, such as this issue.**








Please note that, although the documents will be removed from the Alerts and Hot Topics, they will still be accessible through the Division's Document Library or through the "Topics A-Z" tab on the Division's website: <https://www.nj.gov/dca/codes/index.shtml>.

As it remains, the *Construction Code Communicator* will follow this same format: three issues, Spring, Summer, and Fall, that contain new articles and a Winter issue that will provide in one place all the Alerts, Hot Topics, Letters from the Director, guidance documents, and other information items that were posted on the Division's website in that calendar year with previously printed articles where the topic continues to generate questions.

If you have any questions about the *Construction Code Communicator*, or if you have any recommendations for articles, please feel free to contact me at (609) 984-7609 or at ian.rayfield@dca.nj.gov.

Source: Ian Rayfield
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2025 Division of Codes and Standards Proposals and Adoptions

The following is a list of the 2025 proposals and adoptions. This list, with previous years included, can be found at <https://www.nj.gov/dca/codes/codereg/index.shtml> by scrolling to "Rule Proposals and Adoptions" and clicking "Division Related Rule Proposals and Adoptions."

Posted in NJ Register	Subject	Submit Comments by:	Adoption Date
Oct 20, 2025	Uniform Construction Code 2024 I-Codes/2023 NEC/2024 NSPC model codes Proposed Amendments: N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.20, 3.21, and 3.22	Dec 19, 2025	
Oct 20, 2025	Uniform Construction Code Responsibilities & Rehab mods for 2024 model codes Proposed Amendments: N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.18, 2.34, 2.35, 3.4, 3.8, 5.3, 6.2, 6.3A, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 6.12A, 6.13A, 6.14A, 6.15A, 6.16A, 6.17A, 6.18A, 6.19A, 6.20A, 6.21A, 6.22A, 6.23A, 6.24A, 6.25A, 6.26A, 6.28A, 6.31, and 6.32	Dec 19, 2025	
Sep 15, 2025	Uniform Construction Code Enforcement Activities Reserved to the Department Proposed Amendment: N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11	Nov 14, 2025	
Sep 02, 2025	Uniform Construction Code Proposed Amendments: N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15, 2.15A, 2.16, and 4.4	Nov 01, 2025	
Jul 21, 2025	Notice of Action on Petition for Rulemaking Uniform Construction Code N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.21	N/A	N/A
Apr 07, 2025	Notice of Readoption Planned Real Estate Development Full Disclosure Act Regulations Readoption: N.J.A.C. 5:26	N/A	Apr 07, 2025
Apr 07, 2025	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Proposed Amendments: N.J.A.C. 5:18-3.1, 3.3, 3.6, 4.1, 4.3, and 5.1; and 5:18 Appendix A	Jun 06, 2025	
Apr 07, 2025	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Proposed Amendments: N.J.A.C. 5:18-1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 6.4, and 11.1	Jun 06, 2025	
Apr 07, 2025	Emergency Shelters for the Homeless Proposed Amendment: N.J.A.C. 5:15-4.3	Jun 06, 2025	Jan 05, 2026
Jan 21, 2025	Uniform Construction Code Proposed Amendment: N.J.A.C. 5:23-4D.3	Mar 22, 2025	Aug 04, 2025

Source: Ian Rayfield
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UCC Summary of Rule Changes – Fall 2025 Update



October 6, 2025, New Jersey Register

N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.21 – One- and two-family dwelling subcode – This adoption amends the Uniform Construction Code to implement the requirements of P.L. 2024, c.42, and P.L. 2023, c.265, both of which require the installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems in newly constructed townhouses subject to the one- and two-family dwelling subcode of the Uniform Construction Code. Specifically, this adoption amends N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.21 to adopt the requirements of International Residential Code, Section R313.1, including Section R313.1.1, and adds that it is effective as of February 1, 2025, in accordance with the timeframes set forth in the laws. Further, the language of the exception to Section R313.1 is deleted, as it pertains to rehabilitation elements not addressed in the one- and two-family dwelling subcode. New language for the exception is then included to reflect the exception set forth in the law that a newly constructed townhouse shall not be subject to this section if an application for a construction permit or an application for development has been submitted to a state, county, or municipal agency prior to the date of enactment of P.L. 2024, c.42, July 10, 2024.

→ for more information, please see “Dec 02, 2024” row at

https://www.nj.gov/dca/codes/codreg/rule_proposals_adoptions.shtml

Source: Ian Rayfield
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Code Assistance Unit Update

Being a little cheeky, I thought we'd take a trip down memory lane with the article that introduced me to the construction world, even though my name started popping up in the Winter 2001 edition:

Rob is a New Addition to Our Unit (Spring 2003 edition)

The Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards introduces Robert Austin, the newest member of the Code Assistance Unit. Rob joined the Department in 2001 as a recent graduate of The College of New Jersey with a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. Since then, he has proved to be a valuable asset to the Department, demonstrating reliability through his work with the members of the Unit, and his responsiveness to the inquiries of local officials and those in the construction industry. Rob has been closely involved in the adoption of the 2000 editions of the International Building Code and International Residential Code, and updates to the new energy code regulations. He has successfully completed the Fundamentals of Engineering examination and will soon be working toward his Professional Engineer license.

The professional engineer license...yep, that didn't happen. But while ignoring that 8-hour exam, I did get my Building HHS, Subcode, and Construction Official licenses. And in turn, you've had to hear me yap away for 24 years via phone, fax (remember those?!?), email, and Communicator articles.

And the real reason for this article: I'll be stepping back so new blood can ascend the throne of the Code Assistance Unit. The Supervisor is Adam Matthews (Building/Energy), with his team, Keith Makai (Building/Barrier Free), Anthony Menafro (Plumbing/Mechanical), Scott Borsos (Electrical), and Keith Thedinga (Fire Protection). We will have our very own “Star Search” to find a subcode official for Adam's position.

My stepping back also allows for the Code Development Unit to be its own entity again (see my signature line from previous articles I authored). The supervisor is Marie Daniels, and her staff are Ian Rayfield and Toju Agbeyegbe. Being a younger crowd here, they will be hosting an American Idol-style search for a support staff member, too.

Source: Rob Austin
Office of Construction Code Enforcement
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The Code Advisory Board

(Updated reprint from Spring/Summer 2002)

The Code Advisory Board, which represents the collective experience and technical insight of professionals from all segments of the construction process, has guided New Jersey construction code development from its inception to its current status as a nationally recognized regulatory program. Not a regulatory board, the Code Advisory Board is a friendly technical and policy consultant to the Department of Community Affairs, which is responsible for implementing and administering the Uniform Construction Code Act (P.L. 1975, c.217). This citizen advisory board and its technical subcode committees were formed to advise on and recommend procedures for administering the Uniform Construction Code and to assist in selecting subcodes. The Code Advisory Board is comprised of members who represent: the building industry; architects; engineers (structural and mechanical); consumers; public health officials; people with disabilities; building, electrical, elevator, fire prevention, and plumbing inspectors; and the people of New Jersey.

From the beginning, the code development staff has looked to the Code Advisory Board as a forum for discussing — and diffusing — the demands of special interest groups that had not fully understood the intent of the Act. Prior to the Board's first meeting in February 1976, the staff prepared procedural rules for the Board's operation. These rules were drafted to provide a place for the Board to act as a vital cog in the code development and implementation process, and have held up for over 50 years.

The Code Advisory Board has established itself as the primary defender of the Uniform Construction Code process and has been a vital support mechanism for the Department's oversight and management of the Code. The Board conducts its deliberations in a highly professional manner and recommends changes only after a thorough technical review by an active subcode committee process and vigorous discussion. Often, documents are returned to Department staff for rework and then, in an iterative process, returned to the subcode committees for additional review. This process has built the most professional code enforcement system in the nation, and continues to provide the public with the most effective life-safety protection in building construction.

Source: Ian Rayfield
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Landings for IRC Stairways

(Updated Reprint from Fall 2017)

The Code Assistance Unit has received multiple questions regarding stairway landings. In most cases, the question relates to a stairway leading from a deck. For background, please review Sections R311.7.6, Landings for stairways, and R311.7.7, Stairway walking surface, of the 2021 International Residential Code (IRC). The question (tripping people up) is: Can the landing at the bottom of an exterior stairway be the ground or a gravel surface?

The (stabilizing) answer is: Yes. The code does not regulate the type of material to be used at the landing for an exterior stairway. The code does not prohibit a ground or gravel surface from serving as the landing, provided that, at the time of final inspection, it complies with the required dimensions of Section R311.7.6 and the slope requirements of Section R311.7.7.

Please note that the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) is not a maintenance code. It would be the homeowner's responsibility to maintain the landing. And if you want further backup, see [IRC Interpretation 71-13](#), issued 04-23-2014.

Lastly, anticipating the 2024 IRC will be adopted mid-2026, the respective sections are R318.7.6 (dimensions) and R318.7.7 (slope). You know, why not move this whole section seven ahead to keep people on their toes?

Source: Rob Austin
Office of Construction Code Enforcement
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When is a Demolition Permit Required?



(Updated reprint from Winter 2024)

The Department of Community Affairs has become aware of some confusion in the field about when demolition permits are required. As a general rule of thumb, a true demolition permit is required when the entire building or structure is being demolished. Under the Rehabilitation Subcode, when a portion of a building is being demolished, this type of work is considered an alteration or reconstruction.

When demolishing an entire structure, many municipalities have specific ordinances governing how a demolition permit must be closed out and when a new construction permit can be issued. For example, some towns require all debris to be fully removed, the lot to be properly graded, and a final inspection to be completed. They may also require submission of weight receipts from the landfill where the debris was disposed. These conditions must be satisfied to receive a demolition bond refund, and no construction permit will be issued until they are met. Always check local ordinances to understand how a particular municipality manages demolition processes, as these requirements are not part of the Uniform Construction Code.

The exception to this rule is that when a building or structure is to be demolished, and the foundation is left in place, a full demolition permit is required. Any portion of the new structure built on the existing foundation is treated as new construction and must comply with the Building Subcode; the existing foundation must comply with the Rehabilitation Subcode. (See further, N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.2(b)2i and page 8 of the Fall 2017 *Construction Code Communicator* for "Reconstruction Definition and De Minimis Example," <https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/resources/ccm.html>.)

An example of when the term 'demolition' is mistakenly used is when the applicant proposes uncovering a partition by removing the interior finish. Often, the applicant requests removal of interior finishes from partitions to assess the extent of unknown work that would need to be addressed, such as confirming a load-bearing wall or relocating utilities. In this case, if the interior finish to be removed or replaced exceeds the 25 percent set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23- 2.7(c)1ii, this shall be scoped within the original permit application under the alteration or reconstruction permit, and if any additional work needs to be addressed after exploration, a permit update shall be requested. The removal of a partition should never be considered demolition, but simply part of the alteration or reconstruction project.

Source: Adam Matthews
Code Assistance Unit
(609) 984-7609

State and Federal Laws Regarding Accessibility



(Updated reprint from Summer 2018)

Accessibility for people with disabilities is required by several laws. The Americans with Disabilities Act is a Federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, government programs, services, activities in public accommodations and commercial facilities. The Americans with Disabilities Act applies to new construction and mandates that building owners improve the accessibility of their existing buildings, but it does not require any specific building improvements. The Americans with Disabilities Act exempts private clubs and religious entities from compliance. The enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act is through a civil lawsuit filed with the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) alleging discrimination.

The Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act is a Federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in housing. The Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act applies to buildings with four or more dwelling units in a single structure that were constructed after March 1991. The Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act does not apply to buildings that were occupied for the first time prior to March 1991. The Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act is enforced by a complaint to the Department of Housing and Urban Development alleging discrimination. The FFHAA references the ANSI A117.1 standard for accessible design as a safe harbor, so compliance with the ICC/ANSI A117.1 technical standard referenced in Chapter 11 should result in compliance with the FFHAA.

Both these Federal laws include technical standards that provide guidance on creating an accessible building and building site. Failure to comply with the technical standards could result in a determination of discrimination.

(Continued on next page)

(State and Federal Laws Regarding Accessibility)

New Jersey has a state civil rights law, the Law Against Discrimination. The Law Against Discrimination does not contain technical standards; instead, it references the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code (UCC), specifically the Barrier Free Subcode (BFSC), as its standard of compliance. The Law Against Discrimination is enforced by a complaint filed with the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights.

The Barrier Free Subcode (Chapter 11, IBC) of the UCC sets the requirements for accessibility in new construction; the Rehabilitation Subcode (Subchapter 6 of the UCC) sets the requirements for accessibility in construction projects in existing buildings. It is important to note that the UCC does not require a building owner to undertake a construction project, but when a project is undertaken, specific accessibility standards must be met.

The interaction of these laws means that a project undertaken with the intent of complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act will be required by the local code enforcement office to meet the standards of the Barrier Free Subcode. The technical standards adopted under the Americans with Disabilities Act are much the same as those adopted under the BFSC. The Department reviews the Federal standards before proposing an updated model code to ensure that the BFSC's dimensional requirements meet those of the ADAAG. The Department also reviews guidance issued by the US DOJ to ensure that any changes to project scoping are included.

It is also important to note that although the Americans with Disabilities Act exempts some buildings (those owned and operated as private clubs and those owned and operated by religious entities), private clubs and religious entities are still subject to the Uniform Construction Code. So, when a private club or a religious entity undertakes a construction project, the Uniform Construction Code, including the Barrier Free Subcode, applies.

An example might be helpful: A building owner could decide to install a ramp to make a building entrance accessible. If the building is a commercial building, the building owner could be doing this to improve accessibility, as is required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. The construction plans for the ramp would be submitted to the local code enforcement office and reviewed for compliance with the Barrier Free Subcode. If an exempt entity decides to install a ramp, that decision would be made not for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, but simply to improve accessibility. The construction documents for that ramp would also be submitted to the local code enforcement agency and reviewed for compliance with the Barrier Free Subcode. The standards for a ramp are the same in both the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Barrier Free Subcode.

There are three general areas of possible conflict between the scoping of the ADAAG and the BFSC, or the dimensional requirements of ADAAG and the BFSC. These are: areas where ADAAG is more stringent; areas where the NJ IBC is more stringent; and, finally, areas where there is a difference, such as a dimensional difference that does not impact usability, where both dimensions cannot be met. The actions to take are:

- Where the scoping requirements of the ADAAG or FFHAA are more stringent than the BFSC, allow compliance with the ADAAG or FFHAA.
- Where the BFSC is more stringent than ADAAG or FFHAA, enforce the provisions of the BFSC.
- Where there is a difference, such as a dimensional difference, that does not clearly impact usability or safety, allow compliance with the ADAAG and require a variation. The variation will provide a legal record of the deviation from the UCC requirements.

Source: Rob Austin
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The Construction Code Communicator is an online publication of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs' Division of Codes and Standards. It is typically published four times a year.

Copies may be read or downloaded from the division's website at: www.nj.gov/dca/codes/index.shtml.

Please direct any comments or suggestions to the NJDCA, Division of Codes and Standards, Attention: Code Development Unit, PO Box 802, Trenton, NJ 08625-0802 or codeassist@dca.nj.gov

Ceiling Heights in Existing Homes



(Updated reprint from Fall 2017)

Are you really allowed to finish a basement for habitable purposes even if the ceiling is below 7 feet? The short answer is yes. All projects undertaken in existing buildings, including homes of the Group R-5, must begin the construction code journey by first visiting the Rehabilitation Subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-6. There, it will state which portions of the new code apply based on the project's scope. Since the "finishing of a basement" is an Alteration per N.J.A.C. 5:23-6, sections 6.2 (scope of project), 6.6 (alteration), 6.8 (materials and methods), and 6.9 (new building elements) are applicable.

If this were new construction, Section R305.1, Minimum Height, of the 2021 International Residential Code (IRC) would require a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet for habitable space, hallways, and portions of basements containing these spaces. In considering basements, it is important to note that exception #3 permits new basements containing habitable space to have beams, girders, ducts, or other obstructions that project to within 6 feet 4 inches of the finished floor.

However, this article addresses existing basements. Section R305/IRC is not listed as a material and method under N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8(h), not provided for at N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9(b) as a new building element, nor is it identified as a basic requirement under N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.27 via 6.6(h). As a result, there is no requirement to raise an existing basement ceiling height to 7 feet solely because the space is being finished. This means that an existing basement, for example, at 6 feet 7 inches, could be finished with a ceiling at or near this height. I say "near" because there would have to be some allowance for building materials to fur/stud-out the ceiling for finished materials. This is also why I note exception #3 from Section R305.1, as there may be instances where the space is in compliance with the new code when finishing the basement.

Lastly, anticipating the 2024 IRC will be adopted mid-2026, and hoping one does not bump their head scouring through the new book, it'll be located at Section R313.1.

Source: Rob Austin
Office of Construction Code Enforcement
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AFCI Requirements in Dwelling Units



Article 210.12 of the 2020 NEC provides the requirements for arc-fault protection of branch circuits for various occupancies. For dwelling units, all 15- and 20-amp, 120-volt circuits in the areas mentioned shall be provided with AFCI protection. Included in that specific list, NFPA has also added "...or similar rooms or areas..." Without being clearly defined, this is vague and subjective, leading to wide discrepancies in how this article is enforced.

Let's go back in time for just a bit. In the 2017 NEC, this article included a commentary, which many will say is not enforceable, rightfully so, but it provides us with some insight into the intent in which the code was written. In that commentary, it was stated, "The requirement does not include outlets in bathrooms, unfinished basements, garages, and outdoors."

NFPA has since removed that language from that commentary in the 2020 NEC, but the chargeable text has not changed from the '17 edition. It is the Department's opinion that if NFPA had intended that all areas of a dwelling unit be provided with AFCI protection, as some AHJs have interpreted, they could have simply written that. However, they did not. There were still some areas they felt did not need it. For what reason, we do not know. (It would be interesting to note that, under "Dormitory Units," bathrooms were included.)

After reviewing and comparing the body of text for the referenced article, from not only the '17 and '20 NEC, but the '23 as well, it's the Department's position that the areas exempt from this requirement, per the '17 commentary, should be honored. Code officials are encouraged not to enforce the AFCI requirement for bathrooms, unfinished basements, garages, and outdoor outlets.

(Continued on next page)

(AFCI Requirements in Dwelling Units)

In cases of rehab, there have been varied opinions on how this article is being enforced. N.J.A.C 5:23-6.9(c)3 requires "...all newly installed (not replacement) branch circuits in dwelling units..." to be provided with AFCI protection if a listed breaker of the correct type for the panel is available, per Article 210.12 of the electrical subcode. The reference to Article 210.12 should indicate that "...all newly installed...branch circuits..." is limited to the areas noted in the referenced article, as the Department has determined.

Source: Scott Borsos
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(609) 984-7609

HVACR/Electrical Boards Clarification Letter

In this season of giving, I would like to thank the Committee comprised by the State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors and the State Board of Examiners of HVACR Contractors at the Division of Consumer Affairs for coming together to provide a much-needed clarification as to what "replacement" work by licensed HVACR contractors is allowed as per the Electrical Contractor's Board.

This was a tireless effort that finally came to fruition at a most festive time. The letter of clarification is provided below. Should any questions arise, we are more than happy to assist anyone as best as we can based on the letter. Should any other information be required, we will do our best to put you in contact with the appropriate licensing board if we cannot provide clear guidance.

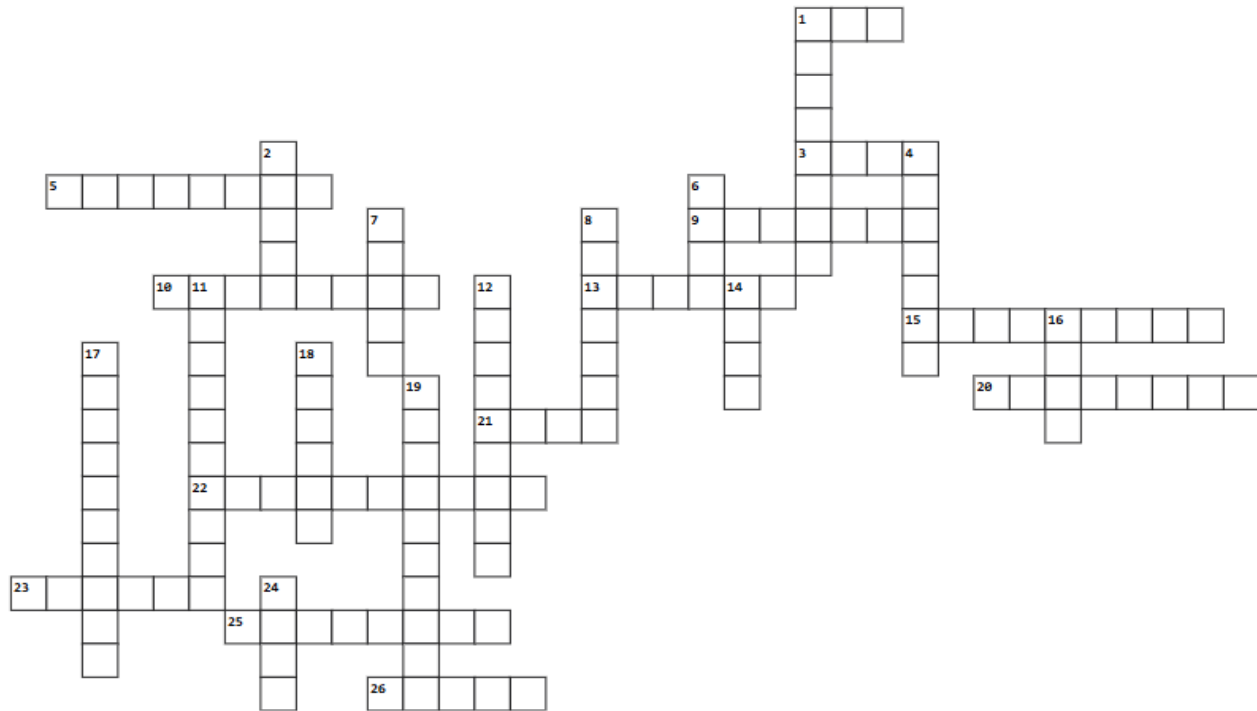
Happy holidays to all!

Your request for clarification of the Joint Committee statement of the State Board of Examiners of Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Contractors and the State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors has been received.

The Boards determined that the installation of replacement of HVACR equipment, which shall commence at the existing 1900 box, including all switches and outlets that serve a heating unit in a replacement application, is within the scope of practice for an HVACR Contractor. All existing branch circuit wiring, and circuit breaker(s) feeding the existing 1900 box fall all under the purview of electrical contracting. The following items are downstream of the overcurrent protection device and necessary relocation of junction boxes; wiring (cable) of equivalent size, switches, and outlets for heating unit accessories to be located as needed to accept the new equipment connections and provide for a compliant installation, therefore, permitting the installation of a replacement heating unit. No safety has been compromised as the overcurrent device (Circuit Breaker) has remained unaltered.

Source: Anthony Menafro
Code Assistance Unit
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The Construction Code Communicator Crossword



Across

1. Short for the Bureau that the Construction Official is an agent of according to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.18(g)
3. Loads associated with the weight of construction materials in the building.
5. Emergency responder safety feature.
9. International Code _____.
10. A story that is not a story above grade.
13. Subcode responsible for N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.18
15. In case of fire, these are typically out of service.
20. The exception to residential minimum room area requirements.
21. Additive in foam discussed in Summer 2025 CCC article.
22. Automatic sprinklers are now required in these as of February 1, 2025.
23. Maximum delay time in seconds for delayed egress locking system.
25. Subcode responsible for gas piping installations.
26. These zones include A, V, and Coastal A.

Down

1. Subcode responsible for inspection of IMC ventilation systems.
2. Decorative glass individually embedded in concrete or epoxy.
4. 2021 NJ IBC Chapter 13.
6. Short for the Bureau responsible for plan review in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11.
7. Door hardware required for occupant loads of 50 or more.
8. Section 602 of the IMC.
11. Group B care facilities associated with same day surgery centers.
12. A type of platform not considered as a portion of the floor below.
14. Shops permitted to be open to corridors in Group I-2.
16. Residential window fall protection devices shall comply with _____ F2090.
17. National Fire _____ Association.
18. An architectural projection used for decoration.
19. Type of ovens requiring fire extinguishers according to the 2021 IBC Table 906.1.
24. Evacuation where the movement of occupants takes more than 3 minutes but less than 13 minutes.

Source: Keith Thedinga
Code Assistance Unit
(609) 984-7609

(Answer key on page 13)

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Solar and Reroofing: Detached One- and Two-Family Dwellings	Building	2025	37	1	7
Sprinkler Exemptions for Townhomes	Administrative	2025	37	1	4
Sprinkler Exemptions for Townhomes	Administrative/Fire Protection	2025	37	3	2
State and Federal Laws Regarding Accessibility	Barrier Free	2025	37	4	5
Structure Walls as a Pool Barrier: A History Lesson	Building	2025	37	1	8
Supplemental Inspection Agencies: What to Do?	Administrative	2025	37	1	6
The 42nd Annual Building Safety Conference of New Jersey	Administrative	2025	37	2	1
The Code Advisory Board	Administrative	2025	37	4	4
The Construction Code Communicator Crossword	Administrative	2025	37	4	10
The Lights Are On, But Nobody's Home!	Electrical	2025	37	3	9
The Winter Communicator: A Reminder	Administrative	2025	37	4	1
Three Roads Lead to Premanufactured Construction Approval	UCC/Administrative	2025	37	3	5
UCC Inspectors and their Responsibilities	Administrative	2025	37	1	1
UCC Self-Certification Plan Review Program	Administrative	2025	37	1	5
UCC Summary of Rule Changes - Fall 2025 Update	Administrative	2025	37	4	3

(Continued on next page)

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UCC Summary of Rule Changes: Summer 2025 Update	Administrative	2025	37	3	1
Underground Heating Oil Tank Removals	Plumbing	2025	37	1	17
Vertical Platform Lifts	Elevator	2025	37	1	11
When is a Demolition Permit Required?	Administrative	2025	37	4	5

Source: Ian Rayfield
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Construction Code Communicator Crossword Answer Key (from page 9)

Across: 1. BHI; 3. Dead; 5. Shaftway; 9. Council; 10. Basement; 13. Energy; 15. Elevators; 20. Kitchens; 21. PFAS; 22. Townhouses; 23. Thirty; 25. Plumbing; 26. Flood

Down: 1. Building; 2. Dalle; 4. Deleted; 6. BCPR; 7. Panic; 8. Plenums; 11. Ambulatory; 12. Equipment; 14. Gift; 16. ASTM; 17. Protection; 18. Awning; 19. Industrial; 24. Slow



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